

**NODULE X1**

**COUP D'ÉTAT IN  
AMERICA  
THE CIA AND THE  
ASSASSINATION OF  
JOHN F. KENNEDY**

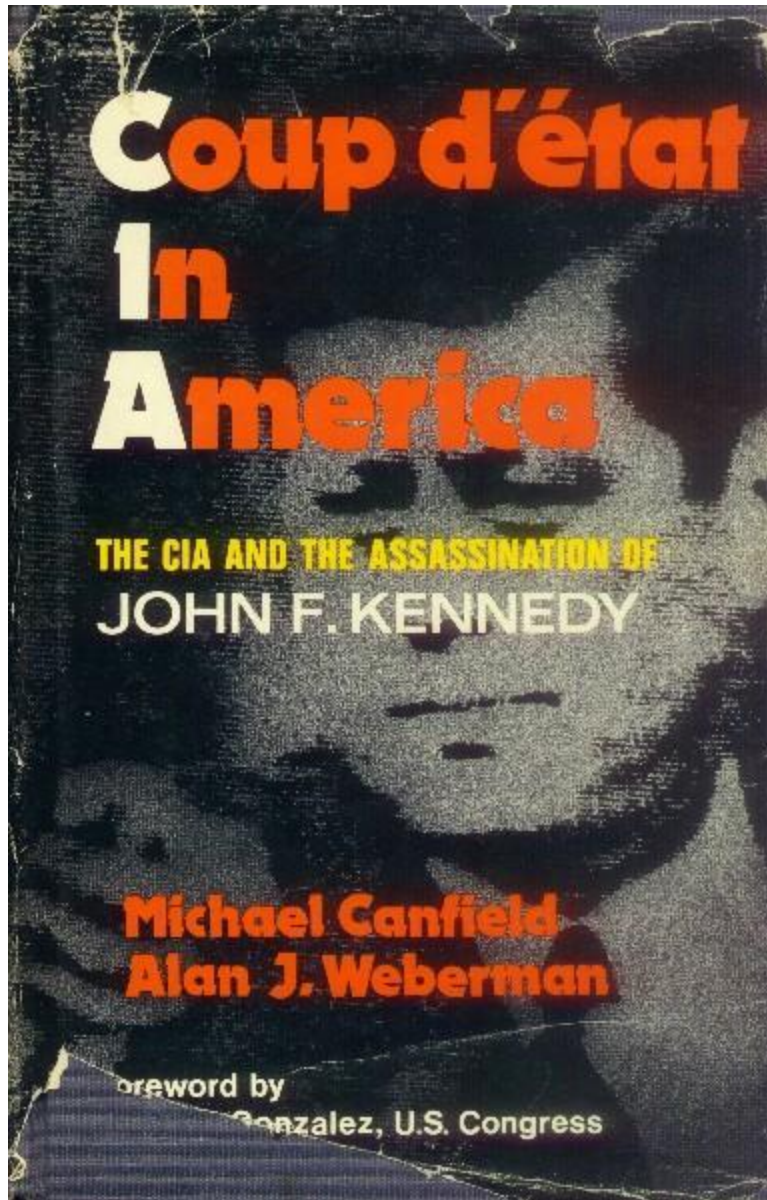
**MICHAEL CANFIELD, GERRY PATRICK HEMMING and ALAN  
WEBERMAN**

**July 9, 2010  
Edition**

**FORWARD BY CONGRESSMAN  
HENRY B. GONZALEZ**







For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX1.pdf>

The following is the forward Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio, Texas, wrote for the first edition of *Coup D'Etat in America*.

On November 21, 1963, I accompanied my good friend President John Kennedy to my home city of San Antonio where he was very warmly and enthusiastically received. I had wanted, and the people of my Congressional District had wanted him to stay longer in San Antonio and to dedicate the new John F. Kennedy High School there. The high school

is in the poorest of the ten San Antonio school districts, and overwhelming Hispanic. The President promised me he would come back to San Antonio to dedicate the school. I had tried to dissuade the White House schedulers from including Dallas on the itinerary because of the climate of hate which prevailed there at the time against the President. But then Democratic Governor John Connally told us in the Democratic Congressional delegation the purpose of the trip was to raise funds for the 1964 Presidential election. So, after San Antonio, I continued with the Presidential party to Houston, and then to Dallas where the President died. I wound up at Parkland Hospital and spent what seemed interminable hours in the confusion there, and one point, finding Jacqueline Kennedy in a hall, sitting alone as in a trance. I happened to be in front of the room where the President's body lay. I suppose I really had questions from the start as to why he died, who killed him, and what directions had the bullets come? I was in car number four of the motorcade, and distinctly heard three shots. However, I wanted very much, as did most Americans, to accept the official findings, especially those of the Warren Commission, despite the fact that there were many questions being raised, among them rumors and speculations which I thought were too fantastic to believe.

It was not until the matter involving Vice President Spiro Agnew in September 1973, and then the 1974 impeachment hearings that my suspicions became sufficiently aroused regarding the death of President Kennedy. Some of the Watergate witnesses testified to the effect that there was great animosity against the President among those involved in the Bay of Pigs fiasco - to the point that some were interested in taking the greatest retaliation possible against him. Also, I couldn't understand how an "expert gunman" like OSWALD could miss his target when he had a clear shot at General Edwin Walker shortly before November 22, 1963.

At the time of the publication of the first edition of *Coup D'Etat in America* (1975) I was urging the enactment of my House Resolution (H. Res. 204) calling for the establishment of a select committee for the purpose of studying the assassination of President Kennedy, U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of Governor George Wallace. The purpose of such a study was, of course, to determine if we could prevent further national decisions by bullets, rather than by ballots, and the detrimental impact on our democratic and governmental processes. Subsequently, in the late 1976 a select committee was forming in the U.S. House for the purpose of studying President Kennedy's and Dr. King's deaths with the House Speaker naming a colleague of ours as chairman. The new chairman, as well as the Speaker himself, planned to leave Congress at the end of 1976 - just three months away! This is the only time in the House's history a "lame duck" was appointed the chairman of a committee.

In January 1977 I was faced with the challenge of having to defend the need to reestablish the select committee in the new Congress. (Select committees die at the end of each Congress and have to be legislated back into existence if they continue their work.) Unfortunately, the former chairman and former colleague had placed a staff director in charge who had taken some actions which left the chances for reconstitution of the committee shaky. After getting the committee reestablished, but with a limited initial budget, the new Speaker named me as Assassination Committee Chairman. I resigned shortly thereafter when the House leadership failed to support me in the firing of the staff director. Later, under another chairman, within a few days of assuming the chair, the staff director was finally fired. The committee spent \$6 million and issued reports which were inconclusive about what happened in respect to the assassination of President Kennedy and Dr. King.

Since the mid-1970's, people from throughout the country - pathologists, writers, social scientists - have shared with me their own private investigations. Among the writers I have gotten to know and who have shared with me their investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination are Michael Canfield and A.J. Weberman. In this new edition of *Coup D'état in America*, Canfield and ajweberman continue to offer important research in our important quest, as a people, to learn the truth regarding the death of President Kennedy. Our quest has been a long one, and hopefully we are coming to the end of it soon. Murder will out.

Henry B. Gonzalez  
U.S. Representative,  
Washington, D.C.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ  
20th DISTRICT, TEXAS

2413 BAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4320  
202-225-3236

HOME OFFICE  
B-124 FEDERAL BUILDING  
727 E. DURANGO STREET  
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78208-1286  
210-472-6195

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-4320

December 18, 1996

COMMITTEE  
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES  
RANKING MEMBER  
SUBCOMMITTEES  
EX-OFFICIO MEMBER  
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITY  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND CONSUMER CREDIT  
CAPITAL MARKETS, SECURITIES AND GSEs  
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL  
MONETARY POLICY  
GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

FILE REF pth/F9

Mr. A. J. Weberman  
318 Third Avenue - 520  
New York, New York 10010

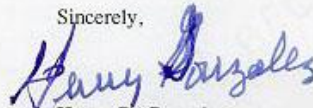
Dear Mr. Weberman:

Thank you for your letter of December 1, 1996, addressed to Ms. Gail Beagle who is no longer on my staff. Please know that I have noted with interest that you have established a site on the World Wide Web that contains much of the information in Coup D'Etat in America.

I am honored that you are using the introduction which I wrote to the text in 1992. As I do not have any additional comments or information to add to my original piece for the book, I would be pleased to have you continue to use the introduction as it appears in the text.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely,



Henry B. Gonzalez  
Member of Congress

## **NODULE X2**

### **OLIVER BUCK REVELL**

**THE RIGHTWING DALLAS FBI FORMER SAC WHO  
TRIED TO DESTROY THE CIA / TRAMP THEORY OF  
THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION**



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX2.pdf>

On November 22, 1963 E. HOWARD HUNT, FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS and DAVID LEMAR CHRIST were picked up 2 hours after Kennedy was gunned down disguised as tramps in a gondola car in back of the Texas School Book Depository. The FBI and CIA have done everything they could to cover up this fact. In 1992, Oliver Stone's film, *JFK*, was going to ask serious questions about the tramps. *JFK* caused a distinguished FBI high official Oliver "Buck" Revell to float an April 1992 false news story which stated the FBI had finally identified the tramps, and they were not HUNT or STURGIS. This is a lie and Oliver Buck Revell, the former Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas FBI office, is a dirty lowdown liar. The arrest records of the Dallas Police Department indicated that three tramps were picked up in a boxcar "immediately after shots were fired" then two hours later the transcripts of Dallas Police radio transmissions, as found in the Warren Commission Exhibits, clearly indicated that a second set of three tramps were picked up at 2:00 PM from a gondola car. He knows this. The Rockefeller Commission reported that 8 tramps in total were picked up on that fateful day.

About six or eight persons, referred to as "derelicts," were found in or near the freight cars. These persons were taken either to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's office, or to the Dallas Police Department for questioning. All were released without any arrest records being made, or any fingerprinting or photographing being done by the authorities.

Here is the news story:

#### JFK TRAMPS, FBI SAYS, WERE JUST VAGRANTS

Washington, D.C. Nearly 29 years after the assassination of John Kennedy, the FBI has finally tracked down the mysterious three tramps arrested that day in Dallas and concluded they were just tramps. The FBI's Dallas Office said it traced the tramps after their names were printed in Texas newspapers...One tramp, Gus Abrams, is dead, the FBI said, but agents found and interviewed John Forrester Gedney in Melbourne, Florida and Harold Doyle in Klamath Falls, Oregon. They said they were at a mission the day of the assassination, 'had gotten some food and had gotten cleaned up and were wandering back toward the railroad yard' when they were arrested, said **Oliver Revell**, Dallas FBI Office head. Some theorists postulated that the tramps were future Watergate burglars HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS.

Journalist Ron Kessler reported: "Having begun his career as liaison to the FBI on the JFK assassination, Oliver Revell recently completed the circle in Dallas by instructing agents to try and find the three so-called tramps...Prompted by the controversy created by *JFK* Oliver Revell's decision 30 years after the event illustrates the discretion FBI



agents have." [Kessler, Ron *The FBI Pocket Books* 1993 p162] Thanks to Special Agent in Charge Oliver Revell and the prestige of the FBI, most people with an interest in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy believe the tramp shot theory has been laid to rest. Don't let Oliver Revell pull the wool over your eyes. Revell and the other members of the FBI's hierarchy covered up the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1964. Revell began his career in the FBI in November 1964. He published a book entitled *G-Man's Journal* to chronicle his experiences in the FBI from the Kennedy assassination to the Oklahoma City bombing. Revell had been Director of the Criminal Division, Counter-Terrorism Section, of the FBI. He worked closely with CIA Plans Director Clair George. [Emerson *Secret Warriors* p288] In September 1987, Revell was placed in charge of a joint FBI/CIA U.S. military operation (Operation Goldenrod) which led to the first apprehension overseas of an international terrorist. President Reagan commended him for his leadership of this endeavor. In May 1991, he was awarded the FBI Medal for Meritorious Achievement and the following month received the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal by the Director of Central Intelligence, William H. Webster.

Oliver Revell had been installed by FBI Director William Webster as one of three executive Assistant Directors of the FBI. Revell was reprimanded over ABSCAM leaks after he failed a polygraph test. [<http://www.nytimes.com/1981/01/13/us/punishment-is-urged-for-federal-officials-tied-to-abscam-leaks.html>] Revell directed break-ins of the Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) and Revell was a figure in Contragate. In 1986 Oliver North asked Oliver Revell to investigate the funding of the Christic Institute. The Christic Institute was a Washington-based group that investigated the illegal Contra supply operation. FBI documents revealed that Oliver North asked Oliver Revell to intervene to postpone the Federal grand jury appearance of a figure involved in funneling money to the Nicaraguan Contras. FBI Director William Webster, who had not been informed of the North/Revell contact, stated that he could not think of another lapse like this during his nine-year tenure as Director. Oliver Revell was demoted to Director for Investigations. When William Sessions became FBI Director, Oliver Revell was further demoted.

On May 28, 1991, Revell assumed the position of Special Agent in Charge, Dallas Division (covering the northern half of Texas). On May 1, 1992, the Attorney General of the United States ordered Revell to Los Angeles and placed him in command of joint Federal law enforcement efforts to suppress the riots and civil disorder. He was also assigned responsibility to coordinate the law enforcement activities of military forces assigned to combat the riots in Los Angeles. Attorney General William Barr presented Revell the Attorney General's Special Commendation Award for "outstanding leadership in overseeing Federal law enforcement agencies response to civil disorder in Los Angeles". He retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 31, 1994 with the restored rank of Associate Deputy Director.

#### THE LAST CONFESSION OF E. HOWARD HUNT

What truth did Revell hope to suppress? In 1975, the book *Coup D'Etat in America, The*



*CIA and the Assassination of John Kennedy*, by A. J. Weberman and Michael Canfield, was published by the Third Press in New York City. This book identified two of the Dealey Plaza tramps as HUNT and STURGIS and provided background on these two men based on FBI documents. In 1976 HOWARD HUNT sued Canfield and I for having written *Coup D'Etat in America*. He lost, and agreed to pay us \$300, which we never received. Just before he died HOWARD HUNT admitted to having been a "benchwarmer" in the plot to kill Kennedy but steadfastly denied he was one of the tramps picked up in Dealey Plaza. Extensive research indicated that so many CIA officials, agents and contract agents were involved in the "big event" that assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a *coup d'etat* carried out by CIA. It was not an official CIA operation, but it just as might well have been. Then the CIA and FBI intentionally covered-up the connection of its employees to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. The mob was also involved in the "big event." In the early 1960's the CIA and the Mafia, two of the most powerful institutions in America teamed up to assassinate Castro and overthrow Communism in Cuba. CIA's interest was ideological, the mobs was monetary as Castro had closed down their highly profitable casinos. But the main motivation behind the Kennedy assassination was the Bay of Pigs. After Kennedy withdrew air support for the Bay of Pigs invasion (sabotage) and signed a deal with the Soviets to guarantee the integrity of Communist Cuba in return for the USSR withdrawing its missiles those same two institutions came together again in a plot to kill not Castro, but Kennedy. HOWARD HUNT wrote:

Other scenarios include the assassination of Kennedy by a Cuban organization angered by the president's failure to go after Castro again. After the Bay of Pigs, I had many of the principals come to me asking, "Eduardo, let me know when we are going to do it again!" I tried to suppress any hope of reconstituting the invasion, as we had created as massive an effort as we ever hoped for, and its lack of success was probably final. It was apparent that any successful attack would entail the use of a great many U.S. troops, not a brigade of hastily trained adventurers. It was very discouraging news to the Cuban exile movement, which began to hate Kennedy for preventing the needed air support. When Kennedy compounded his mistake by promising Khrushchev that the United States would not invade Cuba, a lot of exile groups felt that the president had sold them out. The leadership group in the Frente [the shadow Cuban Government set up by CIA] definitely considered him a traitor to the cause and were especially bitter and hostile to the president, whom they had once supported vociferously over Nixon. [HUNT *American Spy*]





All of the people involved in the planning and effectuating of the “big event” were connected to the Bay of Pigs Invasion. GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, a anti-Communist militant close to the Bay of Pigs Brigade cooked up an elaborate plot to blame this assassination on his stooge OSWALD, who had just returned from a mission to the Soviet Union during which he pretended to defect, supplied the SOVs with the data they needed to shoot down the U-2 and sabotaged the upcoming US USSR Summit. Evidence suggested that in 1959 HEMMING secretly put OSWALD in touch with CIA Counter-Intelligence (CI) Chief JAMES JESUS ANGLETON who cooked up this diabolical plan.



I was on to ANGLETON years ago and other dudes on the opposite end of things than myself are getting hip. John M. Newman spent 20 years with the U.S. Army Intelligence. This included serving in Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, and China. He eventually became executive assistant to the director of the National Security Agency (NSA). After leaving the NSA Newman joined the University of Maryland where he taught courses in Soviet, Chinese Communist, East Asian, and Vietnam War history, as well as Sino-Soviet and U.S.-Soviet relations. A new edition of Newman’s book, *Oswald and the CIA*, was published in 2008. Newman argues that James Angleton was probably the key figure in the assassination of John F. Kennedy:

In my view, whoever Oswald's direct handler or handlers were, we must now seriously consider the possibility that Angleton was probably their general manager. No one else in the Agency had the access, the authority, and the diabolically ingenious mind to manage this sophisticated plot. No one else had the means necessary to plant the WWII virus in Oswald's files and keep it dormant for six weeks until the president's assassination. Whoever those who were ultimately responsible for the decision to kill Kennedy were, their reach extended into the national intelligence apparatus to such a degree that they could call upon a person

who knew its inner secrets and workings so well that he could design a failsafe mechanism into the fabric of the plot. The only person who could ensure that a national security cover-up of an apparent counterintelligence nightmare was the head of counterintelligence.

In 1962, after OSWALD returned to the US after his successful U-2 DUMP mission that set back US USSR relations HEMMING introduced OSWALD to CIA agents and contract employees who deceived OSWALD into believing he was working for the Agency. HEMMING told this researcher: "A. J., you think the universe revolves around my asshole." Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994:

Do you think HEMMING is making these statements right now only to add some importance to himself? We're all here to make ourselves look a little better than we really are. The answer to the Kennedy assassination is with the Federal Reserve Bank. Don't underestimate that. It's wrong to blame it on ANGLETON and CIA per se only. This is only one finger of the same hand. The people who supply the money are above the CIA. I never heard the name GERRY PATRICK HEMMING until Garrison [the New Orleans District Attorney who investigated the assassination of former President John Kennedy] told me. I never heard LEE mention that name. He never mentioned anything. He lived double life, know what I mean? Do you think I would be giving this interview right now if I knew? I inherited the mess, but the tragedy is not only mine, but the whole nation's.

HEMMING had OSWALD form a bogus chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, try to visit Cuba and other things that would convince America that Cuba had to be invaded after OSWALD was named as the assassin. The Mafia's part in the deal was to take out OSWALD after the event however the police officer that Ruby hired to do had just fallen off a turnip truck and failed to take OSWALD out. OSWALD was taken prisoner. As a result Ruby had to kill OSWALD despite RUBY's obvious connection to Organized Crime. This freaked out America and the Warren Commission had to be formed to assure everyone democracy was still safe in the United States.

## THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

The assassination remained a mystery to all but a few until photographic evidence of the CIA's presence in Dallas was uncovered by this researcher on November 22, 1973. After that all the puzzle pieces fell into place. In 1975 in order to once again assure the public that there was no CIA involvement in the assassination the Rockefeller Commission was formed. Then Michael Canfield, who worked with me on this database, suggested to Congressman Henry Gonzalez that he introduce a bill to investigate the Kennedy and King assassinations. He did, it passed and the House Select Committee on Assassinations was formed. Canfield was going to be hired as a staff member and I would work behind the scenes. However a fight broke out between Congressmen

Gonzalez and Chief Counsel Richard Sprague and both men resigned. From the way Congressman Gonzalez was behaving the possibility exists that he was drugged. I know that this sounds far out but there is other evidence that CIA brought down a plane with numerous passengers aboard to protect this secret. Robert Blakey who wrote the RICO Act took over and the event got blamed on Organized Crime, which was only part of the truth but better than nothing.

#### GERALD PATRICK HEMMING



HEMMING (a former prisoner of Castro seen above with A J WEBBERMAN), met OSWALD in the Marines, and brought him into his plan. HEMMING told this researcher: "How can you set up people to take a fall unless you're dealing with them personally? Get the clue, asshole?" HEMMING 1994: "You know who didn't want to parole me? Revell's brother who was Chairman of the Florida Crime Commission. He was also on the Parole Board."

In 1978 I met HEMMING at his "private detective" office in the Little Havana section of Miami. I was impressed by this 6' 7" man. HEMMING exuded self confidence and was fully conversant with all facets of trade craft. He was a genius. HEMMING provided me with the identity of the third tramp. He said: "FRANK STURGIS was firing from the Records Building." He visited me at Bleecker Street. I hung out at his office. This researcher re-contacted HEMMING in 1994 and found that he was experiencing a low point in his life. Broke, he separated from his wife of 30 years and moved in with his daughter, brother-in-law, and grandchildren in North Carolina. I sent him money.

HEMMING realized that his real friends were people like myself, who came to his aid when no one else did. Call it checkbook journalism, but it worked. In 1978 HEMMING had supplied me with important information, combined with disinformation, for nothing. This time, despite outlandish claims by HEMMING such as "there was a nigger jacking his dick on the fifth floor of the depository that day" he came closer to telling the truth than ever before. Even if he killed the President, hey what's an American president between friends?

HEMMING told this researcher:

You got me A. J. I'm gonna have to stand up here and raise my right hand - and take it off my dick - and confess to this heinous crime. It's time for me to get this burden off my back. It keeps me awake at night. It's terrible. Shit, I ain't figured out half of the fuckin' stuff. How could an outsider like you figure it out? You think people keep fuckin' records that burn a trail to their back door? I don't keep anything that goes against my own interest. What would I have it for? It would only endanger me - then I got to go out and kill some Cubans. I don't need the extra work.

I ain't worried about these assholes. I just have to take measures to counter what the fuck they plan to do. And it's work, costs me time and money. Shit, the Cubans are afraid of me. I came out of Cuba after running an execution squad.

Trying to seek out the truth to this matter somebody's gonna pay a fucking price. It will be difficult. The whole picture won't come out, but there will be enough clues to show that people in this country have been played like a fucking violin. I've been giving a deep throat clue here, a clue there. In the first few years I would never have put my ass on the line. Treason is a capital offense, there ain't no statute of limitations on it. There's a guy by the name of Beckwith that was convicted 31 years later. He just got life, didn't he? I'm not going to insert myself into the scenario.

My family feels they have been made to pay the fucking price because I didn't keep my mouth shut. That I just didn't sit on it. My family has already agreed. Fuck it! Let it all hang-out!. I don't give a shit what the risks are! I watch my step right now.

In your last book you gave STURGIS all the goddamned credit. FRANK was thirsting to do it. Given the opportunity this guy would have done it in a heartbeat. But this fucker couldn't wipe his ass with both hands. He's a fucking dunce. The slipdick don't know shit from Shinola. You should have been looking at me. I'm affronted, A.J. Ha, ha.

FRANK didn't buy your first book. I had to bring it over to the house. He had a library of about nine books on some kind of shit, none of the right

books. I said 'Do you want to look in the index where your name appears?' And he looks at mine. He says, 'I see you got your name in here, too. I'll have to read this.' He wanted me to leave the fucking book. He would have stolen it. He looked at the pictures. He looked and he looked. No comment. No comment. Same thing if it was me. I wouldn't have commented on what I was looking at.

There are people in the contract business running around today who believe A. J. WEBERMAN is right. Would that surprise you? And when they're wandering around they whip out A. J. WEBERMAN's book and say, 'See how we did it?' There are people out in the field that believe that shit. The death squad people.

# NODULE X3

## THE CIA WAS INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF WORLD LEADERS FROM ITS INCEPTION



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX3.pdf>

The following material does not bear directly on the Kennedy assassination and if you are familiar with the intelligence community and are anxious to get to the OSWALD go to Nodule 2. It deals with the formation and staff of the CIA, biographical sketches of notable figures associated or targeted by the CIA, and CIA Operations. It is an orientation to the convoluted world of the intelligence community and was provided to give the reader some idea as what President Kennedy was up against when he tried to reign in the CIA.

The conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy came out of a long history of Cold War intrigue that began with the formation of the CIA. In July 1947, the United States Congress passed the National Security Act. As a result, the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), a spy agency that was an intelligence-gathering operation, became the CIA. On December 19, 1947, Defense Secretary James Forrestal sponsored an unpublished annex to policy directive NSC/4. As a result, the CIA established the Office of Special Operations, a covert action instrumentality. ANGLETON and former FBI S.A. William King Harvey [CIA Office of Security #32 814], directed the Office of Special Operations. Their boss, Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was intent on preventing the Communists from winning the elections which were scheduled for April 18, 1948, in Italy. Hillenkoetter assigned ANGLETON this task. ANGLETON formed the Office of Special Operations Special Procedures Group.

In June 1948, the National Security Council adopted NSC 10/2, a directive that authorized paramilitary activities against the Soviet Union. On September 1, 1948, the Office of Special Operations of the CIA created a subsidiary organization known as the Office of Policy Coordination. In October 1950, General Walter Bedell Smith replaced Admiral Hillenkoetter as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

#### CIA FOUNDER: FRANK WISNER



In January 1951, General Walter Bedell Smith appointed Frank Wisner as CIA Deputy Director (Plans) for the Office of Policy Coordination. The Korean War necessitated an absorption of the Office of Policy Coordination by the Plans Division of the CIA. In January 1951, Frank Wisner was appointed CIA Assistant DD/Plans. Frank Wisner, born into a prominent Southern family, studied law at the University of Virginia and was a member of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. After a brief Navy commission, he was assigned to OSS, where he was an *illegal* who worked inside Germany during the war. From 1946 to 1947 Frank Wisner was a partner in Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. On November 12, 1947, Frank Wisner was appointed Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of State. Frank Wisner was CIA DD/P from 1952 to 1958. In 1959 he became Chief of Station in London. In 1962 he resigned from the Agency after suffering a series of nervous breakdowns. He drank heavily and contracted hepatitis. On October 29, 1965, Frank Wisner committed suicide by shooting himself with a 20-gauge shotgun on his Maryland farm. He was 56.

#### THE DOOLITTLE REPORT



In 1952, General Eisenhower was elected President. In 1954 President Eisenhower commissioned General James Doolittle to do a study of CIA covert operations. General Doolittle concluded the CIA was often ineffective against the KGB and that the CIA "must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy its enemies by more clever, more sophisticated, and more effective methods than those used against it." JFK disagreed: "We cannot, as a free nation, compete with our adversaries in tactics of



terror, assassination, false promises, counterfeit mobs and crises." [JFK address at University of Washington]

### CIA PROJECTS: MKNAOMI

In 1952, the CIA embarked on Project MKNAOMI, the purpose of which was to stockpile lethal materials for the Technical Services Division of the CIA and to provide for testing, upgrading, and evaluation of these materials to insure complete predictability of results under operational conditions. The Technical Services Division developed darts coated with biological agents that were so tiny the victim could feel nothing as one penetrated clothing and skin. Furthermore, no trace of the dart or the poison would be found in later medical examination of the cadaver. The Technical Services Division also developed pills that contained several different biological agents which could remain potent for weeks or months, as well as other biological and chemical toxic agents which were undetectable during normal autopsy procedures.

### CIA FOUNDER: ALLEN DULLES



MKNAOMI was authorized by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles in 1953. Allen Dulles (born April 7, 1893) had worked at Sullivan & Cromwell in New York City where he practiced international law. This firm represented The Chase National Bank, Standard Oil of New Jersey and other Rockefeller family financial interests. In 1933 Allen Dulles was retained by the United Fruit Company, after which he purchased a large block of United Fruit stock. [Hersh *Old Boys* p52] In October 1941, William Donovan appointed Allen Dulles Director of the New York City office of the Coordinator of Information. The office of Allen Dulles, when he was Coordinator of Information, was located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. From 1942 to 1946 Allen Dulles ran the OSS station in Bern, Switzerland. After World War II he returned to his law practice. In June 1948, Allen Dulles was appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Policy Coordination. In January 1951, Allen Dulles was appointed CIA Deputy Director for Plans (DD/P). In February 1953, President Eisenhower appointed Allen Dulles, then Deputy Director/Counter-Intelligence, as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The brother of Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles, had also been an attorney at Sullivan and Cromwell. In 1938 he represented the Bank of Spain which was controlled by Francisco Franco. Solicited for a Nazi front known as the America First Committee, John Foster Dulles wrote he was "in a mental quandary. I am very much opposed to our getting into wars; on the other hand, I am not an isolationist." His wife sent funds to the America First Committee. In 1949 John Foster Dulles left Sullivan and Cromwell to become Ambassador to Japan; President Eisenhower appointed him Secretary of State in 1953. John Foster Dulles was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. John Foster Dulles died on May 24, 1959.

The successor of John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter, had been his Under-Secretary of State. Christian Herter had worked with Allen Dulles in Paris after World War I, and was



a leading member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for International Studies at Harvard. [*Congressional Yearbook* 1959 p407]

#### CIA FOUNDERS: HELMS AND KARAMESSINES



Richard M. Helms supervised MKNAOMI. Richard Helms was born in St. David's, Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1913. After college he joined the United Press in Germany, where he interviewed Hitler. In 1945 Richard Helms and Allen Dulles ran the Berlin OSS Station. Richard Helms joined the Central Intelligence Group in 1946 and became a CIA Deputy Director for Special Intelligence and Operations in 1947. [Mader *Who's Who in the CIA* p230] Frank Wisner chose Richard Helms as his assistant. Richard Helms became CIA DD/P in February 1962; on June 18, 1966, he was appointed the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Richard Helms worked closely with Thomas Hercules Karamessines.

#### THOMAS KARAMESSINES



Thomas Karamessines was born in New York on July 25, 1917. He attended Columbia University Law School and served as a District Attorney from 1941 to 1942. Thomas Karamessines was in the OSS from 1942 to 1947. In 1951 he assumed diplomatic cover and took a post in the U.S. Embassy, Athens. He was listed as a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense in 1954. He assumed diplomatic cover again in 1959, when he became CIA Chief of Station in Vienna. Thomas Karamessines was appointed CIA Assistant DD/P in the Spring of 1962.

In 1973 CIA Director Richard Helms destroyed numerous records concerning these MKULTRA and MKNAOMI. In 1975 the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (SSCIA) questioned Richard Helms and Thomas Karamessines. Richard Helms testified he knew of an 18-year-old \$3 million joint program with the Army's Biological Warfare Laboratory which developed delivery systems like dart guns, although he had never ordered such weapons used against human beings. Thomas Karamessines said he had "no recollection of the actual use of any of the materials" but acknowledged they may have been used to kill a watchdog in a foreign operation: "As Mr. Helms and others who know me are aware I would not have continued [at the CIA] if there was a requirement for the killing of a human being." ANGLETON was questioned about these programs during an Executive Session of the SSCIA. Senator Richard Schweiker examined ANGLETON about the CIA's failure to destroy its toxic agents, despite an Executive Order to do so. ANGLETON declared: "It is inconceivable that a secret intelligence arm of the government has to comply with all the overt orders of the government." [FBI NO-44-2064 12.10.63, 62-109060-1294, NO-89-69 p341 11.26.63, 62-1090604-891; HSCA V5 p94]

## THE DEATH OF HUGH GAITSKELL



In 1963, ANGLETON was certain that the KGB had induced a fatal illness in Hugh Gaitskell, an anti-Communist British Labor Party leader, who died prematurely on January 18, 1963. ANGLETON reasoned that Gaitskell, chief cheer-leader for the U.S., had been assassinated by the KGB so that Harold Wilson, whom ANGLETON thought to be a KGB asset, could take power. The evidence against Harold Wilson consisted of his having had participated in post-war business deals with the Soviets, which sometimes involved jet aircraft; his association with Jews and left-wing Laborites such as Michael Foot; and his trips to Moscow.

Hugh Gaitskell suffered from lupus erythematosus, a then little-known auto-immune disorder which he allegedly contracted after having tea at the Soviet Embassy, London. [David Leigh - onset of symptoms much earlier - David Leigh, *The Wilson Plot* p83] In *Spycatcher*, Peter Wright (died April 27, 1995), a former U.K. intelligence official, stated:

After he died, Gaitskell's doctor got in touch with MI5...and explained that he was disturbed by the manner of Gaitskell's death. Gaitskell had died of a disease called lupus disseminata, which attacks the body's organs. He said that it was rare in temperate climates and that there was no evidence that Gaitskell had been anywhere recently where he could have contracted the disease. I consulted JIM ANGLETON about the problem...A month or two later he sent us a paper about lupus which he had translated from a Russian scientific journal. The paper was [7] years old and ANGLETON reported that there were no other papers in Russian that they could find. This paper described the use of a special chemical [hydralazine] which the Russians had found would induce lupus in experimental rats...the quantities required to produce lupus were considerable and had to be given repeatedly...if the Russians had continued to work on it they might have found a much better form of the chemical which would require much smaller doses and perhaps work as a one-shot drug. The next development was that [KGB defector] Anatoliy Mikhailovich Golitsyn told us quite independently that during the last few years of his service he had some contacts with Department 13, which was known as the Department of Wet Affairs in the KGB. This department was responsible for organizing assassinations. He said that just before he left he knew the KGB was planning a high-level political assassination in Europe...He did not know which country it was planned in, but he pointed out that the chief of Department 13...had been in Britain for many years and had just returned on a promotion to take up the job, so he would have had good knowledge of the political scene in England...

## ANATOLIY GOLITSYN



Anatoliy Golitsyn, who defected in Helsinki on December 22, 1961, was ANGLETON'S prize defector. FBI Counter-intelligence Chief William Branigan recounted: "ANGLETON did have confidence in Golitsyn - more than anyone else I know of. And ANGLETON wanted the FBI to show Golitsyn its files, even though ANGLETON knew the FBI was not happy with Golitsyn and did not respect him." CIA psychiatrists considered Anatoliy Golitsyn paranoid and mentally ill. Despite this diagnosis, ANGLETON arranged for him to meet with United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

The CIA was made up of former OSS agents who had been involved in World War II. They wanted the ability to assassinate enemy agents or double-agents. The exact details of project MKNAOMI may never be known. The programs were highly compartmentalized. Few records were kept. ANGLETON had access to all the MKNAOMI files. The CIA instituted MKNAOMI in the 1950's in response to the KGB's use of these deadly techniques. Many of the KGB's agents had also been involved in intelligence during World War II. They too needed an assassination capability. During the Cold War accidental death was not always accidental, however, the Gaitskill episode was indicative of ANGLETON'S paranoid thinking, which was an asset in the world of counter-intelligence. Dr. Jerrold Post, a CIA psychologist, concluded that ANGLETON was not clinically paranoid, but had a strong paranoid inclination: "People with that psychological bent will function well in the CI world."

## LSD AND THE CIA: MKULTRA



Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) was first synthesized in 1938 in Basel, Switzerland, by Dr. Albert Hoffman. In April 1943, Hoffman became aware of the psychotropic effects of LSD. MKULTRA entailed testing LSD and other hallucinogens on unwitting human Subjects. On November 18, 1953, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb administered a dose of LSD to Dr. Frank R. Olson as part of the CIA's MKULTRA program. Frank Olson went insane and was brought to New York City for evaluation. On November 28, 1953, he dived through the plate glass window from the tenth story of the Statler Hotel. In the Summer of 1994 the body of Frank Olson was exhumed and the multiple fractures to Frank Olson's skull were found to be inconsistent with a 13 story fall. [*Wash. Post* 7.12.94] The CIA claimed that:

...only two (2) field stations, Manila and Atsugi, have L.S.D. material. There is none in Germany although Mr. William K. Harvey recently expressed interest in the subject. A cable to the field on December 1, 1953 will instruct the field as to non-use and request data as to how much

is on hand and has custody and access." [CIA Memo for Inspector General Subject: Use of LSD 12.1.53]

Sometime prior to August 1960 "(deleted) of the Technical Services Division, remembers discussion of a scheme to contaminate the air of a radio studio where Castro broadcast his speeches with an aerosol spray of a chemical that produces reactions similar to those of LSD Nothing came of the idea. (Deleted) said he had discouraged the scheme, because the chemical could not be relied upon to be effective. (Deleted) also told Technical Service Division recalls experimentation with psychic energizers but cannot relate it to Castro as a target."

#### DOCTOR SIDNEY GOTTLIEB



Technical Services Division Staff member Sidney Gottlieb was the CIA's expert on exotic poisons. A cripple with a speech defect, Gottlieb developed cigarette lighters that gave off a lethal gas, lipstick that would kill on contact, and a pocket spray for asthma sufferers that induced pneumonia. The CIA created the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology to facilitate his work. Gottlieb developed poisons to be used against Fidel Castro and Gamal Abdul Nasser. Project MKULTRA resulted in at least one other death.

On November 29, 1963, Richard Helms, Mr. (Deleted), Lyman Kirkpatrick, Sidney Gottlieb and the Inspector General of the CIA, J. S. Earman, held a meeting at the office of CIA Deputy Director Lt. General Marshall Carter. This CIA document dealt with that meeting:

1. The main thrust of the discussion was the testing of certain drugs on unwitting U.S. citizens. Dr. Gottlieb gave a brief history of the MKULTRA program which was not in any way at variance with the Inspector General's report of August 1963 on this subject.
2. Messrs. Gottlieb and (Deleted) argued for continuation of unwitting testing, using as the principal point that controlled testing cannot be depended upon for accurate results. General Carter, I and Kirkpatrick and I do not disagree with the point. We also accept the necessity for having a 'stable of drugs' on the shelf and the requirement for continued research and development of drugs -- not only for possible operational use but also to give CIA insight on the state of the art in this field and in particular to alert us to what the opposition is, or might be expected to do, in the Research and Development of drugs.
3. (Deleted) noted that there was no disagreement with the recommendations of the IG survey on MKULTRA with the exception of the unwitting testing problem. In response to a query from General Carter, he stated that since the IG report, such testing has been in abeyance.

4. General Carter made it clear that he understood the necessity for research and development of all types of drugs, to include their testing, however, he was troubled by the 'unwitting aspect.' This led to a brief discussion on the possibility of unwitting tests on foreign nationals but according to (Deleted) this has been ruled out as a result of several conversations he recently had with Senior Chiefs of Station --- to dangerous and the lack of controlled facilities...If it is concluded by the DD/P that unwitting testing on American citizens must be continued to operationally prove out these drugs, it may become necessary to place this problem before the Director for a decision.

[Foreign & Mil. Intell. Book I, Final Report Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities SSCIA aka 'Church Committee' pp. 360-422; CIA MKULTRA FOIA #16-1; Harris, *Higher Form Killing* 1982, G. Thomas, *Journey Madness* 1990; Gottlieb, Sidney Boston Va. 22713 703-547-3934]

In the early 1960's, the CIA researched the possibility of large-scale covert use of biological weapons. Scientists prepared memoranda, studied by the CIA, that detailed which diseases were common in different areas of the world so that covert use of biological weapons containing these diseases could easily go undetected. [SSCIA For. Mil. Int. V1 p362] In 1964 Sidney Gottlieb approved a \$150,000-a-year payment to a Baltimore laboratory to conduct research into lethal microorganisms. These researchers attempted to discover psycho chemicals that simulated death induced by carbon dioxide to produce a weapon to fake a common means of suicide. In 1965 Sidney Gottlieb hired former W.H. Division Chief J.C. King.

#### EARLY CIA FOUNDER: WILLIAM K. HARVEY



William K. Harvey, the son of a lawyer, was born on September 13, 1915. From 1931 to 1933 he was a reporter and printer for the *Danville Gazette*. From 1933 to 1937 he studied law at the University of Indiana. He joined the FBI in December 1940 where he targeted Soviet spies in Washington and New York City. In 1947 he was demoted by Hoover for Driving While Intoxicated. William K. Harvey was accepted by the CIA. From 1947 to 1952 he was listed as an Executive Officer in the Pentagon. Actually, he was an Intelligence Officer in Office of Special Operations/FBS (Foreign Broadcast Service), USSR Division, Office of Special Operations COPS (Covert Operations), then he became an assistant to the Deputy Chief. In 1949 he began special operations for CE (Counter-Espionage). In 1951 he began work for Division D. This component was involved in obtaining code books from embassies. Frank Wisner, the head of the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC) asked Harvey to investigate Kim Philby, the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) liaison in



Washington. Harvey reported back in June 1951 that he was convinced that Philby was a KGB spy. As a result Philby was forced to leave the United States.

He joined the CIA DDP in 1952. The details of his career abroad between 1952 and 1959 were withheld. He returned to Headquarters in 1959 and soon headed Task Force W. Task Force W was engaged in running anti-Castro activities. [CIA Bio. Profile CIA Bio. Profile 9.22.71 180045180045] Harvey was sent to West Germany where he worked with Ted Shackley at the CIA Berlin Station. In 1955 he was commander of Operation Gold which succeeded in tapping Soviet phone lines via a 500-yard tunnel into East Berlin. Until it was detected a year later, the tap gave the CIA information about the military plans of the Soviet Union. It was only later that it was discovered that George Blake, a MI6 agent in Berlin, had told the KGB about the tunnel when it was first built.

Tom Parrott, who worked with Harvey in Berlin claims that Harvey was "anti-elitist". He disliked and resented the "Ivy Leaguers in the CIA". According to another agent, Carleton Swift: "Harvey believed that the elite had a guilty conscience. Guilt was the upper-class pathology. Actually, he was envious as hell. He wanted to be part of the establishment. He knew he wasn't, so he hated it." According to Swift he ruined several people's careers because of their elite background.

Harvey was also involved a policy that was later to become known as Executive Action (a plan to remove unfriendly foreign leaders from power). This including a coup d'état that overthrew the Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954 after he introduced land reforms and nationalized the United Fruit Company. HUNT and PHILLIPS were involved in this activity. In March 1960, President Dwight Eisenhower of the United States approved a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plan to overthrow Fidel Castro. The plan involved a budget of \$13 million to train "a paramilitary force outside Cuba for guerrilla action." The strategy was organised by Richard Bissell and Richard Helms.



The CIA JMWAVE station in Miami served as operational headquarters for Operation Mongoose, a covert action program for sabotage and subversion against Cuba. The head of the station was Ted Shackley and over the next few months became very involved in the attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro. William Harvey was appointed as head of Task Force W. and he organized a broad range of activities that would help to bring down Castro's government. In March, 1961 Harvey arranged for CIA operative, Jim O'Connell, to meet Sam Giancana, Santo Trafficante, Johnny Roselli and Robert Maheu at the Fontainebleau Hotel. During the meeting O'Connell gave poison pills and \$10,000 to Rosselli to be used against Fidel Castro.

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, Robert Kennedy instructed CIA director John McCone, to halt all covert operations aimed at Cuba. A few days later he discovered that Harvey had ignored this order and had dispatched three commando teams into Cuba to prepare for what he believed would be an inevitable invasion. CIA official Walter Elder explained:

During the Cuban missile crisis when it was virtually impossible to get access to top officials in the government and to get their guidance on day to day affairs, Harvey, who did indeed try to get such guidance on his own concluded that the United States policy was headed towards a full-scale invasion of Cuba. He ordered a number of agent teams to be dispatched to the island for intelligence collections to be in place as assets to support a conventional military operation. General Landsdale claimed this was done without his knowledge and authorization and there was a confrontation in Mr. McCone's office. McCone concluded that unless these teams were being sent to satisfy specific requirements by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, that they should be recalled. Since there was no such requirement, they were recalled. In a separate meeting McCone reassured Landsdale that he was, in fact, Chief of Operations. As a result of this Harvey earned another black mark as not being fully under control. [TESTIMONY OF WALTER ELDER, 13 AUG 1975]

Kennedy was furious and as soon as the Cuban Missile Crisis was over, Harvey was removed as commander of ZR/RIFLE, the assassination section of OPERATION MONGOOSE. On October 30, 1962, RFK terminated "all sabotage operations" against Cuba. As a result of President Kennedy's promise to Nikita Khrushchev that he would not invade Cuba, Operation Mongoose was disbanded. In February 1963 Harvey was sent to Italy where he became Chief of Station in Rome. Harvey knew that Robert Kennedy had been responsible for his demotion. Harvey continued to keep in contact with Johnny Roselli. According to Richard D. Mahoney:

On April 8, 1963 Rosselli flew to New York to meet with Bill Harvey. A week later, the two men met again in Miami to discuss the plot in greater detail... On April 21 he (Harvey) flew from Washington to deliver four

poison pills directly to Rosselli, who got them to Tony Varona and hence to Havana. That same evening, Harvey and Ted Shackley, the chief of the CIA's south Florida base, drove a U-Haul truck filled with the requested arms through the rain to a deserted parking lot in Miami. They got out and handed the keys to Rosselli.

In 1962, following a disagreement with Robert Kennedy, William Harvey became Chief of Station in Rome. The CIA admitted:

It is correct to say William Harvey disagreed with the Administration's approach to Cuban operations, and he finally told the Attorney General that in quite candid terms. He was essentially a tough and blunt man, and had no illusions as to what he was doing. The act probably led to his reassignment. It is safe to assume he held some resentment for the action of the Attorney General... [CIA Memo SDB to Blakey 2.9.79]

William Harvey continued to work with the CIA until 1967, when he went on sick leave. At the termination of his leave, he retired. He continued to associate with John Rosselli. A May 5, 1967, CIA Memorandum for the Record from L. K. White, CIA Executive Director-Comptroller, stated:

On May 5, 1967, Mr. Helms advised me that he had lunch today with Bill Sullivan of the FBI...Later in the afternoon, Sullivan called Richard Helms to report that Sam Papich had lunch today with Bill Harvey at the latter's request. The primary purpose of the luncheon was for Bill to report to Papich on some contact he had with a 'gangster' and to offer his cooperation to the FBI in dealing with this individual. He expressed to Papich (deleted). Richard Helms said that he assumed Papich would report on this in due course to Mr. ANGLETON...

On October 4, 1967, Howard Osborn, the Director of the Office of Security, noted:

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Luncheon Meeting with William K. Harvey

1. About a week ago Harvey called me and suggested that we have lunch on October 4, 1967. I mentioned this to Mr. Earman, Inspector General, and also to the Director.
2. Because of Harvey's association and continuing "friendship" with "Johnny" I notified the Bureau (Mr. William Cregar) officially that I intended to have lunch with Harvey and that this had been approved by the Director.
3. (Deleted) we spent the first fifteen minutes or so in an exchange of information relating to our families, the tragic and untimely death of



Desmond Fitzgerald, the burglary of his household, and the current status of his application for admission to the District Bar.

4. Harvey then asked me directly whether or not "Earman" had kept me filled in on the status of his relationship with "Johnny." I said that he had since I had inherited knowledge of this case when I assumed the position of Director of Security on July 1, 1964. He said he was a little annoyed with Helms in that he had spread knowledge of this case so widely throughout the Agency since he had a very explicit understanding with him that it was to be extremely closely held. I pointed out that recent developments had obviously made him decide that it was necessary to solicit the assistance and support of his Inspector General. Since Harvey seemed quite relaxed after his second beer and inclined to chat about this, I asked him point-blank what was the nature of his relationship with "Johnny" since it seemed totally inconsistent to me with his desire to re-enter law practice in the District. I said that I had no real knowledge of the requirements for admission to the District Bar, but that I supposed that continuing contact with an individual of "Johnny's" reputation could hardly be regarded favorably. He agreed with this and said that he didn't give a damn; that he would not turn his back on his friends and that "Johnny" was his friend. I replied that while this was an admirable quality, that I felt that he was taking all sorts of risks in this regard. He indicated that Sam Papich had cautioned him along the same lines and that he had given him the same answer.

5. He went on to say that it was his opinion that it would be the worse thing he could do for himself or the Agency, to turn his back on "Johnny" at this time. He said that he had told "Johnny" at the outset of their association that if anything happened to "blow the operation" that "Johnny" could not look to anyone other than Harvey for assistance and that even Harvey would probably not be able to help him. He seemed to want to establish clearly with me the fact that it will be his neck if our use of "Johnny" comes out in the open, since he believes that the Agency could not or would not admit involvement. He changed back rather abruptly at this point and asked the whether or not we still used Bob Maheu or had anything to do with him. I said that we did not and asked him why, He said that in the last telephone call he had had with "Johnny" which lasted for more than an hour "Johnny" was quite vehement and bitter about Maheu; indicating that Maheu would "sell anyone down the river to protect his own neck"

6. Harvey then said that he felt very uncomfortable about the entire situation and fully realized its implications to the Agency if it ever surfaced publicly. In response to a question from me, he said that he felt sure "Johnny" would never "pull the string" on us unless he was absolutely desperate, but that his concern was that Senator Robert Kennedy knew all

about the operation. He said that the Director had sent him a clipping from a Chicago newspaper touching upon our use of Giancana when William Harvey was Chief of Station in Rome. He said that he mentioned this to Johnny the next time he saw him, and that Johnny said he knew the information had come from a leak in Senator Kennedy's office when he was still Attorney General. [CIA D-000249]

William Harvey died as a result of complications from heart surgery in June, 1976 just before he was to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

### EARLY CIA FOUNDER: JAMES FORRESTAL



James Forrestal (born November 10, 1890) was a bond salesman at William A. Reade Incorporated. He soon became an executive officer there. Dillon, Reade helped rebuild the steel plants which Hitler later turned into the most efficient war machine in Europe. [Drew Pearson 11.13.47] From June 23, 1940, to August 22, 1940, James Forrestal was an assistant at the FDR White House. Forrestal designed the Office of the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs and recommended Nelson Rockefeller for the top job. [Hoopes and Brinkley *Driven Patriot* Knopf 1992] In June 1940 James Forrestal became Under Secretary of the Navy and commissioned the son of Clarence Dillon, C. Douglas Dillon, to do a special study of the Navy Department. In April 1944 James Forrestal became Secretary of the Navy. He was a member of the National Intelligence Authority which had originally mandated the existence of the Central Intelligence Group. In 1947 Forrestal armed hard-core Mussolini veterans to counter the Italian communists, and also opposed the establishment of the state of Israel. He became Secretary of Defense in September 1947. In 1948 he commissioned Mathias F. Correa and William H. Jackson to study the floundering CIA. William H. Jackson became an investment banker at Carter, Ledyard and subsequently, a Deputy Director of the CIA. [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p99; Hersh *Old Boys* p278]

### THE FORRESTAL ENIGMA

Less than a week after his replacement as Secretary of Defense on March 2, 1949, Forrestal told a friend "They are after me." He ran through the streets shouting: "The Russians are coming! I've seen Russian soldiers!" [Yergin, Daniel *Shattered Peace* Houghton Mifflin 1977] He had no previous history of mental disease. By the end of March 1949, Forrestal's mental faculties had deteriorated and in April he went into a deep depression. Journalist Drew Pearson stated that Forrestal made three suicide attempts at this time: by drug overdose, by hanging and by slashing his wrists. James Forrestal was committed to Bethesda Naval Hospital. He fell 16 floors to his death on May 22, 1949, after trying to hang himself from his hospital window with his dressing gown. The facts surrounding the details of the suicide were investigated by a Special Board. On August 23, 1960, the Soviet Home News Service reported: "One of the

apostles of the cold war, an American Admiral, Forrestal, ended his life in a straightjacket (a victim?) of his own anticommunist deliriums."

Although mental illness and suicide are not uncommon in the intelligence community, to my knowledge, no other former Secretary of Defense went insane then committed suicide. The onset of Forrestal's delusions was rapid, as if precipitated by a drug. His behavior resembled someone on a "bad L.S.D. trip." Forrestal was no longer in power when he became insane, so why bother "dosing" him? Did Forrestal's anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli attitude contribute to his demise? The mental illness and subsequent death of James Forrestal remains an enigma.

#### EARLY CIA OPERATION: THE BOGOTAZO RIOTS



In 1946 the Presidential candidate of the Liberal Party of Colombia was Dr. Gabriel Turbay. Dr. Gabriel Turbay was the Premier of Colombia from 1933 to 1938 and served as Colombia's Ambassador to Washington from 1939 to 1945. He was an ardent supporter of the United States. But Gabriel Turbay died suddenly in Paris on November 18, 1947, at age 46. This researcher has been unable to obtain the details of Turbay's death. In any event, as a result of Turbay's death,

Jorge Eliecer Gaitan (born January 26, 1903) became the nominee of the Liberal Party in 1948. Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, a labor leader, helped found the short-lived National Leftist Revolutionary Union and stated he would not cooperate with the opposition party because it was involved in political murder. On April 9, 1948, Jorge Eliecer Gaitan was murdered as he walked to lunch. His assailant, Juan Roa Sierra, was battered to death by bystanders. The death of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan touched off serious rioting that was unexpected by the CIA. Additionally, this rioting occurred during the Inter-American Affairs Conference in Bogota. The conference delegates had to take cover when a mob attacked the *Capitolio Nacional*. Among those who represented the United States were John J. McCloy and Assistant Secretary of State Norman Armour. Norman Armour, a former OSS officer, was a member of the United States Delegation to the U.N. during the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954. Shortly thereafter Norman Armour replaced John E. Peurifoy as Ambassador to Guatemala.



The President of Colombia's Conservative Party issued a communiqué that stated Jorge Eliecer Gaitan was "killed by a person apparently of Communist affiliation." His secretary blamed Communists for sabotaging the Inter-American Conference, and charged that Cuban Communists had participated in an attack on a government radio station. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Roscoe Hillenkoetter maintained that although the Communists seized on the assassination for their own political purposes, secret CIA dispatches indicated Jorge Eliecer Gaitan was slain because he had just successfully defended the killer of the uncle of Juan Roa Sierra in a murder trial. The CIA: "Supporters of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, apparently with his knowledge and perhaps mild encouragement, were considering the possibility of a coup d'etat for 1948. The murder of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan put to death a potentially revolutionary movement and

the bogotazo riots was no more than its wake." [*Studies in Intelligence* V13 #4 Fall 1969; Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p102; *NYT* 4.11.48, 4.10.48; DOS Bio. Reg. 1956; Hersh *The Old Boys* - Lovett p408] The CIA reported that, after the Bay of Pigs invasion, E. HOWARD HUNT was asked to determine the role of Fidel Castro in the Bogotazo riots. [EYES ONLY Analysis of *Give Us This Day* - Hunt CIA Office of Security File]

Was the CIA behind the assassination of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan? If a political assassin is himself quickly assassinated, it is likely a covert instrumentality was involved in both assassinations. Was Gabriel Turbay assassinated by the KGB?

## THE CIA AND CASTROISM A BRIEF POLITICAL HISTORY OF CUBA

Machado y Morales was elected President of Cuba in 1924. On August 12, 1933, he was overthrown by a group of military officers. On September 4, 1933, Fulgencio Batista led a "Sergeant's Rebellion" against the junta. In 1934, Raymond Grau became president of Cuba. Grau was an anti-U.S. Cuban nationalist. Batista withdrew his support for Grau because of pressure from the United States. Batista took over in 1939. In October 1940, Batista, who ran as a civilian, was elected president.

### FULGENCIO BATISTA



Fulgencio Batista was born into poverty in 1901. At age 20 he became an Army stenographer and penetrated the secrets of the Army Staff. Fulgencio Batista controlled Cuba from 1940 to 1944, when he was forced into exile in Miami. He spent 1944 to 1949 in the United States. In 1950 Batista ran, *in absentia*, for the Cuban senate. He was easily elected in his province, Las Villas, and returned to Cuba with senatorial immunity that year. On March 10, 1952, Fulgencio Batista and a small band of rebels entered Camp Columbia, a military fortress in the suburbs of Havana, and seized control. The Army, which remembered the high pay and good times of earlier days, rallied to his support and occupied the Presidential Palace. The President of Cuba, Carlos Prío Socarras, and his Foreign Minister, Francisco Varona Alonzo (born November 25, 1908; aka Tony Varona), fled to the countryside and eventually sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy; soon the pair fled to Miami. Former President Carlos Prío Socarras was determined to regain power. [FBI 109-12-210-355; *NYT* 1.2.59]

### DR. CARLOS PRIO SOCCARRAS



Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras was the President of Cuba from 1948 to 1952. Carlos Prío Socarras headed the Authentic Party. Shortly after he was elected, he built a \$2 million home on his Presidential salary of \$25,000 a year. But Carlos Prío Socarras was unable to control the other grafters in his government, and a deterioration in public services was accompanied by a slump in tourism. The national crime syndicate, who controlled the Havana gambling industry, wanted Carlos Prío Socarras

overthrown and ex-President Fulgencio Batista re-installed.

### TONY VARONA

A CIA Provisional Operational Approval (POA) was requested on Tony Varona in August 1957 as a source of information on anti-government activities in Cuba and later amended for use in political action activities. He and organizations he represented were provided with material and financial assistance in promoting anti-Castro activities in Cuba until approximately 1962.

### OPERATIONAL APPROVALS

OA (Operational Approvals), and POA's, Provisional Operational Approvals, were granted by the Chief, Counter-Intelligence Staff, after an examination of all pertinent records. The Office of Security conducted the Operational Approval investigations for Counter-Intelligence. Clandestine Services Instruction No. 10-5 stated:

In Operational Approval cases the Office of Security will forward investigative reports, name check results, etc. to the Counter-Intelligence Staff. In extremely sensitive cases, however, particularly those in which the security or good of the Agency as a whole is involved, the Office of Security will not be obliged to furnish all investigative material. In such cases the Office of Security will inform the Counter-Intelligence Staff that such material has been withheld and will, upon request, discuss the matter with the Chief, Counter-Intelligence Staff, or other appropriate official of the Clandestine Services.

### FIDEL CASTRO

On July 26, 1953, rebel forces led by Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks of Fulgencio Batista's Army. The 26th of July Movement was born. Fidel Castro was imprisoned by Fulgencio Batista, but in May 1955, he was released under a general amnesty law. In July 1955 Fidel Castro traveled to Mexico.



On December 2, 1956, Fidel Castro and 82 followers left Mexico aboard the yacht *Granma*, and landed in Cuba's Oriente Province, where they used the Sierra Maestre Mountains as a base of operations to launch a guerrilla war against Fulgencio Batista. In 1957, the FBI reported that General Hector Bienvedido Trujillo Molina, aka Raphael Trujillo, the dictator of the Dominican Republic, had allowed Carlos Prio Socarras to set up an exile training camp in his country. [FBI 109-430-1839] In 1958, the Military Attache assigned to the U.S. Embassy, Havana, reported:

The Military Attache assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Havana advised that although the average low-ranking Cuban soldier has great respect for General Batista, this soldier does not appear to feel the same sympathy toward Army leaders directing him in the field. Many high ranking officers [in Batista's Army] are not noteworthy for their military acumen, and it is generally known that they are more interested in the graft they are able to secure, than in winning battles or skirmishes against the rebel forces. [FBI 109-12-210-355]

### ROLANDO MASFERRER



Fulgencio Batista was forced to call on Cuban warlords like Rolando Masferrer [CIA 201-042669] to suppress Fidel Castro. Rolando Masferrer was born in Cuba on July 12, 1918. His father died when he was young and his mother's brother took him to live with he and his wife. His uncle was a army officer who was sent to Fort Sam Houston, in San Antonio, Texas for training with the U.S. Army. Rolando Masferrer attended school in Oklahoma, but left after only a few weeks. He returned to Cuba where he received his law degree there at age 21. At age 23 Masferrer fought in the streets against the dictator Machado. He was elected to the Cuban Senate and was the youngest Senator in its history. During the Spanish Civil War in 1938, Rolando Masferrer traveled to Spain and fought on the side of the Communists. Within months he was in a military hospital near Madrid, his left foot shattered by a bullet. It took him six months to walk again - with a crutch. The Communist Party assigned Masferrer to its

Political Inspectorate. Masferrer became an enforcer for Joseph Stalin. The 'thump, thump' of his walk was dreaded by Communist functionaries throughout Europe. Six years later he broke with the Communists and formed his own political party as well as his own private army, *El Tigres*. Rolando Masferrer was elected to the Cuban legislature in 1949, and served as a representative under the Prio regime. Masferrer was described as "an opportunist of the first order. He was a staunch friend of President Carlos Prio Socarras under whose regime he served as a Representative, but when Prio was ousted he turned up overnight at the side of Fulgencio Batista. He has been a Senator in Batista's Government..." The CIA and the State Department conducted a covert name check on Rolando Masferrer when he was first elected to public office. Because he was a former Communist, by 1950 a file on Rolando Masferrer existed in the Office of Security of the CIA.

### *EL TIGRES*

In 1958 *El Tigres* became Batista's primary counter-terrorist force. Murder, mutilation, rape, dismemberment, castration, torture and kidnapping were the trademarks of *El Tigres*. Bodies of individuals who had been tortured to death were flung from speeding cars on to the streets of Havana to strike terror in the populace. The main target of Masferrer were supporters of the 26th of July Movement. Masferrer was considered a war criminal by most of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement. Rolando Masferrer told the FBI that Fidel Castro's men

began to ambush, assassinate, and otherwise kill members of Rolando Masferrer's party. Consequently, in order to protect members of his party Masferrer went to...the Minister of the Interior and obtained permission to arm his men so that they could protect themselves. Masferrer stated it was untrue that he had a private army and that it is also untrue that he ever committed any personal atrocities, such as shooting helpless women and children. [FBI 100-344127 4.21.59 Miami]

Any opponent of the Batista regime was fair game for Masferrer who operated a chain of gambling casinos and was the editor of two newspapers. On July 13, 1956, the State Department reported:

Masferrer is a powerfully-built man of 39, who has the reputation as a gangster and a killer. He was a Communist in his student days and fought for the loyalist cause in Spain, but now professes anti-Communism with a vengeance. He has a private band of 80 armed men who served as a sort of personal bodyguard and stand by to act as hatchet men if violence is called for. Enjoying President Batista's confidence, Masferrer and his little army represent a potential force of some importance. He is known to have killed certain enemies and to have scared the wits out of others. In 1950, for instance, he was found by the police, machine gun in hand, over two frightened men who were actually digging their own graves. The men were saved but Masferrer was not arrested; he had congressional immunity; he

was a representative at the time." [Memo R.G. Cushing to Ambassador] In August 1958 the FBI reported that Rolando Masferrer and Marcos Jimenez Perez, the exiled President of Venezuela, had become close associates. Rolando Masferrer told Marcos Jimenez Perez that he was "planning to take over the Cuban Government when Batista fell. [FBI 100-344127 8.12.58 Miami]

## THE GANGSTERS WITH CUBAN INTERESTS MEYER LANSKY



Rolando Masferrer and Fulgencio Batista worked with national crime syndicate figure Meyer Lansky. Meyer Lansky was born in Russia on July 4, 1902, and died in Miami in January 1983. He was brought, with his younger brother, Jake, to the United States in 1911. By 1920 Lansky ran a floating crap game on the streets of New York City. When the mafia became aware of Lansky's operation it tried to extort a weekly payoff from him. Meyer Lansky refused to pay the mafia off. [*Lansky*, Hank Messick, G.P. Putnam, N.Y. 1971; *Meyer Lansky Mogul of the Mob* - Dennis Eisenberg, Uri Dan, Eli Landau, Paddington Press, N.Y. 1979] Meyer Lansky discovered that many Italian gangsters were opposed to the tactics of the Sicilian traditionalists. These included Frank Costello, Vito Genovese, Joe Adonis, Albert Anastasia, Salvatore "Lucky" Luciano and Al "Scarface" Capone. By 1922, the insurgents had murdered most of the old-line "Mustache Petes" and had taken over their territories. Jewish gangs were now given a sizable piece of the action. During the early 1930's Meyer Lansky discovered Cuba for the syndicate and invested its illegal profits there. In 1933 Lansky moved to Miami Beach, and in the late 1930's he lived in Cuba, where he owned the Hotel Nacional Casino and Havana's municipal racetracks. In 1940 Lansky left Havana for Miami. When Lansky moved to New York just before America entered World War II, he delegated the responsibility for the management of his Cuban and Miami holdings to SANTO TRAFFICANTE SR., the Sicilian-born Tampa gangster.

## SAM GIANCANA



Lansky was associated with Sam Giancana. Sam Giancana began his career as a wheel man for the Capone mob. By the late 1940's Sam Giancana was the chauffeur and bodyguard for Chicago rackets boss Tony "The Tuna" Accardo. In 1957, a bullet was fired over Tony Accardo's head as he entered his half-million dollar estate. Tony "The Tuna" Accardo stepped down. Sam Giancana was the crime overlord of Chicago when the CIA approached him to kill Fidel Castro in 1960. His influence reached into the White House through Judith Campbell Exner, the alleged mistress of John F. Kennedy. Judith Campbell Exner told the press she was introduced to John F. Kennedy in Las Vegas in February 1960, by Frank Sinatra, a mutual friend. Judith Campbell Exner was in touch with Sam Giancana, who she said was aware of her relationship with John F. Kennedy. The Kennedy/Exner relationship lasted until late 1962, when the FBI became aware that Judith Campbell Exner, who



was in telephonic contact with mobster John Rosselli, also made numerous calls to the White House. On September 26, 1999 Exner died of breast cancer.

### CASTRO SEIZES POWER IN CUBA

On January 1, 1959, Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba. Some members of the CIA believed he was a Communist as far back as 1948. By 1960 it became clear to the world that Fidel Castro was, in fact, a Communist and a willing agent of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the gangsters, the corrupt politicians and their fascist allies had to leave Cuba as a result of the Castro revolution. Communism was now only 90 miles from America. Many Central American dictators feared meeting the same fate as Fulgencio Batista.

### THE SOMOZAS OF NICARAGUA

The Somoza brothers, Luis and Anastasio, were the sons of Anastasio Somoza Sr., who had been appointed War Minister of Nicaragua in 1932. During this time, the United States Marines and the Nicaraguan National Guard joined in a long and bitter guerrilla struggle against revolutionary leader Augusto Cesar Sandino. Anastasio Somoza Sr. offered Augusto Cesar Sandino safe conduct to Managua, then executed him. In 1935 Anastasio Somoza Sr. took over Nicaragua through a military coup and was "elected" President in 1937. He remained in office until 1947. From 1947 to 1950, Anastasio Somoza Sr. handpicked subordinates ruled; in 1950, he reassumed power.



In 1955, Anastasio Somoza Sr. began to feud with Costa Rican President Jose (Pepe) Figueres. Anastasio Somoza Sr. accused Jose Figueres of a long and close association with Communist and other leftist elements in the Americas, such as Jacobo Arbenz of Guatemala and Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela. He accused Jose Figueres of plotting his assassination. Jose Figueres charged Anastasio Somoza Sr. with doing the same. Jose Figueres was a liberal and an anti-Communist. In 1948 he became provisional President of the Founding Civilian Junta of Costa Rica through an anti-Communist coup. Jose Figueres was elected President on July 27, 1953. His major opponents were the Communists. In September 1956, Anastasio Somoza Sr. was assassinated because of a plot by the National Guard and Army Officers. Luis Somoza and Anastasio Somoza Jr. took over for their father. Luis Somoza claimed that the assassin of his father was a Russian communist. [NYT 9.30.56]

### "PAPA DOC" DUVALIER OF HAITI

"Papa Doc" Duvalier, the dictator of Haiti, also feared Fidel Castro. The Duvalier regime began in 1957 and lasted longer than any other in the history of Haiti. Of the 36 Presidents who preceded "Papa Doc" Duvalier, 23 were either killed or overthrown. "Papa Doc" Duvalier's power depended on a 600-man palace guard, 5,000 militiamen, and the thugs known as the Ton Ton Macoutes - Haitian for bogeymen. The

repression in Haiti was intense; six teenagers who painted anti-Duvalier graffiti on a wall were executed without trial."Papa Doc" Duvalier then ordered that all youth organizations, even the Boy Scouts, be disbanded. Under "Papa Doc" Duvalier, 90% of Haiti's population was illiterate, and were plagued with malnutrition and disease; per capita income was about a third of the Latin American average, and Haiti had the distinction of being the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. By 1961, the Kennedy Administration was fed up with "Papa Doc" Duvalier. He had used American aid to build Duvalierville, a complex of half-finished, rotting buildings. The United States cut its aid, which had amounted to \$15 million a year, to \$1.5 million. [NYT 4.23.71]



### CIA AND THE ASSASSINATION OF RAPHAEL TRUJILLO



The dictator of the Dominican Republic, General Raphael Trujillo, was born on October 24, 1891. He joined the Dominican National Guard in 1918. The United States Marines were in the Dominican Republic at the time and Colonel Richard M. Cutts, USMC, sponsored him. In 1930 he was the Chief of Staff of the Dominican Army and was soon elected President. General Raphael Trujillo ruled the Dominican Republic as if it were his fiefdom. Not only did 'El Benefactor' hold absolute political power, he also owned most of the country, in his name and in the names of his relatives. General Raphael Trujillo had Dr. Jesus Galindez, a political opponent, kidnapped from his midtown Manhattan apartment on March 12, 1956. Jesus Galindez was a Dominican exile and professor at Columbia University who had written about the crimes of General Raphael Trujillo. The kidnappers flew him to the Dominican Republic, where he was murdered. The CIA had Colonel J.C. King investigate the abduction of Jesus Galdinez.

### TONY ULASEWICZ



Watergate burglar Tony Ulasewicz investigated the Galindez kidnapping for the New York City Police Department. Tony Ulasewicz reported that the New York City Police Department burglarized Jesus Galindez' apartment and turned his papers over to the CIA: "Even though Galindez was a known Trujillo opponent, I quickly eliminated the CIA as being responsible for his fate...they would not have involved the New York City Police Department to get the contents of his briefcase. A possibility did remain, however, that his removal was a rogue intelligence operation that hadn't been cleared by CIA Headquarters. If the Galindez caper was a maverick, unauthorized operation, I doubted at the time that anyone would ever find the identity of those responsible."

## STANLEY ROSS

Tony Ulasewicz reported that the employer of Jesus Galindez, *El Diario* editor Stanley Ross, was the first to go to the FBI and the New York City Police Department's Missing Persons Bureau and file a report:

Stanley Ross was openly criticized for waiting too long to report Jesus Galindez missing. Silfa [a Dominican exile] told me that he had become suspicious of Stanley Ross when he learned that Stanley Ross had checked with the superintendent of Jesus Galindez's building soon after he disappeared, but then waited four days before notifying the police. Why Stanley Ross insisted on being present in the apartment of Jesus Galindez [during the New York City Police Department search] came into question because before the disappearance, Stanley Ross had never been inside his apartment. Lydia Miranda reported that Jesus Galindez had also become suspicious of Stanley Ross. Lydia Miranda claimed Stanley Ross knew about the novel Jesus Galindez was writing concerning the members of General Trujillo's family. Lydia Miranda said Stanley Ross was sending General Trujillo an advance copy of Jesus Galindez's work through the Dominican Consulate in New York. When a Dominican informant confirmed that Stanley Ross, was, in fact, reporting all of Jesus Galindez's activities to Trujillo's Consul General in New York, I became suspicious that Stanley Ross might have been involved in the disappearance. [Ulasewicz, Tony *The President's Private Eye*, Macsam Publishing, 1990]

From 1955 to 1962 Stanley Ross was editor of *El Diario de Nueva York*, New York City's largest Spanish language daily. Stanley Ross became a registered agent of the Government of Nicaragua.

## MORRIS ERNST



General Raphael Trujillo hired Morris Ernst to "investigate" the Jesus Galindez affair. Morris Ernst worked with Colonel J.C. King. He was unable to find any evidence that linked General Raphael Trujillo with the Jesus Galindez kidnapping. In 1938 Morris Ernst successfully defended the American Civil Liberties Union against charges of having been a Communist front. Morris Ernst was on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union with Norman Thomas. Morris Ernst maintained a lengthy correspondence with J. Edgar Hoover, who he referred to as a close personal friend. [Wise, D. *Politics of Lying* 1973 168-9; Walls, D. *Activists Almanac*; Donner, F. *Age of Surveillance*]

## GERALD LESTER MURPHY AND ROBERT MAHEU

Gerald Lester Murphy was a pilot for Dominican Airlines who boasted that he had flown Jesus Galindez from the United States to the Dominican Republic on one of his flights out of New York. Later, documents in Murphy's handwriting showed Dr. Galindez' name in several memoranda and notes for a flight plan from New York via Florida to the Dominican Republic. Not long after the kidnapping, Col. Salvador Cobian Parra, one of Trujillo's intelligence agents, was killed in a mysterious duel with a civilian who was also reported to have been killed in the duel. A car belonging to Gerald Lester Murphy was found on December 3, 1956, near a cliff in the remotest section of the Dominican Republic. When the police searched the hotel room of Gerald Lester Murphy, the name Horace Schmahl was found. Horace Schmahl traced back to Robert Maheu. A few weeks later, the body of Octavio Antonio de la Meza, Gerald Lester Murphy's co-pilot, was found hanging in a jail cell in Ciudad Trujillo. The police reported he left a note claiming responsibility for the death of Gerald Lester Murphy. Trujillo had given refuge to Fulgencio Batista and Marcos Perez Jimenez. [NYT 6.1.61] In June 1959, the Dominican Republic was invaded by a small mixed force of exiles and foreigners from Cuba, only to have peasants rally to join the Trujillo troops to smash the invasion. Major Delio Gomez Ochoa, the leader, asserted after his capture that the attack had been promoted by Castro. In the early 1960's the United States attempted to economically destabilize the Trujillo regime by adhering to Organization of American States sanctions imposed because of a Trujillo-sponsored assassination attempt on June 24, 1960, against President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic in August 1960. President John F. Kennedy wanted dictators like General Raphael Trujillo replaced with democratic leaders, as a guarantee against the emergence of any form of Castroism.

## HUNT AND THE TRUJILLO ASSASSINATION



In 1976, *Le Cygne*, an autobiography by L. Gonzalez-Mata, was published in Paris. L. Gonzalez-Mata claimed to have served briefly as General Raphael Trujillo's Chief of Security in 1960. According to L. Gonzalez-Mata, John Rosselli and E. HOWARD HUNT arrived in the Dominican Republic in March 1961, and assisted in the plots against General Raphael Trujillo. L. Gonzalez-Mata identified John Rosselli as "a friend of Batista" who was operating "on the orders of William K. Harvey." HUNT was termed "a specialist." According to L. Gonzales-Mata, John Rosselli and HUNT met with U.S. Counsel General Henry Dearborn and Dominican dissident leader Lorenzo Berry, operator of a successful retail market. Lorenzo "Wimpy" Berry proposed a plan to force Raphael Trujillo into exile, but HUNT was adamant that an ambush was the only reliable course of action. Lorenzo Berry finally agreed when HUNT promised that the CIA would provide the weapons. [A *Friend of Batista*: L. Gonzales-Mata, *Cygne*, Grasset, Paris, 1976]

## STURGIS AND THE ASSASSINATION OF TRUJILLO



FRANK STURGIS claimed that in May 1961, he and mafia associate Frank Nelson visited the Dominican Republic. STURGIS told journalist Paul Meskil that they contacted Dominican military officers who were conspiring to assassinate General Raphael Trujillo. STURGIS and Frank Nelson claimed they helped supply this clique with assassination weapons. Frank Nelson explained:

The guns arrived in boxes sent to a supermarket in the Dominican capital. The Dominican officers didn't need the guns. They already had enough stuff for a war. They needed U.S. Government moral support and this was represented by the arms shipment.

The SSCIA reported that the weapons were sent to Berry, broken down, disguised as canned goods. It also reported that handguns, machine guns, explosives, and carbines were supplied by the CIA. Many of these weapons ended up in the hands of Trujillo's assassins.

HEMMING:

Frank Nelson was involved in a business deal with Wimpy's Supermarket, where the rifles were shipped to. Commercial cover. If STURGIS and Frank Nelson jumped in on the game as the boys that were coming from up north, they would be the guys that went back to Washington and laid the plan out for the big boys in D.C. They wanted Agency people implicated in the hit so they could cover their ass later on. Those weapons weren't used for anything. These guys aren't stupid. They were being told by the CIA to dump the old man. This is gonna happen, that's gonna happen. And when the blame goes around from the wealthy Trujillo sons, [Ramfis Trujillo] vicious little bastards, and the shit hits the fan, these guys are going to want to be able to call their markers in from the CIA. They want to prove Uncle Sam's behind the thing to get the other colonels and generals to come in with them.

## THE AMBUSH

On May 30, 1961, Generalissimo Raphael Trujillo was assassinated, ambushed by a band of seven men, including Tony Lambert and General Juan Tomas Diaz. Trujillo and his chauffeur drove unescorted to see his 20 year old mistress. Around 10:30 p.m. two carloads of gunmen fired 27 rounds into Trujillo's body. A source in the President's office of the United Fruit Company informed U.S. Counsel General Henry Dearborn that the assassination had not triggered an internal rebellion. U.S. Counsel General Henry Dearborn, in turn, informed the CIA. In the 1920's, Dearborn was a founder of the Council on Foreign Relations. [DOS Bio. Reg. 1956] Dearborn replaced U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Joseph Farland, as the contact between the

CIA and dissident Dominican groups. In a CIA briefing paper for United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the Agency admitted having sent arms to dissident Dominicans: "Operational security considerations prescribed that the dissidents make their own arrangements for receipt by which the source of the arms could not be identified." [Memo for Rec. 6.62. Sub: Rev. of Dom. Ops. for Per. Immed. Prior to, During and Sub. to Trujillo's Death/CWH/ARA file; Meskil *Daily News* 4.25.75]

No CIA documents linked HUNT or Rosselli with Lorenzo Berry. No documents linked HUNT to Rosselli. Neither HUNT or Rosselli had a motive to involve themselves in the assassination of Trujillo. *A Friend of Batista* was probably disinformation published abroad by the CIA, however, when HUNT testified before the SSCIA he said he was familiar with the planning of the Trujillo assassination "because of my intimacy with Latin American affairs." [SSCIA 157-10005-10228 p29]

The dissidents did not need Nelson or STURGIS. They had the official apparatus of the CIA behind them. Neither STURGIS nor Nelson's name appears in any documents dealing with the Trujillo assassination. STURGIS was lying about his involvement in the assassination of Raphael Trujillo.

#### CHARLES SIRAGUSA: THE CIA'S HITMAN

The CIA's initial efforts to form an assassination section involved Charles Siragusa. Siragusa (born October 28, 1913; died April 17, 1982, Office of Security # 41 82) was raised amid mob violence in New York City's Little Italy. He worked under ANGLETON in the OSS (March 1944 to December 1945), and then was an official of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. [Winks *Cloak and Gown* p363] He was sent to Italy in 1951 to neutralize "Lucky" Luciano, who was sending heroin shipments to New York. [Sterling, C. *Octopus* p79] Charles Siragusa was attached to the U.S. Embassy, Rome, where he worked with the CIA Station. A CIA document revealed: "Siragusa was of liaison interest to various components of this Agency from 1961 to 1967, including the Behavioral Activities Branch of the Technical Services Division." [HSCA Gambino/Carpenter 2.28.78] In May 1967 Charles Siragusa supplied the CIA with biographic data that stated he had been employed by the Illinois Crime Commission since 1963. As head of the Commission, Siragusa was instrumental in solving the \$4.3 million Purolator theft in 1974 by planting a snitch in the suspected burglary gang. In 1974 the name of Charles Siragusa was given to the Central Cover Staff in response to a request from an individual who might work for a pharmaceutical firm as an investigator.

In October 1977, Charles Siragusa told Senator Edward Kennedy

that he was approached by a CIA employee in 1960 or 1961 who he recalls was Mr. Vincent Thill, who sought Mr. Siragusa's assistance to recruit underworld figures for assassination purposes. Mr. Thill is alleged to have said that one million dollars would be paid for a successful assassination. Mr. Siragusa also stated that in addition to Mr. Thill, he had contact with the following former CIA employees: Sheffield Edwards,

JAMES ANGLETON, John Mertz and Robert Bannerman. As related to the CIA, the context of their relationship with Mr. Siragusa was not given. The SSCIA was informed of Mr. Siragusa's allegation. Mr. William Miller, SSCIA, suggested to Commander Bernard McMahon, Executive Assistant to the Director of the CIA, and Mr. John Waller, Inspector General, that CIA investigate the allegation. The Agency has initiated an investigation; following are the results to date: (Deleted).

#### CHARLES SIRAGUSA AND VINCENT THILL



Charles Siragusa told journalist Jack Anderson: "After a few minutes of chitchat, the CIA man [Vincent Thill] made this startling suggestion: that Siragusa, drawing on his underworld knowledge and contacts, recruit a crew of mafia torpedoes for standby assassination duty. They would be paid \$1 million in fees and expenses for each kill. The CIA would assign the missions and underwrite the payoffs from secret funds." Siragusa, who had underworld and mafia connections because of his position with the Bureau of Narcotics, said that he refused to cooperate. Some evidence, however, indicated Charles Siragusa proposed that narcotics traffickers be utilized as assassins. On December 19, 1960, Harold Meltzer was considered as a possible CIA assassin. Meltzer was an associate of Meyer Lansky. The CIA: "Attached is a rather comprehensive six page biographical history which supplies not only all the information you requested, but many additional facts which will facilitate your evaluation of his potential. Meltzer owns and operates Fried Sportswear Company, Los Angeles, California. On August 3, 1959 he was convicted at Federal Court at Los Angeles for failure to register as a previously convicted narcotics law violator at the time of his travel abroad. He was fined \$1,000 and placed on three years probation. Meltzer appeared before a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on March 24, 1960, under subpoena, but invoked the Firth Amendment throughout questioning. Although he was threatened with contempt proceedings, this action never materialized. In the Spring of 1959 he furnished information to our California Office, but has not since cooperated with us. He has the background and talent for the matter we discussed but it is not known whether he would be receptive. Also attached is a copy of his FBI criminal record and an old Wanted Notice which bears a good likeness of him. I have never met Meltzer." [*Los Angeles Times* 5.3.78; CIA Enc. 12.1960

#### JAMES ANGLETON AND CHARLES SIRAGUSA

JAMES ANGLETON was interviewed on October 13, 1977, regarding his relationship with Charles Siragusa:

He knows Siragusa from World War II days. Following the war, during the 1950's, Mr. Siragusa was assigned to Rome as the U.S. representative on narcotics matters for Western Europe. ANGLETON had several official contacts with him but none since. Mr. ANGLETON states he was never associated with assassination plotting.



## CHARLES SIRAGUSA AND JOHN MERTZ

When CI Director JAMES ANGLETON wanted his own Counter-Intelligence shop in Vietnam he ordered former Pretoria Chief of Station, John Mertz, to set one up. John Mertz told this researcher:

During World War II when ANGLETON was in Italy working for Allen Dulles he made an arrangement where he ran a Counter-Intelligence Unit in Italy. These men were in uniform, and did not report to the military. That was a peculiar situation in Italy for a short period of time. In July 1965 ANGLETON got the idea that he could do the same in Vietnam. They knew at that time that the American forces were thoroughly penetrated by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. He sent me over to talk to General Joseph A. McChristian. He was top intelligence officer in Vietnam. [McChristian was General Westmoreland's intelligence chief from 1965 to 1967.] He later became DIA Chief, when he came back to the States. McChristian sent me over to confer with him to see if it would be possible for the Agency to set up a Counter-intelligence Unit in uniform, not reporting to the military. McChristian kicked me out the country. He said, 'No way, get the hell out of here. Tell ANGLETON, no.' Our Chief of Station was Gordon L. Jorgensen. I came back and made a report to ANGLETON. He sent a couple a guys over there and they got kicked out. [Gordon Jorgensen was succeeded as Chief of Station of Saigon by John Limond Hart.] That's as far as that went. I went to Africa a year and a half after that.

Mr. John Mertz was interviewed at his retirement home in Florida on October 6, 1977 in regard to Charles Siragusa's allegations.

Mr. Mertz related the following regarding his contacts with Mr. Siragusa. In 1960 or 1961, three CIA employees were arrested in Havana, Cuba, while engaged in an intelligence audio operation directed at a third country. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison. Their CIA affiliation was not revealed. Mr. Mertz was tasked with devising a means to free the prisoners. Mr. ANGLETON was Siragusa's OSS Supervisor in Italy during World War II, and suggested to Mr. Mertz that he contact Siragusa...Mr. Mertz states he was never associated with assassination plotting nor did he deal with Mr. Siragusa on any matters other than those discussed above...Mertz says he was never associated with assassination plotting.

## CHARLES SIRAGUSA AND ROBERT BANNERMAN

Robert Bannerman, who was Deputy Director, Office of Security, during the early 1960's, and later the Director of the Office of Security

...remembers Siragusa as a Office of Security covert contact/informer. He says that when an Office of Security investigation turned up information related to narcotics, Siragusa might be contacted to see if he could provide assistance. Bannerman says he is not aware of any other contacts with Siragusa nor was he involved in any assassination plotting. He says he now knows that Sheffield Edwards was involved in Castro assassination plotting, but was not aware of it at the time. [CIA OGC 77-6457 10.11.77 Robert S. Young]

The Office of the Inspector General of the CIA determined that there was no basis for Siragusa's allegations. William K. Harvey took over the assassination project from Charles Siragusa. Notes on ZR/RIFLE stated: "Maximum security. Kubark [CIA Station] only. e.g. What does Siragusa now know?"

#### ZR/RIFLE: CIA ASSASSINATION SECTION

William K. Harvey hid ZR/RIFLE in Division D. It was known as FI/D. Division D had contact with the National Security Administration during the 1960's since it was involved in obtaining foreign ciphers through safe cracking. William Harvey was questioned about Division D by F.A.O. Schwartz Jr. of the SSCIA:

Harvey: It was a division of Clandestine Services, which was the focal point and was responsible for primarily two things (Deleted). We had nothing to do beyond that with the general sort of research and analysis use which was handled in a (Deleted) in the what I believe was the DDI, Deputy Director of Intelligence.

Schwartz: Did Staff D include within its responsibilities the (deleted).

Harvey: Yes, in two ways: complete control and coordination of any such efforts, approval and assessment of the security risk, and also the direct procurement through operational means abroad, but not in this country...

Schwartz: Now, did a man called James O'Connell work for you in Staff D?

Harvey: Yes he did.

Schwartz: At some point did James O'Connell recount to you a conversation concerning Patrice Lumumba?

Harvey: Briefly, (Deleted) came to me and said that he had been approached by Richard Bissell, who was then the Deputy Director for

Plans, to undertake an operation in the Congo, one of the objectives of which was the elimination of Patrice Lumumba. He also told me that he had declined to undertake this assignment.

Schwartz: Did Mr. Bissell subsequently have a conversation with you in which he also recounted the fact that he had requested Mr. O'Connell to undertake such an operation?

Harvey: Yes he did.

Schwartz: Do you know anything about what happened with respect to Mr. Lumumba, apart from those two conversations?

Harvey: I assume do you mean do I know any of the details of Lumumba's death?

Schwartz: No, that is not what I mean. I mean do you know about any steps undertaken on behalf of the Agency in connection with any proposals to eliminate Lumumba.

Harvey: No I do not.

#### WILLIAM K. HARVEY'S HANDWRITTEN NOTES ON ZR/RIFLE

William Harvey's handwritten notes on ZR/RIFLE contained no mention of assassination, These are the notes:

1. Identification. The purpose of ZR/RIFLE is to spot, develop and use agents assets for Division D Operations. Agents will be spotted in several areas, including the United States, but for operational security reasons will probably not be used in their countries of residence. Present developmental activity is being conducted in the WE and EE areas but it is anticipated that this will be extended to other division areas. The project will be operated against third party country intelligence and personnel.

2. Objective. The objective of this project is the procurement of code and cipher materials and information concerning such materials in accordance with requirements levied on the Clandestine Services, primarily by the National Security Agency. Since these requirements are subject to frequent revision, no listing of targets would be valid for the duration of the project. Specific operations will be mounted on the basis of need and opportunity. The project will be conducted by Division D with assistance from area divisions and stations as needed.

3. Background: In response to the increasing requirements for the operational procurement of foreign code and cipher materials, Division D

in 1960 began the spotting of agent assets as a developmental activity. During that same period requirements from the National Security Administration became more refined and in many respects more sensitive. Because most stations are not equipped to conduct this type of operation and because of the desirability of completely centralized control over this entire effort, it was determined that Division D, which is in closest touch with the National Security Administration on procurement requirements, could best conduct this activity. The spotting activity has now advanced far enough to justify removing from the OOA category.

#### 4. Operational Assets:

(1) Personnel: QJWIN is under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of spotting agent candidates. QJWIN was first contacted in 1958 through the (deleted) in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a period of a year and a half he was contacted by the Chief of Station, Luxembourg, in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics. Files of the Bureau reflect an excellent performance by QJWIN. On October 1960...

Another series of William Harvey's notes on ZR/RIFLE combined with its first draft:

- 1) Legal, ethical morale, operational problems; political; non-attributability.
- 2) Our own experience (Bangkok), (& effect on DDP) and experiences w/KGB (Crossup, Bandera group Khokilov) require most professional, proven operationally competent, ruthless, stable, CE-experienced ops officers (few available) able to conduct patient search and with guts to pull back if instinct or knowledge tells him he should with known high regard for operational security. Assessments are all important)
- 3) Maximum security: Sigler [?] not secure enough.
  - a. Within KUBARK only (e.g. How much does Siragusa now know?); Limitation on number of code clerks for enciphering and deciphering. Guise of Lauvide [?] objective. no approach to other government agencies.
  - b. Within KUBARK one focal point for control, search tracing, case officering etc. DDP authority in the focal point mandatory. DCI officially advised? Overseas one man control base with own (non-Station) commo.
  - c. Maximum security cable commo for innocuous cables only; no restrictions of travel; possibility of one man overseas (Europe) control

base with own (non-Station) commo. Word of mouth and no bashfulness re trips.

d. No PA's (except for search) or intermediaries; rigid case-officering from start to finish. No silk shirt PA's.

e. No approach to officials of foreign governments...Avoid discussion with foreign until all possibility of search through private citizens (e.g. QJWIN) had been examined.

f. No use of agent who ever worked for U.S. Government Agency. Tracing by opposition would end.

g. Use of already tested assets (e.g. Mankel - QJWIN) in the search.

h. Standby list of KUBARKERS who can pass as foreigners and limited official reference. Non-attributability. No American citizen or American residents for direct action; possibly for approach to foreign elements. No criminal who is tainted by use by another American agency.

i. Pretext: Kutuke/D search. this established (es. Rome).

j. No discussions in Stations.

k. No 'team' until ready to go if at all.

#### 4. Blackmail:

a. No American citizens or residents or people who ever obtained a U.S. visa.

b. No chain of (illegible) from person to person; singleton ops. No chain of connections permitting blackmail.

c. Don't meet any selectee in home territory.

d. Exclude organizations e.g. Sicilians, criminals, those with record of arrest, those with instability of purpose as criminals.

e. Staffers involved - selection.

5. Cover: planning should include provision for blaming Soviets or Czechs in case of blow.

6. Testing of nominee's essential re: following directions, security and blackmail.

7. Former resistance personnel a possibility. (OSS Archives)
8. Use nobody who has never dealt with criminals; otherwise will not be aware of pitfalls or consider factors such as freedom to travel, wanted lists, etc. Exclude organization criminals, those with record of arrests, those who have engaged in several types of crime. Corsicans recommended. Sicilians lead to Mafia.
9. Should have phony 201 file in RI to backstop this, all documents therein forged & backdated. Should look like CE [Counter-Espionage] file.
10. Possible use of staffers for the action.
11. Silverthorne
12. Period of testing, surveillance, etc. for each selectee.
13. All Kubark personnel involved should have some CE experience.
14. Silverthorne & stable in Paris.
15. What are the limits on team or individuals selected? No "team" until ready to go.
16. Danger of standbys.

Keeping of files.

Another series of William K. Harvey's handwritten notes contained these words:

25/ 1 - Exec Action. The magic button. Narcotics Buro. [doodle of knife] 'for a living' - RIS [Russian Intelligence Service] 201 cover - Caution - Bankruptcy - No star eyes - JIM A. - contradestruct from U-2 Not a TSD problem. Apply brakes. Last resort beyond last resort & confession of weakness. El Benefactor - assumptions - wrong framework of Sid's job. (Ledford). Elicit R & D - Memo. Translating machines - the basic sounds project phenous (rumble CB) Commit gear. Anathesia - never mention word assassination. 6/1 AS - (illegible) No file review.

1. Select proper officer to run -
2. Place and cover.
3. Security rules.
4. (Illegible) lives.

5. Last Resort - Brakes - substituted - What next. B - WKN - AS - Sid - Reserv.
  6. No other agencies.
  7. No projects or (illegible) except for cover.
  8. Principal agent (Mankel) ? AF Project LCH tested 1500 - from NB. Mask (illegible) requirement staff AF project.
  9. Disposal.
  10. Targets who where, must know before we can spot -
  11. Case officering
  12. Cover file - create to from RIS or open it. non Sov.
  13. Note dangers of RIS counteraction & mention if they are blamed. FDJ list remember
- AS Fanfarro / Dictler. No file review. Max on 2/3.- Project draft LCH.

William K. Harvey commented on his notes to Senate Select Committee on Intelligence:

Now these two pieces of paper, well, I say two pieces of paper, what they are from -- they are in my handwriting. It's from a yellow pad, probably the duplicate of this that I used to keep on my desk and just make rough notes of conversations that I had, telephone and otherwise, with various people. Once a week I would go through them and either destroy, classified trash, dictate from them, or occasionally save them. There is no relationship between the material that appears after the line two-thirds of the way down the page, just before the 26/1(deleted) and the material which appears above it which is tabbed SID G tab 21.

Schwartz: That would be Sid Gottlieb?

Harvey: Sid Gottlieb.

Schwartz: Doesn't the conversation with Sid Gottlieb on January 25 indicate that you had a discussion that included the word bankruptcy and you felt assassination was --

Harvey: There was a general philosophic discussion of assassination and assassination techniques...This was sort of an exchange of ideas and briefing session, probably held at the request of Sid Gottlieb in my office



shortly after he either took over a new job in Technical Services Division or took over as actual Chief of Technical Services Division...[Last resort beyond last resort and confession of weakness] that's obviously referring to assassination. That's probably what I told Sid Gottlieb my opinion on the use and propriety of assassination as a technique was. The confession of weakness -- let me put it just as plainly. A great nation should be able to take care of a defaulting bank clerk other than eliminating him physically. [El Benefactor was Mr. Trujillo] obviously, yes. That is what he liked to be referred to himself.

Schwartz: Was the use of assassination against Mr. Trujillo brought up in conversation with Mr. Gottlieb?

Harvey: Not as you are stating it. In other words if what you mean was, was the question of should we assassinate Trujillo brought up in that sense, that answer is no."

William K. Harvey was asked to name the other two candidates for assassination:

I presume that the logical candidates would have been Lumumba and Castro, I mean not that we were considering them in this discussion as logical targets for assassination, but that these were sort of the three people that would have come to mind if you are going to go into this, these are three to be considered. But you will notice Mr. Schwartz, 'Framework of Sid's job (deleted) Memo.' (Deleted) is the name of the Staff Officer who worked for me in Division D at that time. This 'translating machine' was an experimental device, done under -- hoped for development (deleted) that I was most interested in, because of the serious translation problem we had and (deleted)..." William K. Harvey was read the passage: "Within Kubark, one focal point for control, search, training, case officering, etc. -- DDP authority in this focal point mandatory. DCI *officially* advised?" He responded: "I do not know [if the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency] was advised that I had been asked to set up an Executive Action capability and had taken certain steps to have an assessment of assets in that connection...I was completely convinced during this entire period, that this operation had the full authority of the White House, either from the President or from someone authorized and known to be authorized to speak for the President. But I must answer, so this does not get out of context, that I have no personal knowledge whatever of the individual's identities, times, exact words or channels through which such authority may have been passed...In February 1961 [Mr. Bissell] brought up the question of Executive Action. He said he was concerned about it -- about not only our capabilities, if any, to perform it, but the basic questions of protections, methods, techniques, decisions, judgment as to the advisability in any given case, and this whole sort of panoply of -- again, pardon the term -- expertise required. I cannot be positive the word

assassination was actually mentioned, but to the best of my recollection, it either was mentioned in other words [Executive Action], that exact word either did come out, or the implication was so clear as to be beyond any misunderstanding...Well, I'm not trying to be humorous, but the first thing I did, quite honestly, was to go back and think about it, and try to think out my own thoughts, and then I did conduct a very discreet -- not completely, but almost completely Eyes Only -- survey is a bad word, its too formal and connotes more of an official inquiry than this was, but what I did do was to discuss in theoretical terms with a few officers whom I trusted quite implicitly the whole subject of assassination, our possible assets, our posture, going back, if you will, even to the fundamental question of A, is assassination a proper weapon of an American intelligence service and B, even if you assume that it is, is it within our capability within the framework of this government to do it effectively and properly, securely and discreetly...If useful at all, assassination could be used only most rarely and then under the most carefully controlled conditions and as a result of the greatest provocation, without attempting to determine the fundamental policy question of whether the government should ever entertain such a technique or tactic, which was not really my province." Schwartz: Your note has as report to the DCI, the January 26th reference, which reads in the first line (deleted). That is (deleted) I take it?

Harvey: "I'm sure that's (deleted).

Schwartz: Then it appears to say f-a-n-f-o-r-n DCI matter.

Harvey: I am not sure. The closest I could come to that is a fairly illogical Fanfani, and Fanfani was never even dreamed of, as far as I know, in any such context. Fanforn -- Burton Widess raised that with me and just had to throw up my hands. I just don't know. [Harvey SSCIA Test. 6.25.75 NARA SSCIA 157-100002-10105]

#### THE CANDIDATES FOR PRINCIPAL AGENT

"Spotting," not killing, was allegedly the primary activity of the CIA's contract killer QJWIN, ZR/RIFLE'S principal agent:

Principal agent (Mankel)?" Several candidates were considered for Mankel's job and on October 11, 1960, the CIA Chief of Station (deleted) sent William K. Harvey, Chief Division D, this document:

(1) (Deleted) as source and spotter for (deleted) to pick his brain and pinpoint his ability to do this job for us, but once selection is made, (deleted) to be eliminated. (Deleted) believes KUBARK handling as matter of convenience in behalf of Narcotics Bureau. (Deleted) to follow up with

(deleted) on word from Hqs. Purpose is selection of one or two (deleted) as entry men to be teamed with (deleted).

(2) (Deleted) Thoroughly acquainted (deleted) picture. Appears to have on tap (deleted) type, ca 40 years old, whom he had once mentioned to (deleted) outside man in (deleted) to follow up with (deleted) after briefing by (deleted) and (deleted). Purpose is select (deleted) for teaming with (deleted) split them after job done. Possible find (deleted) speaking German as well as Italian. Possible German documentation?

(3) Siragusa, Assistant Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, as source on Corsicans and Sicilians; query him whether District #2 (N.Y. / N.J. / New England) had West Indian colored contacts usable for our purposes.

(4) (Deleted) contact: (Deleted) Rome, American Citizen, has clearance, good potential PA, experienced with criminals; educated England and US.

(5) Milan offers good possibilities of finding (deleted) and document-suppliers.

(6) (Deleted) contact Florence (deleted) bar owner, speaks Italian, German, English, had thorough knowledge underworld Antwerp and Brussels and working knowledge underworld Frankfurt, Cologne, Nice.

(7) (Deleted) had two expert (deleted) who were introduced to Cusack on July 19, 1960, in Barcelona.

(8) (Deleted) born May 11, 1910, Antwerp; stateless (of Russian descent); alias (deleted) Knowledgeable northern underworld. Possible spotter. Has worked for (deleted) and (deleted). Speaks English. Can locate thru CID, Fran, or thru desk at Frankfurter Hof, asking for (deleted) and using (deleted) name as reference with him.

(9) For training purposes: French commercial film (deleted); can be obtained thru (deleted) excellent detail on planning and execution of (deleted) job.

#### WHO WAS QJWIN?

The CIA settled on candidate number six, FNU Mankel, QJWIN (IRD #34,944). QJWIN was identified as a 44-year-old Luxembourg citizen. In 1919 he was arrested at Geneva for complicity in an assassination and sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1925, he was released through the influence of his friends. In December 1939, he was accused of embezzlement in Luxembourg. In December 1939, he was arrested by the French authorities on suspicion of espionage and interned at Gurs. Again, he was released through the influence of friends - Muchen, Laval - in June 1940. In August 1941, he was

given an important intelligence post in Bordeaux by the Germans. In November 1943, he was arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned at Frennes. A few days later he was released and placed under house surveillance at his Paris home. It was reported: "Reported to be art dealer and homosexual. Subject was described as wealthy and cultured. Subject had numerous friends in good Parisian circles and appeared to be more than a collaborator." In December 1943, he was expelled from France by the Gestapo and instructed to live at "fudelange" in Luxembourg. When he was arrested in Luxembourg on September 16, 1944, papers found on him indicated he had a fair amount of influence with the Germans and possibly was an agent.[CIA 201-245882 7.17.59] On August 7, 1945, he was mentioned at the trial of Marshall Petain. On September 5, 1958, Priority Traces on Subject and family were requested from (deleted) to the Chief Western European Division:

1. Priority A traces are requested on Subject who is the (deleted) informant referred to in para 2 of (illegible) 0010. Depending on the outcome of the traces, it is planned to use Subject as an Agent Provocateur and or a double agent against the Soviets.

2. (Deleted) has known Subject since the early 1950's when Subject was a successful smuggler. (Deleted) 3 and (Deleted) used Subject as an informer on the activities of other smugglers in Luxembourg. Subject is financially indebted to (deleted) who has loaned him money to get started in a legitimate business. (In addition, (Deleted) knows a lot about Subject's past illegal activities, which might conceivably be used against Subject.) Subject has many varied contacts among illegal traders and petty criminals as well as among influential legitimate businessmen. He is described by the (Deleted) as a quick thinker and one who can "think on his feet." When the question arose as to who a suitable candidate for provocateur might be, (Deleted) suggested Subject. (Deleted) was called in and without hesitation he answered the same question immediately with Subject's name. When the question is put to (Deleted) who is more conservative in judgment than either (Deleted) or (Deleted) he also agreed Subject was ideal choice. According to the (Deleted) assessment of Subject, he is the type of person who would appeal to (Deleted) and since we have been searching for means to probe into KGB activities in Luxembourg, Subject may well be the man for the job.

#### THE CHINESE COMMUNIST'S FREE HEROIN

The CIA: "QJWIN was first contacted in 1958 through the (deleted) in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a year and a half he was contacted sporadically by Chief of Station, Luxembourg in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics." This case involved the allegation that the Chinese Communists were giving heroin to a smuggling ring for free so it could be smuggled into the United States. The CIA:

1. Chief of Station, Luxembourg has provided the following information concerning an approach to a Luxembourger by a French national who desired to join a narcotics ring disposing of narcotics supplied by the Chinese Communists.

A Luxembourg citizen reported that in mid-April 1959 one (Deleted) asked him to join a ring which received large amounts of free Opium from Chicoms on condition that it be smuggled into the United States. (Deleted) said that two Sicilian residing in Paris and successfully engaged in this traffic; one who allegedly had received 50 kilograms of free opium in Hong Kong and delivered it personally in the United States after entering via Canada. Full French documentation needed for an American visa can allegedly be obtained for \$200.

Address is given as (Deleted) Paris and he is described as follows...Born in Basque country Smuggled narcotics before and after the war from North Africa. Convicted three times, the last time for theft and was last released in December 1958. (No Headquarters traces)

The Luxembourger stated his willingness to accept (Deleted) offer if he can have American guidance. COS, Luxembourg, who interviewed him, observed that he probably knows more than he told or is involved in some deal for which he hopes to protect himself by being able to state that he is working for the Americans. COS, Luxembourg suggested a (deleted) representative be sent to Luxembourg where he could fully interrogate the Luxembourger and assess his story. QJWIN would be an *agent provocateur* and would try to make contact with the Chicoms through the contacts he made when he was a successful smuggler in the 1950's. [CIA 470 9.9.58]

By 1960: "QJWIN was under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of spotting agent candidates." Mankel was not a safecracker, nor did he have access to false documents - Mankel was a killer. The candidates he spotted were candidates for assassination.

#### PATRICE LUMUMBA- CIA CABLE TRAFFIC

On August 18, 1960 the CIA Station in Leopoldville cabled the DCI:

Embassy and Station believe Congo experiencing classic communist effort takeover government. Many forces at work here: Soviets... Communist Party. Although difficult to determine major influencing factors to predict outcome struggle for power. Decisive period not far off. Whether or not Lumumba actual commie or just playing commie game to assist his solidifying power, anti-West forces rapidly increasing power in Congo and

there may be little time left in which to take action to avoid another Cuba."  
[CIA Cable IN 39706 Leopoldville to Director 8.18.60]

This cable also stated the Station's operational "objective of replacing Lumumba with pro-Western group." Bronson Tweedy, then Chief of the Africa Division of the CIA's Clandestine Services, replied the same day that he was seeking State Department approval for the proposed operation based upon: "Our belief that Lumumba must be removed if possible." [CIA Cable Out 59741]

On August 19, 1960, Richard Bissell signed a follow up cable to Leopoldville:

You are authorized to proceed with operation." [CIA Cable Out 59959]  
Several days later the Stanleyville Station reported that a plan to assassinate Patrice Lumumba had been proposed to President Kasavubu by Congolese leaders: "Kasavubu refused to agree saying he was reluctant to resort to violence and no other leader sufficient stature to replace Lumumba. [CIA IN 42761 8.24.60]

On August 25, 1960, Allen Dulles attended a meeting of the Special Group - a subcommittee of the National Security Council responsible for planning covert operations. The Special Group "finally agreed that planning for the Congo would not necessarily rule out 'consideration' of any particular kind of activity which might contribute to getting rid of Lumumba." [Special Group Minutes 8.25.60] The next day Allen Dulles signed a cable to the Leopoldville CIA Station which stressed the urgency of 'removing' Patrice Lumumba:

In high quarters here it is the clear-cut conclusion that if Lumumba continues to hold high office the inevitable result will at best be chaos and at worst pave the way to Communist takeover of Congo with disastrous consequences for the prestige of the United Nations and for the interests of the free world generally. Consequently we conclude that his removal must be an urgent and prime objective that under existing conditions this should be a high priority of our covert action." [CIA Cable OUT 62966 Dir. To Leopoldville 8.26.60]

Allen Dulles cabled that the Station was to be given wider authority "including even more aggressive action if it can remain covert...We realize that targets of opportunity may present themselves to you." [CIA Cable 8.26.60] Allen Dulles authorized \$100,000 "to carry out any crash programs on which you do not have the opportunity to consult Headquarters." Dulles assured the Leopoldville Station that the message had been seen and approved at a competent level in the State Department. [CIA Cable 8.26.60] But the Director of Central Intelligence made a special point of assuring the Leopoldville Station that he was authorized to act unilaterally in a case where the United States Ambassador to the Congo would prefer to remain uninformed: "To the extent that Ambassador may desire to be consulted, you should seek his concurrence. If in any particular case, he does not wish to be consulted, you can act on your own authority

where time does not permit referral here." [CIA Cable 8.26.60] "This mandate raises a question as to whether the Director Central Intelligence was contemplating a particular form of action against Lumumba which the Ambassador would want to be in a position to plausibly deny United States involvement. Richard Bissell would later tell the SSCIA that he was "almost certain" that the cable was a circumlocutious means of indicating that the President wanted Lumumba killed." [SSCIA 9.10.75 p33, 64-65]

QJWIN was met in Luxembourg on October 19, 1960, and October 20, 1960, by two Agency officers and was asked if he would undertake a trip to Africa, presumably Dakar. He was not given the true objective of his mission because of its extreme sensitivity and pending a final decision to use him. Instead he was told that the Soviets were operating



in Africa among nationality groups, specifically the Corsicans, and he was being asked to spot, assess and recommend some dependable, quick-witted persons for our use. On October 30, 1960, QJWIN was paid 3,500 Belgian Francs. On November 2, 1960 he accepted an offer to proceed to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. He was informed the mission might involve a large element of personal risk. On June 26, 1963 William K. Harvey noted that some of the funds given to QJWIN during September and October 1960 could not be accounted for. On November 3, 1960, QJWIN was in Paris. On November 6, 1960, he received 15,000 Bfrs. November 11, 1960, 25,000 Bfrs; November 15, 1960, 30,000 Bfrs. In November 1960, Sidney Gottlieb prepared an assassination kit which included a lethal biological agent, hypodermic needles etc., then personally delivered it to the CIA Station in Leopoldville, where QJWIN had been placed. [Powers *Secrets* p184]

On December 8, 1960, QJWIN was in Leopoldville where he wanted to recruit a Yugoslav Air Force pilot, however, the CIA considered the target marginal: "We wish to keep him clean of any operational involvement other than that originally planned for him." In December 1960, he was paid \$1,000. On December 9, 1960, the Director sent this cable to Leopoldville:

Exploring (deleted) interest possible purchase. Will advise. Have no ops interest pursuing lead but request continuing intelligence coverage important developments in diamond sales picture. \*Desk Comment: (Deleted) diamonds collected by Kasai officials from villages as taxes, supposedly valued at 20 million dollars. Wanted (deleted) intact (deleted) about this. Request headquarters comments about having (deleted) being (deleted) and eliciting diamond sales pitch. Then arrange (deleted) Accra based rep of (deleted) meeting. Glenn D. Fields, AC/AF.

#### QJWIN MEETS WIROGUE

QJWIN related: "While in Leopoldville Subject met IDENTITY F, [WIROGUE] who passed himself off as an Austrian, flashed a bankroll and attempted to recruit Subject to work for an undetermined Western intelligence service, hinting that he was working for the (deleted). Subject reported this to his local Case Officer." In March 1975, the CIA



attempted to determine why WIROGUE had approached QJWIN and asked him to be a member of an execution squad. It concluded: "The research did not clarify this matter to any great extent."

Memorandum for Record

WIROGUE Mission to (Deleted)

December, 1960.

On March 13, 1975, a search of available documents was made to determine the reason for the comment in paragraph 2 of a December 17, 1960, cable from Leopoldville indicating that WIROGUE/1 had attempted to recruit a European to be a member of an execution squad. The research did not clarify this matter to any great extent, although some assumptions can be made on the basis of circumstantial evidence.

WIROGUE was an ethnic Georgian recruited and trained for the old (deleted) program. Although born in the Soviet Union, he moved to Western Europe when he was two years old. Involved peripherally with the French Resistance, WIROGUE was sentenced to death by the Germans, but was liberated by the United States in 1945 and returned to Paris. By 1950 he had managed to rob a (deleted) bank of a sizable sum of money, receive a prison sentence and be released five years later for good behavior. He fought in the French Foreign Legion, and as of 1960, was essentially stateless. He was brought to the United States originally for use as one of two agents for Project A (deleted). He spoke native French and fluent Georgian, German and English.

By 1960 the Agency was involved in a reasonably major effort to resettle WIROGUE, possibly in Mexico for the mission for which he had been brought to the United States had been canceled...WIROGUE'S file indicates that as of August 30, 1960, steps were being taken to resettle him in Mexico. However, on September 19, 1960, two members of Africa Division met with him to discuss "an operational assignment in Africa Division." In connection with this assignment, WIROGUE was to be trained in demolitions, small arms and medical immunization. Plans to resettle him in Mexico were canceled. He was provided with a new pseudonym and immunization shots. In October 1960, a cable to Leopoldville stated that WIROGUE was being prepared for deep cover assignment to arrive Leopoldville late November. Headquarters noted the intent to use him as utility agent in order to

(a) organize and conduct surveillance team;

(b) intercept packages;

(c) blow up bridges; and

(d) execute other assignment requiring positive action. His utilization is not to be restricted to the Leopoldville Station. Indeed he may be subject to call by other African Stations although it is expected for him to be resident in Leopoldville.

In this cable WIROGUE was described correctly as an inventor, photographer, architect, forger and former bank robber. He was judged to be ingenuous, observant, shrewd, glib, and one who relished intrigue and daring. He was assessed as able to 'learn quickly and carry out any assignment without regard to danger.' As he was in the United States black, and the plan for him was to depart black, documented as an Austrian to surface in West Germany and from there proceed on his own to Leopoldville.

In November 1960,

to prevent his identification with the U.S. Government or (deleted) and to preclude any unexpected recovery of his past which would associate him with his pre-(deleted) life', WIROGUE underwent plastic surgery to change the shape of his nose. He was provided a toupee for constant wear and documented as an Austrian who had never been to the United States. Cover for his presence in Leopoldville was to be shopkeeper, possibly that of photographer. A rather lengthy assessment of his character can be summed up by saying he was able to rationalize any action if he had strong case officer direction. Training records of WIROGUE/1 subsequent to his engagement by the Africa Division, indicate training only in SW. [Secret Writing]

WIROGUE arrived in Leopoldville on December 2, 1960. His case officer gave him the following instructions:

(a) to build cover possibly by opening photographic shop.

(b) to try to spot persons for a surveillance team, intelligence assets, particularly in (deleted) and paramilitary assets. Almost immediately upon arrival he ran into QJWIN who told the station that WIROGUE looked like an intelligence agent. In attempting to recruit QJWIN for his 'execution squad' WIROGUE/1 exceeded his instructions to avoid making approaches without checking with Leopoldville Station.

In January 1961 Leopoldville asked for authority to permit WIROGUE to take flying lessons so that the station plane could be used for clandestine missions. (The plane was registered in YQCLAM'S name). Station acknowledged disadvantage of crossing WIROGUE and YQCLAM OPERATIONS (YQCLAM was never involved in any assassination schemes). Headquarters approved flying lessons. By March 1961

WIROGUE/1 had obtained the position of advisor to the (deleted) and was almost immediately used for the purpose of gathering intelligence on the (deleted). By April 1961 WIROGUE was teaching the (deleted) to fly aircraft, although he himself had learned only several months earlier and was reading navigation manuals at night to stay ahead of his class. [By April 1961 the (deleted - Congolese Air Force?) were attempting to use him to obtain arms and instructors in Western Europe - CIA 5867 Att. In July 1961, WIROGUE departed Leopoldville because he had run into difficulty in obtaining a residence permit. He was terminated in September 1961. (Deleted) said WIROGUE/1 knew very little about station activities.

It is the writer's opinion that WIROGUE/1 was recruited for his (deleted) assignment because of his third country national background in order to establish a support mechanism in Leopoldville. At the time Leopoldville was in chaos, station had very few assets and there was some likelihood that the political situation would degenerate quickly. The (deleted) possibly also wanted to have latent paramilitary capability and WIROGUE'S background and previous training for the (deleted) program made him a suitable candidate. This is, of course, conjecture.

Perhaps pertinent is an October 1964, assessment of WIROGUE who had been turned over to (deleted) for resettling in Mexico. Resettling him had turned out to be an enormous problem. The October 1964 cable notes that WIROGUE had an intense desire for intelligence service and enjoyed the role of lower echelon action agent. Although he threatened to go to work for the (Deleted) it was not believed that he thought himself would be accepted. The assessment indicated there was little flap potential with WIROGUE/1 since he knew little about the Agency. In particular, in (deleted) he was aware of the (deleted) contact with (deleted). WIROGUE/1 spent most of his time trying to develop contacts and was not directly involved in any particular operation.

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF PATRICE LUMUMBA



On September 5, 1960, President Kasavubu dismissed Premier Patrice Lumumba from his government despite the strong support for Patrice Lumumba that existed in the Congolese Parliament. After having lost this power struggle with Kasavubu and with General Joseph Mobutu, the Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, who seized the government by a military coup on September 14, 1960, Patrice Lumumba sort protection from the United Nations peace-keeping force. The evidence indicated that the ouster of Patrice Lumumba from government did not alleviate the concern about him. The CIA continued to view him as a threat, at least until early December 1960, when he was captured by Joseph Mobutu's troops and imprisoned. During this period CIA officers in the Congo advised and aided

Congolese contacts known to have any intent to kill Lumumba. They also opposed the resumption of the democratic process after the coup -- by reopening the Parliament -- because of the likelihood that this would return Lumumba to power." The CIA reported: "The day after Lumumba was deposed by Kasavubu, two CIA officers met with a high level Congolese politician [Mobutu?] who had a close relationship to the Leopoldville Station. The Station reported to CIA headquarters that the politician had made a response to a remark by the (deleted) Station that he might assassinate Lumumba: 'To comment that Lumumba in opposition is almost as dangerous as in office.' (The Congolese politician) indicated understood and implied he might physically eliminate Lumumba." [CIA Cable IN 49679 9.7.60] The cable continued to report that the (deleted) Station had offered to assist this politician "in preparation for new government program" and assured him that the United States would "supply technicians." The day after Joseph Mobutu's coup, the Chief of Station reported that he was serving as an advisor to a Congolese effort to "eliminate" Patrice Lumumba due to his fear that Lumumba might, in fact, have been strengthened by placing himself in U.N. custody, which afforded a safe base of operations.

Patrice Lumumba was arrested by Congolese authorities. Circa January 21, 1961, Patrice Lumumba was moved to Katanga Province where he was kept in a farmhouse prison under the watchful eye of Belgian Julien Gat. When the then-Belgian Congo gained its independence, Katanga Province, headed by Moise Tshombe, had broken away from Patrice Lumumba's central government. On February 13, 1961, Patrice Lumumba and two of his associates were killed. How they were killed remained a mystery. The Congolese Government claimed that Lumumba and two of his companions chiseled their way out of a sandstone hut, armed themselves with tree branches, snuck up behind the guards and knocked them unconscious. Two guards, who had recently been beaten, claimed they had been tied up with torn-up blankets. The fugitives stole a car, hot-wired it, then wrecked it. Local villagers found them, murdered them, and buried the bodies. The villagers did not want to be identified for fear of reprisals. The CIA:

On March 31, 1961, at the request of his case officer, QJWIN was technically interrogated in the French language at a safe site in Frankfurt, Germany. QJWIN had admitted that circa 1953 to 1954 he was approached by IDENTITY C, a Belgian citizen, whom he had known since 1947, to obtain a sample of a new model Belgian gun for the benefit of an Eastern country. Subject reported this incident to IDENTITY B [Belgian Intelligence] and to IDENTITY E, a (deleted) official at Bitburg Air Base. Subject advised that on his return from Leopoldville he visited IDENTITY B, but did not discuss his work with the (deleted). Their conversation concerned the situation in the Congo in general...Subject stated that his wife is acquainted with IDENTITY B and he was aware that she had a relationship with him. She is also aware that he presently has a clandestine relationship with (Deleted) without knowing the exact extent of it. Subject describes his wife as extremely discreet. Subject stated that he had collaborated with the Luxembourg, Belgian and West German

Intelligence Services and with the French Marquis before his current association with the (deleted). Subject stated he is also known to the French and Belgian Police Departments in connection with illegal business transactions. While he was in Leopoldville, a sum of money was deposited to his wife's account at the Banque International de Luxembourg. The deposit was made ostensibly by the (deleted) Embassy in Luxembourg. However, Subject's wife did not question this, but it is obvious to her that he is employed by some (deleted) Agency." QJWIN was asked, "Did you reveal to anyone the nature and details of your mission for the (deleted) in Leopoldville? Did you honestly report everything that took place in Leopoldville? While in Italy and Switzerland in February 1961, did you indicate to anyone that you had a secret mission for the (deleted)?" QJWIN passed this lie detector test.

On March 21, 1961, QJWIN was paid 5,000 Bfrs; June 30, 1961, 30,000 Bfrs. July 28, 1961, \$200; August 1, 1961, 30,000 Bfrs; September 28, 1961, 30,000 Bfrs; October 10, 1961, 20,000 Bfrs. Operational Expenses; October 31, 1961, 20,000 Bfrs. for operational expenses. October 31, 1961, 30,000 Bfrs; December 1, 1961, 7600 Bfrs, reimbursement for (deleted). December 1, 1961, 30,000 Bfrs; June 5, 1961, received 30,000 Bfrs. January 5, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs. January 31, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs. The CIA stated: "Agency officers who were handling QJWIN in Europe were almost certainly aware of the fact that he was being considered as an asset by the senior Agency official who had begun to become active in February 1962, in the assassination plot against Castro. An undated EYES ONLY memo from the DD/P refers to a February 19, 1962, memo and authorizes the retention of the services of QJWIN in activities which we have identified as coincidental with the assassination plot against Castro." On March 1, 1962, QJWIN was paid 30,000 Bfrs; April 2, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs; May 4, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs; July 2, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs; September 17, 1962, 30,000 Bfrs. Evidence suggested that in April 1963 QJWIN was in Florida with William Harvey. William Harvey's expense list: "Vouchered. All chargeable to ops expenses QJWIN/ZRRIFLE.

13/4 Phone call Plantation Key Florida to Perrine, Florida. Ditto to Miami.

15/4 Phone call Plantation Key Florida to Perrine, Florida. Ditto. Ditto to Los Angeles. Ditto to Miami.

17/4 Phone call Plantation Key Florida to Perrine, Florida. Ditto.

17/4 Drinks and dinner for 2 (1 unofficial American and self) Eden Roc Hotel, Miami, Florida. \$26.

15/4 Boat charter for ops purposes - no receipt available - Islamorada, Florida. \$75.

17/ 4 Ditto above.

20/4 Ops hotel room Plantation Yacht Hotel, Plantation Key. \$22...

20/4 Reimbursement ZR/RIFLE/MI for ops related room at Eden Roc Hotel Miami 3 days. No receipt.

Reimbursement ZR/RIFLE /MI R trip 1st Class plane ticket Miami/Chicago. No receipt available.

Termination payment ZR/RIFLE MI No receipt \$1,000.

21/4 Phone call Plantation, Key Florida to Miami Florida. Total \$1,625.46

The telephone numbers that William Harvey called were: 305 - 238-3725, 238-3478, 445-5178, 667-1152 and 213-CU 3-0850.

#### QJWIN IS TERMINATED

QJWIN was "terminated" on February 14, 1964. The CIA noted:

(Deleted) told him on April 21, 1964 that the operation in which he was to play a role had been shelved and therefore his contract, which ran out on February 29, 1964 was not renewed. He was reassured that this action did not result from anything he had done and his past cooperation was appreciated. It was mentioned as conceivable that the operation might have been off and running if he had been able to establish his cover last year...In discussing his future (deleted) suggested, now that he has received all the necessary authorizations in Cologne he seriously would discuss this with his wife. His only hesitation is committing himself to a long lease on a shop.

A CIA document dated March 3, 1964, read: "Received 30,000 for February Salary." [NARA 1993:07.22.08:24:18:400410] QJWIN's termination document continued:

Since January 1962 (see paragraph 6 (deleted) 1246 of December 15, 1961) QJWIN's only assignment has been to establish cover. This requirement was confirmed by DIR-12541 of May 28, 1962, and during (deleted) discussions in Headquarters in July 1962. Twenty-seven months and some \$18,000 later, he is still not in place. Although (deleted) made an issue of this with him in August 1963. Whether he ever really intended to commit himself to this assignment remains a question. (Deleted) has strong doubts. QJWIN's personal history reflects major instability and the habit of hedging his bets is undoubtedly part of his character. That does not imply a security breach. There is nothing to indicate that he has discussed his KUBARK relationship with anyone except perhaps his wife.

(Deleted) is known to QJWIN by true name. (Deleted) used the name 'Pierre' with him but it is assumed he has identified Rozenov's true name. QJWIN knows the telephone number of the Station outside phone but this phone is being dismantled in October of this year. Daniel C. Brillard. [CIA FOIA 0003306]

## CIA INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LUMUMBA

According to statements by a senior CIA officer [William Harvey] in 1967, made to the Inspector General, the Agency was instructed to develop a capability to conduct assassinations. Termed an 'executive action' capability such a project was initiated in 1961, apparently assuming an existing cryptonym, ZRRIFLE. At the request of the case officer (the same officer providing this information in 1967) a clandestine asset in Europe, QJWIN, was to be used in the project. The case officer understood that QJWIN had been considered in 1960 for use in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba but that the proposed operation was never carried out because the designated CIA case officer declined the assignment.

The case officer in charge of ZRRIFLE also was involved in an operation to assassinate Fidel Castro, running from early 1962 to mid-1963. However, QJWIN was not used in this effort, reliance being placed instead on a Cuban leader. [Tony Varona]. QJWIN was never briefed on the Castro operation, according to the officer handling ZRRIFLE and the Castro operation.

Records do show that QJWIN was dispatched to the Congo in 1960, being there in November and December 1960, prior to the death of Lumumba at the hands of the Congolese. However, there is no evidence to suggest that QJWIN was in any way involved in Lumumba's demise. The case officer who was the source of the information of the contemplated use of QJWIN in such activity understood that he was never used in this manner. The following information reviews existing knowledge beyond that summarized above.

A October 13, 1960, dispatch from (deleted) transmits notes to headquarters from one of the two officers who subsequently met QJWIN in Luxembourg. The notes list the names of police officials and criminal elements and allude to the possibilities of finding safe-crackers and document suppliers.

QJWIN was met in Luxembourg on October 19, 1960, and October 20, 1960, by two agency officers and was asked if he would undertake a trip to Africa, presumably Dakar. (The appropriate dispatch, dated November 2, 1960, lists only (deleted) and (deleted) as addresses.) He was not given the true objective of his mission because of its extreme sensitivity and pending a final decision to use him. Instead, he was told that the Soviets



were operating in Africa among nationality groups specifically Corsicans, and he was asked to spot, assess and recommend some dependable, quick-witted persons for our use. He agreed to go on the trip. On November 2, 1960, QJWIN was met in Frankfurt by an Agency officer, and he accepted an offer to proceed to Leopoldville. (Presumably the idea for sending him there originated at Headquarters because someone must have considered him qualified to handle a potential operation there.) The precise mission was not conveyed to QJWIN, and he was only informed that the mission might involve a large element of personal risk. We do not know and at present are unable to determine what the assignment was. Subsequent cable traffic discusses arrangements for QJWIN to go first to Leopoldville and then to Dakar.

On December 8, 1960, QJWIN was in Leopoldville where he cultivated a close personal friendship with a Yugoslav Air Force pilot. There follow suggestion in cable traffic on what approach QJWIN should use to recruit him. However a special channel FI/D cable of December 14, 1960, rates this target as marginal when considered against the framework of plans for QJWIN and instructs him to desist if action has not already been taken. The first paragraph of this cable states that we 'would like restrict QJWIN to activity directly pertinent his mission Leopoldville of forthcoming mission Dakar and possibly elsewhere (e.g. Milan) for FI/D purposes. He our only asset of this type and we wish to keep him clean of any operational involvement other than that originally planned for him.' This cable would tend to rule out involvement in an assassination plot, since it is highly unlikely that an individual picked for such a sensitive and dangerous assignment would be burdened with other chores or assignments immediately thereafter.

Lumumba was still alive, albeit under arrest, as of the middle of January 1961 and it seems clear that QJWIN had left the Congo in December 1960. A December 19, 1960, cable to Leopoldville authorizes his return to (deleted) on December 21, 1960, and instructs (deleted) to pay him \$1000 for December salary, which is the final payment for his services on this operation. Also headquarters was working out the details of a Congo assignment. A January 11, 1961, headquarters memorandum, which refers to T/A's dated December 21, 1960, states that the referenced amounts were given to QJWIN by the Chief of Station (Deleted). This suggests that QJWIN was in (Deleted) on or before December 21, 1960.

Subsequently, it appears that QJWIN operated in Europe trying to spot and assess individuals whom the Agency could use in (deleted) operations, in line with one of the principal missions of FI/D. A May 24, 1962 cable to (deleted) mentions that a decision was made to keep him in Europe and that the Leopoldville assignment had been canceled. A transfer to (deleted) is deemed a good choice. Also a April 24, 1964,

dispatch from (deleted) which mentions the termination of QJWIN'S contract, refers to the fact that his only assignment since January 1962, has been to establish cover.

Agency officers who were handling QJWIN in Europe were almost certainly unaware of the fact that he was being considered as an asset by the senior Agency official who had begun to become active in February 1962 in the assassination plot against Castro. An undated (EYES ONLY) memorandum for the Deputy Director (Plans) refers to a February 19, 1962, memorandum and authorizes the retention of the services of QJWIN in activities which we have identified as coincidental with the assassination plot against Castro. The date of the reference memorandum coincides with the time that the senior Agency official became actively involved in this enterprise, A memorandum of June 27, 1963, dealing with the further handling of QJWIN mentions that his enterprise has been terminated, except for one precautionary 'life line.'

In summary it is almost certain that QJWIN had nothing at all to do with the assassination of Lumumba, even though the contents and language of available files are often cryptic and imprecise. If he had been, it is highly unlikely that the number of Agency officers handling and contemplating assignments for him would have been so large. The headquarters division for whom he worked was concerned, inter alia, with obtaining foreign cipher and code books and it is reasonable to conclude that QJWIN'S primary and exclusive responsibility was to find individuals who could do this kind of job. One of the officers who first met QJWIN in Luxembourg was on a trip overseas to find safe-crackers and document suppliers. The December 14, 1960, cable mentions keeping him clean and using him in Dakar and possibly Milan which was specifically mentioned in the October 13, 1960, dispatch as offering good possibilities for finding safe-crackers and document suppliers. Further, good trade craft practices would dictate that the last thing that would keep an individual clean would be involvement in an assassination plot. Although the Chief of Fi/D was later assigned responsibility for the Castro operation, there is no evidence to suggest that he was privy to assassination plots prior to his briefing in late 1961.

While QJWIN was considered for use in the executive action capability, there is no information available to suggest that he had ever been approached in this regard, much less used in any of the planning.

Based on available evidence it seems that the Agency was in no way involved in Lumumba's assassination. However, in the course of our research, two aspects of the Lumumba story surfaced that indicate Agency involvement in a plot. In the one instance, our 1967 source mentioned the name of an Agency officer who was designated as the case

officer for an assassination plot against Lumumba, but reported that he had declined the assignment. That officer was the originator of a December 19, 1960, cable to Leopoldville in which he authorized the return of QJWIN to Leopoldville on December 21, 1960, to await further instructions and the payment of \$1000 to him for his December salary by Leopoldville Station. The last paragraph of the cable advises Leopoldville that headquarters is working out the details of a Congo assignment for QJWIN. The same officer was the originator of a January 31, 1961, Memorandum dealing with payments to QJWIN.

In the second instance, a December 17, 1960, cable from Leopoldville deals with the activities of a newly recruited agent, WIROGUE whose mission was to try to spot persons for a surveillance team, intelligence assets (with emphasis on Orientale Province) and paramilitary assets. The second paragraph of the cable mentions that he resided in the same hotel as QJWIN (although neither knew of the other's CIA connection) and that he approached the latter with an offer of three hundred dollars per month to participate in an intelligence net and to be a member of an 'execution' squad. When QJWIN said that he was not interested, WIROGUE added that there would be bonuses for special jobs. The cable mentioned in paragraph six that the station was concerned with the free wheeling of WIROGUE, his lack of security, his inability to handle finances and his unwillingness to follow instructions. The Station was willing to keep him on probation, he believed his recall would be the best solution. A suggested alternative was to put him in Stanleyville to try to obtain immediate intelligence on that area.

In an attempt to reconstruct events, Africa Division was apprized of the above and was asked to search its records in an attempt to clarify what WIROGUE was up to in the Congo and his reference to an 'execution squad.' The research did not clarify the matter to any great extent, although some assumptions can be made on the basis of circumstantial evidence. On September 19, 1960 two members of the Africa Division met with WIROGUE to discuss an operational assignment in that division. In connection with this assignment, WIROGUE was to be trained in demolitions, small arms and medical immunization. Plans to resettle him in Mexico were canceled. In October 1960, a cable to Leopoldville stated that WIROGUE was being prepared for deep cover assignment to arrive Leopoldville late November. Headquarters noted the intent to use him as utility agent in order to ' (a) organize and conduct surveillance team; (b) intercept packages; (c) blow up bridges; and (d) execute other assignment requiring positive action. His utilization is not to be restricted to Leopoldville. Indeed he may be subject to call by other African Stations although it is expected for him to be resident in Leopoldville.'

WIROGUE arrived in Leopoldville on December 2, 1960. His case officer gave him the following instructions: (a) to build a cover possibly (deleted) and (b) to try to spot persons for a surveillance team, intelligence assets and paramilitary assets. Shortly after his arrival, WIROGUE ran into QJWIN, who later told the station that WIROGUE looked like an intelligence agent. In attempting to recruit QJWIN for his execution squad, WIROGUE exceeded his instructions to avoid making approaches without checking with Leopoldville Station.

In January 1961, at the request of the Leopoldville Station, WIROGUE was given permission to take flying lessons. By March he had obtained the position of (deleted) in that capacity he was used by the CIA for the purpose of gathering intelligence (deleted) He departed Leopoldville in July and his CIA contract was terminated in September 1961.

Africa Division believes that WIROGUE was recruited for his Congo assignment because of his third country national background in order to establish a support mechanism in Leopoldville. At the time the Congo was in chaos, we had few assets there, and the likelihood existed that the political situation would degenerate quickly. The Station possibly also wanted to have a latent paramilitary capability. An October 1964, assessment of WIROGUE indicates little flap potential with him since he knew little about the Agency. He spent most of his time trying to develop contacts and was not directly involved in any particular operation. [CIA 5867 Attachment probably Jerrold Brown]

WIROGUE was more likely to have been behind the assassination of Lumumba than QJWIN. QJWIN was an former Nazi spy who seemed have taken a lot of money from the CIA in the course of establishing his cover but produced little results. WIROGUE, on the other hand, was in the country when the assassination occurred, had made contact with members of the Congolese armed forces,, and he may have used these men in his 'execution squad.' On August 14, 1962, William K. Harvey generated this memo for the DD/P in response to a memo from Landsdale suggesting the liquidation of leaders:

The question of assassination, particularly of Fidel Castro, was brought up by Secretary MacNamara at the meeting of the Special Group (Augmented) in Secretary Rusk's office on August 10, 1962. It was an obvious consensus, in an answer to a comment by Ed Murrow that this is not a subject which has been made a matter of public record. I took careful notes on the comments at this meeting on this point, and the Special Group is not expecting any written comments or study on this point. Upon the receipt of attached memorandum, I called Landsdale's office, and in his absence, pointed out to Frank Hand the inadmissability and stupidity of putting this type of comment in writing in such document...we would write no document pertaining to this and would participate in no open meeting discussing it.

William K. Harvey suggested Lansdale delete the phrase from the memo and all copies of it. [NARA SSCIA 157-10002-10075 8.14.62] John A. McCone sent this memo the Director of the CIA on April 14, 1967:

Operation Mongoose...was under the direction of General Lansdale, with William Harvey handling CIA participation (under FitzGerald). At one of these meetings I recall a suggestion being made to liquidate the top people in the Castro regime, including Castro. I took immediate exception to this suggestion, stating that the subject was completely out of bounds as far as the United States Government and the CIA were concerned and the idea should not be discussed nor should it appear in any papers, as the United States Government could not consider such actions on moral or ethical grounds.

William K. Harvey knew he was guilty of conspiracy to commit murder and avoided leaving a paper trail - as best he could in a Federal bureaucracy.

## NODULE X4

LEE HARVEY OSWALD: **1939 TO 1959**



LITTLE DID OZZIE KNOW HE WOULD  
GROW UP TO BE THE WORLD'S  
MOST FAMOUS PATSY



MARGUERITE AND ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX4.pdf>

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S mother, Marguerite Claverie, was born in 1907. She was raised, with five other children, by her father, a streetcar conductor. Marguerite Claverie separated from her first husband, Edward John Pic Jr., in July 1931, but she bore him a son, John Edward Pic Jr. on January 17, 1932. Marguerite Claverie married Robert E. Lee Oswald on July 20, 1933, with whom she had two sons, Robert Edward Oswald, born on April 7, 1934, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, born on October 18, 1939. Robert E. Lee Oswald died of a heart attack on August 19, 1939, two months before the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In 1940 Marguerite Oswald put the family house up for rent, moved into an apartment, and placed John Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald

in a Catholic boarding school, where they remained for a year. In 1941 she purchased another house and opened *Oswald's Notion Shop* on the first floor. In December 1941 she placed John Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald in a Lutheran orphanage then tried to place LEE HARVEY OSWALD there. The orphanage refused. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was two years old. He had to be at least three to be admitted. Instead, Marguerite Oswald left LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the care of her sister, Mrs. Lillian Murret, who had married Charles "Dutz" Murret, a New Orleans gangster. Subsequently, Marguerite Oswald and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved into an apartment and on December 26, 1942, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the Lutheran orphanage. In January 1944, he moved back to his mother's apartment. Marguerite Oswald and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved to Dallas, where Marguerite Oswald purchased a house and brought Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald home. In February 1945 Marguerite Oswald unsuccessfully tried to return Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald to the orphanage. In May 1945 Marguerite Oswald married Edwin Ekdahl and Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald were sent to military school. In the summer of 1946 Marguerite Oswald left Edwin Ekdahl and moved to Covington, Louisiana. She enrolled LEE in Covington Elementary School in September, and withdrew him on January 23, 1947, to move to Fort Worth after a reconciliation with Edwin Ekdahl. Philip E. Vinson, OSWALD'S classmate in 1947, stated:

Generally speaking my recollection is that he was a pretty normal kid in second grade. He was not a good student. A little below average. He was sort of a tough guy. He had a bunch of kids who clustered around him called 'LEE'S gang.' [Interview with Vinson 8.93]

Otis Carlton, a neighbor of the OSWALD'S from Benbrook, Texas, reported that he witnessed OSWALD throw a knife at John Pic when he purchased the home of Marguerite Oswald in 1946 or 1947:

During the next few weeks he was in and out of the Oswald home on several occasions. One night he was in the living room of the Oswald home talking to Mrs. Oswald about the real estate transaction. LEE OSWALD, the youngest boy, came running through the kitchen door and was chasing John Pic, his older brother. LEE OSWALD had a long butcher knife in his hand and he threw the knife at John Pic but missed him, and hit the wall. Mrs. Oswald only made the remark 'they have these little scuffles all the time and don't worry about it.' [WCE 1874 p3]

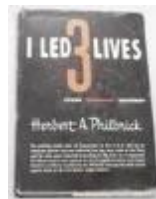
In January 1948, Edwin Ekdahl and Marguerite Oswald were divorced. Marguerite Oswald had John Pic Jr. leave high school and go to work. In January 1950 John Pic Jr. entered the Coast Guard while Robert Edward Oswald joined the Marines in 1952.





OSWALD was shuttled around between institutions and developed a pathological personality. It would not surprise me if Carlton were telling the truth. The OSWALD'S were poor and LEE HARVEY used this as part of his cover however not every person who experiences the degree of poverty OSWALD did splits to the Soviet Union. OSWALD was a violent character, however, he was in with dudes that made him look like a sissy so this does not mean that LEE HARVEY OSWALD killed the President of the United States.

#### HERBERT PHILBRICK



In his book on his brother, Robert Edward Oswald claimed: "One of LEE'S favorite programs was *I Led Three Lives*, the story of Herbert Philbrick, the FBI informant who posed as a Communist spy. In the early 1950's LEE watched that show every week without fail. When I left home to join the Marines [July 1952] he was still watching the re-runs." Herbert Philbrick was the 25-year-old son of a railroad trainman who joined the youth section of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. in 1940 while serving as an unpaid FBI counterspy. Herbert Philbrick remained in place until 1949, when he surfaced as a surprise prosecution witness in the trial of

11 Communist leaders. Philbrick was a Cold War folk hero to most Americans. In 1952 Herbert Philbrick testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Philbrick also testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on May 29, 1952, along with Whittaker Chambers, General Claire Chennault and Hede Massing, a former Communist agent in Washington. Dr. Robert Morris was the Subcommittee's Chief Counsel. Philbrick wrote the book titled *I Led Three Lives*, which was made into a television series. Herbert Philbrick, 78, died on August 17, 1993.

OSWALD could not have watched *I Led Three Lives* when Robert Edward Oswald said he did. The TV listing in the Dallas - Fort Worth area for July 1952 did not list the

program. The show premiered in New York City on October 21, 1953. The *New York Times* reported "Television Programs In Review / *I Led Three Lives* From Philbrick Book, Opens As Serial." Robert Edward Oswald was mistaken as to when he watched it but you can bet your ass OSWALD watched it because OSWALD wanted to be a spy when he grew up. He wanted to be part of an anti-Communist operation like Philbrick, an infiltration operation. In the summer of 1963 OSWALD wrote:

Now-a-days most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. I would like to say a word about them, although there is possibly few other american born person's in the U.S. who have as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate, and mistrust communism. I would never be a pseudo professional anti-communist like Philbrick or McCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagon's [FBI DL-100-10461]

A study of OSWALD'S life revealed that what OSWALD truly believed in was exactly the opposite of what he said and what he wrote, therefore his speech and his writing had to be interpreted through a mirror or "through a looking glass." If OSWALD wrote that he had distain for Herbert Philbrick, it meant that he deeply admired him.

#### EARLY VIOLENT BEHAVIOR & TRUANCY 1952 TO 1954

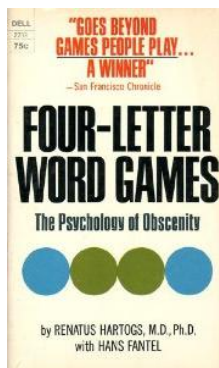


In August 1952, OSWALD and Marguerite Oswald moved to Manhattan, where John Pic Jr. lived. They moved into the apartment of John Pic Jr.'s mother-in-law at 325 East 92nd Street two blocks from where this data base is being updated. Here, OSWALD pulled a knife on John Pic Jr.'s wife, Marge Pic. Marguerite Oswald and LEE moved to

the Bronx, where they lived in a basement apartment at 1455 Sheridan Avenue from September 1952 to January 1953. There, OSWALD refused to attend school - out of 64 school days, he attended 15. In January they moved to 825 East 179th Street where OSWALD refused to register at the public elementary school. At a hearing on January 27, 1953, it was decided to commence judicial proceedings if OSWALD'S truancy continued. OSWALD was called before a Family Court judge on April 16, 1953. Marguerite Oswald appeared in court and conveyed that he refused to appear. OSWALD was declared a truant and was remanded to Youth House for psychiatric study.

### DOCTOR RENATUS HARTOGS

While at Youth House from April 16, 1953 to May 7, 1953 OSWALD was examined by its chief psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs. In a report on OSWALD prepared by Dr. Hartogs dated May 1, 1953, OSWALD was described as:



...a seriously detached withdrawn youngster of 13. Laconic and taciturn, he answers questions but volunteered almost nothing himself, spontaneously. Despite the fact that he is very hard to reach he seems to have some ability to relate which in view of the solitary existence he has been leading is somewhat surprising. There is a *rather pleasant appealing quality* about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster, which grows as one speaks to him, and it seems fairly clear that he has detached himself from the world around him because no one in it ever met any of his needs and love. OSWALD was able to respond to expression of understanding for his lonely situation but he denied that he really felt lonely. He feels almost as if there is a veil between him and other people through which they cannot reach him, but he prefers the veil to remain intact. When inquiry was made into his fantasy life, he responded, 'This is my own business.' He agreed to answer questions if he wanted to, rejecting those which upset him and **acknowledged fantasies about being powerful and sometimes hurting or killing people** but refused to talk about the dreams other to admit they sometimes contained violence but he insisted they were pleasant. OSWALD has a vivid feeling of fantasy life turning around the topics of omnipotence and power through which he tries to compensate for his present shortcomings and frustrations. OSWALD claims that he can get very angry at his mother and occasionally has hit her particularly **when she returns home without having brought food for supper**. He did not enjoy being together with other children and when asked whether he prefers the company of boys to one of girls, he answered, 'I dislike everybody.' His occupational goal was to 'join the army.' The summary in this report was as follows: 'This 13-year-old well built boy has superior mental resources and functions only

slightly below his capacity level in spite of chronic truancy from school. No finding of neurological impairment or psychotic mental changes could be made. OSWALD has to be diagnosed as personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. He has to be seen as an emotionally quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and depravation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a self involved and self conflicted mother. Although LEE denies that he is in need of any other form of help other than remedial one, we gained the definite impression that LEE can be reached through contact with an understanding and very patient psychotherapist, and if he could be drawn at the same time into group therapy. He had a score of I.Q. 118 on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. He exhibits some difficulty in relationship to the maternal figure suggesting more anxiety in this area and strain, he appears increasingly defensive suggesting some concern orally and in general incapable of constructing an effective ego defense. LEE said, 'I don't want a friend and I don't like to talk to people.' He describes himself as stubborn and according to his own saying like to say 'No.' Strongly resistive and negativistic features were thus noticed.

LEE came to New York from Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother and has not been able to make a New York adjustment. The root of his problem which produced warning signals seem to be his relationship with his mother. There was no one in his family to meet his needs for love and interest since his father died of a heart attack two months before he was born and his older brothers, John and Robert, 21 and 18, were involved with their own friends and activities and repulsed his advances. LEE became a seclusive child who was thrown upon himself and his own resources and he never made friends with other children. His mother who worked and who when he was an infant demonstrated her need to shift responsibility for him by leaving him with her sister and then placing him for a short while in a home, appears to be a rigid self involved woman with strong ideas and she had little understanding of this boy's behavior...This is his first brush with the law. Psychotic mental context was denied and no indications of psychotic mental changes was arrived at. LEE'S withdrawal is a form of violent but silent protest against his neglect by [his mother]. He feels that his mother rejects him and really has never cared very much for him...He expressed the similar feeling with regard to his brothers who live pretty much on their own without showing any brotherly interest in him. [FBI 62-109060-362]

Dr. Hartogs recommended OSWALD be placed on probation on the condition that he seek outpatient care. He suggested OSWALD be treated by a male psychiatrist who could fill his need for a father figure.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs liked OSWALD. He did not characterize OSWALD as violent in this report, however, when he testified before the Warren Commission, he stated that during a 1953 seminar about OSWALD he reported: "I found him to have definite traits of dangerousness. In other words this child had a potential for explosive, aggressive acting out which was rather unusual to find in a child who was sent to Youth House on such a mild charge." Dr. Hartogs had no notes or reports on this seminar. When Dr. Hartogs testified before the Warren Commission he said "I recommended this youngster be committed to an institution...a mental hospital or a training school..that he should not be placed in the community." Warren Commission Counsel Wesley Liebler confronted him with his earlier report. Dr. Hartogs: "It contradicts my recollection." Dr. Hartogs invented this "seminar" to please the Warren Commission. Gerald Posner cited Dr. Hartogs "seminar" testimony [WC V8 p.217] rather than his earlier written report. In 1975 Dr. Renatus Hartogs was ordered to pay \$350,000 for having sexual relations with one of his patients. [NYT 3.20.75] Dr. Hartogs, a Holocaust survivor died in 1999.

### GERALD POSNER AND *CASE CLOSED*



In 1993, *Random House* publishers released Gerald Posner's book *Case Closed*. Aside from a number of inaccuracies, *Case Closed* never mentioned the documents released under the 1992 JFK Documents Act. Soldier-of-Fortune GERRY PATRICK HEMMING commented:

Posner is a limped-dick fuck. There are people in this country interested in history. They are tired of being lied to. If someone shows me they've done their homework and they can come up with the right kind of shit, I give them some more details. If they don't know what they're doing, I piss on the back of their neck and walk away.

After Oliver Stone's film, *JFK*, reached a mass audience, Gerald Posner, and other intellectuals like him, knew the CIA would be shopping around for something to counter the allegations of conspiracy set forth in this movie. *Case Closed* had a large advertising budget and received an inordinate amount of publicity, in my estimation, unwarranted by its contents. I doubt if Gerald Posner had a contract with the CIA, but I *suspect* that the CIA might have at least one asset, or have some contact with, *Random House*. In *Case Closed* Gerald Posner took a cross-section of average Americans whose lives intersected with the Kennedy assassination, and, if their testimony indicated that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, he attempted to discredit them. In *Case Closed* he accused many impartial witnesses of being liars, hoaxers, confused, mentally ill or unbalanced. Gerald Posner graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1975 and Hastings Law School in 1978. Posner

was formerly with the prestigious law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. In 1924 John J. McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, joined the Cravath law firm. One of the founders of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, Paul D. Cravath, was a founder of the Council on Foreign Relations, with former CIA Chief Allen Dulles. Cravath, Swaine and Moore defended the Columbia Broadcasting System when General William Westmoreland filed a libel suit against CBS in 1985. Posner's books include *Hitler's Children* (Random House), *The Bio-Assassins*, (Random House), *Warlords of Crime* (McGraw-Hill) and *Mengele, The Complete Story* (McGraw-Hill). Posner is currently a New York City attorney who is active in Republican politics and he is Chairman of the Co-op Board in his luxury Upper East Side building.

In 1998 Posner was still refusing to buy a German automobile. Aside from cashing in on national tragedies (Posner also authored a book debunking the Martin Luther King assassination) another motive for Posner's covering up the JFK Assassination stems from his strong Jewish identity. I respect the research that Posner did on the Nazi War Criminal Mengele. I appreciate his work connecting the Saudi Government and Saudi "charities" to terrorism and 9/11. I also understand that the Jews have been accused of conspiring to rule the world, kill Christian babies for Matzo, poison wells, and control organized crime. To admit there was a conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy means that a Jew named Jacob Rubenstein, played a major role in the conspiracy. Oi Gevalt! This would verify the conspiratorial nature of Jews in some people's minds however, the truth must be told for only the truth will set us free. Posner's latest book is *Miami Babylon: Crime, Wealth, and Power*.

In March of 1953, a probation officer brought Oswald to the office of Dr. Milton Kurian, a psychiatrist employed by the Domestic Relations Court of New York. Dr. Kurian visited with Oswald and read the probation officer's file. The file contained information on Oswald's recent stay at the Youth House. Dr. Kurian noted that Oswald was quite small for his age. Dr. Kurian himself was only 5'7" tall and estimated Oswald's height at 4'6". Oswald discussed his background with Dr. Kurian and said his mother had been married five times, even though she had been married three times. Oswald told Kurian he had numerous stepfathers and was close to only one of them. But Oswald had only one stepfather, Edwin Ekdahl, and only in 1945-47. After interviewing Oswald for 45 minutes, Dr. Kurian described the Oswald he met as the most paranoid individual he ever interviewed. However, Dr. Kurian is not mentioned anywhere in the Warren Report or the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits. The only psychiatrist Oswald was supposed to have seen was Dr. Rhenatus Hartogs, on May 1, 1953. After this researcher got busted for sale of marijuana at Michigan State University in 1964, I had to see a shrink so that he could report to the judge that I had been cured of my marijuana "addiction." Nine years after OSWALD was treated by Dr. Kurian I appeared at his office and told him that I was facing a 20 year minimum mandatory sentence for sale of cannabis and another 10 years for possession. Kurian knew there was nothing wrong with me or than the fact I was a beatnik and it was not until the day I beat the rap and was no longer going to see him that he said my psychoanalysis was about to begin.

## JUSTICE JOHN CARRO

When Marguerite Oswald visited her son at Youth House, she recalled having been searched for drugs and weapons and having had to wait in line with: "Puerto Ricans and Negroes and everything." OSWALD was placed on probation by the Family Court. On May 7, 1953, OSWALD returned to public school at which time he entered ninth grade. It was reported he:

Consistently refused to salute the flag during early morning exercises. He spent most of his time sailing paper planes around the room and refused to work. His attitude was belligerent. However the progress report of November 19, 1953, reflects that there has been considerable improvement in OSWALD. He is now getting along well and salutes the flag. [FBI 62-109060-1362]

OSWALD'S Probation Officer, John Carro, told the Warren Commission that most of the boys he worked with were:

Puerto Rican or Negro, and they were the New York type of youngsters who spoke in the same slang, who came from the Bronx. This boy was Lutheran. Different from the average boy I had on probation...he had brothers but he didn't miss them. He seems to have liked his stay at Youth House because there they were paid attention, and this is a boy who is virtually all alone all day...there was no indicia that this boy had any Marxist leanings or that he had any tendencies at that age...this was just a truancy situation, not one of real disruptive or acting out of delinquent behavior.

In June 1993 New York State Supreme Court Justice Carro related:

He didn't show that he cared that much for [his mother]...His truancy was not going to the park or to the movies; his truancy was to stay home watch TV and read magazines...The real problem was - this is the 1950's - here's a kid from down south, spoke with a southern drawl, wore Levi's which were not in style then - they weren't called jeans, they were dungarees in those days, and here's a kid who came up to a predominantly Jewish, black and Puerto Rican neighborhood. And he just didn't fit into the thing and instead of just trying to acclimate or associate, he just withdrew. He didn't like his teachers, the students and the area. He had no time for school and wasn't learning anything. He would rather be on his own and stay home. He was about 12 years old, just turned 13 and at that time he wanted to go into the service. He didn't discuss any politics or dissatisfaction with the country; he was just dissatisfied with his own lot in life. His mother claimed they had had their own car, home, dog and she suddenly was in the Bronx paying \$45 a month rent in a little one-bedroom



apartment after having a falling-out with her son where she had first gone to live. She was making next to nothing on her job."

Justice Carro was asked about the incident where it was reported that OSWALD refused to salute the American flag:

One of his teachers was the source of this information. I felt that was just part of his acting up in class. It did not reflect that he was already anti-U.S. or anti-flag at the time, because the fact is his brothers were in the service and he wanted to go into the service. It's not fair to mention the flag - how many kids don't do that for whatever reasons, one thing or another - some kind of rebellion - he was rebelling a little, he was not getting along. He didn't like his teachers; it was anti-social behavior and I've never credited it to anything else. I spent nine months seeing this kid maybe on the average of once a week or twice a month and I found him to be a normal teenager, an ordinary young person. He didn't have any psychotic or bizarre behavior...there was nothing extraordinary or indicative of any future [leftist] propensity by this young man. None of this ever surfaced. I got no inkling of it from the mother, from him, from the whole investigation, from the school reports.

In early 1953, John Carro recommended that OSWALD should be institutionalized, although not in a reform school. OSWALD committed no crimes while he was absent from school, but he needed psychiatric help. John Carro spent months trying to find an appropriate Protestant institution for him and recommended meanwhile that he visit an outpatient psychiatric clinic. When OSWALD became a disciplinary problem upon returning to school in the fall of 1953, Family Court considered expediting his placement in an institution. Click [HERE](#) to see video of John Carro.

OSWALD spent a good deal of this youth in various institutions and this was where he learned to manipulate authority figures. Although OSWALD's only crime was truancy Carro, who was a pretty liberal guy, wanted OZZIE locked up. He detected an incipient psychopath and a adept habitual liar.

#### RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 1954



Before the court took any action, the OSWALDS left New York and returned to New Orleans in January 1954. OSWALD was out of the jurisdiction of the New York State Family Court. OSWALD and his mother stayed with Lillian Murret and Charles Murret at 757 French Street while Marguerite Oswald looked for an apartment. Julian Evans, whose wife rented Marguerite Oswald an apartment at this time told the Warren Commission that he believed OSWALD was a "psycho." He based this upon the fact that when OSWALD went fishing he watched the fish he caught die on the bank. OSWALD enrolled in the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High School on January 13, 1954, and completed the school year without apparent difficulty or brush



with the law. OSWALD readjusted to the South and renewed his efforts at friendship; he even got a part-time job delivering dentures.

#### SCOTT & ALLEN AND MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

In *Coup D'Etat in America* this researcher mistakenly accused OSWALD'S cousin, Marilyn Murret (the daughter of his aunt Lillian Claverie) of being a CIA asset. A file in the CIA's Office of Security existed on Marilyn Murret, but it consisted of "overt source material." [CIA FOIA O1C-78-0070/17] The synopsis of Marilyn Murret's CIA Office of Security file was deleted, except for a reference to syndicated columnists Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen. On March 26, 1964, Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen wrote that Marilyn Murret was on a State Department list of "most wanted defectors to the Soviet Union. Although Miss Murret was not a defector, her name was included in a list of 137 defectors..." [WCD 942; *Knoxville, Tenn. Journal* 4.11.73; CIA 1294-481] When the FBI interviewed Paul Scott about this he advised "he had some information to make a 'tie-up' between Murret and the case of OSWALD" but said this was not confirmed. Paul Scott apparently did not know she was OSWALD'S cousin." [Hoover to Rankin 5.19.64] This article caused CIA file 201-761577 to be opened. It was about Marilyn Murret and based on an FBI source document. Marilyn Murret's country of location was listed as Pakistan. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Paul Scott's article prompted the FBI to check her State Department passport file. The Bureau related that Marilyn Murret traveled to Japan, India, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Malaysia and was detained for 12 hours in East Berlin for unspecified reasons. [WCE 3119 p10]

The Marilyn Murret story was studied by the Warren Commission, and Marilyn Murret was investigated for being a defector. In February 1965 a CIA Document Transfer and Cross Reference Sheet listed Marilyn Murret as an actual or potential defector. Marilyn Murret was questioned about the Scott and Allen report by the HSCA: "There is no factual basis. It is obviously garbage like a lot of the other things that have been written." She denied any connection to the CIA: "Not to my knowledge. I have had part-time jobs, but I don't think that I ever worked with them." She never discussed politics with OSWALD. [HSCA Depo 11.6.78] In 1993 Marilyn Murret stated: "I don't think I'm really interested [in speaking with you]. I don't want to go through all of this again. I have no idea what you're talking about. Again, I don't think I want to talk. Do hear what I said? I don't care to rehash this..." Marilyn Murret was asked if she had any CIA-connection? "That is so stupid. I'm not even going to answer that. Goodbye." Marilyn Murret was a woman with no record of intelligence community involvement before or after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

#### ANGLETON SOURCE OF SCOTT AND ALLEN

William Colby reported,

In 1963, the CIA wire tapped two columnists, Robert Allen and Paul Scott – following a column in a newspaper in which they disclosed certain national security information. CIA records indicate that the wiretapping

was approved by McCone after "discussions" with then Attorney General Robert Kennedy and then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The wiretaps, which continued from March 12, to June 15, 1963 were described as very productive – among those overheard calling Allen and Scott were twelve Senators, six Congressmen and so forth. Apparently, the tap did not disclose the source of the security information published in the Allen-Scott column. [NARA Record Number: 104-10107-10031]

A study of Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen's articles revealed ANGLETON was the source for the Marilyn Murret Defector story. ANGELTON'S component, CI/SIG, involved itself with defector matters although its main function was mole-hunting. Other Scott and Allen articles also pointed to ANGLETON as their source. For example, Scott and Allen were shown a State Department document about OSWALD, and told that OSWALD was interviewed by the CIA when he visited the American Embassy in Moscow in 1959. The CIA's reaction:

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, CI/ R&A

SUBJECT: Article Alleging OSWALD was interviewed by CIA Employees

1. On February 28, 1964, the *Northern Virginia Sun* carried an article alleging -- among other things -- that "State Department records show that OSWALD had several meetings with the CIA representative in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow." During this period, the assassin was seeking to renounce his citizenship. One State Department cable, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959, reports that OSWALD was interviewed by the CIA and other embassy officials.

2. This allegation is absolutely unfounded as the following facts bear out:

a. The article cites a State Department cable, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959. Such "cable" probably does not exist; however, the State Department *Dispatch*, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959, from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is no doubt the one which the article intended to cite. That dispatch carried the security classification "Confidential."

b. That dispatch contains no statement or inference that Richard E. Snyder, the Second Secretary of the US Embassy in Moscow, who talked with OSWALD on October 31, 1959, has CIA connection. The only other U.S. official whose name was mentioned in that State Department Dispatch was Edward L. Freers who signed the dispatch as Charge d 'Affairs, ad interim.

c. Richard E. Snyder applied for employment with the CIA in June 1949 and submitted a complete PHS form at that time. He entered on duty with CIA on November 8, 1949, as a GS-9 (\$4600.00 per annum). According to

his Personnel file (see tab c) he was assigned to the Office of Policy Coordination and was slated to serve in Tokyo (the file contains no entry showing that he actually served in Tokyo). Snyder did, however, serve in Heidelberg, beginning in March 1950. While in Germany he apparently resigned effective September 26, 1950, in order to assume a position with HICOG. There are no further entries in his Personnel file. The SR Division had an unofficial file on him (see tab d). That file shows Nelson Brickham, an SR Division staff employee, was in contact with Snyder for about one year (1956 to 1957). Brickham used Snyder as a spotter at Harvard where Snyder was studying Russian and had access to other students who might be going to the USSR. There is no record of POA, [provisional operating approval] OA or CSA action in that connection. There was a record of Counter-intelligence Operational Approval interest in Richard E. Snyder at this time. In March 1959 (probably just before Snyder's departure for Moscow), State requested that he be given two weeks of OBS Course (probably ORR's training in Soviet Order of Battle).

d. Edward L. Freers was never an employee of the CIA. He has been an employee of the Department of State since 1941 and has served in various countries. In 1952, while a Peripheral Officer with the State Department in Rome, Office of Policy Coordination, requested liaison clearance on Edward Freers. The clearance was granted in April 1952. The interest was dropped in 1955 and the clearance was canceled. From September to November 1956, International Organizations officials were in official contact with him because of his position at the Department of State. For that purpose IO requested and received liaison clearance from the Office of Security. In addition, the Office of Security file contains the following record of interest and clearance action concerning Freers. April 1957 - SE/PP, April 1958 - OSI, August 1958 - C/PP/LO, August 1959 - C/PP/LO and January 1962 - DPD -DD/P.

3. The original article containing the subject allegation was written by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott. Allen is a former associate of Drew Pearson's. The article has been replayed in various publications which carry the Allen-Scott articles. Many of the replays appear to have deleted the citation of the State Department "cable." Among the publications carrying the allegation in its entirety is the current issue of *Human Events* which is published in Washington, D.C. The publisher is one James L. Wick on whom the FBI has furnished adverse information. The founder of that publication was Frank C. Hanighen. According to the FBI a person with the same name had been a member of the "Intelligence Committee" of the CPUSA in 1944.

4. Robert S. Allen's and Paul Scott's attacks on CIA are well known and have been persistent. In December 1961, Colonel Stanley J. Grogan wrote a memorandum to the Director of the CIA concerning both of them.

In May 1962, C/CI/R&A [Raymond Rocca] wrote a memo to the CIA Office of Security and attached several items concerning these men. A surface analysis of the various articles written by this duo shows that they have been sharpshooting at Mr. Dulles whenever the opportunity presented itself. The recent article shows they are still at it: in connection with Mr. Dulles service on the Warren Commission, they accuse him of displaying 'a militant protectiveness regarding the CIA. The Office of Security has furnished a copy of a detailed biographic account of Allen and a copy of (a portion of) an investigative report on Scott. These papers contain no derogatory information. [*North Vig. Sun* 2.28.64; CIA 610-263, 695-302A; DOS 234 11.2.59.]

DD/P Richard Helms assured the Warren Commission that OSWALD did not contact a CIA agent at the American Embassy, Moscow, and that the Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen report, which had come to the attention of J. Lee Rankin, the General Counsel of the Warren Commission, was "utterly unfounded as far as the CIA was concerned." ANGLETON leaked other information to Scott and Allen: On October 22, 1964, Scott and Allen ran a story that was based on an ANGLETON report entitled *Soviet Strategic Executive Action* [CSCI-3/768,041]. "The contents of the Allen and Scott report reveals knowledge of most sensitive, though dated, CIA finished counterintelligence research and warrants vigorous follow up by the Security Committee of USIB." [CIA 916-921, 920-922] The article stated:

Despite the Commission's written request for all documents that might shed light on the assassination, CIA authorities failed to turn over a national intelligence estimate warning that it is Kremlin policy to remove from public office by assassination Western officials who actively oppose Soviet policies...Other U.S. intelligence experts, very dubious of Russia's coexistence line, stress that the Warren Commission's findings might have been different if this CIA estimate and other documents suppressed by the State Department had been available for study. [*Honolulu Advertiser* 10.27.64 sent to CIA by William Colby.]

In January 1965 Scott and Allen reported on a proposed defector study. [CIA 986-927BC; NARA 1993.06.21.16:33:15:710310] Snyder did have contact with the CIA but Marilyn Murret did not. Disinformation is good information mixed with bad. ANGLETON was behind the disinformation about Marilyn Murret leaked to Scott and Allen. He had access to the State Department cable in OSWALD'S 201-file. He wanted to make it look like Communism and defection ran in OSWALD'S blood. The purpose of the Soviet assassination story was blame the Reds for "the big event."

#### EDWARD VOEBEL AND THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

OSWALD'S closest friend between 1955 and 1957 was Edward Voebel. Marguerite Oswald told the Warren Commission: "This young man and LEE were very friendly. He and LEE joined the Civil Air Patrol together...And he often came to the house." In a

space for the names of close friends on his ninth grade personal history record, OSWALD wrote "Edward Vogel." [WR p383] Marilyn Murret told the Commission that Voebel was the only one of his classmates to whom he was close, and that Voebel "got him to join the Civil Air Patrol, in which he was very interested."

In the early afternoon of November 25, 1963, the FBI interviewed Edward Voebel at his family's flower shop. He told the agents he knew OSWALD

Around 1954 to 1955 when he and OSWALD attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans. Voebel recalled that OSWALD had a fight at school with two brothers named John and Mike Neumeyer. Voebel stated that the Neumeyer brothers arranged for someone from another school to come to Beauregard Junior High School and wait for OSWALD the following day and when OSWALD came out from the school, this other individual stepped out and hit OSWALD on the mouth. Voebel said OSWALD never told him what the fight was about, and Voebel does not know the identity of this individual who struck OSWALD on this occasion. Voebel stated he got some ice to put on OSWALD'S lip and apparently because of this act OSWALD became friendly toward him. Voebel would stop by OSWALD'S nearly every time he went for his weekly music lesson and either visit or shoot pool with OSWALD.

According to Edward Voebel, in 1963 the Neumeyer brothers had narcotics charges pending against them.

#### OSWALD PLANS TO BURGLARIZE A SPORTING GOODS STORE

Edward Voebel stated that OSWALD planned to steal a .45 caliber automatic handgun from a sporting goods store:

Voebel stated that OSWALD appeared interested in guns and since Voebel was interested in frontier type and military type weapons OSWALD would discuss guns with him. Voebel recalled that on one occasion OSWALD showed him a plastic .45 caliber automatic that was very realistic and could be taken apart. OSWALD told him at this time that he would like to have a real gun and told Voebel of a plan he had to steal one. Voebel stated that OSWALD showed him a box in which he had a glass cutter and a piece of silk, and OSWALD actually took him to a store in New Orleans and showed Voebel the gun in the window that he intended to steal. OSWALD said his plan was to cut the screen in front of the window and then cut out the glass.

Voebel showed OSWALD the metallic decoration around the window and explained that this was part of an ADT Burglary Alarm System and that if he cut the glass the alarm would ring. OSWALD had thought that this was just a decoration and after learning it was part of a burglary alarm decided

not to steal the gun. Voebel said that to the best of his recollection this store was the third establishment from Walgreen's Drug Store on South Rampart Street. Voebel said OSWALD never told him why he wanted to steal this particular gun which Voebel believed was a small automatic.

### VOEBEL ON OSWALD'S POLITICS

Edward Voebel told the FBI he did not think OSWALD formulated any political ideas at this time of his life:

Voebel said OSWALD never discussed politics with him, never made any comments concerning Marxism or Communism, and never made any comments detrimental to the United States Government. Voebel was of the opinion that information he has heard that OSWALD was studying communism when he was 14 years old is a 'lot of baloney.' Voebel said that OSWALD read quite a lot, but the books he read were paperback trash. Voebel said that in his opinion OSWALD was very bitter since his father died when he was very young and OSWALD felt he had a raw deal out of life. He said this bitterness on the part of OSWALD seemed to be that he felt he had been deprived of many things and was not directed toward any one individual or group. He said OSWALD did not like to be pushed around, and therefore got into many fights. Voebel stated that he and OSWALD were members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Captain David Ferrie during the time they were in school...Voebel stated that OSWALD did not tell him when he was leaving town. He stated that one day he stopped by OSWALD'S apartment on Exchange Place and OSWALD was gone." Voebel was interviewed by the New Orleans Police Department: "When asked if OSWALD ever expressed political views to Voebel stated that OSWALD had not, and that he, Voebel, believed OSWALD had no leftist political views until later in his life.

Voebel was in Mexico during the summer of 1963, so did not see OSWALD in New Orleans.

### THE FBI RE-INTERVIEWS VOEBEL

The FBI returned later that day and re-interviewed Edward Voebel:

Voebel stated that he had just been advised by Bill Slatter of WDSU-NBC television that David Ferrie, who was commander of a Civil Air Patrol Unit at New Orleans in which Voebel was a member, was a homosexual. Voebel stated that Ferrie seemed to be an 'odd-ball' who rode a motorcycle and appeared very emotional. Voebel recalled that on one occasion Ferrie cried while listening to some music. Edward Voebel said that when he first joined Civil Air Patrol, Ferrie was not commander of this Civil Air Patrol unit at the time, and he was unable to recall the identity of

the commanding officer of this unit...He recalled that after having been a member for approximately six months Ferrie took over command of the unit...Voebel stated he persuaded OSWALD to join this same Civil Air Patrol unit and took OSWALD on the bus to attend this meeting. Voebel assumed that OSWALD completed an application for membership but could not say he did so for sure. He stated that OSWALD attended two or three drills and possibly four drills at most. He stated that it seemed funny, but he could remember OSWALD joining the unit but could not remember him as ever being there. He said OSWALD had a knack of being there, and not being noticed. He said OSWALD told him that the trip to Moisant Airport was too far to go to attend meetings, and that he had decided to join a CAP unit that met at New Orleans Municipal Airport on the Lake Front. Voebel stated he could not recall if Ferrie was unit commander at the time OSWALD attended meetings, or whether OSWALD attended meetings prior to Captain Ferrie taking command. He stated Ferrie never indicated to anyone that he was fond of guns and appeared to be a music lover of sorts...During the interview with Voebel he received a crank-type telephone call from an unidentified woman who admonished him for giving information over television which tended to bring a bad reputation to New Orleans and Beauregard High School. Voebel stated that he was frightened by a visit from someone who led him to believe he was from the Associated Press but acted very suspicious. Voebel was advised of the FBI's jurisdiction and that the FBI was not in a position to offer him any protection. He was advised that should he feel he needed protection, he should contact the New Orleans Police Department.

#### WILLIAM STUCKEY



Bill Slatter of NBC-TV, who telephoned Edward Voebel when the agents left, was an associate of William Kirk Stuckey. William Stuckey, born in 1932, received a B.S. degree in journalism from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, and spent two years in the Marines. After returning from a Latin American trip Stuckey stated he "went into the newspaper business...*The New Orleans States-Item* made me a columnist. This was in February 1962 when I started my column, and this extended on to April 1963...New Orleans and the Americas. After I left the paper, doing public relations, I acquired a radio program...Latin Listening Post [on an NBC station down here]." William Stuckey knew HEMMING, STURGIS, BRINGUIER and OSWALD. Bill Slatter videotaped OSWALD for William Stuckey.

An FBI teletype dated November 26, 1963, from the New Orleans FBI, to Director J. Edgar Hoover, summarized: "Voebel was unable to recall if OSWALD attended meetings under command of Ferrie or with previous commander." [HSCA V9 p108] The New Orleans Police Department elicited this from Voebel on November 27, 1963: "OSWALD attended a party (not sure) at the home of Dave Ferrie, Captain, right after the members of the Civil Air Patrol received their stripes." In 1964 Edward Voebel told

the Warren Commission that OSWALD attended two or three Civil Air Patrol meetings. Warren Commission Assistant Counsel Albert Jenner asked: "Who was the mayordomo of the Civil Air Patrol unit that you attended?" Voebel responded: "I think it was Captain Ferrie. I think he was there when LEE attended one of these meetings, but I'm not sure of that. Now that I think of it, I don't think Captain Ferrie was there at the time, but he might have been. That isn't too clear to me." [NARA FBI 124-10248-10154]

#### WITNESSES TO OSWALD AND FERRIE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL



Other cadets who were in the Civil Air Patrol in 1955 linked David Ferrie to OSWALD. A Vice Squad Detective with the New Orleans Police Department reported: "Ferrie assumed control at Moisant Airport at about the same time OSWALD joined." Colin Hamer, an official of the New Orleans Public Library, told the HSCA that the meetings OSWALD and David Ferrie attended were held in an Eastern Airlines hangar at Moisant Airport and that OSWALD attended 16 meetings. He stated: "Ferrie was a unit leader. He stated that he can clearly recall that Ferrie headed the Civil Air Patrol Unit during the period that OSWALD attended. They were both there." Colin Hamer, contacted in June 1993, related: "When I was in the Civil Air Patrol they were both in, but I don't remember if they were in at the same time. I don't remember any relationship or if they knew each other or anything like that." The HSCA interviewed Jerry Paradis, a corporate attorney and the former New Orleans Lakefront Civil Air Patrol Unit Recruit Instructor. OSWALD joined the Lakefront unit after leaving David Ferrie's Moisant Airport unit. Paradis corroborated the accounts of OSWALD'S other Civil Air Patrol colleagues. When David Ferrie was interviewed by FBI agents after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he recommended Paradis as a Civil Air Patrol member who could verify whether OSWALD had ever been in his Civil Air Patrol unit. In his HSCA interview, Paradis stated that he was never called by the FBI. He told the HSCA: "I specifically remember OSWALD. I can remember him clearly, and Ferrie was heading the unit then. I'm not saying that they may have been together, I'm saying it is a certainty." The HSCA: "The committee established that OSWALD and Ferrie apparently first came into contact



with each other during OSWALD'S participation as a teenager in a Civil Air Patrol unit for which Ferrie served as an instructor..." [HSCA R p170]

P. J. Trosclair, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department told the FBI on November 25, 1963, that "he understood, but had nothing to back it up, that OSWALD was possibly friendly with Ferrie in view of his Cuban activities." The HSCA tried to find OSWALD and David Ferrie's records in Civil Air Patrol files, but found that "most of the records of the squadron had been stolen in late 1960." One record which still existed revealed that OSWALD joined Civil Air Patrol on July 27, 1955, when he was given Serial No. 084965. The HSCA concluded: "While the Civil Air Patrol documentation did not permit a conclusive determination, the records themselves lent substantial credence to the possibility that OSWALD and Ferrie had been involved in the same Civil Air Patrol unit during the same period of time." [FBI NO-44-2064 12.10.63, 62-109060-1294, NO-89-69 p341 11.26.63, 62-1090604-891] After November 22, 1963, Marguerite Oswald told the FBI that she was going to "divulge information that had never before been discussed. When OSWALD was 15 ½ years of age, he was a Civil Air Patrol Cadet. She said that while he was in the Civil Air Patrol, a civilian, who was associated with the Civil Air Patrol, induced OSWALD to join the United States Marines." [WCD 480a p3] Gerald Posner alleged David Ferrie was expelled from the Civil Air Patrol in 1955 and therefore OSWALD could not have been in his group. Testimony revealed that despite his expulsion he continued to wear a Civil Air Patrol uniform, and held meetings between 1955 and 1960. [*Airline Pilots Assoc. Ferrie v. Eastern Alpha #488* 9.17.63]

In October 1955 OSWALD enlisted in the Marines using a false affidavit, signed by his



mother, to prove that he was 17 years old. The document didn't pass muster, and he had to wait another year before he could enlist. **William David Ferrie** was born March 28, 1918, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of a police captain and attorney. He attended Catholic grammar and high schools and intended to enter the priesthood, but withdrew from seminary school because he was a homosexual. He graduated from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea,

Ohio, with a B.A. Degree during the early 1940's. At the age of 24, David Ferrie took flying lessons, then worked as a pilot for an oil drilling firm. Next, David Ferrie taught in a high school, but was fired in 1948 and left Cleveland in 1949, amidst rumors that he took several young boys to a house of ill-repute. He returned to Cleveland in 1950 and joined the Air Force Reserve. In applying for a commission, he wrote his commanding officer: "There is nothing I would enjoy more than blowing the hell out of every Red...My friends and I could cook up a crew." [CIA 1127-987] David Ferrie became an instructor for the Civil Air Patrol in Cleveland. Eastern Airlines hired him as a pilot in 1951. In 1952 he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana. He became associated with the New Orleans Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol in 1953, and spent much time in the company of his cadets. He remained in this position until late 1955, when he resigned and subsequently became an instructor at the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol.

In September 1955 the FBI made inquiries about David Ferrie based on a report from a source that Mrs. G.H. Nichols had quoted David Ferrie as having stated: "I see no

reason to salute the American flag." Joseph W. Lisman, Agent of Delta Airlines and Commander of the Cadets, Moisant Squadron, Civil Air Patrol, advised the FBI on August 9, 1955, he had been acquainted with David Ferrie, an Eastern Airlines commercial air pilot, for three years. He said

...40 out of 50 people would say David Ferrie is nuts and that the other 10 might say he is normal. Lisman described Ferrie as being brilliant, but not a genius, and as a person who goes off on tangents just short of becoming berserk. He added, however, that David Ferrie is a good organizer; he made the Civil Air Patrol at New Orleans airport what it is today; he has a large following among the Civil Air Patrol Cadets, and is an excellent flying instructor. He gives six hours of his time each week to instructing Moisant Squadron Cadets and considerably more of his time to associating with them.

Joseph W. Lisman quoted Ferrie as having been critical of the Roosevelt Administration and saying the administration was trying to drive us into Communism. He said Ferrie was critical of the Truman Administration for the same reason. Lisman stated the only reference to the flag which he had heard Ferrie make was to the effect that in the abstract sense it is nothing more than cloth, but symbolizes what we stand for. Lisman could furnish no additional information relative to Ferrie's loyalty. He mentioned Ferrie is a woman hater, and that he, himself, personally disliked Ferrie because of his personality traits.

Mrs. G.H. Ruby Nichols advised the FBI on September 26, 1955, she was not the source of the information to the effect Ferrie had stated he could see no reason to salute the flag. She stated Ferrie had addressed a Scout meeting, under the direction of Mrs. R.J. Durr, and Mrs. Durr had reported some information to the effect that Ferrie might be a communist. Mrs. Nichols said she is a member of the Seniors of the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol, and is in charge of the Girl Scout Squadron. Mrs. R.J. Durr, leader of Scout Troop 57, stated on September 28, 1955, she was sorry that matter had come up concerning Ferrie. She mentioned he was greatly disliked by her Scout Troop, principally because of the fact he arrived at the meeting on his motorcycle, his clothes were not pressed, and his hair was unkempt. She described Ferrie as a crackpot. She could think of no disloyal statements made by Ferrie, but finally recalled that he had offered his opinion that marching of military forces is silly. Confidential Informants cognizant in 1955 with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area advised they were not acquainted, nor did they have any information, concerning anyone named David Ferrie. [FBI 105-104340-1]

## THE DEATH OF EDWARD VOEBEL

Edward Voebel, who linked OSWALD to Ferrie, graduated from Fortier High School in 1958. He then attended the Marion Military Institute, Marion, Alabama, in 1959 and in 1960. He then served six months in the United States Army. The HSCA sought to locate Edward Voebel to take his testimony, but learned from his father, Sidney Voebel (born March 18, 1922; died in January 1981) of New Orleans, that his son died in 1971. Sidney Voebel said the circumstances surrounding his son's death were mysterious. He died suddenly from a blood clot when he suffered an attack of pneumonia at the age of 31. In April 1993, the former wife of Sidney Voebel, Doris Voebel, was contacted: "My husband and I have been divorced since my son was a year old. I never spoke with him after he left me with three children and no alimony. I took my children and raised 'em." The former Mrs. Voebel described the circumstances of her son's death: "It was right around Mother's Day and I asked him - I took a wedding at St. Anthony's Church and I



said to him, 'Would you mind decorating the church for me?' He said, 'Well, gee, I've been up all night playing music.' I said 'It's Mothers Day and it's real hard here in the shop.' He said 'Okay.' So he came back and he said he had a pain in his chest. So I told him, 'I'll let your sister drive you home, leave your car here.' So he left the car here and he went home. The pain got worse, so his wife brought him to Foundation. The Ochsner Foundation Hospital - right up there on Jefferson Highway. Run by Alton Ochsner. And the doctor said, 'Go home, that it's just nervousness and indigestion.' So he came home and the pain got worse and worse till they brought him back. They said, 'Oh, no, you don't have indigestion, you have pneumonia.' So they said they punctured his lungs and nothing came out so they put him in the hospital ten days. And I went to visit him once, and I was going to go up that night to see him. Then I called up and he said, 'I'm going to be home Monday, there's no use you comin' up Sunday evening - just come visit me at the house.' I said 'Okay.' So that morning the hospital called. They wanted to speak to my mother, Mrs. Bartenelli. And when they said that, I knew something was wrong. Because they should have asked for me. They told him to go take a shower. And when he put his foot on the floor he was gone. It was a blood clot all along and they were treating him for the wrong thing." [Interview with Doris Bartenelli by A.J. WEBERMAN 4.14.93]

## THE DEATH OF WILLIAM STUCKEY

The mother of William Stuckey said her son died September 21, 1981, however, no record of his death could be located. Mrs. Stuckey stated: "The autopsy said he died of a wound, I never did know the details. It didn't say gunshot wound. They put him in Seaton Hospital, near San Francisco. When I called the Hospital they said he had a heart problem, but the autopsy showed a wound. So I'll never know what happened. He never did regain consciousness. He only lived five days." Seaton Hospital had no record of William Stuckey, nor did the San Mateo County Recorder's Office.

If Edward Voebel was alive today he could have best answered the key question, 'Was OSWALD a communist in 1955?' He also could have told us if OSWALD knew David Ferrie in 1955. He could not have thrown any light on the Kennedy assassination. William Stuckey, however, knew both OSWALD and HEMMING.

## OSWALD AND COMMUNIST THEORY

David Ferrie would not have tolerated OSWALD, had OSWALD been a Communist at this time, yet the Warren Commission claimed that fifteen-year-old LEE HARVEY OSWALD espoused Communist doctrine and was determined to join the Communist Party. The Commission indicated he borrowed books on Communism, including Karl Marx's ponderous *Das Kapital*, from the New Orleans Public Library. Edward Voebel, who thought OSWALD was not a great reader, did not see him read anything except "comic books and the normal things kids read." [f.n. 258 WR p860] The Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, questioned Marguerite Oswald:

Mrs. Oswald: LEE, at age 16, read Robert's Marine manual back and forth. He knew it by heart. Robert had just gotten out of the Marines, and his manual was home. And LEE started to read communistic material along with that.

Rankin: What communistic material did he read?

Mrs. Oswald: It was a small book that he had gotten out of the library. And I knew he was reading it, Mr. Rankin.

Rankin: Was it on Marxism, or what was it about?

Mrs. Oswald: No - if you are saying the title is Marxism [*Das Kapital*] - no sir, the title was not.

Rankin: Was it about communism?

Mrs. Oswald: It was more about communism. I knew he was reading it. But if we have this material in the public libraries, the certainly it is alright for us to read. And I think we should know about these things and all of our scholars and educators and high school boys read subversive material, which we call subversive material. So as a mother I would not take the book away from him. That is fine, LEE is a reader. I have said from early childhood he liked histories and maps. So that is fine. What I am saying now -we are getting back to this *agent* part. He is with this recruiting officer and he is studying the Marine manual - he knew it back and forth. In fact he would take the book and have me question some of the things. And he was reading communism. LEE lived for the time he would become 17 years old to join the Marines - that whole year...That is

one part. That is the beginning of it, Mr. Dulles. I have much more." Allen Dulles characterized the testimony of Mrs. Oswald as incoherent.

Marguerite Oswald believed her son was reading about communism for counter-intelligence purposes. To disprove her contention, the Warren Commission cited the testimony of **Palmer C. McBride**, who worked with OSWALD in 1955 as a messenger for Pfisterer Dental Labs. Palmer McBride made his report to Air Force Intelligence on November 22, 1963. The report was transmitted to the FBI on November 23, 1963. On November 26, 1963, Palmer McBride told the FBI that OSWALD first visited his home in late 1957 or early 1958. Palmer McBride stated that the subject of President Eisenhower was discussed:



OSWALD was very anti-Eisenhower and stated that President Eisenhower was exploiting the working people. He then made a statement to the effect that he would like to kill President Eisenhower because he was exploiting the working class. This statement was not made in jest, and OSWALD was in a serious state of mind when this statement was made. LEE was very serious about the virtues of Communism...He would say that the capitalists were exploiting the working class and his central theme seemed to be that the workers in the world would one day rise up and throw off their chains. He praised Khrushchev's sincerity in improving the worker's lot...In another conversation OSWALD stated to me he was not a Communist Party member, but he suggested that both of us join to take advantage of their social functions. I did not join the Communist Party, but I do not know whether he did or not. During the period I knew OSWALD he resided with his mother in the Senator Hotel or a rooming house next door to the Senator Hotel in the 200 block of Dauphine Street. I went with him to his room on one occasion and he showed me copies of *Das Capital* and *The Communist Manifesto*. In April or May 1958 OSWALD stated he was moving to Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother. In about August 1958, I received a letter from him saying he was employed as a shoe salesman in Ft. Worth. In this letter he stated he had gotten mixed-up in an anti-Negro or an anti-Communist riot in a high school grounds in Ft. Worth, Texas. On the evening of November 22, 1963, I heard a radio commentator state that OSWALD had been arrested...upon seeing a full face photograph of OSWALD in the November 23, 1963 issue of *The Miami Herald* I am now quite certain that they are one in the same individual. I particularly recall the large ears, the mustache, and the receding hairline. I also recall that OSWALD made statements favoring Russia and Communism to other employees at the Pfisterer Dental Labs.

Palmer McBride told the FBI that OSWALD first visited his home in late 1957 or early 1958, rather than 1955 when OSWALD lived in New Orleans. OSWALD was already in the Marines in late 1957 or early 1958. McBride said OSWALD resided with his mother

in the Senator Hotel or a rooming house next door to the Senator Hotel in the 200 block of Dauphine Street. OSWALD and his mother never lived at this address. McBride said that in April or May 1958 OSWALD stated he was moving to Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother. "In about August 1958, I received a letter from him saying he was employed as a shoe salesman in Ft. Worth. In this letter he stated he had gotten mixed-up in an anti-Negro or an anti-Communist riot in a high school grounds in Ft. Worth, Texas." This was fiction. McBride said OSWALD had large ears and a mustache. This did not fit OSWALD'S description.

#### THE OTHER EMPLOYEES OF PFISTERER DENTAL LABS

Palmer McBride gave the FBI the names of these "other" employees who had allegedly witnessed OSWALD make pro-Communist statements. One of the names Palmer McBride supplied to the FBI was George Bischoff. In June 1993 Bischoff was contacted and asked if OSWALD had arguments with other employees about the merits of communism. He responded, "No, no. He was a perfect gentleman when he worked here - as far as I can remember. He was real young. As far as I knew the boy, I can't say a thing about him." Bischoff was asked if OSWALD ever mentioned the USSR or Khrushchev. He responded: "No, no, that wasn't in his mind." Lionel Slater, another former Pfisterer Dental employee, was asked, "Did OSWALD make any communistic remarks back then?" He stated: "Not that I know of." Mr. Slater could not remember the specific dates of OSWALD'S employment. Linda Faircloth of Pfisterer Dental contacted in June 1993. She said she spoke to everyone at Pfisterer who knew OSWALD and that none of the former Pfisterer employees remembered OSWALD making any pro-Communist statements - except for Palmer McBride, OSWALD'S "bosom buddy." The FBI reported: "SAC Maynor advised the New Orleans Office has interviewed three employees of Pfisterer Dental Laboratory and was attempting to locate one other employee who might have recalled OSWALD or McBride. SAC Maynor stated none of the employees interviewed to date could recall either McBride or OSWALD. No record could be located on employment of McBride or OSWALD and the bookkeeper who handled the records for that period is deceased." [FBI 62-109060-646; McBride, Palmer telephone 818-768-2863]

On January 20, 1966, Mrs. Lorraine Blackwell advised the FBI that she was listening to the radio and heard a program which set forth twelve guidelines for spotting a Communist, and it was her opinion that **James Harrison Vance** qualified as a Communist. James Harrison Vance had told her that he was

...an atheist and that he had no use for religion at this time. He indicated that he might, at some later date, have use for a god, but at the present time he was only interested in being a physicist...He also stated he did not believe in going to war. He wondered how long it would be until he was exposed to classified information in his job with Boeing. They also got into a discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Vance said that his mother and OSWALD'S mother were personal friends and that he, Vance, had slept and eaten with OSWALD, and attended

Scout meetings with him. During these meetings Vance said OSWALD attempted to turn them into 'cell blocks.' Mrs. Blackwell did not know where these meetings had taken place, but she assumed in New Orleans.

In May 1966 James Harrison Vance, an associate engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, called the FBI and asked to be interviewed. He told the Agents that Palmer McBride told him that he, Vance, had known OSWALD in 1958. James Harrison Vance told the FBI that "he has never to his knowledge either seen, or associated with, OSWALD..he has never heard anything about OSWALD being a member of the Boy Scouts." M. Paul Hartman of Counter-Intelligence Research & Analysis received this document. [NARA 1993.06.17.15:18: 54:090000; J. H. Vance Protection of the President 4.18.66 New Orleans] **Palmer McBride was contacted in June 1993.** He persisted in his errors:

I knew OSWALD in 1958. I never knew OSWALD in 1955. I knew him in the summer of 1958 for about two weeks; he worked at the dental lab. I quit Pfisterer Dental Lab in August 1958 when I went off to the summer camp with the Air Force Reserve. And that's when I knew him, just before I left the lab." It was pointed out to Palmer McBride that OSWALD was overseas at this time. He responded: "Why'd I think it was 1958 all these years? Well, whatever. I knew him for about two weeks and he came and visited my house once and expounded on the glories of communism and said he wanted to kill President Eisenhower 'cause of exploiting the people. Okay, that was it. Communist crap.

Palmer McBride was asked about OSWALD'S statement regarding Communist social functions. He recalled, "Hell, he talked about dances and stuff; I never went. I told him I was in the United States Air Force Reserve and I sure in hell wasn't going to a meeting of any kind." The testimony of Palmer McBride regarding his alleged contact with OSWALD in 1958 was read to him. He stated: "That's when I knew him, in April 1958 and May 1958 - that's when I knew him." He was asked about the letter OSWALD had mailed to him and where it was today. "Hell, I don't know. I didn't get it." If Palmer McBride didn't receive it, who did? He finally commented, "I don't remember receiving a letter." It was pointed out to Palmer McBride that OSWALD never worked as a shoe salesman. He stated: "Hell, I don't know." Palmer McBride was asked about OSWALD'S alleged threats on President Eisenhower:

Hell, people are thinking the same thing about the President today. They are already talking about Clinton. Look what happened the other day at the ceremony at Arlington. Bunch of veterans turned their back on him. All he did was alienate Congress with this gay military thing, and then what happens is they won't pass the jobs bill. But I'm not about to go out and shoot the son of a bitch because of it.

In 1964 the FBI asked Palmer McBride why he made no report of OSWALD'S threat concerning President Eisenhower to any law enforcement agency: "McBride now

assumes that at the time he felt the statement was made by OSWALD to emphasize his anti-Eisenhower feelings and not made in the nature of an actual threat on the life of the President." Palmer McBride was asked if he made up the story to discredit communism by linking it to OSWALD:

Hell no, OSWALD and I were friends. He argued about the merits of communism with the other employees of Pfisterer Dental Lab...I never said anything about him having a mustache. I recognized his picture on TV and I went over and I talked to a colonel from Air Force Intelligence. I just told him all I knew. And he said, 'We'll get in touch with you in case anything comes up' and then he [OSWALD] was assassinated and he never said anything more to me. Where did they get that at? It's been so long ago - maybe I did receive a letter that said he was working as a shoe salesman in Fort Worth - but look at the dates. You said it was April 1958. That's when I remember him leaving the dental lab. I left the dental lab about August 13, 1958. We were friends for a couple of weeks - sort of an intellectual thing. It couldn't have been 1955 or 1956. I did visit briefly - we were going to a New Orleans Amateur Astronomers Association meeting - which a bunch of us from New Orleans belonged to, including Bill Wulf, who was President. That was the night he got into a fight with Bill Wulf's father over communism when he went to pick Bill Wulf up at his house. Briefly, we went to a rooming house across the street from the dental lab to get some clothes or something and he showed me his copy of *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital* from the public library. So it must be all right then, if the public library lends it out. I asked him if he was a card-carrying Communist Party member and he said, no, he just was a sympathizer to their cause. His mother was there and he introduced me. I said, 'Hello Mrs. Oswald, how are you?' and that was it. And that was the last time I ever saw her - across the street, next to the hotel. Like you say, there was a hotel - the Senator? After I left Pfisterer I never heard from OSWALD - I kept in touch with Wulf - he was my best friend - all the time we used to send audio tapes to each other. We never even talked about OSWALD.

Palmer McBride was queried about his politics. "I am 100% American, who has always backed this country and its leaders - even when they are fuck ups - like George Bush was, not doing anything for this country, taking care of foreigners." On the subject of Klansman David Duke, he observed:

Well, I never knew the man and of course I was in Louisiana when he was running for Governor, and never even heard of him until then. I didn't know anything about the Ku Klux Klan except what I saw in the movies. I had no compunctions about what communism was. I knew OSWALD was a raving nut. I told him so on several occasions. And wasn't he instrumental in having Gary Powers' U-2 shot down? Wrecked the Summit. I build



airplanes since 1952. I worked at Cape Canaveral for Boeing. I been with Northrup for 20 years.

This researcher pointed out to Palmer McBride that George Bischoff and Lionel Slater did not remember OSWALD making communist statements at Pfisterer Dental. He replied, "I remember George very well. Well, OSWALD didn't work in the laboratory with those people. He was out in the office. Lionel was one of the delivery boys along with me and OSWALD. Yeah, well, he didn't know him too much. They didn't stay together much. He was out delivering to different dentists all over town. He made the remarks just to me, at the lab - it was so long ago - I don't remember that much about it." The Warren Commission cited the testimony **William Eugene Wulf** (born September 22, 1939), who was a friend of Palmer McBride.

Liebler: Did the agent who interviewed you indicate in any way as to how they had been led to you?

Wulf: In no way whatsoever. As far as I know the only person who knew that I had met OSWALD...was Palmer McBride, so I concluded that he probably got in touch with the FBI on the subject...

Liebler: Have you talked to McBride about this thing since the assassination?

Wulf: No; I have not. I have only corresponded with McBride once, and that was about a month ago [May 1964]. I sent him an amateur radiogram requesting the address of a mutual friend in New York, but I got no answer, and we were wondering where he is.

William Wulf, contacted in June 1993, stated: "I don't even remember exchanging tapes with Palmer McBride, he was in the service at the time, as far as I know. He was out at Patrick Air Force base. We very very seldom communicated, in fact, I didn't see Palmer until after the assassination. I didn't hear or talk to Palmer until several years later. We did not keep in contact. I spoke with Palmer for the first time about five weeks ago, after I got his number from a reporter. That was the first time I talked to Palmer. I saw him twice since the assassination, we only had two conversations. The two times I met Palmer he didn't appear to want to talk about the assassination and OSWALD at all. Period. We didn't.

Palmer McBride and William Wulf concocted their tale. Both men had each others' addresses and telephone numbers and communicated through audio tapes and amateur radio. It was highly improbable that Palmer McBride and his best friend had not discussed OSWALD'S role in the assassination shortly after it happened. Palmer McBride was, and still is, outspoken. He would have been anxious to discuss the effects of *Das Kapital* on OSWALD. Yet William Wulf said he had little contact with Palmer McBride and never discussed OSWALD. William Wulf denied that he spoke with Palmer

McBride even after the FBI questioned him. This was even less likely. William Wulf told Liebler about OSWALD:

I, being a history major... we got around to Communism. I think OSWALD brought it up, and he started expounding on Communist doctrine and saying that he was highly interested in Communism, that Communism was the only way of life for the worker, et cetera, and then came out with a statement that he was looking for a Communist cell in town to join, but he couldn't find any. He was a little dismayed at this, and said he couldn't find any that would show any interest in him as a Communist..."

In 1993 he stated:

After the assassination I didn't recognize the face; what I recognized was the incident with my father and that he was a very mixed-up kid. The whole business of his looking to join the Communist Party cell. He couldn't find one. He tried to make contact with the Communists. He appeared to make the impression that he had actually talked to somebody and said nobody took him seriously. He was very hip on Marxist-Leninist theory on the Soviet Union as the epitome of communism. He came to me as a guy who wanted to belong to something. He had an identity crisis. He was a kid looking for someone; whether he found it or not, he was a gullible kid. Now, whether he was used by an intelligence service or the Russians or the Cubans or the mafia, I don't know. He could have been used by anybody. I felt that he was looking to play spy. I felt that was why he joined the Astronomy Club, quite frankly - to play infiltrator. I mean, I got the impression he didn't know what the hell he was. He was looking for an identity. He didn't have an identity. He could have gone either way, he was a mixed-up kid.

Why had OSWALD been turned down by the Communists, who were anxious to recruit American youth? Why wasn't young OSWALD'S alleged contact with Communist groups detected by FBI sources? William Wulf testified that his father overheard the alleged conversation about communism and asked OSWALD to leave his home. There was no record of William Wulf or his father having contacted the FBI about OSWALD. [WR p384] The father of William Wulf was an ex-Communist:

My father had gone through Communist affairs in Germany in the 1920's and did not agree with OSWALD violently...He came back from Germany following the war, 1919 to 1920, when it was all upheaval. The Socialist Democratic Party was fighting the Communist wing and all. He remembered that and he just - well, as most Germans, a lot of Germans do, they just don't like Communists.

William Wulf was asked if OSWALD thought he could have put him in touch with Communists. He responded:

In fact, my father would have killed me if I had anything to do with Communists, he hated them. He had good reason because, as a Socialist Democrat, my father had been duped by them real bad as a World War I veteran in his 20's. My father was a Spartacist. He hated what he called black, authoritarian socialists. My grandfather was a SPD organizer. My father was trying to tell OSWALD, 'Look kid, don't fall for all this crap. They're a bunch of authoritarians, they're not democratic, they don't give a damn about the people.' And he wouldn't hear anything of it. My impression at the time was he was headed for trouble.

Both Palmer McBride and William Wulf had their own reasons for hating Communism. They had a motive in concocting this story. William Wulf was queried about Palmer McBride's stated acquaintance with OSWALD in 1958. William Wulf reflected, "The time frame is all screwed up. When I met him he was working at Pfisterer Laboratory. I have no idea if McBride met him or saw him after that period. Now that had to be late 1955, early 1956." In regard to the anti-Negro and anticommunist demonstration at OSWALD'S high school, William Wulf related that another researcher informed him such an incident occurred at a Fort Worth high school, but earlier than 1958. William Wulf denied that Palmer McBride brought OSWALD to the Astronomy Club, although Palmer McBride said he had. As far as the rest of Palmer's statements, William Wulf admitted: "I don't know where Palmer's coming from with all this."

#### OSWALD AND AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

When the FBI questioned Marguerite Oswald and Robert Edward Oswald about young LEE HARVEY OSWALD *before* the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, they both stated that OSWALD never exhibited an affinity for communism. Had OSWALD tried to make personal contact with the Communist Party when Palmer McBride and William Wulf claimed he did, it would have been his first and last time. There was no record of OSWALD having face-to-face contact with a member of the Communist Party. None of OSWALD'S associates were Communists, and he never attended any Communist Party, or Communist Party-front group meetings. He was not a card-carrying member and, according to the FBI, neither was anyone in his family. When he was interviewed by a reporter in Moscow on November 13, 1959, he noted that he was interested in Communist theory since he was 15 years old, when an old lady in New York handed him "a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs." When asked whether he was a Communist Party member, however, he responded that he had never met a Communist and that he might have seen one only once, when he saw that old lady. OSWALD initially had trouble parroting the Soviet Communist line. On November 14, 1959, he told Aline Mosby: "I was with the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic." The Soviets occupied numerous countries after World War II. On November 26, 1959, OSWALD wrote his brother: "I have been a pro-communist for years and yet I have never met a Communist, instead I kept silent and observed..." In 1962 he wrote: "I have never even known a Communist outside of the ones in the USSR." [WR pp. 392, 399, 695] Aside from William Wulf and Palmer McBride, the only witness who linked young OSWALD with Marxism was OSWALD: In 1959 he made a

self-serving statement that he became a Marxist at age 15, upon discovering socialist literature. Later in life, OSWALD corresponded with the Communist Party and subscribed to its publications, but he did nothing to further the Communist cause in America, except leaflet on five occasions and appear on two radio programs. OSWALD had no left-wing associates in any of these activities. [FBI 105-82555-29] Marina Oswald 1994:

OSWALD was not Communist or Marxist what so ever. He did not subscribe to that theory or belief. That was a part he had to play.

OSWALD should be judged by his deeds, not by his words.

#### GERALD POSNER

Note how Gerald Posner treated this part of OSWALD'S life: he quoted the part of Edward Voebel's testimony before the Warren Commission about OSWALD and guns - nothing more. Then he extensively quoted William Wulf, Palmer McBride and OSWALD about OSWALD'S early affinity for Communism. He quoted Marguerite Oswald as having admitted OSWALD had books about Communism, but omitted her statement that his reading them had to do with his ambition to become a spy. OSWALD'S connection with David Ferrie, an anti-communist, was absent. Gerald Posner wrote: "There is no credible evidence that OSWALD knew David Ferrie." Scott Malone uncovered a photograph of the OSWALD and David Ferrie at a Civil Air Patrol outing. Gerald Posner: "There was no evidence that connected Ferrie and OSWALD... OSWALD did not know Ferrie." OSWALD-did-it advocate Priscilla Johnson was asked if the photograph changed her thinking: "I think OSWALD liked to create mysteries about himself." It was pointed out that we were talking about 15 year old OSWALD: "So maybe he was in the Civil Air Patrol when he was 15, but I don't know anything that would prove he knew Ferrie in the Summer of 1963."

#### FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Anticipating that OSWALD would join the Marines when he was 17, Marguerite Oswald moved to Fort Worth, Texas in July 1956, where she took an apartment at 4936 Collingswood for herself, OSWALD, and Robert Edward Oswald. On June 28, 1961, the FBI questioned Mrs. James E. Taylor, who was the landlady at 4936 Collingswood in 1956. Mrs. Taylor told FBI S.A. John Fain:

OSWALD was a peculiar boy, inasmuch as he read a great deal, and kept very much to himself. She had heard Mrs. Oswald state that Subject read books that were 'over his head.' Mrs. Taylor explained this to mean that the books he read were 'deep' books. She stated she does not know the titles of the books that he read. Mrs. Taylor stated that she got the impression Subject obtained some of this reading material through the mail. Taylor stated that she felt sorry for the subject inasmuch as it appeared it appeared to her that he had few friends and no social life. She

stated that she pitied the boy because he had never known his father who had died before his birth. She stated that Mrs. Oswald worked continuously in an effort to support her two boys. Mrs. Taylor remarked that she has never seen anyone stay at home more closely than OSWALD [and] that Mrs. Oswald often quarreled at him for staying at home so closely and on occasion urged him to get out and seek employment but that he preferred to sit at home and read. Mrs. Taylor stated that Mrs. Oswald was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarreled very loudly with both Robert and SAC...

In September 1956 OSWALD enrolled in tenth grade at Arlington Heights High School, but attended classes only a few weeks. He dropped out of school on September 28, 1956.

#### OSWALD OCTOBER 1956 OSWALD'S LETTER TO YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE

In early October 1956, about a month before he turned 17, OSWALD wrote to the Young People's Socialist League, which was part of the Socialist Party headed by Norman Thomas.

Oct. 3, 1956

DEAR SiRS;

I am sixteen years of age and would like more information about your youth League, I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, ect., I am a marxist, and have been studying socialist principles for well over fifteen months I am very interested in your Y.P.S.L.

Sincerely  
Lee Oswald

(ADDRESSE OVER)

GRAY EXHIBIT No. 1

"Oct. 3, 1956 DEAR SiRS; I am 16 years of age and I would like some information about your Youth League, I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, ect., I am a Marxist, and have been studying socialist principles for well over 15 months and I am very interested in your Y.P.S.L. Sincerely Lee H. Oswald (Addrese over)."

OSWALD dropped out of school a few days later and tried to join the Marines. OSWALD was coached when he wrote this letter. The spelling disability and poor grammar evident in most of OSWALD'S writing were absent from this letter, except for

the word "Addrese." Compare this letter to one that OSWALD wrote on October 7, 1955: "To whom it may concern, Becaus we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you. Sincirely Mrs. M. Oswald." [WR p680]

OSWALD received help from David Ferrie in composing this well-written letter. Why did OSWALD wait until he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, to make his first documented contact with the American Left? Did David Ferrie already have information on left-wing activity in New Orleans but not in Fort Worth? HEMMING told this researcher: "More than likely OSWALD was used as a mail drop when he was a kid. This is an indicator he was already cooperating with someone. It could be an informant, a Philbrick type." OSWALD checked this on his subscription blank: "I want more information about the Socialist Party." From whom or from what publication had he obtained this subscription blank? Did OSWALD write this letter on his own volition, because of his curiosity about the Left? Did OSWALD want to familiarize himself with Leftist ideology so that he could better combat it? Did this fit in with his ambition to become a spy? Why was OSWALD confessing to the Socialist Party, which received CIA subsidies because of its anticommunist orientation, that he was a Marxist? If OSWALD had been studying Marxism for more than a year, why didn't he contact a Marxist organization? Did OSWALD'S determination overshadow his intelligence? OSWALD inquired about meeting with Fort Worth Socialists when he was about to join the Marines. Would OSWALD have wanted to risk being turned down by the Marines? The Socialist Party sent OSWALD additional literature on October 9, 1956. In his letter dated October 7, 1955, OSWALD wrote that his family was moving to San Diego and that he needed a copy of his birth certificate. He needed the birth certificate so that he could alter it and use it join the Marine Corps. Warren Commission documents indicated that OSWALD lied on numerous occasions in his dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Communist Party etc. It was a rare event when OSWALD told the truth to anyone. In light of OSWALD'S subsequent activities, it would be foolish to believe that OSWALD was sincere when he composed this letter to the Young People's Socialist League.

## LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1956 TO 1959



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodule3.pdf>



OSWALD turned 17 on October 18, 1956. He enlisted in the Marines on October 24, 1956. On October 26, 1956, he reported for duty at the San Diego, California, Marine Recruit Depot. From March 1957 to May 1957, he was stationed in Jacksonville, Florida. OSWALD completed Marine basic training and Radar Operators School by May 3, 1957. He was granted a Confidential security clearance after he attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operators Training School, where he learned to spot incoming aircraft, plot their course, and monitor enemy air traffic. He was taught "tactical mission data and weapons and electronic status board plotting procedures." On May 4, 1957, OSWALD was transferred to Biloxi, Mississippi, and then to Atsugi Naval Air Station, Japan, in July 1957. Beginning in 1957, the CIA's U-2 spy plane landed at Atsugi Naval Air Station. [FBI 100-16601-12.11.63] If OSWALD'S job there entailed spotting incoming aircraft, he was familiar with the U-2. Proof of this was found in a May 8, 1978, CIA response to the HSCA regarding the deployment of the U-2 in Japan in



1957: "Operating procedures and liaison had been accomplished with the following major U.S. components: Far East Air Force; Far East Command and Theater Commander; 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and the *Atsugi Naval Air Station*." The HSCA asked the CIA to determine if the men in OSWALD'S unit (Marine Air group 11, First Marine Wing) had knowledge of the U-2 Project. The CIA responded that Marine Air group II, First Marine Wing, had no knowledge of the U-2. [CIA SC-01836-78 TOP SECRET Eider, Chess] The HSCA concluded that "OSWALD'S Marine Corps records bore no indication that he ever received any intelligence training or performed any intelligence assignment during his term of service." HEMMING told this researcher: "It could have been shown that OSWALD, as a GTI operator with a Secret clearance working the board, would have tracked the U-2. I don't want to go into all the details. It's still classified." While OSWALD was in the Marines he became acquainted with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, something that would change OSWALD'S life.

#### OSWALD'S DERRINGER: OCTOBER 1957



On October 27, 1957, at Atsugi, OSWALD opened his locker to remove some gear and a .22 caliber Derringer pistol fell to the floor. The discharged bullet hit him in the left elbow. Marine Paul Edward Murphy was in the next cubicle and rushed in. OSWALD remarked, "I believe I shot myself." He was hospitalized until November 15, 1957. The Judge Advocate General concluded that OSWALD "displayed a certain degree of carelessness or negligence" by storing a loaded revolver in his locker, but that his injury was incurred in the line of duty, and not the result of his own misconduct. He was, however, charged with possession of an unregistered privately-owned weapon in violation of general orders. A court martial followed on April 11, 1958. OSWALD received a fine and a suspended 20-day sentence. Why did OSWALD own a Derringer? Did he use it in some HEMMING-directed operation? HEMMING 1995:

That kid went out in the bush with seven other Marines hunting Huks, just out side of Angeles City on the base slopes of Mount Arayat. They drove through Olongapo...I can give you the whole fucking schedule. At Subic Bay and Cubi Point they were out hunting Huks on the weekends. First four guys got killed they clamped down, they took everybody's 782 shooter away from 'em. Gotta knock off this shit. OSWALD got wounded outside of fucking Angeles City by a grenade fragment, playing Huk hunter.

OSWALD stated: "Subic Bay Naval Base in the Phillippines, you'd know what I mean. Sympathies with Communist elements there, their hatred of America. Americans look upon all foreign people as something to be exploited for profit. All Filipinos who are well off are those who cooperate with the Americans." [Interview with Priscilla Johnson]



### THE DEATH OF PRIVATE SCHRAND

On November 20, 1957, OSWALD'S Unit, MACS-1, went to the Philippines. The squadron was expected to return to Atsugi after maneuvers were completed; instead it disembarked and stayed at Subic Bay. On January 5, 1958, Marine Private Martin D. Schrand was fatally wounded by a discharge from a riot-type shotgun while on guard duty at Subic Bay. The official Marine investigation that year found that the death of Martin Schrand was the result of an accidental discharge of his gun; no other person was involved in the incident. The Marines dropped Martin Schrand's shotgun and discovered, when there was a shell in the chamber, it discharged.



Martin Schrand was an unstable character. He joined the Marines after going before a Juvenile Board where he was accused of car theft. He set his mattress on fire at Keesler Air Force base. Martin Schrand's brother was killed in an accident aboard a Navy vessel. OSWALD knew Martin Schrand at Atsugi and met him again in Subic Bay, but OSWALD had no apparent motive to kill him. According to the Warren Commission, a rumor began circulating shortly after

Martin Schrand's death that linked OSWALD to it. After the assassination, when it became expedient to link OSWALD to murder, OSWALD'S superior officer stated: "From firsthand information, he knows nothing of this, but was advised from other individuals that there was some question concerning the shooting of Shroud [sic]. He recalls that Marines assigned guard duty utilized a pump shotgun and were given three slugs for the gun. The instructions were that the chamber of the gun was to be kept empty until necessary. He stated that it was his understanding that Marine Shroud was shot through the left side of the chest, the bullet piercing the body and coming out the opposite side. He also recalls that the squadron's gear was kept in an airplane hangar which housed the plane, the nature of which he did not know at that time, but which he now knows to be a U-2. He does not know whether Marine Shroud was assigned the specific duty of guarding the hangar which housed the U-2..." No report existed prior to the assassination that remotely linked OSWALD to this killing. In *Oswald's Tale*, **Norman Mailer** wrote: "If OSWALD, however, - and let us assume the probability of that has to be small but not inconceivable [killed Schrand] then what a sense he would have had thereafter of being forever an outlaw..." Norman Mailer suggested: "An undeclared possibility is that someone was being forced to kneel and commit fellatio [on Schrand] and so was in the position to pick up the shotgun from where it had been placed on the ground at his feet." [Norman Mailer *Oswald's Tale* p385]

In 1994 Norman Mailer's *Oswald's Tale*, was published by Random House. *Oswald's Tale* was co-authored by FBI source Lawrence Schiller. [FBI Phil. F.O. 157-916-346] It focused on irrelevant detail such as Marina Oswald "pregnant, was now very sensitive to odor" and relied heavily on the works of Edward Epstein and witting CIA collaborator Priscilla Johnson McMillan. In the 1970's Norman Mailer was instrumental in obtaining the release of Jack Abbott from prison. Jack Abbott subsequently murdered a waiter at the Bini Bon restaurant, two blocks from where I lived at 6 Bleecker Street, because the waiter wouldn't let Jack Abbott use the restroom. After that I lost any respect I had for Mailer.

#### OSWALD'S ATTACK ON A MEXICAN-AMERICAN JUNE 1958

On June 27, 1958, OSWALD spilled a drink on Mexican-American Sergeant Miguel Rodriguez and abusively challenged him to a fight. Miguel Rodriguez suspected at the time that OSWALD was prejudice against persons of Mexican descent. OSWALD was sentenced to 28 days of hard labor. [WR p684; Epstein, *Ass. Chron.* p366] OSWALD told former Marine Richard Call that "he had beaten up a Sergeant who had been riding him for no good reason." On September 14, 1958, OSWALD sailed with his unit for Ping Tung, North Taiwan. It was there that Marines were preparing an offensive against Communist China in case of an invasion Matsu and Quemoy - where OSWALD was soon shipped.

OSWALD EL TORO MARINE BASE, SANTA ANA , CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 1958

In December 1958 OSWALD returned to the United States and was stationed at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Santa Ana, California. OSWALD wrote that he went on leave that month. [WCE 93] It was at El Toro, not at Atsugi, that OSWALD'S first exhibited communist proclivities. The only other documented contact he had with the left prior to this was his letter to the Socialist Party in which he claimed to be a Marxist. Gerald Posner admitted that prior to this, "...he gave the Marines no reason to believe he might be a security threat." In January 1959 OSWALD read the Communist Party publication, *The Daily Worker*, and Russian-language newspapers in his barracks. He openly expressed his admiration for Soviet-style Communism. OSWALD studied the Russian language at El Toro. He took a Russian language aptitude test in February 1959. [WR p257] His friend in the Marine Corps, Nelson Delgado, said OSWALD was fluent in Spanish and German. OSWALD had the Germanic Gothic alphabet and various German words in his address book. [WR p656; 8WH303; WC Slawson's Rec. Dec. Notes #458] It should be noted her that ANGLETON prepared all the CIA traces on OSWALD'S address book that were given to the FBI. [CIA 518-219] According to an early version of a CIA chronology of OSWALD'S life:

His fellow Marines have reported that OSWALD frequently expressed pro-Soviet and pro-Communist views and on at once one occasion defended Fidel Castro during a discussion. He also read Communist literature including the Communist newspaper, *The Worker*. That the decision to go to the USSR was made, or at least contemplated, while he was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, in 1958 is suggested by the fact that OSWALD began to study the Russian language while there. Moreover, sometime between April 4, 1957, and January 30, 1959, OSWALD'S mother informed her doctor, Dr. Morton N. Goldberg, that her son, unnamed, want to defect to Russia.

The FBI questioned OSWALD'S former associates in the Marines. Since OSWALD'S defection received so little publicity JAMES ANTHONY BOTELHO

Thought OSWALD might have been a spy for the U.S. Would not have been surprised if OSWALD would have gone to Cuba because he once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train anti-Castro troops because of the money he would earn. Botelho shared the same room with OSWALD the two months prior to OSWALD'S discharge. OSWALD was very unusual person in that he would not speak unless spoken to and his answers were always brief. He associated with others as little as possible. OSWALD subscribed to a Russian language newspaper he said was published in San Francisco and to which he stated he first subscribed in Tokyo so that he could learn the Russian language. Richard Call began calling OSWALD "OSWALDSKOVICH."

Botelho knows of no subversive connections or memberships and was shocked when OSWALD was identified as responsible for the death of President Kennedy." [NARA FBI 124-10261-10225] **Sergeant W. B. Funk** advised the FBI that he was barracks NCO at MACS 9, Santa Ana, California, during the time OSWALD was assigned to the squadron. He stated OSWALD had a private room in a Quonset hut and that OSWALD kept his door locked all the time and that for him to inspect OSWALD'S room he had to threaten disciplinary action to get the door unlocked.

He advised OSWALD always had a stack of books on Communism which he had obtained from the camp library and possibly some from Santa Ana Public Library which he read constantly. He stated he had never heard OSWALD discuss politics or world affairs and he assumed at the time OSWALD was merely interested in these subjects on an academic basis. He stated everyone felt sorry for OSWALD as he was a loner who stayed by himself and never went on liberty with any of the men from the Squadron. He stated he doubted if OSWALD had any friends in the Santa Ana area because he hardly went on liberty enough to have acquired a friend. Sgt. Funk stated that a Lance Corporal named Delgado was an individual who resided in the same Quonset hut with OSWALD and that Delgado was so uncomfortable with OSWALD he requested to be assigned to other sleeping quarters." [Charlotte N.C. FBI 89-75-229-NARA FBI 124-10276-10224]

**Staff Sgt. Camilous Brown** advised he first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD when OSWALD was transferred to MACS Number Nine, MCAF, Santa Ana, California. He stated that OSWALD was with the squadron for about a year and that he was discharged during 1959, exact date unknown. Sgt. Brown stated that OSWALD was quiet guy who stayed to himself and did not solicit friends. He explained that OSWALD was disliked among members of squadron because work quality and professional attitude were poor and he appeared to only waiting for discharge day. Brown advised OSWALD rarely went on liberty, saved all his money was very resentful when his living quarters were inspected by barracks NCO. He also stated 'Nothing in my room concerns anyone but myself' and that a room inspection seemed to concern OSWALD more than anything else. Brown stated he never knew of OSWALD engaging in discussion of politics or world affairs with anyone and had never heard him express an opinion on any subject other than room inspection. **Former Marine Richard Dennis Call** told the FBI "He played chess with OSWALD weekly, and had some discussions with him. OSWALD had no close friends, was quiet, introverted, non violent, and a nonentity to the best of Call's recollection. OSWALD was interested in Russian music, and was studying the Russian language through recordings, and was called a Russian by some of the Marine Corps personnel. Call had no information that OSWALD had any subversive membership, subscribed to any subversive literature, attended any subversive meetings or had any questionable associates. When Call and his associates learned of OSWALD'S defection "they were greatly surprised by this since he had actually never voiced any pro-Russian opinions." [FBI Phil. 89-58-87 NARA FBI 124-10261-10214]

## NO CIC OR FBI INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD

A Marine mail room clerk reported that OSWALD received subversive literature to his operations officer, Robert E. Block. OSWALD was questioned about this. He explained that he was only trying to indoctrinate himself in Communist theory. [Epstein, *Ass. Chron.* p374; Robert Block WC V8 p302] On November 22, 1963, Officer Robert Eddy, Santa Ana, California, Police Department, advised the FBI that "around 1959 to 1960 he had been in Counter Intelligence Corps at the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. He said he recalled an individual whom he thinks may have been OSWALD was assigned to the Marine Corps Air Facility at about that time. Eddy said he vaguely recalled there was some talk that the individual he thought may have been OSWALD was receiving some kind of communist literature at that time and also reportedly said that he was going to Russia when he got out of the Marine Corps." Robert Eddy said that he did not conduct any investigation concerning OSWALD and referred the FBI to Elwood Whitby, another CIC investigator. Elwood Whitby did not conduct an investigation and referred the FBI to Douglas H. Cameron. Cameron told the FBI that he did not conduct an investigation of OSWALD. [LA FBI 89-75-189 - NARA FBI 124-10270-10175]

## ZNAIE BOOKSTORE

OSWALD'S address book contained the name, "Znanya," believed by the FBI to be a Russian bookstore in San Francisco. The CIA reported:

The Znaie bookstore referred to above presumably is a branch store, 'Znania, Russian Bookstore,' which Victor Kamkin was planning to open at 5237 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, in the summer of 1959. This store was to be operated by S. Sapelkin, presumably Semen I. Sepelkin, the husband of Mrs. Kamkin's sister. For information regarding these individuals see the attached copy of a memo on KAMKIN, dated December 17, 1959. The Znania Book Shop in San Francisco, as well as the Victor Kamkin bookstore in Washington, D.C. was of interest during House Un-American Activities Committee Hearings in May 1962 and July 1962 on 'Outlets for the Distribution of Soviet Propaganda in the United States. [CIA 515-217]

A Kamkin Catalog was found among OSWALD'S personal effects. [Item 181] Oswald's Marine buddy Gerald Patrick Hemming was living in Los Angeles at the same time OSWALD was at El Toro. HEMMING stated that he was in touch with OSWALD at this time. OSWALD once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train anti-Castro troops because of the money he would earn. HEMMING did precisely this. OSWALD seemingly slipped by the Marine's Counter-Intelligence Corps. He also eluded the anti-subversion net of the FBI, since no FBI document was generated about the Communist Party newspaper being sent to OSWALD at a Marine base, or his having been on their mailing list. OSWALD had no interest in left-wing politics since October 1956, when he wrote to the Socialist Party. What suddenly rekindled OSWALD'S interest in

Communism? Was his interest generated by contact with someone in the CIA or someone in contact with someone in the CIA?

#### OSWALD AND ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE: MARCH 1959

On March 4, 1959, OSWALD applied for admission to Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. His application stated he wished to begin attending classes in April 1960. OSWALD noted that when he attended high school in New Orleans he participated in a "student body movement in school for control of Juvenile Delinquency. Member Y.M.C.A. and A.Y.H. Associations" and was interested in "Science, English, woodworking, civics, mechanical, art, math (in H.S)." OSWALD'S special interests were "Philosophy, Psychology, Ideology, Football, baseball, tennis, stamp collecting." The extent and nature of OSWALD'S private reading included: "Jack London, Darwin, Norman Vincent Peale, Scientific books, Philosophy ect." OSWALD wanted to be a "short story writer on contemporary American life." [CIA 1291-1021] He wrote that he wished to attend Albert Schweitzer College to "broaden my knowledge of German and to live in a healthy climate and a Good moral atmosphere." Kermit L. Hall, who served from 1994 to 1998 on the Assassination Records Review Board to review and release to the public documents related to the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy wrote "As a result of a cable's release, we know that the FBI had knowledge of and interest in Oswald's activities well before the assassination, to the extent of relying on officials of the Swiss Federal Police to learn about his possible attendance at Albert Schweitzer College." This was because his mother wrote to the FBI regarding her son's whereabouts. Hall died on August 13, 2006 when he drowned in his swimming pool after allegedly suffering cardiac arrest. Gerald Posner reported that OSWALD was expected to remain in the Marine Reserves for three years following his discharge and needed a valid reason to leave the country, like attending a Swiss school. OSWALD, however, never sent a copy of his application to the Marines. The CIA reported: "A search of CIA files has revealed no CIA knowledge of an Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland." [Unmarked CIA doc.]

At the same time OSWALD was reported to have displayed pro-Communist leanings by his fellow Marines, OSWALD characterized himself as pro-American when he applied to Albert Schweitzer College. OSWALD never mentioned Karl Marx - he stated that he read the works of Norman Vincent Peale. OSWALD was a Juvenile Delinquent in New York City. In his letter to Albert Schweitzer College he said he was against Juvenile Delinquency. Which was the real OSWALD? A buddy of HEMMING, a Marine & as American as apple pie or a dirty little commie? Whatever the answer, one thing was clear: OSWALD had two identities.

The fact that OSWALD applied to this school indicated he was not yet been made aware of his mission by ANGLETON, or had not come into contact with him at this point. Another possibility is this was part of his cover as this college was sponsored by the Unitarian Church, a very liberal Protestant denomination.

## OSWALD'S HARDSHIP DISCHARGE AUGUST 1959

OSWALD received a letter from his mother in June 1959, complaining of being incapacitated from an accident she had in December 1958: "I was getting candy from a storeroom and had to reach up and get a carton from up on a shelf and a number of signs on top of the carton fell and hit me in the face and head...I was knocked to the floor. I sustained permanent injuries to my head, neck and face which have totally disabled me up to the present time." OSWALD waited seven months before deciding he wanted to leave the Marines so he could help his allegedly disabled mother. The HSCA acknowledged that OSWALD'S Marine Corps discharge was somewhat odd. Although he was obligated to serve on active duty until December 7, 1959, he applied for a hardship discharge to support his mother on August 17, 1959. Two weeks later, OSWALD'S application was approved, and he was transferred from active duty to the Marine Corps Reserves under honorable conditions. The Marine Corps also approved dependency payments for his mother. The HSCA stated: "It appeared that OSWALD'S application for a hardship discharge [and request for dependency payments] was processed so expeditiously because it was accompanied by all the necessary documentation." OSWALD had to prove that he sent his mother money while in the Marines to qualify for a dependency allowance. In truth, he never sent his mother any money before August 1959, when he sent her \$40. This was the month he applied for the hardship discharge and dependency allotment. [WR p688] OSWALD lied on the application, and wrote that he sent his mother support payments, but could not "...submit all of the supporting affidavits." In addition, the affidavit of Marguerite Oswald contradicted the sworn statements of her son. She wrote in her affidavit he had not sent her any money. The HSCA: "The unusual aspect of OSWALD'S discharge application was that, technically, his requisite application for a quarter's allowance for his mother should have been disallowed since Marguerite Oswald's dependency affidavit stated that OSWALD had not contributed any money to her during the preceding year." [HSCA R p221] The Marine Corps did not object to giving OSWALD a dependency discharge and so he was granted one despite the inconsistencies in his case. What is significant is that OSWALD could not wait until December 1959 to leave the Marines. He had to be somewhere else before then.



## NODULE X5

OSWALD: A DISPATCHED DEFECTOR  
SENT TO THE SOVIET UNION BY  
ANGLETON TO SUPPLY IT WITH THE  
INFO NEEDED TO SHOOT DOWN U-2  
AND SABOTAGE UPCOMING SUMMIT



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX5.pdf>

HEMMING introduced OSWALD to ANGLETON. ANGLETON encouraged both men to join Castro's revolution. HEMMING was able to enter Cuba, OSWALD could not. Evidence suggested that ANGLETON used OSWALD for another mission that HEMMING termed: "The U-2 Dump." The first part of this mission involved OSWALD'S dispatched defection to the Soviet Union.

E. HOWARD HUNT wrote:

Some people have said that there was a false defector program, in which the CIA would send people over to the Soviet Union and bring them back to debrief them. While a program of this type might have proved useful, I think that it credits the CIA with a lot more intelligence than it usually displayed. It never had such a program. It had a program of interviewing Cubans and Spaniards who had been arrested years before and sentenced to work in the Soviet Union. I remember that program because Archie Roosevelt was in Madrid in charge of screening these people. You got the names from the Spanish authorities, and he and his group would have an opportunity to question them about anything hot at that time, but that was the closest to what has been suggested. [HUNT *American Spy*].

*Frontline* reporter Scott Malone: "The CIA's Soviet Bloc Division sent spies into the Soviet Union but did not run any type of dispatched defector program in 1959." The HSCA attempted to determine if OSWALD'S trip to the Soviet Union was part of a CIA operation:

To investigate this matter further, the committee interviewed the persons who had been chiefs or deputy chiefs during 1959 to 1962 of the units within the Soviet Russia Division that were responsible for Clandestine Activities and the American Visitors Program. The heads of the Clandestine Activity Section stated that during this period the CIA had few operatives in the Soviet Union and OSWALD was not one of them. Moreover, they added that - because of what they perceived to be his obvious instability - OSWALD would never have met the Agency's standards for use in the field. The heads of the Visitors Section of the Soviet Russia Division informed the committee that they met with each person involved in their program - and OSWALD was not one of them. These officials also advised the committee that clean-cut collegiate types tended to be used in this program, and that OSWALD did not meet this criterion.

In 1964, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, did not consider this "instability factor" a valid line of reasoning: "Mr. Dulles did not think it

would be a good idea to cite CIA procedures for agent assessment and handling to show that it would have been unlikely for OSWALD to have been chosen as a CIA agent to enter Russia. There are always exceptions to every rule and this might be misunderstood by the members of the Warren Commission." [HSCA V4 p233]

OSWALD was a vest-pocket ANGLETON operation, and the chiefs of other CIA components concerned with the U.S.S.R. had not the slightest knowledge of his connection to JAMES ANGLETON. ANGLETON and his Deputies Rocca and Harvey should have been asked about this program. It has been stated without substantiation that William Harvey was one of three CIA officials who ran a program to send false defectors into the Soviet Union [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RhszHjeYjA4>] so the other CIA officials who were questioned told the truth to the HSCA. ANGLETON and his associates did not voluntarily reveal their connection to OSWALD to the HSCA. The HSCA was therefore convinced that OSWALD was not part of a CIA Operation, when in reality, the men who ran him, were in fact staff members of the CIA running an off-key operation. Nothing was being handled through regular channels in the OSWALD operation since its goal was at variance with American foreign policy under the Eisenhower Administration. Rogue agents were on the loose in Langley.

ANGLETON HAD THE CAPABILITY TO RUN DOMESTIC OPERATIONS IN  
VIOLATION OF CIA CHARTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DD/P 4-6598  
17 August 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chiefs of Area Divisions and Staffs

SUBJECT: Clandestine Service Operations in the  
United States

1. All clandestine operations carried out by the Clandestine Services in the United States will be coordinated in advance with the CI Staff, which in turn will deal with other U. S. departments or agencies as required or advisable.

2. The coordination referred to herein does not include that required for policy and support under NSC 5412/2, and relates only to the action necessary to prevent jurisdictional conflicts with other departments and agencies within the United States or to obtain assistance and cooperation from them for domestic operations.

3. A memorandum of record will be prepared by CI/Liaison in each case indicating that coordination has been effected or is not required.



Richard Helms  
Chief of Operations, DD/P

## FUNDING

ANGLETON'S super-secret component, CI/SIG, had a slush fund which gave him access to enormous amounts of unaudited money. He also had authority to report expenditures by certification, which meant he did not need vouchers or records to support his claim for reimbursement. He needed only to certify that he spent the money. Safes covered the walls of his outer office and he maintained a nearby vault room. Edward Petty stated: "

I read some of those files. Nobody had access to them except ANGLETON. You might think you knew a lot about him, but you didn't necessarily know everything about him. He was a strictly a lone wolf, a strange bird. The man was doing all sorts of things on his own that nobody ever told him to do, or that was any of his business at all, there is no doubt about it. ANGLETON did, in quotes, run operations. What an ANGLETON operation was, nobody really knows.

## ANGLETON COULD DESTROY DOCUMENTS

After ANGLETON retired from the CIA, a search was conducted to find the records documenting ANGLETON'S contacts with KGB mole Kim Philby. CIA officers were unable to locate these reports. Philby met with ANGLETON at least 36 times. Tom Mangold reported: "There is no trail or indexing of the missing memoranda in the CIA central registry...No one could have stopped ANGLETON from destroying it." Paul Garbler commented, "The contact reports with their meetings. ANGLETON destroyed all of those. It's been pretty well established. None were ever found. None was found at all. It's believed that ANGLETON destroyed those after Philby showed up in Moscow."

## ANGLETON OPERATION: NO PAPERWORK FOR MOLE TO FIND

ANGLETON believed the CIA had been penetrated by a mole. Even if this was true, the KGB would have discovered nothing compromising about OSWALD if the KGB had its mole examine the CIA's records on OSWALD after his defection. There were no official CIA project records on ANGLETON'S Project OSWALD for the mole to find, because it was a rogue operation with no approval from Allen Dulles, the Director of the CIA. Additionally, at ANGLETON'S request, no CIA documents were generated about OSWALD for 15 months after he defected except for minor memo consisting of only a few sentences. These were generated at the time of OSWALD'S defection as a result of an inquiry by the FBI. There wasn't a CIA file on OSWALD prior to December 9, 1960 in which all the documents about him were kept. Not only were there no records that linked OSWALD to ANGLETON, there were no CIA records on OSWALD, period. The only files that existed in the CIA's filing cabinets that concerned OSWALD were FBI and State Department documents referred to the CIA.

In September 1975 Counter-Intelligence Staff member Paul Hartman drafted a Memorandum for the Chief, Counter-Intelligence Staff (ANGLETON), stating that on November 27, 1963, he was instructed by Raymond Rocca, his immediate superior, to check Agency files in order to determine if OSWALD had been used by, or was connected with, the CIA. Paul Hartman checked with Records Integration Division , Deputy Director/Plans, Domestic Contacts Division , Division D, SE Division, the Cuban Operations Group of the Latin American Division, Medical Services, Counter-Intelligence/Operational Approval, CRS, and Office of Security/Security Research Service: "The results were negative" as well they should have been, since OSWALD worked for ANGLETON, not the CIA. [CIA 1188-1000]

ANGLETON did this on his own, with no approval from DCI Allen Dulles. In the midst of a series of military and civilian defections (*The New York Times* reported four defections prior to October 1959) evidence suggested ANGLETON instructed OSWALD to travel to the USSR via Helsinki and then to request Soviet citizenship. OSWALD was instructed that he was not to tell anyone, even his mother and brother, about this mission, since their reaction would be part of OSWALD'S cover.

#### OSWALD: SEPTEMBER 1959

OSWALD'S hardship discharge was granted in early September 1959, and he returned to Fort Worth to help his allegedly disabled mother. Marguerite Oswald reported that he gave her \$100 and told her he was about to board a boat since he was working for an import/export company. OSWALD remained in Fort Worth two days, then left for New Orleans. On September 20, 1959, OSWALD boarded a Lykes Line cargo ship in New Orleans due to arrive in Le Havre, France, on October 8, 1959. Before sailing, he wrote to his mother that he had booked passage for Europe, adding: "Just remember above everything else that my values are very different from Robert or yours. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand." From Le Havre he took a ferry to Southampton. He arrived there on October 9, 1959. According to official British travel records he claimed he had no fixed address but planned to remain in the UK one week for vacation, before going on to "some school in Swisse." The Warren Report stated that on that same day, October 9, 1960, OSWALD traveled to London where he took an undetermined flight to Helsinki, Finland. [WR p690] Another section of the Warren Report had him arriving on Saturday, October 10, 1959. [WR p258]

#### OSWALD IN HELSINKI: OCTOBER 1959



On Saturday, October 10, 1959, OSWALD flew to Helsinki, Finland. ANGLETON controlled the CIA Station there. OSWALD registered at the Hotel Tornio around midnight. The Warren Commission determined that the only direct flight from London to Helsinki on Saturday October 10, 1959, was on Finn Air 852 and it arrived at 11:33 p.m. - too late for OSWALD to have time to pass through Customs and other airport travel formalities and register in the hotel by midnight. [CIA 758-325, 768-337,

748-321] Could OSWALD have gotten through Customs, then hired a cab to take him to the hotel, in 20 minutes? In July 1964 the CIA discovered a flight which left London at 7:05 p.m. arriving at Stockholm at 1:30 a.m. then changing planes to SK 734 leaving Stockholm 3:15 a.m. arriving Helsinki 5:35 p.m. This investigation was conducted by Raymond Rocca and ANGLETON Deputy William Hood, Chief/Soviet Research/CI. [CIA 995-928; NARA 1993.06.19.11:19:56:370000] OSWALD did not arrive in Helsinki at 11:33 p.m. He arrived on an earlier flight at 5:35 p.m. This did not explain why OSWALD waited until midnight before registering at the hotel. The reason was because OSWALD was briefed on his mission at a safe location as soon after he arrived in Helsinki. The HSCA: "The Committee was unable to determine the circumstances surrounding OSWALD'S trip from London to Helsinki." [HSCA R p211]

### OSWALD'S SOVIET VISA

OSWALD arrived in Helsinki on Saturday, October 10, 1959, and was issued a 14-day tourist visa from the Soviet Embassy, Helsinki, on Wednesday, October 14, 1959. The earliest possible date he could have applied for the visa was the following Monday, October 12, 1959. Therefore OSWALD'S Soviet visa had been delivered in two days. The Warren Commission asked the State Department to estimate the "average time required to obtain a Soviet tourist visa from Helsinki in October 1959." The Department of State had an Embassy contact seek information on Soviet visa application time from three Helsinki travel agencies. These agencies reported that, uniformly for five years from 1959 through 1963, "usual time required for receipt of Soviet visa applied for by Americans has been **seven to fourteen days**." [FBI 105-82555 NR 6.2.64] The CIA conducted numerous studies of this, finally preparing a memo, "Length of Time Required to Obtain Tourist Visas in Helsinki and Stockholm, 1964." This document conceded it normally took from **five to seven days**, at best, to obtain a visa at any time in 1964. [WR p258] ANGLETON revised the text of this memorandum so that it read: "During the 1964 tourist season, Soviet Consulates in at least some European cities were issuing visas in **five to seven days**." The tourist season was the busiest time of the year. The Warren Report stated that the reason OSWALD received his visa in three days was that "the summer rush had ended." [CIA 707-308A, 836-360, 781-341, 1147-431]

### GREGORY YEUGENYVICH GOLUB

OSWALD'S visa was signed by KGB Station Chief Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub. The OSS knew Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was a Russian Intelligence Service Officer in 1946. The CIA did the translations of the signatures on OSWALD'S Soviet documents for the Warren Commission. A CIA document revealed OSWALD'S Soviet visa was signed by "illegible - probably Golub." Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was not the only Soviet official to have an illegible signature: a Warren Commission memorandum revealed that "out of nine signatures appearing on the non-medical documents, eight were illegible or at least stated to be illegible by the translators." Warren Commission Counsel W. David Slawson wrote: "My opinion was that the high percentage of illegible signatures might have been intentional, in order to prevent the CIA from checking back

on actual persons and places..." [HSCA V12 p170] David Slawson suspected they traced back to the KGB and the CIA was trying to cover this up. Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub had joined the Consular Corps in Helsinki, which previously had no Sino-Soviet representatives, in the fall of 1957. A CIA document stated:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/CI/R

SUBJECT: List of Consular Personnel (Soviets) in Helsinki in October 1959.

Source consulted: CIRA/RS list of Russian Intelligence Service personnel in Helsinki. Checklist of Soviet Officials Abroad (years 1955, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1961) 201 file for Golub, Grigoriy Yevgenyevich 'Lindy.'

1. The only Soviet official accredited to Finland as a Consular official in October 1959: Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub. (201-in SR/Bio).
2. Golub stated that he was the only person of officer rank in the consular section in May 1959. He had once had a part-time assistant, Mikhail Petrovich Lyubimov, who had departed sometime between February and May 1959.
3. Mention was once made of a feeble-voiced female who answered the phone in the consular section in 1958, but no other name of any Soviet appeared in any list for Helsinki Soviets with designation "Consular official" or "Consular Employee."
4. I feel that his (Golub's) statement that he was the only "male in the consular section since Lyubimov left" indicates that if he had any help, it was purely secretarial, and this may have been drawn from the regular embassy secretarial pool.
5. (Deleted) said that Golub was the Deputy Resident (i.e. Zhenikov's deputy) before Voronin. However, I noticed from the checklists that Voronin, Yuriy, a 3rd Secretary, predated Golub in Helsinki.[CIA 151-523]

Another CIA document stated that Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was the KGB chief of Helsinki and he ran an agent in the Finnish Passport Office. During a conversation with a CIA agent, Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was asked: "Are you the highest ranking intelligence officer the Soviet Union has in Finland?" The CIA watched Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub:

Golub stated that he was the only person of officer rank in the consular section in May 1959. He had once had a part-time assistant, Mikhail Petrovich Lyubimov, who had departed (deleted) said that Golub was the deputy resident (i.e. Zhenikov's deputy) before Voronin. However I noticed

from the checklists that Voronin, Yuriy, a 3rd Secy, predated Golub in Helsinki.

Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was Second Secretary and Consular Section Chief. He left Helsinki in February 1960. [Memo Rankin / Slawson 6.4.64 re: con. with Rocca of CIA; USSS CO-2-34030 Index Card #302-USSS questions Cyril Golub re: Gregory Golub; *Corps Diplomatic USSR Helsinki* 7.58 - 6.60; CIA Kapok Dispatch 1.24.58; CIA COS Helsinki KGB Report 8.29.58] The CIA had numerous traces on Golub:

SENSITIVE

/N Golub, Grigoriy OR M499524

/D FBI January 16, 1967 P1 Kusonen /YM

TABE M I 2068777 67

Golub, Grigoriy

OR 70 M261770

/Y M

/D FBI March 23, 1970, Makeyev, Nikolay Gerasimovich

/Z 240895

Golub, Grigoriy OR 70 R088420

/Y M /D Mem March 23, 1970, Lydia Spencer Biddle

/Z 240304

E. Mendoza of the Office of Security sent the Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff a highly deleted memo dated March 23, 1970, on #88420. Subject: Lydia S. Biddle

From information contained in the file of Nikolay G. Makeyev, #261770, it would appear that the unnamed TRUD correspondent is actually Makeyev. In a summary of RI references dated December 26, 1961, relating to Makeyev, the following is noted:

Makeyev served as TRUD correspondent in Helsinki beginning in April 1958. On September 4, 1959 he was a dinner partner of an unnamed staff employee, apparently by pre-arrangement at a party give in return for past dinner by Mira and Johanen Bein of the Israeli legation. He attempted ardent cultivation of the staffer who was identified by the pseudonym assigned to Lydia Biddle. Summary also reflects that in October 1959, Grigoriy Golub, presumably KGB Chief in Helsinki, asked Biddle if she knew any Soviet diplomats, and she replied she knew only Makeyev. The next day Makeyev phoned her from a public pay phone. According to the (deleted) had a dinner date with Makeyev, and she was thereafter advised by the Station to terminate further contact.

In a report prepared by Biddle concerning her contacts with Makeyev, she commented on the above dinner party. It was noted that Leo Schulgin was also a guest, and as the evening progressed, Schulgin became quite



drunk. Viewing the increasingly friendly atmosphere prevailing, especially regarding Makeyev, Shulgin sat muttering, audibly, "he's a dirty Soviet spy."

Biddle received the most assiduous attentions from MAKEYEV and when she indicated that she was leaving, Makeyev immediately bounced up and took his leave. Biddle had driven her own car and as it turned out, Makeyev had not, and solicited a ride from Biddle. He insisted on taking her up to his apartment, which she declined, but to get rid of him she agreed to meet him the following week (although she was aware he was married). He insisted that he pick her up in front of her apartment, and when discussing their plans on that evening, attempted to have her spend the evening in his apartment. She declined and they went to a casino. Biddle described him as a very dull individual, although he appeared to be full of flattery for the U.S. etc. Memo indicates that Makeyev's "designs" upon Biddle are certainly apparent. Whether his original plan included the use of this apartment, and attempt to compromise Biddle with photographs and subsequent blackmail could only be speculated upon. It was also indicated that MAKEYEV thinks Biddle did not report to her superiors on her intent to go out with Makeyev. Memo further notes (Deleted).

A CI/SIG document dated September 1, 1967, stated:

On October 5, 1962, we received a report from (Deleted) concerning Kuril Cornell, a clerk in the Finnish Passport Office arrested on a charge of espionage for the Soviets on October 25, 1962. According to (Deleted) Cornell was one of a group of White Russians and Finns handed over to the Russians by the Finns in 1955, and later returned to Finland. Although reportedly recruited by the KGB in 1954, he did not become active until 1958, when the Soviet Counsel in Helsinki, Grigoriy Golub 201-150156 (?) established contact with him. Cornell was instructed by Golub to obtain personality and other information on persons of interest to the KGB including British and American diplomats as well as lists of U.N. residents in Helsinki. In addition Cornell was to discover the names of American agents through his friend in the Finnish Security Police. Golub mentioned to Cornell that the Finnish Police Commissioner, Garrielson, was one of the individuals in important positions with whom he had contact and from whom he could obtain officially all the information needed.

[SIG 67-94]

A CIA Memo for the Director of the FBI dated January 17, 1964, stated:

In early August 1957, Gregoriy Golub, Second Secretary and Consul, asked a Finnish official to give Golub advanced notice of any Soviet about to be expelled so that Golub could assure that the Soviet left quietly and

immediately. At the time, the request coming from a mere Second Secretary seemed unusual and implied special status. (Golub is identified as a KGB Officer who had contact with the Finnish police. Golub, who arrived in Helsinki, Finland, in early 1957, left in early September 1957 but later returned and stay until February 1960. In 1957, this agency was inclined to presume that departures of KGB Officers from Helsinki, Finland, after the surfacing of Hayhanen were probably somehow connected with the Abel-Hayhanen affair).

Another CIA document dated January 24, 1958, stated:

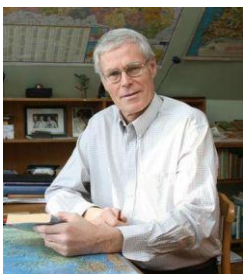
We failed to mention at one point in the talk (Deleted) said he took Golub to task for having interests not consistent with a diplomats job. 'Are you' he said, 'the highest intelligence officer the Soviet Union has in Finland?' Golub protested that his interests were purely diplomatic and that he had no other than normal consular duties. (Deleted) smiled and said to Golub 'Of course that is a lot of baloney.'

#### JUKKA RISLAKKI



In 1977 someone at the *Daily World*, the organ of Communist Party of the U.S.A. recommended to Jukka Rislakki, a reporter on the foreign desk of a large Finnish newspaper, that he read *Coup D'Etat in America*. Rislakki contacted me and informed me that he was in contact with Stasi agent Julius Mader, the author of *Who's Who in the CIA*. The CIA stated *Who's Who in the CIA*, written by "Julius Mader," was disinformation. Julius Mader was East German Stasi Agent Major Thomas Bergner. Ninety Stasi agents helped put the book together. It was described as largely accurate by *The New York Times*. [NYT 12.25.77 p12]

#### OSWALD KNEW HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO OBTAIN A VISA



In 1978 Jukka Rislakki uncovered a Finnish Government document, "For Facilitating Passport Examination." OSWALD filled out this form when he first arrived, and listed the duration of stay as Sunday, October 11, 1959, to Thursday, October 15, 1959, then gave it to the airport passport control officer. William Hood of the CIA's Counter-Intelligence Section did not obtain the document "For Facilitating Passport Examination" for the Warren Commission.

#### THE HSCA'S EXPLANATION

The Final Report of the HSCA contained a segment, "OSWALD'S Ability to Obtain a Visa in Two Days." The HSCA:

In an effort to resolve this issue the Committee reviewed classified information pertaining to Gregory Golub. Two American Embassy dispatches concerning Golub were of particular significance with regard to the time necessary for issuance of Soviet visas to Americans. The first dispatch recorded that Golub disclosed during a luncheon conversation that, 'Moscow had given him the authority to give Americans visas without Moscow's prior approval. He stated that this would make his job much easier, and as long as he was convinced the American was 'all right' he could give him a visa in a matter of minutes.'

The second dispatch was dated Friday October 9, 1959, one day before OSWALD'S arrival in Helsinki. (Later in this section of the HSCA Report the same dispatch was dated "approximately one month prior to OSWALD'S appearance at the Soviet Embassy" or September 12, 1959.) The dispatch:

Since that evening [September 4, 1959] Golub has phoned [the U.S. Consul American Embassy, Helsinki] once and this was on a business matter. Two Americans were in the Soviet Consulate at the time and were applying for Soviet visas through Golub. They had previously been in the American consulate inquiring about the possibility of obtaining a Soviet visa in one or two days. [The U.S. Consul] advised them to go directly to Golub and make their request, which they did. Golub phoned [the U.S. Consul] to say that he would give them their visas when they made advance Intourist reservations. When they did this Golub immediately gave them their visas.

Because Golub was a happy time party cat and a KGB agent working for CIA the HSCA mistakenly concluded:

...that the available evidence tends to support the conclusion that the issuance of OSWALD'S tourist visa within two days after his appearance at the Soviet Consulate was not indicative of an American intelligence agency connection. If anything, OSWALD'S ability to receive a Soviet entry visa so quickly was more indicative of a Soviet interest in him.

The CIA agreed that the rapidity with which OSWALD obtained his visa and the fact it was issued by Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub indicated: "KGB knowledge or interest in OSWALD stems from at least as far back as his visa application in Helsinki in October 1959." Another CIA Staff Member felt the same: "The KGB would certainly not go out of its way to label its agents as such (which is what the material tends to do), and it would not believe us so naive as to accept the stories and documents as they stand."

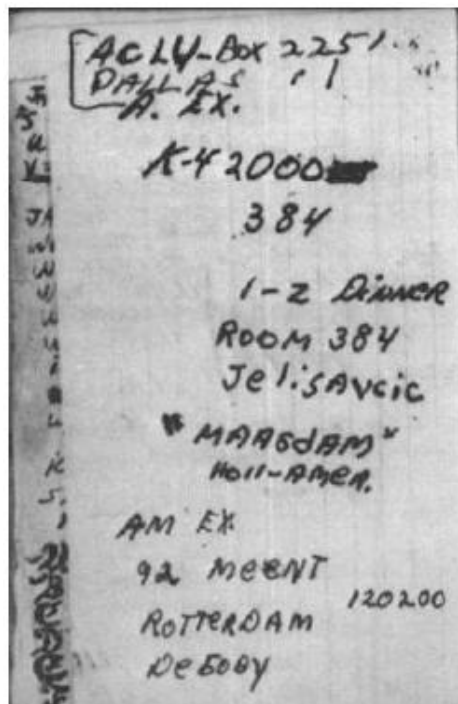
American vice consul William Costille, head of OPERATON REDCAP was trying to get Golub to defect. ANGLETON had worked out of Helsinki and was in close touch with the CIA Station there. OSWALD was sent specifically to Helsinki because, from documents such as those noted above, ANGLETON knew that Gregory Yeugenyvich Golub was

already a double agent and that OSWALD would have his in no time. OSWALD knew in advance exactly how long it would take him to obtain a visa because he had the best of intelligence sources - JAMES ANGLETON - and this explained Rislakki's document. All he had to tell Golub was one word: "Deboey."

#### DAVID DEBOEY SAGIER

The OSWALD address book entries "Vera Alizberg, Lyudmilla p" and "American Express, Rotterdam" had the word Savoy next to them. The FBI stated "Savoy" referred to the Hotel Savoy, the former name of the Hotel Berlin. The CIA in a memo to Chief Research Branch /SRS/OS:

2. On page 28 (A2) of OSWALD'S address book there appears the notation which in all probability is several notations:



ACLU - Box 2251  
Dallas  
A. Ex.  
K - 42000  
384  
1 - Z Diner  
Room 384  
Jelsavic  
MAASDAM  
Holl - Amer.  
92 Meent

120200  
Rotterdam  
Debovy or Debooy

2. In the last line the Bureau apparently is not clear as to just what name was written. It shows 'DeBoey or Debooy' [rather than Savoy]. A number of individuals by this name were of interest in the case of David DeBoey Sagier [aka Zagier]. It appears to me that the part of the above notation involving Debovy or Debooy may begin with MASSDAM. [CIA 1298-477 - M.D. Stevens]

A knowledgeable source revealed "David DeBoey Sagier was a CI Staffer who "disappeared." It was unclear if he resigned or retired. David Zagier was born in Poland and recruited by the OSS even though he had been born outside the United States. He had subsequently held Russian and South African citizenship. He came under intense scrutiny by the OSS. [Cloak & gown: scholars in the secret war, 1939-1961 By Robin W. Winks] Zagier was part of Operation 'Stella Polaris.' In September 1944 the Finnish intelligence service was evacuated to Sweden, which was designated Operation 'Stella Polaris'. Newly declassified intelligence documents found at the US National Archives provide insight into the role of the American wartime foreign intelligence service, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and its successor, the Strategic Services Unit, in 'Stella Polaris' and its aftermath. The documents reveal that throughout World War II, the OSS secretly obtained sensitive intelligence information concerning America's wartime ally, the Soviet Union, from agents within the Finnish intelligence service. The OSS Stockholm Station purchased Soviet and other foreign government code and cipher materials from the Finns, not realizing until later that the Finns had sold the same material to other states. The Americans responded by recruiting some well-placed agents within the Finnish 'Stella Polaris' organization, who provided detailed information about the intelligence activities of the Finns in Sweden, and the work of Finnish intelligence officers in France after the end of the war. Among the key pieces of intelligence obtained was the fact that the French intelligence service was intercepting American radio traffic. Zagier was the author of this CIA report: "OSS Reports 17 0005685 Rumors Concerning Impending Devaluation of the Finnish Mark July 15, 1946 Special Funds Emerson Bigelow FSRO, David D. Zagier." He was the author of *Botchki* which was described as "Simultaneously humorous and tragic, this book is a memoir of Jewish shtetl life in Eastern Europe, before World War II, when life was ruled by religion and the Jewish calendar." Golub had worked with Zagier during World War II in Sweden and Finland. When OSWALD dropped the name he got his visa pronto!

OSWALD IN THE USSR: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1959

OSWALD left Helsinki by train the same day he received his visa and arrived in Moscow on Friday October 16, 1959.

In his *Historic Diary* OSWALD wrote: "October 16, 1959 Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest [Intourist] Repr. and in car to Hotel 'Berlin'. Reges. [Register] as

'student' 5 day Lux. tourist ticket. Meet my Intourist guided Rimma Sherikova. I explain to her I wish to apply for Rus. citizenship. she is flabbergassed but agrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; then helps me add. A letter to Sup. Soviet asking for citizenship, meanwhile boss telephons passport & visa office and notifies them about me." OSWALD checked into the Hotel Berlin. The CIA reported that the room OSWALD occupied at the Hotel Berlin was equipped with an overhead visor. [CIA 861-374]

#### RIMMA SHIRAKOVA WAS NOT A KGB AGENT

The Warren Commission stated Rimma Shirakova was a KGB informant. Russian Intelligence Service defector Peter Deryabin stated: "It is an opinion of the undersigned Rima Shirokova is a KGB Second Directorate employee." The KGB Second Chief Directorate handled counter-intelligence matters; The First Chief Directorate handled intelligence. Deryabin was attempting to link OSWALD to the KGB. The FBI commented: "ANGLETON should be advised of the danger of talking to defectors who, for their own purposes, may seek to build up a picture that OSWALD must have been a Soviet intelligence agent under instructions from the Soviets." [FBI Belmont to Sullivan 12.10.63 105-82555-853] There was this early reference:

Shirakova, Rimma \*90079  
Intourist Guide  
\*Memo To CI Staff April 10, 1959, p 24.

This document is withheld as of 2010. In 1966 ANGLETON sent the FBI and Secret Service this report on Shirakova:

Shirakova came to the attention of the Soviet [this word was deleted in the 1993 version of this report] authorities when she befriended two British brothers who first visited the Soviet Union in 1960. She and a male guide joined the party with which the brothers were traveling at the Russian border. One of the brothers had pursued the friendship more than the other and claims that his relations with her have become affectionate but platonic. In fact, since he first met her, she was married and had a child. They have maintained a steady correspondence and he visits their home when he goes to the Soviet Union.

3. After the birth of their daughter in October 1963, Shirakova wrote and said that she had left Intourist and was employed as a teacher of English in a Moscow teacher's training college.

Another CIA document reported:

Source: (Deleted) (Georges Albert Vandekerkhove, Belgian tour bus driver, born 1931). His first trip to USSR was May 28, 1961, and he made seven trips that season, each 14 days. He made only one trip in 1962,

having switched to another firm. Unknown how many he made in 1963, but on the final one he was picked up for black marketing in Minsk. Let off easy after a few hours, but doesn't want to go back.

Claims Rima (Inu) was his only Soviet contact on all those trips. She regularly boarded bus at border and traveled with tour. Spoke English and good German. Purely platonic relationship with source, he says. During one trip, while in Moscow, she invited him to her home once. He was received nicely by her and her mother in their one room apartment. She asked why he didn't invite her to come see him in Belgium, to which he replied that there would be difficulties because of his being married.

Rimma "came to the attention of Soviet authorities" and was not a KGB agent. In fact the CIA considered recruiting her in 1959. On Friday, October 16, 1959, after having spent less than one day in the USSR, OSWALD told Rimma Shirakova he wanted to become a citizen. Although he said he was planning to defect for two years, he did not delay his defection for one day to see what Soviet Communism was really about. Richard E. Snyder of the American Embassy, Moscow, stated, "It's typical of those who had come to the Soviet Union during the time I was there to state their intention to stay in the Soviet Union when they simply did not know what it was about. This was one of the meanest dictatorships on the face of the earth. It oppressed its own people and was a danger to the outside world. It's a society no Westerner can imagine unless he has lived there. You have to be either pretty naive or emotionally a little bit doubtful to choose that, of all places, if you are looking for the grander life."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1959

OSWALD:

Saturday October 17, 1959 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sightseeing says we must continue with this although I am too nervous she is "sure" I'll have an answer soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this. I explain I am communist ect. She is politically sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me I am something new.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1959

My 20th birthday, we visit exhibit in morning and in the afternoon The Lenin-Stalin tomb. She gave me a present. Book "Idiot" by Dostoevski." Rimma Shirakova told Norman Mailer that on Sunday, October 18, 1959, "he was saying maybe he could tell them some secret things. He had served in the armed forces and had something to tell. Rimma went to her boss and told her that OSWALD was now prepared to offer matters of interest. He knew about airplanes; he mentioned something about devices." She said her boss told her to go on another tour with him.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1959

Monday October 19, 1959. Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still no word from auth. about my request.

On Monday, October 19, 1959, OSWALD was interviewed by Radio Moscow. OSWALD made no mention of this interview in his *Historic Diary*.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1959

Tuesday October 20, 1959. Rimmer in the afternoon says Intourist was notified by the pass. & visa dept. that they want to see me. I am excited greatly by this news.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1959

Wednesday October 21, 1959. (mor.) Meeting with single official, balding, stout, black suit, fairly good English, asks me what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vague ansewers about "Great Soviet Union" He tells me USSR only great in literature wants me to go back home. I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it expiriers today).

Eve. 6:00 p.m. Recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at 8:00 p.m. as visa expirs. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100. left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted. My fondes dreams are shattered because of petty officil; because of bad planning, I planned so much.

Former KGBnik Oleg Nechiporenko wrote that on Tuesday, October 20, 1959, (OSWALD claimed the date was Wednesday, October 21, 1959) OSWALD was interviewed at OVIR by Abram Shaknazarov. Oleg Nechiporenko reprinted a translation of a KGB document detailing this meeting. No mention of OSWALD'S service at Atsugi was made.

THE "SUICIDE ATTEMPT"

Wednesday October 21, 1959 7:00 p.m. I decide to end it. Soak rist in cold water to numb pain. Than slash my left writst. Then plang wrist into a bathtub of hot water. I think "when Rimma comes at 8:00 p.m. to find me deade, it will be a great shock. Somewhere, a vilin plays, as I watch my life whirl away. I think to myself. "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8:00 p.m. Rimma finds me unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color). She screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes am taken to hospital, where five stitches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimmea stays by my side as interrparator (my Russian is still



very bad) far into the night, I tell "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is "my friend". She has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is pretty.

Rosa Agafonova, [Rosa Grigorievna Agafonova, Otkrytoe Shosse, 25 Building 14, Apartment 35, Moscow, Russia, tel. (095) 167-1362] who ran the Intourist Office at the Hotel Berlin, told a television documentary crew [Wronski, Peter & Smale, Joanne Productions, 686 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6J 1C3 416-363-4051; *Third Decade* 5.92] that on Wednesday, October 21, 1959, she ordered a car to take OSWALD to the OVIR office at 2:45 p.m. He never appeared. The hospital records



indicated: "Medical records of Botkinskaya Hospital in Moscow indicate that at approximately 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon of Wednesday, October 21, 1959, OSWALD had slashed one of his wrists, 'not down to the tendons.'" OSWALD was admitted to Botkin at 4:00 p.m. The cut was one inch long and treatment consisted of four stitches and a bandage. No blood transfusion was needed and OSWALD was lucid throughout the operation. OSWALD told a psychiatrist that he regretted his action and "after recovery he intends to return to his homeland." [Soviet Medical Records]

Oleg Nechiporenko cited a KGB document that stated that on Wednesday, October 21, 1959, the KGB asked Intourist to put OSWALD on a train to Helsinki and at 12:00 p.m. the hotel informed OSWALD he had to be out by 3:00 p.m. When OSWALD did not appear at 3:00 p.m. Shirakova went to his room. Finding the door locked, she called the management who opened it with a passkey. Rimma told Norman Mailer she went up to the room at 2:30 p.m.

Although OSWALD told Rimma he was going to give information to the KGB, he did not do it at this point. The KGB looked at OSWALD, was unimpressed, and wanted to get rid of him. There was no need for OSWALD and he might have been a spy. The Soviet determined that like anyone else, he would have to apply for a residence visa at a Soviet Embassy outside the USSR. OSWALD'S suicide attempt was a clever move to forestall this. OSWALD had no intention of killing himself. OSWALD'S chronology had him receiving word from a police official at 6:00 p.m. that he had until 8:00 p.m. to leave the country, so he slashed his wrist at 7:00 p.m. allowing himself an entire hour to bleed to death before Rimma Shirakova (and the police) were scheduled to arrive at 8:00 p.m. OSWALD would have bled to death if he cut himself at the time he said he did. Since OSWALD lied about the time of day Rimma Shirakova showed up, he was also lying about the time of day he cut his wrist, and could have cut it at 2:55 p.m. just before Rimma came to his room. No matter, it took guts to slit one's own wrists. OSWALD'S "suicide attempt" could have caused him to die accidentally. OSWALD could have been committed indefinitely to a Soviet mental hospital. OSWALD was not afraid to die or go to prison.

Rimma Shirakova might have been made aware of the suicide attempt before it happened so she would be sure to discover the catastrophe before he bled to death, then take him to a hospital. But why would Rimma Shirakova, who was close to the KGB, play along? Rimma Shirakova was known to have sexual relations with tourists. OSWALD was one of them and she fell in love with him. As of 1993, Shirakova was in Russia. She said she had neither KGB nor CIA intelligence connections and that OSWALD'S suicide attempt was real and she did not help stage it. [Interview with W.S. Malone 5.12.93] OSWALD'S doctor reported that while he was being stitched, he threatened to attempt suicide again if he were not allowed to remain in the Soviet Union. OSWALD was put under immediate psychiatric observation. OSWALD'S hospital records recorded he was visited by the head of the Service Bureau, and daily by an interpreter. OSWALD had the Service Bureau's telephone number, K-4-19-80, in his address book. Hospital records described OSWALD as a *Radio* (Radar?) technician. Service Bureaus are usually staffed by Intourist personnel. OSWALD was questioned by the Soviet authorities at **Botkinskaya Hospital**. They wanted to determine if he was deliberately trying to embarrass the Soviet Union. OSWALD was taking a big risk checking into the bin in the Soviet Union because it might mean he would never get out.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, 1959

Hospital. I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 ordalies and a nurse. The room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I realize I am in the insanity ward. This realization disquiets [disquiets] me. Later in the afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she come in with two doctors. As entered she must ask me medical question; Did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes. Did you black out? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food. The doctors laugh. App. this is a good sign. Later they leave. I am alone with Rimma (amongst the mentally ill). She encourgest me and scolds me. She says she will get me transfered to another section of hos. (not for insane) where food is good.

THE ELDERLY AMERICAN: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1959

On Friday, October 23, 1959, the doctors at Botkinskaya, having noticed no psychotic symptoms, transferred OSWALD out of the mental ward but kept him hospitalized.

Transfered to ordinary ward, (airy, good food) But nurses suspicus of me. (They know). Afternoon I am visited by Rosa Abafonova of the Hotel tourist office, who asks about my health, very beautiful, excelant Eng. very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma visits. October 26, 1959 Hospital routine, Rimma vists me in afternoon. October 27, 1959 [Ditto].

THE ELDERLY AMERICAN: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1959

Three days later, according to his *Historic Diary*:

An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious about me for some reason. perhaps because *at embassy* I told him I had not registered as most tourists and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at hospital. Afternoon Rimma visit.

Most American tourists registered with their Embassy upon arrival in Moscow. OSWALD, however, did not. In fact, according to the same *Historic Diary*, he did not visit the American Embassy until Saturday, October 31, 1959, when he went there to renounce his citizenship. In an early draft of its chronology of OSWALD in the USSR, the CIA reported: "An unidentified 'elderly American' at the hospital became suspicious of OSWALD because ~~when they had met at the American Embassy...~~" Another CIA document surmised: "OSWALD apparently made no bones about his anti-American feelings during his first weeks in Moscow. Therefore his mysterious and secretive behavior toward the alleged American in the Moscow hospital may have had other causes." Richard Snyder believed:

It seems to me that he has simply juxtaposed the 'at Embassy' meaning 'I am not registered at Embassy.' Not, 'at Embassy I am not registered.' That's what strikes me. What he is saying is "I did not register at the Embassy, not 'At the Embassy, I did not register.' That seems to me a more logical explanation. Whether this has anything to do with his dyslexia, I don't know. Whether dyslexia operates that way or only on a one word basis, I can't say. He didn't appear in my office.

Oleg Nechiporenko reported: "There was one other American in Ward No. 7 who was often visited by his friend, an employee of the American Embassy. The latter used to ask OSWALD if he had registered with the Embassy and what happened to him...On that same day someone called from the Embassy and asked when he would be released." [*Passport to Assassination* p36] Could OSWALD have made a secret trip to the American Embassy? Did ANGLETON arrange a secret meeting between OSWALD and someone in the American Embassy, Moscow, to ensure that OSWALD was convinced that he worked for the CIA? Or did ANGLETON feel that any contact with OSWALD was too risky? Was Richard E. Snyder right and OSWALD had transposed the sentences? The CIA reported:

There are no legal restrictions against persons, including Soviet citizens, entering the American Embassy in Moscow; in fact, the Soviet Government guarantees the principle of unhindered access to the Embassy. In practice, however, the Embassy perimeter is covered physically by uniformed militia (Civil Police) personnel. These 'Militia Men' are actually personnel of the Committee for State Security (KGB). Anyone who is not readily identifiable as a foreigner and who has not had his visit announced in advance, is stopped and asked for his name and documents and business with the Embassy. Any Soviet citizen who does not have

legitimate business with the Embassy is taken away for interrogation. Should someone force or bluff his way into the Embassy, he would be picked up when he departed. Such measures are taken, according to Soviet explanation, to protect the Embassy from intrusion by 'hooligans' and other undesirable elements. OSWALD might well be stopped by the militia at the gate...

OSWALD was readily identifiable as a foreigner and could have slipped in but then again, he might have been observed by the KGB. The American Embassy was the last place OSWALD would have gone to after he arrived in Moscow. OSWALD was contacted in Helsinki, not in Moscow. Snyder was correct. This was another example of OSWALD'S stupidity.

#### WALDEMAR BORIS KARAPATNITSKY

What was interesting about the elderly American episode was how the Warren Commission attempted to cover it up. In August 1964, a month before the Warren Report went to press, the Warren Commission wanted to find out the name of the man who spoke with OSWALD at the hospital, and it requested that the State Department check the records of the American Embassy, Moscow, to see if any elderly Americans were hospitalized at Botkinskaya in 1959. The State Department received this reply: "Embassy has no files on names for any other American visitors in Moscow, October 1959. Registration and medical files not retained." Ambassador Kohler sent the Secretary of State this cable: "No 1959 records or 1959 staff here now." On August 12, 1964, the CIA reported:

American citizen Waldemar Boris Karapatnitsky last known address West Berlin, visited relatives USSR 1959, and believed hospitalized Botkina Hospital Moscow in bed next to OSWALD October 21, 1959, to October 28, 1959. Subject a retired machinery importer-exporter born January 14, 1886, Ukraine...Subject denounced 1950 by neighbor as communist based on conversations between informant and SAC. No further derog. traces.

ANGLETON and Raymond Rocca were already familiar with Boris Karapatnitsky through HT-LINGUAL. From 1958 to 1962, Counter-Intelligence intercepted 15 letters mailed either to the Soviet Union from the United States by Boris Karapatnitsky, or mailed from the Soviet Union and received by him in the United States. [CIA Memo 5.1.64 HT Lingual Items Relating to OSWALD Case] On February 4, 1964, Lee H. Wigren C/SR/CI Research made an inquiry regarding the elderly American. [CIA 523-220] On February 6, 1964, Raymond Rocca drafted a document urging the Warren Commission to resolve the issue of the elderly American. The Routing and Record Sheet of a document that concerned Karapatnitsky contained a message to ANGLETON'S Deputy, Birch D. O'Neal, from Raymond Rocca, urging Birch O'Neal to get the document to the Commission. [CIA 526-223] In *Molehunt*, David Wise described Birch O'Neal as a Georgian who joined the FBI in 1938 and later switched to the CIA.

CIA historian Thomas Powers noted that Birch O'Neal was Guatemala Chief of Station in 1954. Birch O'Neal was in touch with Ambassador John E. Peurifoy in advance of the CIA-sponsored coup which occurred in Guatemala that year. Birch O'Neal worked with DAVID PHILLIPS in establishing a clandestine radio station there. [Kinzer *Bitter Fruit* pp. 135, 155; Powers, Thomas *The Man Who Kept Secrets* p107; O'Neal, Birch telephone 703-923-4497]

Al Wong contacted a friend of Boris Karapatnitsky in New York City .Al Wong was the former Assistant Agent-in-Charge of the United States Secret Service office in New York City. In 1972 Al Wong was the Secret Service official in charge of NIXON'S security during the Republican Convention. He later became the United States Secret Service technical services man at the White House. Al Wong traveled with NIXON to China in 1972. [McCORD *Piece of Tape* p11]

### BORIS KARAPATNITSKY IS INTERVIEWED

Warren Commission General Counsel J. Lee Rankin wrote, "This request is of the utmost urgency. The CIA has been consulted and has agreed to offer every assistance through its West Berlin representatives." The CIA was reluctant to take the testimony of Boris Karapatnitsky because of "complications that would later arise," and discussed the problem with David Slawson. David Slawson told the CIA he would get the State Department to take Boris Karapatnitsky's statement. The State Department reported:

A Mission Officer called on Boris Karapatnitsky on August 14, 1964, under pretext of checking residences of older U.S. citizens residing in Berlin. Karapatnitsky said he thought he knew why the officer had come and stated he had intended to visit consular section for advice concerning problem. He described problem as follows: He had been informed by a friend in New York that a Secret Service agent, representing the Warren Commission, had inquired about him asking Kara had been in USSR certain time and if he had known OSWALD. Showed Consular Officer letter from friend dated August 10, 1964, surmising that Sovs had furnished names of all patients in hospital at time of OSWALD'S hospitalization and that he had been traced from there. Kara said he had never heard of OSWALD until after assassination of President Kennedy. He volunteered there had been only one American in Karapatnitsky's room in hospital but he was 69 year old industrialist. In response to repeated he had heard nothing about OSWALD in the USSR and could recall no reason to believe their paths have crossed. [CIA 794-871; DOS interview with Kara]

The Warren Commission could not locate the industrialist mentioned by Karapatnitsky. The former Ambassador to the USSR, Alexis Thompson, was asked during his Warren Commission testimony whether he was familiar with Mr. William Edgerton Morehouse, Jr., (born May 11, 1928) who had been in Botkinskaya Hospital in October 1959 after an auto accident. He responded he was not. CI/SIG had submitted the name of an

American Communist named Golden as a candidate: "Golden had been hospitalized in the Botkina Hospital in late 1959. Golden was about 60 and may be the elderly American. In passing, Ann Egerter said that CI/SIG had queried State about the 'elderly American' and she heard that a negative reply had been received, although no one seems to be able to find the reply at present." Raymond Rocca discovered Golden was at Botkin in 1958. [CIA MFR 3.17.64; NARA 1993.06.19.09:02:57:810000]

#### CAMPAIGN TO CONVINCING BORIS K. HE WAS ELDERLY AMERICAN

In August 1964 David Slawson wrote:

Yesterday, Mr. Rocca told me that the CIA had information that Karapatnitsky had once, on an ocean liner, approached a Soviet delegation and asked assistance in locating his brother...he must be worried about his brother and might fear that anything he did which might displease the Soviet Government might result in his brother being harmed. In order that Mr. Karapatnitsky will not be afraid to tell the truth, perhaps he should be informed that the Soviets have officially told the American Government that OSWALD was in fact in this hospital and that therefore, if he saw OSWALD, his testimony will be confirming the truth of what the Soviets had told the Americans and will be welcomed by the Soviets. Obviously, this information must be imparted to Mr. Karapatnitsky carefully, so as not to influence him in the other direction, that is, to say he saw OSWALD when in fact he did not. [WC Memo Slawson to Rocca and Bagley 8.12.64; CIA 797-872]

David Slawson requested he have Secret Service Agent Al Wong remind the elderly American of the "Intourist Guide and her allegedly frequent visits to the Subject. This might be a fact that would juggle Mr. Karapatnitsky's memory." This activity still didn't "juggle" Karapatnitsky's memory and he refused to play the role of the elderly American for the Warren Commission. Karapatnitsky was, at 75, the ancient American. Nor was he easily identified as an American - he had a thick Russian accent.

#### OSWALD RELEASED: WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 28, 1959

October 27, 1959. Stiches are taken out by doctor with "dull" scissor.  
October 28, 1959. Leave hospital in Inturist car with Rimma for Hotel "Berlin." Later I change hotels to "Metropole", all cloths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopeek) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitrova (Inturist Office Head) and Rosa invite me to come and shit and take with them any time. I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sorry for me.

According to document reproductions provided to the United States Government by the Soviets, OSWALD was discharged from Botkinskaya Hospital on Wednesday October 28, 1959. It was noted by the CIA that "the interpreter that was with him every day

[Shirakova] was informed ahead of time." [CIA 285] Upon his discharge from Botkinskaya OSWALD was moved to room 233 of the Hotel Metropole. The CIA reported that this room was equipped with an infra-red camera for observation of its occupants. In *KGB*, John Barron wrote: "If the KGB, for any reason, has other than a routine interest in a foreigner, the surveillance is much more elaborate...his hotel room contains not only standard microphones and television cameras, but also infrared cameras that can record the Subject's actions in the dark." [Barron *KGB Readers Digest* Press NY 1974; CIA 861-374]

Rimma notifies me that pass. & registration office wishes to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find about four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me). They ask me how my arm is, I say O.K. They ask "Do you want to go to your homeland. I say no I want Sovite citizen. I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (appar. he did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa. At the time I requested it) I desqribe him (they make notes.) (What papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my dischare papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans., I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma come to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs intervened on behalf of OSWALD, thus on the same day he was released from Botkinskaya, he was again summoned to the OVIR office. According to his *Historic Diary*, when OSWALD appeared there he was asked whether he still wanted to become a Soviet citizen and he replied that he did. He was apprised that he could not expect a decision soon and was dismissed. That evening he met with Rimma.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1959

OSWALD reflected in the journal that he remained in his hotel room sitting by the telephone for three days: "Thursday October 29, 1959. Hotel room. I have been in hotel three days, it seems like three years. I must have some sort of showdown."

DISSOLVES U.S. CITIZENSHIP: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1959

Richard Snyder reported:

Oswald stated he was discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. Highest grade achieved was corporal. Oswald evidently applied for his passport to the Agency at San Francisco while still in the service. He stated that he had contemplated the action which he took for about two years before his discharge. He departed from the

United States through New Orleans with the intent of traveling to the Soviet Union through Northern Europe. He states that he first applied for a Soviet Tourist Visa in Helsinki on October 14 and that he applied for Soviet citizenship by letter to the Supreme Soviet on October 16 in Moscow. He stated that he did not mention his intent to remain in the Soviet Union to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki at the time of his time application.

Throughout the interview Oswald's manner was aggressive, arrogant and uncooperative. He appeared to be competent. He insisted that he did not wish to waste time in discussion or answering questions concerning his personal affairs beyond what was directly related to divesting himself of his American citizenship. He was contemptuous of any efforts by the interviewing officer in his interest, made clear that he wanted no advice from the Embassy. He stated that he knew the provisions of U. S. law on loss of citizenship and declined have them reviewed by the interviewing officer. In short he displayed all the airs of a new sophomore party-liner. Oswald gave as the "principal reason" for his decision that "I am a Marxist" but declined any further elaboration of his motives. However, other remarks bearing on his attitude were made during the interview. At one point he alluded to hardships endured by his mother as a worker and stated that he did not intend to have this happen to him. He also referred to himself several times as worker, but admitted that he had never held a civilian job, having entered the Marine Corps directly from his junior year of high school. (He claimed to have completed high school while in service.) He stated that his service in Okinawa and elsewhere gave me a chance to observe American imperialism. At another point he reacted sensitively when asked, in connection with his rank in the Marine Corps, whether he felt he should have had a higher grade.

Oswald categorically refused to discuss his family beyond stating that he was not married and that he has a mother in Texas. He had obliterated the address written on the inside cover of his passport and steadfastly refused to give any last home address until items elicited try the threat that nothing could be done about his request to renounce his citizenship without this information. After giving the address noted above, he then confirmed that it was his mother's address. He would not say whether he had informed his mother and rebuffed any suggestion of concern for her.

**Oswald offered the information that he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps and that had voluntarily stated to unnamed Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his specialty he possessed. He intimated that he might know something or special interest.**



Oswald is presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow awaiting the Soviet response to his application for citizenship. As his Soviet visa and alien registration expired on October 22, 1959, and have not been renewed, he is patently in a technically illegal residence status with the tacit consent of the Soviet authorities.

OSWALD told Richard E. Snyder that he had been planning to defect for two years. If OSWALD harbored anti-American feelings while he was in the Marines, perhaps he had deliberately obtained information that would be of value to the enemies of America? OSWALD was one of the phoniest Marxists there was – he joined the elite fighting force of Capitalism, the Marines, he never worked a day in his life, His only bona fides is that he was willing to become a traitor. But what is amazing here is that OSWALD was virtually announcing that he was in the Soviet Union to do the U-2 Dump. On Saturday, October 31, 1959, OSWALD met with Rimma Shirakova, after which he took a taxi to the American Embassy. OSWALD:

I make my dision. Getting passport at 12:00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says: stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell about what I intend to do because I know she would not approve. After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi. "American Embassy" I say. 12:30 p.m. Arrive in "Bolga" type taxi. Two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy. One salutes as I approach entrane of the embassy and says "passport". I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. I walk in and say to the receptionist "I would like to see the consular". She points to a large lager and says "If you are a tourist please register."

Richard E. Snyder reported:

Any American could enter the Embassy there with no trouble at all. I think he arrived on Saturday morning when the Embassy was still opened. We were opened six days. Half a day on Monday and half a day on Saturday. The receptionist was there when he came in, so the Embassy was open. The guys outside the Embassy are KGB and their job was to keep anyone from entering the Embassy who they don't think belongs there. Namely Soviet citizens. They were pretty rough in carrying out their duties. They just dragged people away from the door physically. If you looked like an American, American shoes and what have you, and there was no indication you spoke Russian, they would let you go in. This was constantly a source of friction between us and the Soviet authorities. The Soviet line was the men are there only to protect foreign embassies.

OSWALD:

Entering I find the office of the "Consular" side. Opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? she says "I'd like to see the

consular." I say. Will you sign the tourist registrar please" she says dryly, going back to her typing. I take out my American passport and lay it on the desk. I have come to dissolve my American citizenship I say matter-of-factly she rises and entered the offices of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time. And taking my passport goes into the open inter [interior] office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "There is a Mr. OSWALD outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U.S. citizenship. "O.K." the man says, "Thanks" He says to the girl without looking up from his typing. She, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyder's desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too Head Consular). I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing. Removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sign the legle papers to that effect." Have you applied for Russian citizenship? Yes...He asks name, personal information to which I answer than: "Your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S. American military life, "American imperialism, I am a Marxist, and I've waited two years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained [burdened] by American citizenship. He says O.K. Thats all unless you want to profound [propound] your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said "I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting [divesting] myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right"? He says Uhg. No, but the papers will take some time to get ready. In the meantime where are you staying. "Room 212 at the Metropole". I state, angry at being refused a right. I started to leave "You'll tell us what the Russ. do next". I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave."

#### THE HANDWRITTEN NOTE

OSWALD omitted this from his *Historic Diary*: He handed Second Consul Richard E. Snyder a handwritten note denouncing his citizenship.

I LEE HARVEY OSWALD do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of america, be revoked. I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization. My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious consideration. I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Richard E. Snyder was questioned about this by the HSCA: "He handed me a handwritten statement which stated, in effect, that he renounced his American citizenship. I used the pretext that the Embassy was not officially open that day, and,

therefore I was not in the position to prepare the required form to go through with the renunciation and invited him to come back on the Embassy's next business day if he so wished. I retained his passport at that time." Richard E. Snyder explained in a telephone interview with this researcher,

This was after my interview of him which took an hour or more. By the time the interview with him was over I told him that the Embassy had closed, and I no longer had a secretary there so I wasn't in a position to take his declaration. He came about noon, just before the receptionist left. When the interview was over, I used the subterfuge that the Embassy closed. Actually, I could have typed out the thing myself but I wanted to make him leave and think it over and perhaps he'd change his mind. Understand, when you're in my job you are used to the peculiarities of human beings, the dumb and sometimes inexorable things that they do, in a sense, you save them from their own follies, if you can. That was the attitude I took toward OSWALD. My job was to give aid and comfort to American citizens wherever they needed it. The guy needed some assistance from keeping him from doing something dumb.

The interview with Richard E. Snyder lasted for less than an hour. OSWALD:

Saturday, October 31, 1959. (con.) warns me not to take any steps before the Soviets except me, says I am a "fool" and says the dissolution papers are a long time in preparing (in other words he refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U.S. citiz. I state "My mind is make up" from this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A. I spend 40 minutes at the embassy before Snyder says "Now unless you wish to expound on your Marxist beliefs you can go. I wish to dissolve U.S. citiz., not today he says in effect. I leave embassy elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my energies are not spent in vain. I'm sure. Russians will except me after this sign of faith in them. 2:00 p.m. a knock. A reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview. I'm flabber-gassed "How did you find out? The embassy called us." He said. I send him away. I sit and realize this is one was to put pressure on me. By notifying my relations in the U.S. through the newspapers. Although they would say "Its for the public record." A half hour later another reporter.

#### OSWALD USED MARXIST CLICHÉS - RICHARD E. SNYDER

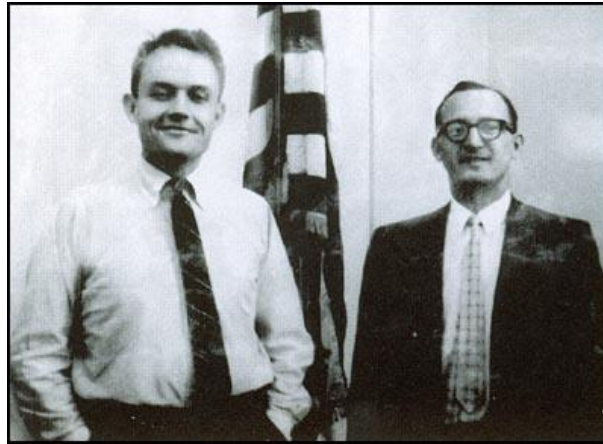
In 1963 Richard E. Snyder recalled,

"Source of his "Marxism," I believe he attributed to "SONU books" and other materials he had while in the Marine Corps and possibly before. OSWALD stated his eyes had been opened to the way American oppresses and colonizes foreign peoples from observing our actions in Okinawa. He referred throughout in condemnatory and contemptuous

tones to his own country and laudatory to the Soviet Union. I called strong impression he used simple Marxist stereotypes without sophistication or independent formulation. He referred, I believe, to earlier poverty and a hard life of mother as partial rationale for attitudes.

Snyder also stated "OSWALD stated his desire to conclude the matter quickly, that *he had been forewarned* I would try to talk him out of the decision...." [WCE 909]

#### OSWALD'S SUSPICIOUS MARXISM - JOHN MCVICKAR



Foreign Service Officer John A. McVickar, who shared an office with Snyder, overheard their conversation:

OSWALD was extremely arrogant, truculent and unfriendly to America and Americans in general. He wanted to divest himself of his citizenship for with. His reasons were not too clear, but he gave the impression about being very angry about some thing that happened to him during his Marine Corps duty. He said, however, that he was a 'Marxist' and that he had become disgusted with American 'imperialism' as he had observed it in operation in the Far East while in the Marines. He gave evidence of some education in the rudiments of Communist dogma and he apparently had some knowledge of the legalities involved in renunciation of citizenship. He also did state that while in the Marines he had worked with radar and that he would turn over everything he knew about it to the Soviet authorities. In the minds of those concerned at the time, this statement tended to extinguish any sympathy one may have felt for a confused and unhappy young man.

I recall thinking at the time that OSWALD was behaving with a great deal of determination and purpose for such a young and relatively uneducated person. On the other hand, there also seemed to me to be the possibility that he was following a pattern of behavior in which he had been tutored by person or persons unknown. For example, in discussing Marxism and

the legalities of renunciation, he seemed to be using words which he had learned but he did not fully understand. His determined statements in rather long words were not entirely consistent and not in a fully logical sequence. I am sorry that I do not remember examples but only this impression. Of course, this could have been because he had merely studied books himself without fully understanding what they meant or it seemed that it could also have been that he had been taught to say things that he really didn't understand. In short it seemed to me that there was a possibility that he had been in contact with others before or during his Marine Corps tour who had guided him and encouraged him in his actions." [DOS Ex. 14a (File 294g) ]McVickar was asked to elaborate: "He would have to have known the not too obvious fact that Helsinki is a usual and relatively uncomplicated point of entry to the Soviet Union (one that the Soviets might well choose for example if arranging the passage themselves). OSWALD evidently knew something for the procedure for renunciation of citizenship when he came into the office...At the time, OSWALD seemed surprisingly confident, competent and determined about what he was doing, considering his age and experience. [DOS Memo McVickar to Ehrlich 11.27.63, 4.7.64; NARA 1993.06.22. 16:18:44:370240]

#### OSWALD'S MARXISM SUPERFICIAL - PRISCILLA JOHNSON

On November 17, 1959, journalist Priscilla Johnson told McVickar about an interview she had conducted with OSWALD: "Her general impression of OSWALD was the same as ours has been. His naivete about what he could expect here is balanced by a rather carefully worked out set of answers and a careful reserve about saying things he feels he shouldn't. He made one interesting comment to her to the effect that he had never in all his life talked to anyone so long (two hours) about himself. She remarked that although he used long words and seemed in some ways well read, he often used words incorrectly, as though he had learned them from a dictionary." On another occasion Johnson reported: "He really couldn't carry on a conversation about Marxism. Not that I particularly could either. I tried to engage him. He didn't know anything in depth. He used words that were too big for him. He reversed consonants. He was dyslexic." Priscilla Johnson told Richard Snyder: "During the conversation, Priscilla Johnson mentioned in passing having interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Moscow. She said she had had a long talk with him during which it became evident that he had very confused ideas, of economics in particular. He seemed to blame a lot of in America on the economic system without having any real idea of what the system was all about." [NARA 1993-05019-13.59.10.000058]

## ALINE MOSBY: OSWALD WAS A "PARLOR PINK"



In 1978 the HSCA interviewed Aline Mosby, who, like Priscilla Johnson had interviewed OSWALD in late 1959: "OSWALD was strictly from the boonies. I was prepared for a more sophisticated person. His knowledge of communism was shallow. In America he would be called a 'parlor pink.' She questioned him about his background and he told her about his early readings e.g. *Das Kapital*, which influenced him. He also told about the lady who gave him the Rosenberg pamphlets. When OSWALD saw Aline Mosby's article about him, he called her and claimed he was "an ideological defector."

## OSWALD OFFERS INFORMATION TO THE SOVIETS



OSWALD omitted this from his *Historic Diary*: When he spoke to Richard E. Snyder he "offered the information that he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps and that he had voluntarily stated to unnamed Soviet Officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his specialty as he possessed. He intimated he might know something of special interest." Richard Snyder discussed the matter with **Edward Freers**. On September 8, 1964, Yuri Nosenko stated that the KGB had a microphone in the office of Edward Freers (left). Yuri Nosenko: "He was not considered to be connected with the CIA." The CIA reported: "Edward L. Freers was never an employee of the CIA. He has been an employee of the Department of State since 1941 and has served in various countries. In 1952, while a Peripheral Officer with the State Department in Rome, Office of Policy Coordination, requested liaison clearance on Edward Freers. The clearance was granted in April 1952. The interest was dropped in 1955 and the clearance was canceled. From September to November 1956, International Organizations officials were in official contact with him because of his position at the Department of State. For that purpose IO requested and received liaison clearance from the Office of Security. In addition, the Office of Security file contains the following record of interest and clearance action concerning Freers. April 1957 - SE/PP, April 1958 - OSI, August 1958 - C/PP/LO, August 1959 - C/PP/LO and January 1962 - DPD -DD/P."

September 20, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Support)

VIA: PP/ICD/Ln- Attn: Mrs. Wambold.

FI/OPS/CCB/OLC-Atten: B. MacDonald

SUBJECT: Edward Louis Freers

1. Under date of September 11, 1956, this division requested a liaison clearance be granted to permit Cord Meyer, Stanley Richardson and Ethel Holton to liaise with SAC on matters of mutual interest.

2. To the list of IO personnel who will meet with SAC, it is requested that W. Koplowitz's name be added. Mr. Koplowitz will meet with SAC to discuss certain matters in connection with PROJECT TPGLARE.

John C. Richards, Chief, Security Officer, International Organizations Division.

Freers was contacted on a continuing basis by Stanley Richardson, Ethel Jill Holton, Wilfred Koplowitz and Cord Meyer. [NARA 1993.08.02.13:37:17:030028]

### CORD MEYER

HEMMING: "Meyer was a bitter, one-eyed, asshole. He knew my friend Alex Rorke."



Cord Meyer was born on November 10, 1920. His father was a wealthy Long Island real estate developer turned diplomat. The Meyer family also had sugar interests in Cuba. He attended Yale University, enlisted in the Marines, and lost an eye and a twin brother during World War II. In April 1945 he married Mary Eno Pinchot, a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Mary Pinchot was the niece of former Pennsylvania Governor Gifford Pinchot. On December 18, 1956, their eight-year-old son, Michael, was hit by a car on the curve of a highway near their house and killed. [McLean Boy Dies in Dash Across Road The

Washington Post and Times Herald Dec 19, 1956. pg. C7, 1 pgs]. The man who was driving the car, Charles L. Booth, was a local interior decorator. The question remains as to why the child was unsupervised when the family dog had been killed two years earlier at the same location. What this indicates is a pattern of irresponsible behavior on the part of Mary Pinchot Meyer. The couple were experiencing marital problems and the death briefly brought them back together. However, in 1958, Mary filed for divorce.

Cord Meyer covered the founding of the United Nations for *The Atlantic Monthly*. He commented during a telephone interview, "I was Harold Stassen's assistant at the U.N. conference." He became interested in the World Federalist League. In 1951 Allen Dulles hired Cord Meyer and he joined the Office of Policy Coordination. Cord Meyer commented, "I joined the CIA in 1951. There's no such things as the Office of Policy Coordination separate." Cord Meyer was suspended from the CIA during the McCarthy era. Cord Meyer: "I wasn't suspended from the CIA." The FBI had discovered Cord Meyer had been a member of the National Council on the Arts, along with Socialist Norman Thomas and anti-communist liberal Arthur Schlesinger Jr. After these charges were investigated, Cord Meyer took over Thomas Wardell Braden's position as Division Chief of the CIA's International Organization Division. The original purpose of the International Organization Division was to counter the Soviet Union's \$250 million annual expenditure in supporting numerous Communist-front organizations. In March 1962 the International Organization Division merged with Plans, and in 1967 Cord Meyer became Deputy Director /Plans. After Watergate he was made London Chief of Station. [Meyer *Facing Reality*, Harper and Row 1980] Cord Meyer asked, "What did

that have to do with Watergate? There's no relationship." Cord Meyer was asked about Freers: "I never heard of him. What the hell is this all about? I don't know what you're doing. I can't help you very much. I don't want to continue this conversation. This is extraordinary. You have everything screwed up. You're relating one thing to another when there's no connection. I'm finished with this, it's just not quite possible. Thank you. Goodbye." [Meyer, Cord telephone 202-785-8205]

THE OCTOBER 31, 1959 TELEGRAM

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State* 15

---

35

Action Control: 20261  
PPT Rec'd: OCTOBER 31, 1959  
Info FROM: MOSCOW 7:59 A.M.  
L TO: Secretary of State  
H NO: 1304, OCTOBER 31, 1 P.M.  
INR  
EUR  
P FOR PO  
CF

SCMC  
FSIA  
SCS  
SY  
DCL  
IRC  
CTA  
OSD  
NAVY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, UNMARRIED AGE 20 PP 1733242 ISSUED SEPT 10, 1959 APPEARED AT EMB TODAY TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, STATED APPLIED IN MOSCOW FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP FOLLOWING ENTRY USSR FROM HELSINKI OCT 15. MOTHER'S ADDRESS AND HIS LAST ADDRESS US 4936 COLLINWOOD ST., FORT WORTH TEXAS. SAYS ACTION CONTEMPLATED LAST TWO YEARS. MAIN REASON "I AM MARXIST". ATTITUDE ARROGANT AGGRESSIVE. RECENTLY DISCHARGED MARINE CORPS. SAYS HAS OFFERED SOVIETS ANY INFORMATION HE HAS ACQUIRED AS ENLISTED RADAR OPERATOR.

IN VIEW PETRULLI CASE WE PROPOSE DELAY EXECUTING RENUNCIATION UNTIL SOVIET ACTION KNOWN OR DEPT ADVISES. DESPATCH FOLLOWS. PRESS INFORMED.

FREERS

JR

This document has been approved for release through the HISTORICAL AUTHORITY OF the Central Intelligence Agency.

Date 8 MAY 92  
RDR 92-5

FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, unmarried, appeared at Embassy today to renounce American citizenship, stated applied in Moscow for Soviet Citizenship...Says action contemplated last two years. Main reason: 'I am Marxist.' Attitude arrogant, aggressive. Recently discharged from Marine Corps. Says has offered Soviets any information he has acquired as an enlisted radar operator." On November 3, 1959 ALUSNA (U.S. Naval



Attaché) MOSCOW sent a cable to CNO noting that OSWALD had offered to furnish the Soviets with information he possessed on U.S. radar. This document, only recently released, contained numerous deletions. [FBI 105-82555 NR 11.13.59 Orig. Copy filed in 105-81258]

The group that declassified the document mistakenly left this notation: "Paragraph (deleted) contained Category B encryption. Physically remove prior to declassification." Clearly, OSWALD told Richard E. Snyder he was trying to exchange classified information for Soviet citizenship. By reporting this to Richard E. Snyder, OSWALD was creating his own bona fides. Even if the Soviets did not overhear the OSWALD / Richard E. Snyder conversation on an Embassy bug, all cable traffic went through the Soviet telegraph system. OSWALD, however, did not furnish the Soviets with classified material at this time, he only threatened to do so.

#### THE CABLE DOES NOT SPARK AND INVESTIGATION BY CI/SIG

ANGLETON received a copy of the cable that mentioned OSWALD'S threat on December 6, 1959. Birch O'Neal's initials appeared on an OSWALD document that was received by the CIA on November 13, 1959. ANGLETON conducted no investigation of OSWALD. Former military intelligence officer John Newman found this suspicious. [*OSWALD and the CIA* - John Newman - Carroll & Graff - 1995 p37] During a television interview, Priscilla Johnson said that OSWALD had told her he was going to give military information to the Soviets. When questioned about this in 1994 she stated: "I'm not sure if he told me that or told it to Snyder. Check my notes in the Warren Commission Report. If it doesn't say that, than it's not me he said it to. I got confused." Neil Huntley of Soviet Russia Intelligence (SRI) wrote:

There is no doubt that OSWALD was debriefed by the secret police shortly after his arrival in Moscow. They were interested in him not only because he was a political defector, but because he also boasted publicly -- in the Embassy on October 31, 1959 -- that he intended to tell the Soviet "everything he knew" about Marine Corps radar installations on the West Coast. According to OSWALD's former commanding officer, this included the location of all radar units and their secret call signs, authentication codes and radio frequencies -- all of which knowledge was grist for the Soviet intelligence mill...any indication that he had made good on his boast about the radars could easily lead to arrest and indictment on a charge of treason. [CIA 376-154 NARA 1993.07.08.18:14:59:810390]

Richard E. Snyder was born in Passaic, New Jersey, on December 10, 1919. He went to High School in Newark, and attended Rutgers University for a year. He reported for active Army duty in September 1940. Richard E. Snyder was overseas from October 1944 to November 1945, and saw action in France and Germany, later serving with the occupation forces in Germany. He was awarded the Bronze Star, and discharged with the rank of Captain in January 1946. Richard E. Snyder recalled,

I was in the 44th Infantry Division of the New Jersey National Guard. I went to OCS in Texas, and then was assigned to the 100th Infantry Division as a Medic throughout the war. After the war I attended Yale University. I stayed in the Reserves for awhile and I asked for a transfer from the Medics into Military Intelligence, MI, because I studied international relations.

Shortly after having graduated from Yale, Richard E. Snyder entered the CIA. A document, "A Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder/Memorandum for the Chief CI/R&A [Raymond Rocca]," stated: "Snyder applied for CIA employment in June 1949 and submitted a complete PHS form at that time." On July 14, 1949, W.R. Cornelison, Acting Security Officer, Security Branch, Office of Policy Coordination, informed Robert Bannerman that a semi-covert personnel action was being instituted on Richard E. Snyder: "It should be noted from his Personal History Statement that he has several in-law relatives who are presently Italian citizens. It is not believed that these relatives are close enough to the Subject to create a security problem. Therefore, it is requested that you take into consideration the request for a waiver of foreign connections." Two documents about Snyder dated October 17, 1949, was withheld in their entirety [CIA JFK Box No. 46 Folder No.2]

The Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder memorandum continued: "He entered on duty with CIA on November 8, 1949, as a GS-9 (\$4600.00 per annum). According to his Personnel file (see tab c) he was assigned to the Office of Policy Coordination and was slated to serve in Tokyo (the file contains no entry showing that he actually served in Tokyo)."

The CIA told the HSCA that Richard E. Snyder's position with the CIA involved

...an accounting project, the purpose of which was to provide funds for administrative purposes. It had a budget of \$5,000 and was a 'project for purposes of providing each Program Group, Budgetary Group, and Foreign Branch with an unvouchered funds account against which proper administrative and operational development costs, not properly chargeable to a specific project may be charged.' These charges (which had to be approved in advance) were to include: Staff travel and incidental expenses; travel of interviewees (when authorized); travel compensation per diem of prospective agents and operational contacts; conferences; salaries, per diem and other costs of maintaining casual personnel paid from confidential funds and not assigned to a project." Snyder was paid from unvouchered funds for the entire period of his employment, November 8, 1949, to September 26, 1950.

The Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder/Memorandum continued: "Snyder did, however, serve in Heidelberg, beginning in March 1950. While in Germany he apparently resigned effective September 26, 1950, in order to assume a position with HICOG. There are no further entries in his Personnel file."

The *Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder/Memorandum* stated he *apparently* resigned. Did he resign, or didn't he? Richard E. Snyder stated: "The record you have suggests that I went to Heidelberg under CIA auspices. I did not work for the CIA in Heidelberg. I left the CIA in Washington to join the Foreign Service and my first assignment was Heidelberg. I went as a Resident Officer. The occupation was just winding up and the Foreign Service took over the occupation duties from the Army. A number of us were rushed over rather quickly to fill these spots. Under the military occupation, each county or *kreiss* had a resident military officer who represented the power of the occupation in that county. I took over the *kreiss* around Heidelberg. I was only there for about three months or so when an appointment came as Munich Vice Consul, which I then took. I was there for two years. The same thing was happening in Japan. The Army was pulling out and turning over to the State Department a number of Information and Educational Libraries, which were then turned into American cultural centers in Japan. I and another group of other SSOs took over these centers. I ran a cultural center in Niigata from 1953 to 1954. I was there for one year when I was transferred to the Tokyo Embassy as a Consular Officer in charge of the Passport and Citizenship Section from 1954 to 1956. I was in Harvard from 1956 to 1957, in the Kennedy School, Russian Studies.

I was only in the CIA while awaiting my appointment. I resigned when it came through. They called me one day while I was working in Washington and said, 'Do you wish to accept your Foreign Service commission?' I left the CIA and was then a genuine Foreign Service Officer for the rest of my career. This keeps reappearing over and over again. You are the first one who checked it with me. Each person writing on the subject simply takes it from somebody else. None of the people who have written books and have me as a CIA agent in Moscow have ever checked it out with me. Edward Epstein wrote a book on the subject and had lunch with me in the tavern here. We talked for two hours or so. When he wrote he said there was evidence I was undercover in Moscow. Epstein did not ask me at the time. If anyone checked with me I would have told them, 'I was not with CIA, I was not undercover.'

A September 27, 1950, letter to Chief, Staff C, from C.V. Broadley Acting Chief, Security Division, stated "This is to report the resignation on or around September 26, 1950, of the SAC person who was employed as an Intelligence Officer in the Office of Policy Coordination. The SAC resigned to accept a position with the Department of State, with which Department he expects an eventual assignment to Germany."

Richard E. Snyder's CIA Office of Security File indicated he resigned from the CIA to become a diplomat. There was no indication of significant CIA-contact after he joined the State Department. The CIA: "There is no record in Mr. Snyder's Official Personnel File that he ever worked, directly or indirectly, in any capacity for the CIA after his resignation on September 26, 1950." The *Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder/Memorandum* stated: "The SR Division had an unofficial file on him (see tab d). That file shows Nelson Brickham, an SR Division staff employee, was in contact with

Snyder for about one year (1956 to 1957). Brickham used Snyder as a spotter at Harvard where Snyder was studying Russian and had access to other students who might be going to the USSR. There is no record of POA, OA or CSA action in that connection. There was a record of CI/OA interest in Richard E. Snyder at this time." On September 19, 1956, a request for a document was submitted to R&I/Files. A notation in red by R&I/Files indicated that the document had to be cleared for access and review by the restricting desk (CI/OA). [CIA FOIA 04187] Nelson H. Brickham Jr. was in the SR Division from 1955 to 1958, Iran from 1960 to 1964, and Vietnam from 1965 to 1967, where he worked in the OPERATION PHOENIX assassination program with John L. Hart. The HSCA:

Richard E. Snyder's 201 file indicated that for approximately one year during 1956 to 1957 he had been used by an Agency case officer as a spotter at a university campus because of his access to others who might be going to the Soviet Union...Snyder testified that since resigning from the CIA in March 1950, he had no CIA contact other than a letter written in 1970 or 1971 inquiring about employment on a contractual basis.

Richard E. Snyder continued: "After I graduated from the Kennedy School, I then served two years in the Department of Intelligence and Research, Soviet Affairs. That was 1957 to 1959. [Richard E. Snyder was granted a Top Secret CIA clearance on July 18, 1957.] Then two years in Moscow, 1959 to 1961." The Brief History of CIA Interest in Richard E. Snyder/Memorandum: "In March 1959 (probably just before Snyder's departure for Moscow), State requested that he be given two weeks of OBS Course (probably ORR's training in Soviet Order of Battle)." Richard E. Snyder: "We had a travel program which members of the Embassy who would be traveling in the Soviet Union were told to look for certain signs, factories, railroads which would potentially point to a strategic installation. This was the OBS course." On April 1, 1959, a Request For Approval of Liaison form was sent to Chief, Employee Activity Branch, PSD/OS through the Chief, Official Cover and Liaison/CCB/FI. The name of the CIA employee who was in contact with Snyder at the time was withheld. His component was PPG/Staff. Richard E. Snyder commented: "I was in Washington at this time." The document read: "The following contact is hereby requested to be effective on a one-time basis. CIA Employee (deleted) PPC/Staff. Non CIA Employee Richard E. Snyder, State Department." Richard E. Snyder was appointed Second Secretary and Consul of the American Embassy, Moscow, on June 28, 1959. On October 18, 1959, Russell A. Langelle (born October 7, 1922), the Chief Security Officer at the American Embassy in Moscow, was charged with espionage and ordered to leave the USSR in three days. From 1942 to 1956 Langelle was in the Office of Naval Intelligence. From 1956 he was in the State Department, where he worked for the CIA. (The CIA had agents in the USSR as early as 1953). [Wise, *Molehunt* p46]

RICHARD E. SNYDER AND THE CHEREPANOV PAPERS  
SECRET / NO FOREIGN DISSEM  
CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

## COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: "The Cherepanov Papers"

DOI: As stated

SOURCE: As stated

1. On November 4, 1963, Laurence H. Miller, a librarian at the University of Illinois, turned over a package of documents to the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, with the explanation that A. A. Cherepanov, an employee of the International Bookstore, passed them to Miller's wife with the request that they be delivered to the U.S. Embassy. After photographing the documents, the Embassy, fearing a KGB provocation, delivered the package to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs that following day.

2. According to a defector source, whose information has been reliable, the Foreign Affairs Ministry turned the package over to the KGB, who identified Cherepanov as the person who passed the papers to the U.S. Embassy. Cherepanov had been a case officer in the First (U.S. Embassy) Department, 2nd (Internal Counter-intelligence) Chief Directorate, KGB, until August 1961, when he was forced to retire from the KGB and found employment at International Books. In ca. mid-December 1963 Cherepanov was arrested near Baku, where he was trying to flee across the Soviet border. He was later executed.

3. The documents received by the U.S. Embassy which have come to be known as the "Cherepanov Papers" all appear to have come from the files of the First Department, Second Chief Directorate, KGB, during the period 1958 to 1960. A number were handwritten drafts, which would normally have been destroyed once the final copy was typed. Attached is a translation of the "Cherepanove Papers."

Edward Petty stated: "It was the State Department that insisted that it be given back. The CIA resisted. It was Ambassador Toon. Garbler copied the material." The Cherepanov papers contained this entry: "Report on B.G. Kokiyev, a contact of Richard E. Snyder, Consul to the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, February 1960."

## REPORT

B.G. Kokiyev, born in 1935 in the city of Moscow, Ossetian, bachelor. His father, G.A. Kokiyev, a former Moscow State University professor, who was arrested in 1949 by State Security organization and sentenced to eight years of corrective labor under Article 58, Section 10, and in 1954 he died at the prison site. His mother, D.M. Kokiyeva, born 1911 a member of the CPSU works as the chief doctor at the children's clinic, city of Moscow.

While a student of the Mendeleev Chemical Technological Institute KokiyeV in 1957 came into contact with the so-called "hippies" and began to live a criminal type of life. He developed a wide circle of acquaintance among foreigners from whom he bought foreign currency, watches, gramophone records, magnetic tape, shoes and clothing of American manufacture and resold them for speculative purposes. He corresponded with foreigners whom he had met in Moscow and received presents from them from abroad. In connection with this in 1958 he was expelled from the ranks of the Komsomol and from the Institute.

Among the "stilyagi" he became well known as a homosexual and a very active and enterprising speculator noted for his coarseness, insolence and greed for money. In connection with this, in 1958 he was expelled from the ranks of the Komsomol and from the Institute.

During the Sixth International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1958, he rented a room for the purpose of storing things for speculation. He was several times detained by the militia for speculation. As he spoke English and held anti-Soviet views he took active steps towards obtaining a foreign passport in order to escape to the United States, where, he claimed, his rich relatives were living.

KokiyeV's mother, in order to get him away from the "stilyagi" took steps to get him in the army service, from which, faking illness, he was discharged after a few months. He returned to Moscow and continued the same sort of life. In late October 1959 he got a job at the State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Varnish Industry (GIPI-4). Until recently, in spite of the warnings from the militia and the KGB, he has continued to make contact with foreigners, speculate in foreign currency and goods and seek opportunities to go to the United States. In November of this year he made the acquaintance of the American Embassy Consul in Moscow, Richard E. Snyder and, taking precautionary measures, had two prolonged meetings with him. In conversation he openly told Snyder about himself, his parents, where he worked, and tried to get his help in going to the United States. He tried to conceal his contact with Snyder from the KGB during a case officer's conversation with him.

In late 1959 KokiyeV succeeded in getting help from the Rayon Committee, CPSU to get his friend V.P. Orlov a job at GIPI-4. The latter appears in KGB records as a person who recently made contact with Huston, an American Embassy employee in Moscow, who is suspected of affiliation with American intelligence.

According to the head of the secret department at GIPI-4, he tries to act like a good worker. She directs attention to the fact he expresses an

interest in rocket technology and he became friendly with one of the young employees working in a secret laboratory.

Richard E. Snyder commented:

The only thing that kind of fits this was a couple of conversations I had with a Soviet, a young man I had met with twice in a café, at his request. The young were not particularly afraid of the security people like the older people were. I remember this in particular because he invited me up to his apartment. We spent the evening talking. The next day, or the day after that, there was a pointed article in *Izvestia* describing my meeting with this guy but not naming me. That was clear warning for me not to see the guy.

NOVEMBER 1, 1959

**American Awaits Soviet Word**

**MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald shut himself in his hotel room today to await a decision on his request for Soviet citizenship. Mr. Oswald, a former marine from Fort Worth, Tex., turned in his American passport to the United States Embassy here last week-end. "I am awaiting a reply from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on my application for citizenship and have nothin g to say meanwhile," he said over the telephone.**

On November 1, 1959, OSWALD'S family read about his appearance at the Embassy in the local newspapers, and tried to contact him. Marguerite Oswald suspected that he had been forcibly removed to Russia. She placed a telephone call to him, but either he refused to speak with her or he cut her off quickly. A call from Robert Edward Oswald was either canceled before it was completed, or refused. Marie Chetham of the American Embassy wrote: "At 11:05 p.m. I contacted Mr. OSWALD at his hotel and asked him if I could read messages from his brother, that I now had two telegrams for him. Mr. OSWALD replied, 'No, not at the present time,' then hung up." One of these telegrams implored him to keep his nose clean. OSWALD'S *Historic Diary* told a different tale: "Sunday November 1, 1959 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from Brother & Mother. Now I feel slightly axzillated, not so lonely."

OSWALD told no one that he was going to defect. When Marguerite and Robert Edward Oswald were questioned by the FBI in 1962, both responded they had no prior knowledge OSWALD had planned to defect. OSWALD, who had been neglected by his mother and half brothers, used them as cover. OSWALD claimed he sequestered himself in his hotel room from, "November 2, 1959, to November 15, 1959. Days of utter loneliness. I refuse all reports phone calls I remain in my room, I am racked with dsyentary." Oleg Nechiporenko wrote that KGB records indicated that on November 4, 1959, OSWALD met with a representative of the First Chief Directorate, who claimed to be with Intourist, and spoke with him on the subject of possible use abroad. Oleg Nechiporenko stated that the KGB never recontacted OSWALD.

#### PRISCILLA JOHNSON AND CORD MEYER



On November 16, 1959, OSWALD was interviewed by Priscilla Johnson [201-102798; OS 71 589]. Priscilla Johnson was born on July 19, 1928, in Glen Cove, Long Island, the daughter of a wealthy cotton textile broker. Her ancestry traced back to the Pilgrims. Priscilla Johnson attended Bryn Mawr College from 1946 to 1950. At Bryn Mawr College she became affiliated with the World Federalist Organization, whose President in 1948 was Cord Meyer. According to Edward Petty: "He's a person I considered to be of interest in a certain way, simply because I know so little about him. Cord Meyer is a strange guy to be in the Agency to begin with and then, beyond that, he had a special friendship with ANGLETON." Priscilla Johnson, interviewed in December 1993, commented, "I know him, yes. When I first saw him it was at a New Hampshire World Federalist Organization conference in 1946. He was one of its leading lights. By 1947 he said, 'Either there would be a world government by such and such a year or else...' The 'or else' was that he went to CIA." In 1960 ANGLETON was friendly with Cord Meyer and many of the women Cord Meyer dated came to know him. [Hersh, *NYT* 6.25.78] Priscilla Johnson became President of her World Federalist Organization chapter at college, as well as a member of the Pennsylvania State chapter. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "How did you get all this?" In 1947 she spent the summer months working with the World Federalist Organization in New York City. A Passport Division check disclosed that Priscilla Johnson traveled to England, France and Luxembourg to attend a convention at Luxembourg as International Chairman of the United World Federalists. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I was never chairman." CIA traces on Priscilla Johnson first appeared on an index card titled, "Joint Press Reading Service - Moscow" and read "Memo Notebook, State, USSR, Moscow D# March 1, 1951, CIA #580822."

#### JOHNSON APPLIES FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE CIA: 1953

Priscilla Johnson told the HSCA that "she applied for a position with the CIA in October 1952 as an intelligence analyst. The application, however, was withdrawn." The Cancellation of Applicant Processing indicated Johnson had applied for a position as an



intelligence officer. On February 24, 1953, the Project and Liaison Section sent a memo to the Deputy Chief, Security Division.

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 24, 1953, requesting that SAC be reviewed from a Counter-Espionage aspect. Personnel have been contacted by the undersigned and SAC is no longer an applicant for employment, having declined employment on January 21, 1953. In view of the above it is not believed that is any CE interest in Subject case. Bruce Solie."

A CIA investigation that resulted in a March 5, 1963, report on Johnson indicated she was a liberal democrat and member of the United World Federalists:

Subject is being considered for employment as an Intelligence Officer, GS-7, in Soviet Russia Division, Washington, D.C. Subject is described as liberal, internationally minded and overly polite to such a point that it was thought that she was putting it on. At Bryn Mawr college she was a member of the International Relations Club and the Students for Democratic Action...The individual who recruited Subject stated that when interviewed she exhibited some odd mannerisms such as cocking her head to one side and waving her hands in an exaggerated manner. Only one informant furnished any information of a similar nature, he described her as a 'rather goofy kid.' This informant could not qualify his statement.

The CIA discovered that Johnson was:

1. A member of the League for Industrial Democracy, an organization affiliated with the Socialist Party.
2. Two of her professors at Radcliffe, Harold Joseph Berman and Robert Lee Wolff had been a member of an organization on the Attorney General's list.
3. At Bryn Mawr College she knew Frances De Graaff, a suspected Soviet agent.
4. She listed Norton Dodge, Nancy Nimitz and Edith Farnsworth as references. The CIA had unfavorable traces on these individuals.
5. A person who considered herself "quite close" to Johnson spoke of her in highly favorable terms. This person was subsequently alleged to have been recruited as an Israeli Intelligence agent and one who allegedly had contact with Russian Intelligence agents over a considerable time.

Bruce Solie concluded: "In view of the Subject's close association with a person identified as a Communist, her association with other persons of questionable loyalty, and her liberal political views and her connection with Socialistic organization and

Internationalistic organization, it is believed that (deleted) the Subject (deleted) would constitute an unwarranted security risk." Robert H. Cunningham, who conducted the investigation of Johnson, advised the Chief of CI/OA, Mr. Thomas Carroll, that Priscilla Johnson was unsuitable for CIA employment.

CIA Office of Security Staff member William Osborn disagreed with Cunningham: "This girl is now being considered for employment in ORR where she will need SI clearance. She's active politically (i.e. interested in domestic and international politics), but is not, and has not, been tied in with subversive groups. While a member of United World Federalists she does not appear to be objectionably internationalistic. Recommend approval." [CIA To: Chief Security Division 2.17.53] An undated CIA Telex stated: "This reopens (deleted) now being handled in (deleted). Priscilla Johnson is not aware of the fact, but she has been interviewed by a representative of (deleted), who was very much impressed by the young lady. Despite (Deleted's) opinion (deleted) is interested in possibly offering Johnson a job. They wish to see samples of Johnson's writings, and for this reason they request that you approach her for FPI debriefing and ask if she has written any articles, preferably on her recent trip, which she would be willing to let you have on loan. We have determined from (Deleted) that Miss Johnson may be reached by phone..." [CIA NYOR CITE WA 11059 undated]

Priscilla Johnson told this researcher:

I've seen what you're referring to and I figured out who that is. My father had a friend named F. Trubee Davison, he was high in CIA. I didn't know it. My father played tennis with members of Davison's family. [Davison, the son of a J.P. Morgan & Co. partner, was the assistant to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Walter Bedell Smith, and an associate of Warren Commission member John J. McCloy]. And I remember Mr. Davison speaking to me in his living room. My father was there. I wondered since, 'Who was in a position to see that I was offered a job?' I'm not sure what year this was. I was young enough that I got a ride with my father. I would have been in my early 20's. This was sometime between 1950 and 1953.

Priscilla Johnson had probably received word that her application was not going to be approved, so rather than be turned down by the CIA for Security reasons, she gracefully withdrew.

#### JOHNSON 1953 TO 1956

After receiving a degree in Russian Studies from Radcliffe in 1953, Priscilla Johnson went to work for Senator John F. Kennedy as a researcher on Vietnam. Priscilla Johnson left the staff of Senator John F. Kennedy and became a translator for *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press*. The next CIA trace read: "JPRS #1047 \*Tucker, Robert Charles - Report dated August 12, 1953, p2."

From 1955 to 1956 Johnson worked as a Moscow correspondent for *The New York Times*. On August 8, 1956, the Chief, CI/Operational Approval and Support Division, notified Deputy Director of Security, Mr. Rice, "Please withhold (deleted) pending favorable assessment. When appropriate, CSN 10-27 memo will be submitted."

A CIA memorandum from the Office of Security to the Deputy Director for Security of the State Department revealed that Johnson's biographical data "reflects that from December 1955 to April 1956 she worked in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow as an employee of the Joint Press Reading Service." [CIA 1273-1027] Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I did not work for Joint Press Reading Service from December 1955 to April 1956. I was in the Soviet Union from December to April. It is incorrect. I worked for the Joint Press Reading Service in February 1955 for 30 days only. Then I worked for *The New York Times* as a translator. Then my visa ran out. The Joint Press Reading Service appeared to be something that the British, Canadian and American Embassies had for their diplomats. You went to work early in the morning and rapidly translated the foreign affairs articles in that day's papers. Those would be delivered to the English-speaking Embassies by their lunchtime. Then we would go back to work after lunch and do the domestic Soviet stories. It appeared to be a three country organization. It was mainly English people." The Joint Press Reading Service was part of the CIA. In Priscilla Johnson's 1957 application for CIA employment she wrote: "1955 to 1956, Translator, U.S. Embassy, Moscow."

Priscilla Johnson once received payment from the United States Information Agency (USIA) for an article she authored. In a CIA fitness report on HOWARD HUNT, his duties were listed as: "Liaison with USIA and area division as required to co-ordinate (deleted)." [CIA doc. approved for release 4.22.83] The CIA's Office of Security stated: "Johnson, Subject of OS #71 589, has been of prior interest to this agency both as an applicant and under the legal traveler program. She has apparently been employed on a part-time basis with the United States Embassy in Moscow during two periods of residence in Russia. (Priscilla Johnson: "They're wrong. I worked 30 days in the Winter of 1955.") On her application for CIA employment in 1967, Johnson she wrote: "Inclusive dates 1955 to 1956, U.S. Embassy, Moscow, Translator 1955 to 1956 N.Y. Times, Moscow, Correspondent." On January 25, 1957, Priscilla Johnson's Operational Approval was canceled when (Deleted) SR/10 sent a Request For Cancellation of Approval to Chief, CI/OA: "SR/10 has no further interest in SAC. Please cancel." The next trace was a card: "Johnson, Priscilla 3819 (deleted). Memo to CH/CI/SRS, February 25, 1957, p.1." On April 10, 1958, Cord Meyer and Lewis J. Lapham of the International Organizations Division sent this message to (deleted):

From wealthy, Long Island family. Excellent scholastic rating. Application Kubark employment 1952 rejected because some associates and memberships would have required more investigation than thought worthwhile. Once member United World Federalists: Thought liberal, international-minded, anti-communist...Considered by present Kubark employee knew her at Harvard to have been screwball then; considered

'goofy, mixed-up' when applied Kubark employment. No headquarters record prior Kubark use.

Louis Jay Lapham (born October 5, 1920) received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1954. When the above message was written, Lapham was in Paris, under State Department cover. In 1967 Lapham went to Vietnam where he worked in OPERATION PHOENIX. Lapham was the Director for Political Research of the CIA from 1974 to 1976, and Assistant to the Deputy Director from 1977 to 1978.

On May 6, 1958, Counter-Intelligence/Operations Approval and Support Division, asked Mr. Grigon of the Office of Security to approve Priscilla Johnson. "Subject investigated for employment in 1952 (deleted)." This was followed by a Classified Message dated June 20, 1958, "Report reveals derogatory political associations in past. Dissemination this information limited to Kubark personnel on need to know basis. Subject's past activity in USSR, insistence return and indefinite plans inside likely draw Soviet suspicions. (Deleted.) Regret delay. Appreciate Station efforts. Copies went to Deleted at OS, IO, WE/3, CI/OA SR/10, SR/COP/FI. The releasing officer was C/WE/FI and the authenticating officer was C/SR/2." On August 28, 1958 (Deleted) SR/10 sent a Request For Cancellation of Approval to Chief, CI/OA "SR/10 has no further interest in SAC. Please cancel." In September 1958 Priscilla Johnson became an accredited correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

The North American Newspaper Alliance was owned by OSS founder **Ernest Cuneo**, a highly influential Washington, D.C., attorney. [CIA 592-252-B] Ernest Cuneo's clients included United Fruit, and he was a friend of Allen Dulles. She told the FBI he had been commissioned to prepare a lengthy article on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that "Allen Dulles was to be the principal source of information for him prior to the time the report was issued." He asked C.D. De Loach if he could see a copy of the FBI's report to the Warren Commission. DeLoach generated a memo about his request and sent it to Mr. Mohr. [Goulden *Superlawyers* p143; FBI 105-82555-1936, 62-109060-NR 12.11.63, 105-82555-195] When journalist Drew Pearson wrote articles unfavorable to the Warren Commission, Cuneo attempted to dissuade him from writing such articles. [Serial illegible NR #199] Priscilla Johnson commented, "I didn't know Cuneo was a former OSS man." There was a card that read: "Johnson, Priscilla, Hotel Metropole, Moscow, USSR 90079, Memo for CI Staff, October 30, 1958 - p.6."

#### OSWALD AND JOHNSON 1959

Priscilla Johnson told the HSCA:

In November 1959 she had returned from a visit to the United States where she covered the Camp David Conference between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev. On November 16, 1959, she went to the American Embassy to pick up her mail." At the Embassy, she accidentally ran into Consular Officer John A. McVickar, who told her an American defector named LEE OSWALD might speak to a woman

reporter. McVickar felt she might be able to dissuade OSWALD from defecting. Priscilla Johnson said she needed a story that was not time sensitive, because she had to mail, rather than cable, her stories to the United States. She then "proceeded to her hotel, found out the American's room number, knocked on his door and asked him for an interview. OSWALD did not ask her into the room, but he did agree to talk to her in her room later that night.

OSWALD told Johnson that he

Became a Marxist at 15. Why? I had discovered socialist literature at that time. Five years of reading Socialist Literature observing treatment of minority groups: Communists, Negroes and the workers especially watching treatment of workers in New York - the fact that they are exploited. I'd read about it in socialist literature and I saw that the description was quite correct. Saw that I would be worker exploited by capitalism. Professional: an exploiter, or since there are many in this category, I'd be in the unemployed...Marx and Engel, the standard works, *Das Kapital*...Segregation, I was brought up, like any Southern boy, to hate Negroes. Then socialist literature opened my eyes to (illegible) reasons for hating Negroes. Was part of Indonesian invasion in March 1958. Sat off coast with ammunition.

McVickar called on her on November 17, 1959, the day after the interview, and asked her to supper...McVickar indicated a general concern about OSWALD...McVickar believed Snyder had acted in a way to make OSWALD more likely to go through with the defection." As stated Priscilla Johnson also had a conversation about OSWALD with Richard E. Snyder. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "At the Embassy I avoided those political attaches that I thought to be CIA. I tried to skirt all of that secret apparatus. I equated the CIA with KGB.

#### PRISCILLA JOHNSON 1960

In July 1960 Priscilla Johnson was expelled from the Soviet Union. She told the FBI that she "attributed this to the U-2 incident...she stated that Vice President RICHARD NIXON had, at one time, intervened on her behalf to obtain an extension of her visa." Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "Adlai Stevenson did. I'm not so sure about NIXON. I tried to get him to help through his Press Secretary, Herb Klein. I don't recall that he did anything." On another occasion, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union spoke directly to Nikita Khrushchev about an extension of her visa. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "Mr. Thompson spoke to Khrushchev in this country during the Fall of 1959, when Khrushchev was visiting Eisenhower, about pressure that had been put on some American correspondents to spy for the KGB. Mr. Thompson didn't speak to him about an extension of my visa. He spoke to him about the pressure American correspondents had been under." Priscilla Johnson returned to the United

States and worked briefly on the speech writing staff of Senator John F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign: "I worked as a Fact Finder. I did a study for him of the treatment of Asian and African students in the U.S. as compared with Russia. Archibald Cox was in charge. Joe Kraft, Adam Yarmolinsky. I found out facts for Kennedy to use in his speeches. For just a matter of weeks." On December 16, 1960, it was reported to the CIA that "it was highly likely that the Soviets attempted to recruit Priscilla Johnson, as she spent a lot of time with Soviet nationals."

#### PRISCILLA JOHNSON 1961

On January 31, 1961, a Memorandum was generated for the Chief, Personnel Security Division, OS, to Chief, Contact Division, OO, Subject: Travelers to Soviet Bloc Countries. It asked for a Security Check on Johnson because OO planned to debrief her. [Virginia Thorne for E.M. Ashcraft] On March 19, 1961 the Domestic Contacts Division received an Interoffice Memo William A. Osborne, Chief, Personnel Security Division, of the CIA's Office of Security: "In as much as Subject is employed as writer, any classified information released to her during contact should be carefully identified as such."

#### *THE SOVIET SURVEY 1962*

A CIA Classified Message dated April 1962 stated:

1. Files do not indicate any contact or new information Subject ref following her return from USSR July 1960 after two years lose association American Newspaper Alliance Moscow.
2. (Deleted) still evaluates highly basis his contact (deleted).
3. Suggest you check (deleted) who may have information.
4. Dir. 16955 April 1958 noted: 'Excellent scholastic rating; thought liberal, internationally minded, anti-communist (deleted).'
5. Basis paragraph four might be advisable check editorial competence and general development past few years, review recent writings etc.
6. (Deleted) Hqtrs. requests opportunity to submit possible other candidates for this position prior to any decision. Will cable recommendations for your consideration.
7. Hqtrs. will initiate appropriate clearance Subject ref. until (deleted) concludes investigation impossible provide evaluation beyond para 4. Request available information on her activities from 1958 to present. (deleted)

C/S Comment: (Deleted) recommends Priscilla Johnson, Harvard Russian Studies for position *Soviet Survey*. C/IO/Security (deleted) OS/ID/ - Hamby, Cord Meyer C/IO, Releasing Officer.

Priscilla Johnson told this researcher:

That was a journal put out by the Congress of Cultural Freedom. They put out *Encounter*, NATO anti-communist intellectual world. I think Cord Meyer was in charge of the program. A man named John Hunt came to Cambridge and sounded me out as to whether I wanted the job. I didn't. The Congress was shown to have been behind all those magazines until 1967. Whether I suspected that it was, or whether I just did not want to move to London, I'm not sure. I think I didn't turn it down on the spot because I went to a conference on Soviet literature in England that summer. I wondered about the morality of it. Because I knew I was being considered for that job and I didn't intend to take it. I didn't know that it was Cord Meyer.

On May 25, 1962, Office of Security and Counter-Intelligence Operational Approval received a Approval Request. The only undeleted lines read: "Subject has been of previous interest to the Agency. (Deleted) or equivalent on file in the Office of Security." On July 16, 1962, a CIA investigation of Priscilla Johnson's post-1958 activities turned up a State Department telegram dated June 22, 1960. On July 24, 1962 the Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support), Victor R. White, sent a memo to Chief, CA Staff, about Johnson the first paragraph of which was deleted. In the late summer of 1962 Priscilla Johnson reentered the Soviet Union. When she left the USSR from Leningrad, the KGB confiscated her notes.

Priscilla Johnson told the FBI: "Sexual advances had been made to me but I never let these advances get started. I was constantly fearful that I might be drugged or be the victim of compromising photographs."

On October 24, 1962, Priscilla Johnson furnished the Domestic Contacts Division with a report on Soviet writers. A week before this, she furnished Domestic Contacts Division with a report on an alleged assassination attempt against Khrushchev. On October 25, 1962, the Chief of the Domestic Contacts Division requested that a security check be run on Johnson because she was a source of foreign positive intelligence. [E.M. Ashcraft to James Farr] On November 27, 1962, Priscilla Johnson had a meeting with a CIA Staff member after returning home from her third trip to the Soviet Union:

In November 1962, I had a conversation with a man who identified himself as a CIA employee. During the later part of my trip to the USSR in 1962 I had been under heavy surveillance and the KGB knew what Soviet citizens I had seen. Since my notes were now part of the KGB files, I felt it might help them if the CIA knew that which the KGB already knew. My meeting with the CIA employee...was a reversal of my usual effort to avoid

CIA-contact." Priscilla Johnson wrote to President John F. Kennedy, "asking his help in having my papers returned. He then had me called by Carl Kaden (phonetic), Bundy's Deputy on the National Security Council Staff. Pierre Salinger lodged a protest on my behalf. That's all that was ever done about it.

The HSCA determined that on occasion, during the years 1962 to 1965, Priscilla Johnson had provided literary information to the CIA. On December 11, 1962, she met with Donald Jameson, Chief SR/CA. Jameson was a board member of AEWILDFIRE. Jameson: "She had been a Domestic Contacts Division source, and they had a clearance on her for contact and debriefing. Priscilla Johnson was selected as a likely candidate to write an article on Yevtushenko in a major U.S. magazine." [CIA FOIA 17455] On December 17, 1962, a Request for Approval was sent to the CI/ Operational Approval and Support Division from SR/CA (Deleted) File No. C-70300 RI 201-102789 Office of Security. Full Details of Use (Deleted). The non-deleted line, as of 1994, read: "No overseas since last (deleted) field traces."

#### PRISCILLA JOHNSON 1963

In 1963 Priscilla Johnson joined the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. She told the FBI that the Russian Research Center provided her with office space but she had no official connection with the Russian Research Center. The KGB identified the Russian Research Center as a CIA training school. *The Wall Street Journal* stated that the members the Russian Research Center reviewed the accuracy of Secret CIA estimates of Soviet intentions and that "CIA publications just arrive, unbidden" in its library. On January 4, 1963, the Chief of the Investigations Division sent a memo to the Assistant Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support) about Priscilla Johnson. "Gist: Request for an expedite FBI check concerning Subject. Counter-Intelligence/Operational Approval has requested that the results of Subject's FBI checks be returned to their office no later than January 11, 1963. Charles W. Kane." Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I didn't know they were considering me for a job. By that time I knew an awful lot about the literary political scene in Moscow." It was pointed to Priscilla Johnson that she was being considered for clandestine use, that was why she needed Operational Approval. She commented: "That's too bad. I wouldn't have been very good." On May 3, 1963, Victor R. White, Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support) issued Priscilla Johnson a provisional operational approval in conjunction with PROJECT AEWILDFIRE. The CIA: "Subjects of provisional operation approval are not to represent themselves as, nor are they represented as, employees of the CIA." [Memo for Chief, SR Div Attention (Deleted)] In late 1963 Priscilla Johnson's Office of Security file would be reviewed by Counter-Intelligence's M. Paul Hartman in regard to the OSWALD matter. [CIA OS Traces - Mendoza]

#### PRISCILLA JOHNSON 1964



On January 30, 1964, and on January 31, 1964, Priscilla Johnson met with Gary Coit SR/CA and discussed her experience in the USSR. On March 3, 1964, she met with Garry Coit, a CIA SR/CA Staff member. [CIA 577-813] Gary Coit commented:

I feel vaguely uncomfortable after this long discussion with Priscilla Johnson. She is certainly intelligent and well informed on the Soviet Union. However, she is interested in it as an intellectual thing, not because she is out to destroy the Communist system...In any event I am reasonably certain that we cannot expect to use Johnson actively in operations. She obviously doesn't want to get involved in deep plots. She is unlikely to be the type of informant who will volunteer information; but she will supply info she has acquired, if asked and if it's not too sensitive, such as the identities of her friends in the USSR.

Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I do remember talking to Coit in Grand Central Station and I cannot remember why or when. It would have been something about the Soviet literary scene." In 1994 the CIA released the notes of this meeting. Priscilla Johnson was questioned about a defector named Assev and her visa problems in the Soviet Union. She told Garry Coit that the notebooks seized by the Soviets did not contain sensitive information. When asked about her Russian contacts, she refused to supply the CIA with names. The conversation did concern the Soviet literary scene. In June 1964 Priscilla Johnson traveled to Dallas and became a confidante of Marina Oswald. She started work on a book about the relationship between OSWALD and Marina Oswald. In February 1965 Johnson was in touch with the CIA regarding Alex Dolberg.

#### SVETLANA STALINA & JOHNSON 1967



Priscilla Johnson came across the name of Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Stalina, on a bulletin board at Moscow University, announcing that she was teaching a literature class. Priscilla Johnson enrolled and attended one class. On February 20, 1956, the KGB barred her from attending. When Svetlana Stalina, defected to the United States in 1967 she stayed at the home of the family of Priscilla Johnson. When Stalina wrote her autobiography, Priscilla Johnson acted as her translator and Evan Welling Thomas, the son of Norman Thomas, was her editor.

Chief SRS  
HRU Deputy Chief, SRS  
HR U Chief, FIOB/SRS  
M.D. Stevens April 25, 1967.  
Svetlana Stalina #505112

1. Reference is made to attached clipping regarding Svetlana Stalina, which reflect that the editor of the book she has written is to be Evan Welling Thomas, 2nd, the son of Norman Thomas and that its translator is

Priscilla Johnson #71589 DL who is also currently working on a book with Marina Oswald, widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD...

2. Priscilla Johnson's file makes no mention of her marriage to George MacMillan, a free lance writer, and no check on him has been made (large deletion).

3. Stalina's lawyer is Edward S. Greenbaum, #354817, regarding whom no summary has ever been prepared but whose reference cards indicate the possibility of question as to his political sympathies. Greenbaum also represents Harper and Row who will publish Stalina's book and who also published William Manchester's, *Death of a President*, which was edited by the above referred to Evan Thomas who is the subject of # 164032. His file, which fails to indicate that his father is Norman Thomas, reflects that in 1957 he was associated with Harper Brothers and was the subject of a request for a Covert Security Clearance to permit his use on QKENCHANT. [OKENCHANT was an indicator used by Central Cover Staff and the Office of Security with a program for clearing (deleted) providers (businesses etc.) with access to classified material] However the division cancelled prior to the issuance of the clearance requested for him. A check on him at the FBI at that time was NIC. In August 1961, Evan Thomas was again of interest as one of the individuals at Harper Brothers who were to be interviewed regarding a book which Pawel Monet, # 1666824 intended to publish, which was highly critical of the CIA and FBI. It was hoped that publication of the book could be stopped, but there is no indication in the Office of Security file Evan Thomas as to whether it was or not. [Pawel Monat, one of Communist Poland's top intelligence agents and head of all Military Attaches, defected to the West in Vienna on November 22, 1959. NYT 11.23.59]

4. Alan Uriel Schwartz, # 168207, a 35 year old partner in the law firm Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst, # EE 6832, # 167982, who accompanied Stalina to New York was of interest to WH/III in February 1958 at which time it was indicated that he was employed by Morris Ernst, in Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst. There is much seriously derogatory information on Ernst, including the fact that in December 1939 he attended a secret meeting at Communist Party headquarters in Chicago at which time he was identified at the Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City. Alan Schwartz, who apparently was brought into Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst by Morris Ernst is a graduate of Yale University Law School, to have written, *Censorship The Search For the Obscene* with Morris Ernst and to have been Counsel to the Radio and Television Committee of the ACLU since 1959. It is interesting to note in March 1958 Security recommended against Ernst's use with the Galindez case; and that WH/III's interest in Schwartz, at the same period of time, was (deleted 24) to review some Cuban files in connection with (a) case

being handled by firm of C-68017." A notation on CI/OA's request for a PSCA on Schwartz reads, "On February 24, 1958 Mr. (deleted 03) CI/OA advised that upon Subject's return to New York City, the appropriate division with contact him there on a fairly continuing basis." There is no further indication in Schwartz's file as to what use has been made of him. Schwartz in 1957 was a registered agent of the Dominican Republic in connection with his employment by Morris Ernst, Special Counsel for that country; and he also registered sometime during the period 1955 to 1959 as an agent of the Dominican Republic in connection with his association with a William H. Munson.

6. Hill and Knowlton, "a public relations firm coordinating the publicity attending Stalinas arrival here" is subject of Security files # 162356 and # EE 13791. This firm, which is said to be one of the largest public relations firms in the world, was of interest in November 1957 and again in May 1960 in connection with persistent reports that it represents the interest of the Japanese Socialist Party in the United States.

In 1967 Priscilla Johnson filled out a Personal Record Questionnaire for CIA employment. In 1972 Bruce Solie, Deputy Chief /Security Research Service, noted Priscilla Johnson's name appeared on the Soviet Visa Blacklist.

#### *JOHNSON V. WEBERMAN*

On January 3, 1975 the CIA characterized Johnson as a "willing collaborator." In 1975 Priscilla Johnson planned to have her attorneys start libel proceedings against the publisher of *Coup D'Etat In America*. Priscilla Johnson objected to being characterized as a possible CIA asset. Priscilla was contacted in January 1977:

Q. What happened to your lawsuit?

A. Mr. Okpaku promised to correct what was wrong.

Q. Priscilla, the jig is up, the CIA just released a Office of Security memorandum on you.

A. This is no "jig." Mr. Weberman, I know of no such memorandum. What is the Office of Security?

Q. They keep records on anyone who has ever worked for the Agency.

A. Well, I deny it completely and I never heard of it. I've never even worked for the Embassy.

In 1977 *Lee and Marina*, Priscilla Johnson's book on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was published. *Time Magazine* gave it a full page review. Based on

Marina Oswald's alleged recollections, the book supported the Warren Commission. In 1978 Priscilla Johnson furnished the HSCA with an Affidavit in which she swore she never worked for the CIA and that her record indicated the CIA had turned her down as a security risk. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher:

I did not know ANGLETON. I did become quite expert in the Soviet literary scene and they were interested in that. But I wasn't interested. I tried to stay as far away as I could from CIA and KGB. I didn't always succeed, particularly from the KGB, because I lived in its country. I wasn't interested in working for the intelligence, I wasn't interested in working for any large bureaucracy. A person who came out of graduate school in the early 1960's in Russian studies was trained to go into the government. But I didn't want to. I thought I might, and I applied. But when I realized...I think somebody interviewed me and asked me whether I could sail, this would be 1952. I said 'No thanks,' they must be thinking of some covert thing. No, I didn't want to have anything to do with them. I can't help it if they have documents about me, but that is not to say that I would have worked for them. In 1962, when I went to Russia, I had a good friend who went for *Encounter*. But I wouldn't have gone for *Encounter* for the same reason I didn't work for *Survey*. I thought that it was financed behind the scenes by CIA. I worked for the *Reporter* because I knew where my money was coming from. I'm sorry that you probably don't believe a word I'm saying." [FBI 69-109060 NR 12.12.63, NR 12.11.63, MURKIN 44-38861-4358, LHM Boston. 5.15.74; *NYT* 3.13.69, *NY Post* 1.19.76; *NY Daily News* 6.14.77; *Stalin Only One Year* Harper & Row p308; Interview with Priscilla Johnson 12.93; Priscilla Johnson Sec. File NARA 1993.08.13.18:14:26:210059; HSCA Aff; *NYT* 10.2.94 - Johnson reviews *Stalin and the Bomb* by David Holloway]

Priscilla Johnson was not part of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, however, she was part of the coverup. Priscilla Johnson's relationship with the CIA made her a propagandist, not an objective journalist. Her insistence she only worked for the Joint Press Reading Service for a month despite diverse documentation to the contrary ("I never worked in any way for the CIA. I worked for 30 days as a Joint Press Reading Service translator") was a lie she invented to refute this. Johnson was connected with Cord Meyer. Cord Meyer would later head the Domestic Operations Division of the CIA, whose purpose was to influence, co-opt, subsidize etc. major book publishers in the United States. The CIA wanted the ability to prevent books that criticized it, or were considered breeches of security, from being published. The CIA effectively subverted freedom of the press in America with this activity. Books that were favored by the Agency were sure to be published, widely advertised and reviewed by CIA assets at various publications. Books that were unfavorable were suppressed or ignored. Cord Meyer led to HUNT and ANGLETON.

OSWALD: NOVEMBER 1959

OSWALD'S *Historic Diary* continued:

November 1, 1959 - more reporters, 3 phone call from Brother & Mother. Now I feel slightly axzillarated, not so lonly.

November 2, 1959 to November 15, 1959. Days of utter loneliness. I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dsyentary.

#### OSWALD'S FIRST LETTER TO EMBASSY NOVEMBER 3, 1959

OSWALD did not return to the United States Embassy to renounce his citizenship. Instead, he mailed the Embassy a letter on November 3, 1959 in which he denounced his citizenship.

I, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship. I appeared in person, at the consulate Office of the United States, Embassy, Moscov on October 31, 1959 for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time. I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States Government. My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

OSWALD researched the expatriation laws. He noted, "asking for emformation about how to dissolve 1544 at. 18 US Code" and

I went [to the Embassy] to legally liquate [liquidate] my amercian citizenship and was refused this legalle right." Nonetheless, whatever effort OSWALD exerted, he could not legally renounce his citizenship without filling in the proper form. The Warren Commission wrote that, even though OSWALD probably read the relevant provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and was "trying to use three out of four ways set out in the statute to surrender his citizenship...he succeeded in none. [WR p265]

OSWALD had no intention of staying in the Soviet Union for ever. He knew that he would return to the United States one day and did not want to lose his citizenship. A State Department document, declassified in August 1993, reported that Priscilla Johnson stated: "OSWALD appeared in last conversation last week not to have altered intent to accept Soviet citizenship, but may have purposely not carried through original intent to renounce Amcitship in order to leave crack open." [WCD 921 12.6.59] OSWALD never filled-out the official Expatriation Forms. Richard E. Snyder commented, "He never came back." Nicholas Petrulli visited the American Embassy on September 2, 1959, turned in his passport, stated he had sent a letter to the Supreme

Soviet and asked to renounce his U.S. citizenship. Richard E. Snyder explained the irrevocability of renunciation and told Petrulli to return in the afternoon. He did so and Snyder administered the oath of renunciation." [HSCA V12 p445] Richard E. Snyder commented, "This was the same kind of thing, I sent him off to think about it and when he came back I had no grounds on which to deny it. He appeared to have his mind made up, knew what he wanted. He was of mature years.

State Department Officer **Giacomo Cacciatore**, contacted in November 1993, stated:

I made the decision on OSWALD. There was a recommendation that he be expatriated - the newspapers proclaimed he defected. But he did not do it in accordance with the law - he just wrote a letter - so he retained his citizenship. I went to the Embassy to give Snyder instructions about OSWALD. This was in 1960. I told Snyder to give OSWALD the opportunity to fill in the expatriation forms. I believe the Embassy sent him a letter in Minsk and asked him to come in. There was no Consulate in Minsk so he could not have expatriated himself there. You could not mail it to him. He had to appear in person.

NOVEMBER 6, 1959

On November 6, 1959, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow wrote a letter to OSWALD at room 233 at the Metropole inviting him to come in to arrange the preparation of expatriation papers, according to Embassy records. The CIA:

NOTE: OSWALD told newspaper correspondent Priscilla Johnson in Moscow on November 15, 1959 that he had written a letter to the United States Embassy on November 1, 1959 (error, for his letter was dated November 3, 1959) and had "received this letter back." OSWALD then quoted from the Embassy letter of November 6, 1959. Although OSWALD did receive the Embassy invitation to come in to sign expatriation papers, for unexplained reasons he did not do so. [CIA 285]

NOVEMBER 8, 1959

On November 8, 1959, OSWALD wrote this letter to his brother Robert:

Dear Robert:

Well, what shall we talk about, the weather perhaps? Certainly you do not wish e to speak of my decision to remain in the Soviet Union and apply for citizenship here, since I am afraid you would not be able to comprehend my reasons. You really do not know anything about me. Do you know for instance that I have waited to do this for well over a year, do you know that I speak a fair amount of Russian which I have been studying for many months.

I have been told that I will not have to leave the Soviet Union if I do not care to. This then is my decision. I will not leave this country, the Soviet Union, under any conditions. I will never return to the United States which is a country I hate.

Someday, perhaps soon, and again perhaps in a few years, I will become a citizen of the Soviet Union, but it is a very legal process, in any event, I will not have to leave the Soviet Union and I will never leave...I will not speak to anyone from the United States over the telephone since it might be taped by the Americans...if you want to send me money, that I can use, but I do not expect to be able to send it back.

NOVEMBER 15, 1959

November 15, 1959 I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over - I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my permissions, that is: Before I ever saw and O.K.'ed her story. Again I feel slightly better because of the attention...Miss Mosby enters and greets me and sits down. I start by saying, I wish it understood that I wish to see the story before it is sent. "All right' she says, "It's all the same to me what you do in regards to your life, I'm just taking down your words! O.K. I say. First the reasons for my coming. She asks me about military service I answer questions about my military service and then she asks why did you apply for Soviet citizenship,? What are your reasons for coming here? I have waited two years in order to dissolve my American citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S. I have served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic, what the Russians would call "imperialism" I have chosen a socialist country since their are only two main systems in the world. "Why the USSR," she asks "why not Czechoslovakia, where the housing problem is not so bad" "I have chosen the USSR since it is the leader of the Socialist camp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of communism!" What other reasons got you to change your loyalty. "In the U.S., as we know, there are many shortcomings, racial segregation and the suppression of the underdog, U.S. Communist party. How long have you been studying Marxism." I first started studying "Marxism" when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelves or libraries and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading, books on philosophy, political economy ect." "In my library in the most obvious places there are the prominent anti-communist books we know so well but as I say I always had to dig for my book "what were some impressions you got serving in the occupation forces." I saw the American military hauling cannon up a mountain side, the tools of war and oppression I learned to hate the U.S. imperialistic militarys" Thank you she says...I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from "Time" at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calls

without finding out who's it from. I feel non-displeased because of the attention. 10:00 p.m. I retire."

NOVEMBER 16, 1959

November 16, 1959. A Russian official comes to my room asks how I am. Notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution is found with what to do with me, it is comforting news. For me. November 17, 1959 to December 30, 1959. I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian language books. I force myself to study 8 hours a day. I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimma arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half. I see no one speak to no-one except every-now-and-then Rimma, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten?...This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I answered month before. They appear not to know me at all."

November 17, 1959 to December 30, 1959. I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian language books. I force myself to study 8 hours a day. I sit in my room and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half. I see no one speak to no-one except every-now-and-then Rimma, who call the ministry about me. Have they forgotten? During December I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimma told hotel I was expecting a lot of money from U.S.A. I have \$28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I answered a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

OSWALD'S NOVEMBER 26, 1959 LETTER TO ROBERT OSWALD

Dear Robert:

I shall begin by answering your question on why I and my fellow workers and communists would like to see the present capitalist government of the United States overthrown.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your milk company to form a union? Try to see why workers must form unions against their employers in the U.S. It is because the government supports an economic system which exploits all its workers, a system based upon credit which gives rise to a never ending cycle of depression, inflation, unlimited speculation (which is the phase America is in now) and war. In this system art, culture and the spirit of man are subjected to commercial enterprising, religion and education are used as a tool to suppress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government's unfair



economic system and plans for war. Science is neglected unless it can be directly used in making war or producing more profit for the owner's of business's - these are some of the reasons. Look around you and look at your self. See the Segregation, See unemployed and what automation is, remember how you were laided off at convair?

I remember well the days we stood off-shore at Indonesia waiting to suppress yet another population, when they were having a revolution there in March 1958. I can still see Japan and the Phillipines and their puppet governments - more important I can see the American men in uniforms. Men who were there because they were drafted or because they were adventuresom or unemployed in civilian life. I will ask you Robert, what do you support the American government for? What is the Ideal that you put foward? Do not say "freedom" because freedom is a word used by all peoples through all of time. Ask me and I will tell you I fight for communism; this word brings to your mind slaves or injustice, this is because of American propaganda, look this word up in the dictionary, or better still read the book which I first read when I was 15, 'Capital' which contains economic theorys and most important the 'Communist Manifesto.'

I will not say your grandchildren will live under communism, look for yourself at history look at a world map. America is a dieing country. I do not wish to be part of it, nor do I ever again wished to be used as a tool in its military agressions.

This should answer your question, and also give you a glimpse of my way of thinking.

So you speak of advantages? Do you think that is why I am here? For personal, material advantages? Happiness is not based on oneself, it does not consist of a small home, of taking and getting. Happiness is taking part in the struggle where there is no borderline between one's own personal world, and the world in general I never believed I would find more material advantages at this stage of development in the Soviet Union than I might have had in the U.S.

When I talked to a reporter I gave most of my reasons, however the story I found out later was badly slanted and left out my real reasons, the reporter was interested only in a colorful story. I have been a pro-Communist for years and yet I have never met a communist, instead I kept silent and observed, and what I observed plus my Marxist learning brought me here to the Soviet Union. I have always considered this country to be my own.

I left you out of this matter because I did not want to get you in any sort of trouble because of me, also this decision is one which I only could make and you would not have been able to understand me.

You probably know little about this country so I will tell you about it. I did find, as I suspected I would, that most of what is written about the Soviet Union in America is for the better part fabrication. The people here have a seven hour work day now and only work until 3:00 p.m. on Saturdays with Sundays off. They have socializism which means they do not pay for their apartments or for medical care. The money for these comes from the profit they help create in their labor, which in the U.S. goes to the capitailist. Here in Moscov there is a housing shortage because of the war but its not bad now. There is no unemployment here in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with 250,000,000 population this is because this country is building at a pace which will put it first in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most important is the fact that they do not work for employers at all, a milkman or a factory supervisors are both socialy equal, this does not mean they have the same salery of course, this just means that their work goes for the common good of all.

These people are a good warm, alive people. These people would never think of war, they wish to see all peoples lives in peace but at the same time they wish to see the economically enslaved people of the west free, they believe in their Ideal and they support their government and country to the full limit.

You say you have not renounced me, good I am glad, but I will tell you on what terms I want this arrangement.

I want you to understand what I say now, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly, since I have been in the military as you know, and I know what war is like.

1. In the event of war I would kill any American who put a uniform on in defense of the American government - any American.
2. That in my own mind I have no attachments of any kind in the U.S.
3. That I want to, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.
4. That my mother and you are (in spite of what the newspaper said) not objects of affection, but only examples of workers in the U.S.

You should not try to remember me in any way I used to be, since I am only now showing you how I am. I am not all bitterness or hate, I come here only to find freedom. In truth, I feel I am at last with my own people. But do not let me give you the impression I am on another world, these people are so much like Americans and people the world over. They

simply have an economic system and the Ideal of Communism which the U.S. does not have. I could never have been personally happy in the U.S.

I wish you would do me a favor since that other bad newspaper story went over I have been thinking I would like to give people, who are interested the real reasons. If you would, give the contents of this letter (except that which is for your benefit) to some reporter, it will clarify my situation, use your own judgement, however.

I have no money problems at all. My situation was not nearly as stable then as it is now, I have no troubles at all now along that line.

It is snowing here in Moscow now, which makes everything look very nice from my hotel window. I can see the Kremlin and Red Square and I have just finished a dinner of meat and potatoes. So you see the Russians are not much different than you or I.

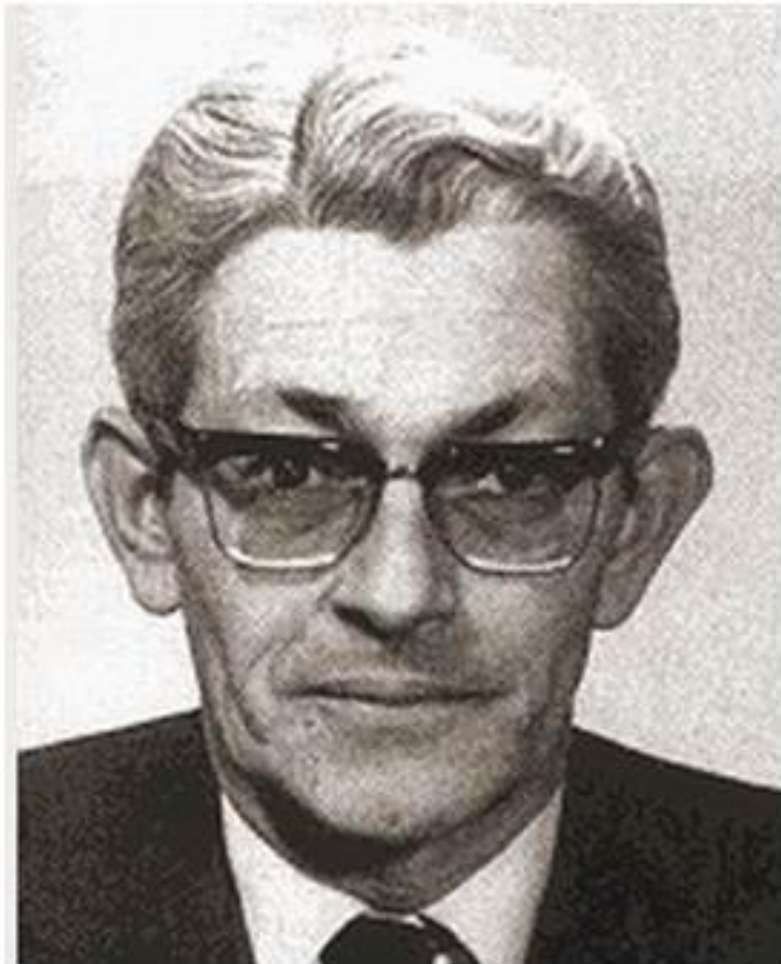
This letter bordered on treason. OSWALD stated that he would like to overthrow the Government of the United States by force. If OSWALD had such strong feelings against Capitalism from age 15, why didn't he tell his brother about them? Why didn't he act on these beliefs instead of joining the Marines? OSWALD threatened to kill any American soldier, even his own brother in defense of Communism! He asked his brother to disseminate the pro-Communist beliefs enunciated in this letter. This letter, which contained sentences like "Happiness is taking part in the struggle, where there is no border line between one's own personal world and the world in general" was OSWALD'S most realistic articulation of his bogus leftist beliefs. Who knows where he copied it from? Clearly, OSWALD hoped this letter would be read by the KGB, since it would be, with Rimma Shirakova's reports, the only new information KGB could uncover about OSWALD. By sequestering himself in his room, and communicating with no one, OSWALD succeeded in denying the KGB any new information on him. OSWALD was a singleton agent. His contacts with other agents had to be non-existent or very infrequent.

DECEMBER 10, 1959

On December 10, 1959, OSWALD wrote this letter to his brother Robert: "I will be moving from this hotel, so you need not write me here. I have chosen to remove all ties with my past, so I will not write you again, nor do I wish you to try and contact me. I'm sure you understand that I would not like to receive correspondence from people in the country which I fled. I am starting a new life and do not wish to have anything to do with the old one."

## NODULE X6

CIA'S CI-SIG REACTION TO  
OSWALD'S DEFECTION INDICATED  
ANGLETON WAS RUNNING HIM



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex6.pdf>

OSWALD believed that ANGLETON had dispatched him on an official CIA mission. OSWALD'S early belief that he had a connection to the CIA was hinted at by the absence of the words "CIA" or "Central Intelligence Agency" in any of his writings, letters or speeches until the summer of 1963. OSWALD was pro-Soviet, yet he never mentioned the Communists favorite whipping boy, the CIA? He was over-acting in order to disassociate himself from it. Marina Oswald was asked by the HSCA if her husband ever mentioned the word CIA. She responded: "Not that I recall. I never knew what the CIA was until they started asking me the questions. Until I came to this country I never knew what the CIA was." [HSCA V12 p381. 366] In reality, OSWALD was not carried on the CIA's books. He was a vest pocket operation of his father figures ANGELTON and HEMMING. There was no document that indicated he worked for the CIA in the CIA's files. ANGLETON used OSWALD because OSWALD filled a vacuum.

#### THE SUSPICIOUS FACTORS ABOUT OSWALD'S CIA FILE WHY DID THE OSWALD DOCS GO TO OS RATHER THAN CI/SIG?

The first document on OSWALD was a State Department cable dated October 31, 1959. The HSCA reported:

A confidential, State Department telegram dated October 31, 1959, sent from Moscow to Washington and forwarded to the CIA reported OSWALD, a recently discharged Marine, had appeared at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow...and has offered the Soviets any information he has acquired as [an] enlisted radar operator.

This cable was first routed to the CIA's Office of Security where a file was opened on OSWALD which was known as Security File # 351-164. The location of the original of this document was found in this file. It was somewhat odd that this document was found in the files of the Office of Security. The original should have been routed by the Records Integration Group (RID) to other CIA components which routinely handled defector matters. The CIA declassified one pre-201 Routing and Record Sheet that presumably was placed in the OSWALD Office of Security file dated **May 1, 1960**: "From Counter-Intelligence Research & Analysis/RS (deleted) 200-5-40." Copies were sent to IP /AN, (Intelligence Project / Analysis Section) IP/EDI (Intelligence Project) and IP/FI. (Intelligence Project / Foreign Intelligence) [CIA 1188-1000]

CIA/Office of Security files and activities are thought to be maintained primarily to record actions taken by the Office of Security in granting or denying security clearances to those persons whose relationship with the Agency gives them access to classified information. The Rockefeller Commission reported:

The bulk of the files maintained by the Office of Security consist of approximately 90,000 security dossiers, each relating to the security investigation of a specific Subject (person, organization, business or project) of Agency interest. About one third of these files are retired. About 90% of the security files relate to individuals, a majority of whom are

United States citizens. The remaining 10% relate to organizations, businesses etc. A few Office of Security files are maintained on persons who are unaware that they have any Agency relationship. Likewise, clearance information may be maintained by the Office of Security on persons whom the Agency is thinking of contacting, or foreign nationals of potential operational use, even if the Agency consequently decides not to contact the individuals, or contacts them and they refuse to assist the Agency. Some Office of Security files have been compiled on organizations and individuals thought to pose a threat to Agency personnel, installations or operations. But, as a practical matter, 95% of all requests to establish new files are routine, and are undertaken at the request of the Office of Security Clearance Division, which insures that a security clearance is approved before access is granted to classified Agency information." [RR p247].

## THE OFFICE OF SECURITY AND ILLEGAL CIA OPERATIONS

This is not all together true. The CIA's Office of Security often ran Operations involving domestic targets. The most extensive program of illegal "domestic spying" by CIA on Americans was the "CHAOS" program. CHAOS was the centerpiece of a major CIA effort begun in 1967 in response to White House pressure for intelligence about foreign influence upon American dissent. The CHAOS mission was to gather and evaluate all available information about Communist links to racial, antiwar and other protest activity in the United States. CHAOS was terminated in 1974. The CHAOS office participated in the preparation of some half dozen major reports for higher authorities, all of which concluded that no significant role was being played by foreign elements in the various protest movements. This repeatedly negative finding met with continued skepticism from the White House under two administrations and pressures for further inquiry. In response to this skepticism CHAOS continued to expand its coverage of Americans in order to increase White House confidence in the accuracy of its findings.

A second major element of the CHAOS operation was to pursue specific inquiries from the FBI about the activity of particular Americans traveling abroad. CHAOS received a great deal of information regarding Americans from CIA stations abroad, as well as from the FBI itself. In addition, CHAOS eventually received such information from its own agents who participated in domestic dissident activity in America in order to develop radical "credentials" as cover for overseas assignment. CHAOS also obtained information about Americans from other domestic CIA components, from the CIA mail opening project and from a National Security Agency international communications intercept program. CHAOS also ran an Operation involving staging attacks on American radicals overseas. Singer Phil Ochs had his throat cut and Abbie Hoffman was beaten up as a result of the fact the CIA can operate against Americans overseas.

## OPERATION CHAOS

CHAOS amassed thousands of files on Americans, indexed hundreds of thousands of Americans into its computer records, and disseminated thousands of reports about Americans to the FBI and other government offices. Some of the information concerned the domestic activity of those Americans. Within CIA, there was no written directive from Helms to Karamessines, his deputy for the Plans Directorate, to establish the CHAOS program. The first recorded authorization is an August 15, 1967 memorandum from Karamessines to JAMES ANGELTON, Chief of the Counterintelligence Staff. Karamessines' memorandum refers to discussions earlier that day among himself, ANGELTON and Helms and asks ANGELTON to designate a staff officer to run the program. The memorandum contemplated the conduct of operations to collect intelligence. It also acknowledged the program's "domestic counterintelligence aspects," and the need for dissemination of the information obtained to domestic agencies. The memorandum requested:

- a. The exclusive briefing of specific division chiefs and certain selected officers in each division, on the aims and objectives of this intelligence collection program with definite domestic counterintelligence aspects.
- b. The establishment of some sort of system by Dick Ober (or whatever officer you select) for the orderly coordination of the operations to be conducted, with the responsibility for the actual conduct of the operations vested in the specific area divisions.
- c. The identification of a limited dissemination procedure which will afford these activities high operational security while at the same time getting the information to the appropriate departments and agencies which have the responsibility domestically. 17

Angleton chose Richard Ober to head what became the Special Operations Group within the Counterintelligence Staff. Ober had already been involved in a more limited inquiry into possible foreign links to American dissidents.

## MERRIMAC AND RESISTANCE

The MERRIMAC and RESISTANCE programs were both run by the CIA Office of Security, a support unit of the CIA charged with safeguarding its personnel, facilities and information. Project MERRIMAC involved the infiltration by CIA agents of Washington-based peace groups and black activist groups. The stated purpose of that program was simply to obtain early warning of demonstrations and other physical threats to the CIA. The collection requirements, however, were broadened to include general information about the leadership, funding and activities and policies of the targeted groups. Project RESISTANCE was a broad effort to obtain general background information for predicting violence which might create threats to CIA installations, recruiters or contractors and for security evaluation of CIA applicants. From 1967 until 1973, the program compiled information about radical groups around the country, particularly on

campuses. Much of the reporting to headquarters by field offices was from open sources such as newspapers. But additional information was obtained from cooperating police departments, campus officials and other local authorities, some of whom, in turn, were using more active collection techniques such as informants.

Edward Petty must have not been privy to the above OPS:

There simply isn't anything there to indicate a real interest in OSWALD [because of OS interest]. It simply has to do with interagency exchange of information on people who've gone aboard. That's all there is to it. The Office of Security had every right to receive the document, if it asked for it.

But the Office of Security, CI/SIG and ANGLETON weren't engaging in any operations based upon these documents. I know CI/SIG, I know what they did. It was not an operational group. That's true, that's the way it is, and no amount of speculation will make any change in it. It's true that ANGLETON did a lot of things on his own, sometimes - probably more times than not - at least somebody in CI/SIG would know what he was doing. At the same time he did things which I am sure we did not know anything of...I'm really not trying unduly to debunk you, anything is possible. I think if what you were saying was true, I think I would know it. That's basically what I am going on. And I don't think it is true. I wasn't there when this particular thing was going on, so I can't rule everything out. Because I was first there in 1966, that doesn't mean that I wouldn't have known about it. Part of my job was to make myself familiar with all the material. There was so much of it, I do not remember everything. However, when you add the sum total of my actual knowledge of this material with what people did and did not do, your contention does not make sense. I don't believe for one minute that ANGLETON was engaged in running OSWALD. I don't think ANGLETON had anything to do with OSWALD. He had to do with a great many things which were of a lot of interest, but not that one. If I could find something there I would be very interested in it, but honestly I don't.

The Directors of the Office of Security have included Sheffield Edwards, Howard Osborn and Leo Dunn. Bruce Solie was head of OS Research. The Directors of Security came and went but ANGLETON remained. (ANGLETON was the de facto Director of the CIA). ANGLETON and the OS both had the responsibility of protecting the CIA from hostile elements so they had to work closely together. Both CI-SIG and OS ran deep cover operations. The Church Committee reported:

Most of the assets of OPERATION CHAOS developed their leftist coloration by entering universities in the United States after an initial period of basic agent training. When in school, they participated in the radical community. While preparing for their future assignments, the agents filed detailed reports and were also debriefed by their case officer.



In the process, they provided considerable information on their associates, dissident organizations, demonstration plans and sometimes personal information. 89 One asset submitted a 60 page report for a three week period which included detailed information on demonstrations, group meetings, and general accounts of such activity as Women's Liberation efforts in the area.

OSWALD defected and had threatened to give military secrets to the Soviets. On November 2, 1959, Sam Papich, the FBI liaison between the FBI and the CIA, requested information on OSWALD from CI/SIG, and was advised that CI/SIG had no information on him. On November 2, 1959 this document was generated: "Internal note dated November 2, 1959, (oral FBI name check request) and NO RECORD reply dated November 4, 1959. The location of the original of this document was found in CI/LSN (Counter-Intelligence Liaison Jane Roman)." This document read: "OSWALD, LEE HARVEY. Mr. Papich would like to know what we know about this ex-Marine who recently defected in the USSR. November 2, 1959. Mr. Papich was advised that we had no info on SAC. November 4, 1959." [CIA 592-252B] On November 4, 1959, an FBI memorandum was sent from the FBI's Counter-intelligence Soviet Section Chief, William A. Branigan, to A.H. Belmont, "summarizing agency checks regarding OSWALD and recommending that no further action was warranted by this Bureau concerning OSWALD at the time." [WCE 834 p2]

ONI advised they contemplated taking no action in this matter. No derogatory information was found in the files of the U.S. Marine Corps concerning SAC, and there is no indication of any Soviet Contacts involving SAC. Since SAC's defection is known to the Department of the Navy, and since SAC apparently has no knowledge of any strategic information that would be of benefit to the Soviets, it does not appear that any action is warranted by the Bureau in this matter. It is recommended however, that this memo be referred to the Identification Division so SAC's service fingerprints can be placed in the criminal files and that a stop be placed against the prints to prevent SAC's entering the United States under any name. Espionage section should be advised if SAC again enters the United States. [FBI 105-82555-3]

Branigan, contacted in July 1993 stated, "I don't remember that. You got something there in writing? What the hell? We couldn't investigate him in the Soviet Union. You can't do that. But when he comes back, he's a defector you know, and then he's fair game for investigation." William, A. Branigan, who was disciplined by the FBI for his pre-assassination handling of the OSWALD case, was in charge of the FBI's mail opening program. [Scott, *Deep Politics* p64] On November 9, 1993, William Branigan, 77, died of cancer.

The memorandum continued:

Since Subject apparently has no knowledge of any strategic information which would be of benefit to the Soviets and there is no indication of any Soviet contacts...it does not appear that any action is warranted by the Bureau in this matter. [FBI 105-82555-3]

When this telephone interviewer mentioned OSWALD'S access to information on the U-2, William Branigan commented, "I don't know much about OSWALD and Atsugi. You are surmising he had access [to U-2 information]...you surmise these things. It could be. I don't know." He was asked, "What made the FBI believe he possessed no strategic information?" He responded, "From the fact of who he was, where he lived, and what he did. There was nothing about OSWALD that would indicate, well, hell, this guy is something really important. No, no, no. There was nothing. Somehow it sticks in the back of my mind that the Soviets did not think very much of him. They thought he was a jerk. 'This guy was something we don't want to fool with.' That's my recollection now and that was a long time ago. You could prove me wrong..."

#### WILLIAM CORNELIUS SULLIVAN



In 1964 William Branigan, and his colleague William Cornelius Sullivan, were in charge of directing the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for the Warren Commission. William C. Sullivan, a farm boy from Bolton, Massachusetts, entered the FBI as a Special Agent on August 4, 1941. During World War II, he worked in the Special Intelligence Service of the FBI, and was closely connected to the OSS. On his return, he became a security field supervisor at FBI Headquarters in Washington; he remained at Headquarters for the duration of his FBI career. In 1961 he became FBI Assistant Director in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID). William C. Sullivan was the house intellectual at the DID. He had close ties to ANGLETON, and was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA* as having been co-opted by the Agency. In 1961 William C. Sullivan was named Bureau representative to the U.S. Intelligence Board (USIB), a position he held for ten years. The USIB was composed of CIA, DIA, NSA, Atomic Energy Commission, DOS, ONI etc. The Chairman of the Intelligence Board was the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, until he left the Agency in November 1961. Allen Dulles was succeeded as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency by John McCone and then Richard Helms.

The Navy believed OSWALD had no access to U-2 information via his job so they gave him a clean bill of health. But ANGLETON could have given OSWALD the exact information he needed to give to the Sovs so they could shoot down the U-2. Evidence of the CI/SIG's continued interest in OSWALD was found in the OSWALD's 201-File.

## ANGLETON DELAYED OPENING OSWALD'S 201 FILE

ANGLETON and CI/SIG opened an OSWALD dossier, or 201 file only because it was forced to do so. ANGLETON wanted as little a paper trail between him and OSWALD as was possible that was one reason why OSWALD's documents were sent to the Office of Security. No CIA documents existed on OSWALD until his 201 file was opened on December 9, 1960. David E. Murphy, Soviet Russia Division Chief, was told by Allen Dulles that "Warren Commission members could not understand why CIA had not begun an investigation of OSWALD as soon as it received word that he had defected." [CIA 56-20; CIA 652-827] Some component other than CI-SIG should have opened a 201 File on OSWALD immediately after he threatened to give military information to the Soviets but ANGLETON took over the investigation.

## THE ESTABLISHED CRITERION FOR OPENING A 201 FILE ACCUMULATION OF DOCUMENTS

The Rockefeller Report:

The fact that a name has been entered into the index does not mean that a [201] file exists on that person. Files are open only at the direction of a division or staff and only when it appears that the person will be of continuing intelligence interest. In that case, a so-called personality (or 201) file is opened, i.e., a manila folder is prepared to hold relevant documents accumulating on that person.

A CIA Handbook stated: "201 dossiers should be opened in the following categories: (5) Persons on whom a Main Index search reveals information in *five* or more documents." Edward Petty disagreed: "It's possible to have a 201 number assigned to an individual if there's just one document in the file."

## THE CIA TRIES TO EXPLAIN THE DELAY

The HSCA noted that a CIA Memorandum dated September 18, 1975, indicated: "OSWALD'S 201 file was opened on December 9, 1960, in response to the receipt of *five* documents: two FBI, two State Department and one Navy." This explanation was inconsistent with the presence in OSWALD'S file of four 1959 State Department documents and a fifth dated May 25, 1960. If the opening of OSWALD'S 201 file was triggered by the CIA's receipt of documents, why wasn't it opened in MAY 1960, when five documents had accumulated?

The CIA commented: "'OSWALD'S 201 file had been opened on December 9, 1960 on the basis of the receipt of the first five documents.' This statement is not accurate. Although the writer of this memorandum made this statement (and it is quoted accurately) the OSWALD file was open following the completion of work in response to the State Department memorandum dated October 25, 1960." [NARA 1993.07.01.17:55:47:8100390]

The CIA Memorandum dated September 18, 1975 also claimed that the file was opened because of OSWALD'S defection and his possible re-entry into the United States.

OSWALD, however, never officially expressed to any U.S. Government official, an intention to return, until February 1961. The CIA Memorandum dated September 18, 1975, did not explain why the CIA waited over a year before opening an OSWALD 201 file. The HSCA still could not resolve this issue.

### THE HSCA EXPLAINS DELAY

The HSCA reviewed CIA files of 11 individuals on a list of defectors supplied to the State Department from the CIA and determined that: "201 files were opened in December 1960, for each of the five (including OSWALD) who did not have 201 files prior to receipt of the State Department inquiry. In each case the slot for 'source document' referred to an Agency component [CI/SIG] rather than to a dated document." The HSCA interpreted the fact that five other 201 files on defectors were also opened in December 1960, to mean that there was nothing extraordinary about initiating OSWALD'S file at this time. However, it allowed: "This analysis only explained why a file on OSWALD was finally opened; it did not explain the seemingly long delay in the opening of the file."

### THE SOURCE DOCUMENT WAS CI/SIG

The Committee tried again:

Finally, a reference to the original form that was used to start a file on OSWALD did not resolve this issue since the appropriate space that would normally indicate the 'source document' that initiated the action referred to CI/SIG rather than to a dated document." The CIA indicated to the HSCA that it was 'customary to refer to a component when the opening action is taken on that component's authority.'

There was nothing extraordinary about CI/SIG appearing in the Source Document Box. This was the component that sometimes handled defectors, although its main job was to unearth moles. The CIA, however, deleted the information in the source box for 30 years because it was weird that the molehunters opened the OSWALD file. It also indicated a familiarity on ANGLETON'S part with OSWALD while OSWALD was in the Soviet Union. Edward Petty was asked about why this information was withheld: "It's an internal indicator that has no real sense to anybody except to somebody who's going to read something into it."

To prove there was nothing irregular about CI/SIG waiting one year before opening an OSWALD 201 file, the HSCA did a broader analysis. It "reviewed the files of 13 of the 14 persons on the CIA's November 21, 1960, response to a State Department letter inquiring about defectors, and of 16 other defectors (from an original list of 380 supplied by the CIA) who were American-born, had defected during the years 1958 to 1963, and

who had returned to the United States during that same time period." The HSCA stated that of 29 defectors whose files were reviewed, 8 had been the Subject of 201 files before the time of their defection. This group was of interest to the CIA before they defected. The HSCA: "In only 4 of the remaining 21 cases were 201 files opened at the time of their defection. The files on the 17 other defectors were opened from four months to several years after the defection.

None of the other defectors had openly threatened to give the Soviets classified military information about American radar. OSWALD was a special case and nothing could be gained by comparing him to how other defectors were treated.

The HSCA was finally "able to determine the basis for opening OSWALD'S file on December 9, 1960, by interviewing and then deposing Ann Egerter or Ann Eggerter who was directly responsible for initiating the opening action. By her account the questioning focused on the circumstances of opening the file and possibly related procedural practices. Her story is a fairly simple one. There was a State Department request for information concerning a list of defectors. She did the basic work in preparing the information and then, on her own decision, opened 201 files on each of the individuals, totaling about 12 in all. One of them was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She also, on her own decision, noted a restriction that required requesters for information on any of those people to contact CI Staff." [CIA OLC 78-2058 5.23.78] The only reason CI/SIG had Plans open an OSWALD 201 file was because it had to due to Martin and Mitchell flap.

#### MARTIN & MITCHELL



On September 6, 1960, one month before this document was written, William Martin & Bernon Mitchell, two mathematicians working for the National Security Administration, defected to Russia. They were discovered to be homosexuals, which indirectly led to the resignation of the personnel director of the National Security Administration, and the firing of 26 other employees for sexual deviation. Soon, the House of Representatives passed a bill giving the Secretary of Defense the power to fire National Security Administration employees without explanation and without appeal, if they were security risks. The White House wanted to know if there were any more defectors like Martin and Mitchell, capable of providing useful intelligence information to the Soviet Bloc.

#### THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON DEFECTORS FROM STATE

On October 25, 1960, the Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department, Hugh C. Cummings, sent a letter to Richard Bissell, the Deputy Director/Plans of the CIA, which read:

Dear Dick:

Our efforts to answer recent informal inquiries, including some from the White House Staff, have revealed that, though the CIA and the FBI have detailed records concerning Americans who have been recruited as intelligence agents by Bloc countries, there does not appear to be a complete listing of these Americans now living in Bloc countries who might be called 'defectors.' Using definitions of DCID/4/2, these persons might be described as those who have either been capable of providing useful intelligence to the Bloc or those who desire to resettle in Bloc countries and had been significantly exploited for communist propaganda purposes. This would mean that no attention need be paid to Americans whose resettlement within the Bloc had no counter-intelligence implications or had attracted no particular attention; for instance this definition would not cover individual U.S. citizens or Eastern Europeans of Chinese origin who returned to the 'homeland' because they had never been completely assimilated into the American society. There is an attached list of such persons, covering the last 18 months, and it would be appreciated if the Agency could verify and possibly expand this list for the use of interested Bureaus of the Department. Sincerely yours, Hugh S. Cummings, Jr.  
Attachment: List of American 'Defectors' from May 1959 to October 1960.  
Secret. [CIA DD/P 05678]

#### THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

The author of this letter, Hugh C. Cummings, Jr., a former Ambassador to Indonesia, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department in 1957. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research included numerous CIA personnel. William McAfee, the Chief of Staff for Coordination of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in 1963, was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA* as having worked for the CIA under State Department cover since 1951. In April 1957 he entered the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and by May 1960, he had been promoted to Supervisor, Intelligence Research Specialist. McAfee became Assistant Deputy Director for Coordination in June 1967. He was a Deputy Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research from 1972 through 1977. [*State Dept. Bio. Reg.* 1977] McAfee's Deputy, James D. Crowley, a Mexico Regional Administration Specialist, worked for the CIA since 1961. In November 1963 he was promoted to Intelligence Operations Specialist. [*State Dept. Bio. Reg.* 1977] John T. Noonan, Chief of the Intelligence Reporting Branch of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. Note the reference to recent informal inquiries, including some from the White House staff. The letters DCID stand for Director/Central Intelligence/Directive. The CIA denied my request for the substance of DCID 4/2, which was CIA-originated. The CIA Information Review Committee is currently reviewing this decision. [CIA FOIA F93-1559] On September 14, 1995, the CIA suggested I send my request to Frank M. Machak at the State Department. I have not as yet heard from Machak and the file was never released as on 2010.



Richard Bissell, who this memo was addressed to, had graduated from Groton and earned a PH. D. from Yale in 1939. He attended and headed the London School of Economics. At Yale, Richard Bissell was a member of the America First Committee, a Nazi-front group active in the United States in the late 1930's and early 1940's. During World War II he worked in the War Shipping Administration. In 1948 he joined the Marshall Plan and in 1954 he entered the CIA. Richard Bissell described himself as a high risk man.

Attached to the request was a list of 12 defectors known to the State Department entitled, "List Of American Defectors." Out of the 12, five had defected from the U.S. Armed Forces. The list provided the sources on which the State Department information was based. The defectors listed were:

1. Morris and Mollie Block.
2. David DuBois.
3. Sergeant Joseph Dutkanicz, U.S. Army.
4. Sergeant Ernie F. Fletcher (Cincusareur telegram SX 5307 of 0617442 August 5, 1959), U.S. Army.
5. Sergeant (FNU) Jones (Air Intelligence Information Report number 1430223 August 9, 1960), U.S. Air Force.
6. William Martin, National Security Administration employee.
7. Bernon Mitchell, National Security Administration employee.
8. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, tourist.
9. Libero Ricciardelli, tourist.
10. Pvt. Vladimir Sloboda, U.S. Army.
11. Robert Edward Webster, tourist (see NYT article of October 20, 1959).
12. Bruce Frederick Davis, U.S. Army. (Embassy Moscow telegram 1032 of October 22, 1960)."

When the CIA listed OSWALD in its response to Hugh C. Cummings, a newspaper article was cited as the CIA's source.

#### RICHARD BISSELL'S RESPONSE

Richard Bissell signed a response to Hugh C. Cummings on November 2, 1960: "I have your letter dated October 25, 1960, requesting certain information concerning Americans living in Bloc countries who might be called 'defectors.' Our files are being searched for the information you desire." The "Signature Recommended" on this document was that of S. H. Horton, Acting Chief of ANGLETON'S Counter-Intelligence Staff (AC/CI). According to *Who's Who in the CIA*, S. Herman Horton was born on October 9, 1913. From 1944 to 1946 he was in the Planning Office of the War Department. On December 20, 1954, when DD/P Frank Wisner established a separate Counter-Intelligence staff, S. Herman Horton was appointed Deputy Chief. From 1947 to 1961 S. Herman Horton's CIA cover was Deputy Chief of Operations/Composite

Operation Group at the Pentagon. S. Herman Horton had drafted this document for Deputy Director/Plans, Richard Bissell to sign. In 1961 S. Herman Horton assumed State Department cover. He was dispatched to Pretoria, South Africa. S. Herman Horton and ANGLETON helped the South African Government lay the foundation of the Bureau of State Security. S. Herman Horton remained in South Africa through 1964. [Covert Action #13 July to August 1981] The name of Birch D. O'Neal appeared on this document in two places. Copies of S. Herman Horton's letter were sent to COPS [Covert Operations?] Copies were sent to Acting Chief /Counter-Intelligence (Horton); SR/6/Stacy; SR/CE/Grady; CI/SIG. The Association of Former Intelligence Officers 1983 Membership Directory listed a Harry L. Grady and William J. Grady. [Public Information Research POB 680635 San Antonio, Texas 78268]

The markings "C/CI/SIG:BDO'NEAL: bd x-2356 November 2, 1960," also appeared. S.H. Horton drafted a reply to the Bureau of Intelligence and Research on behalf of the CIA. The document contained markings "C/CI/SIG/ BO'NEAL:bd x-2356 November 18, 1960," as well as the identical dissemination markings found on the November 2, 1960, response to Hugh Cummings.

The CIA responded to this State Department request on November 21, 1960, and provided a long list of defectors and a paragraph about each of them. The information on OSWALD'S defection was classified Secret, as were seven of the 13 cases listed. The defection of the stepson of W.E.B. DuBois, "the well-known Negro leader and writer," was classified Secret. Robert Edward Webster's defection was Confidential. Five of the defections were unclassified, including Martin & Mitchell. [CIA 596-252F; WCD p69] The State Department sent this document to the White House to answer any questions it had about defectors.

## OVERALL ANALYSIS

Why wasn't OSWALD 201 file opened earlier due to the number and nature of documents which had accumulated about him?' The HSCA concluded that "opening a file years after a defection was not uncommon." OSWALD was not a common case. Richard Helms stated: "I can't imagine why it would have taken an entire year. I am amazed. Defect to the USSR October 1959. This is December 1960. There wasn't a 201 file already in existence, I am amazed. Are you sure that there wasn't? Yes, (deleted) but (deleted) had they not opened a file a lot earlier. I can't explain that."

When the CIA responded to a letter from the Department of State asking if any defectors to the Soviet Union posed any security threats it received the biography below that failed to mention OSWALD'S threat to give up information on something connected with American radar. This was a deliberate omission.

OSWALD, Lee Henry



Defected October 1959

The following information is SECRET:

Born October 18, 1939 in New Orleans, Louisiana, Lee Henry OSWALD joined the United States Marines at the age of seventeen because he did not want to be a "burden" on his mother who was widowed prior to his birth. While in the Marines, OSWALD, a private first class, became a radar operator and had fourteen months service in Japan and the Philippines. About a year before his discharge from the Marines OSWALD began to teach himself to read and speak Russian. After receiving an honorable discharge from the Marines on September 3, 1959 OSWALD visited his mother in Waco, Texas for about three days and then departed. A note written to his mother from New Orleans stated that he had booked passage to Europe and that he was doing something he felt he must do. Shortly thereafter he appeared at the United States Embassy in Moscow and renounced his U.S. citizenship, giving his reason the plight of the American Negro and U.S. "imperialism" abroad. OSWALD acknowledged mail addressed to him at the Hotel Metropole in Moscow in 1959; however he failed to do so in 1960. OSWALD is reported to have stated that regardless of any material shortcomings he sees in the USSR, he will never return to the United States.

#### OSWALD'S 201 FILE

The HSCA's investigation of OSWALD'S 201 file was based largely on erroneous leads provided by this author:

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Briefing of G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel of the HSCA July 25, 1977. Present at the briefing held in GG-14

CIA: Douglas Cummings, OLC, John Walker O/SA/DO/O, William Sturbitts, LA Division, Raymond Reardon, Office of Security, Robert Wall, CI Staff, Russell B. Holmes CI Staff

1. The undersigned was called to brief Blakey on the Agency's official file on OSWALD. A copy of notes prepared for the briefing is attached.

2. The briefing, or more accurately, question and answer period, lasted about three quarters of an hour.

4. The first point the undersigned brought up in reference to the Staff's file on LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the document opening the file. The undersigned stated that this document had been released under provisions of Freedom of Information Act and a photograph of the sanitized version had appeared in the *National Enquirer* of April 26, 1977, along with the comment by a former CIA employee, Patrick McGarvey, that the existence of a 201 file on an individual meant the individual had been recruited by the Agency. The undersigned said such a statement was false.

What happened here is that Canfield and I had run into a dude from the Navy named Robert Sibley who helped us sell a story on OSWALD's CIA employment file to the *National Enquirer*. In *CIA Diary*, CIA defector Philip Agee wrote: "Files are maintained on all agents and they always begin with the number 201, followed by a number of five to eight digits. The 201 file contains all the documents that pertain to a given agent..." [Agee *CIA Diary* p59] I had obtained a copy of OSWALD'S 201 via the FOIA. However in the American Armed Forces a 201-file is a personnel file, in the CIA it is not. Fidel Castro has a gigantic 201-file and he does not work for the CIA. The CIA indicated:

A CIA 201 file is opened when a person is considered to be of potential intelligence or counter-intelligence significance. The opening of such a file is designed to serve the purpose of placing certain CIA information pertaining to that individual in one centralized records system. The 201 file is maintained in a folder belonging to the Directorate for Plans, the CIA component responsible for clandestine activities. The existence of a 201 file does not necessarily connote any actual relationship or contact with the CIA. [HSCA R p200]

When Attorney Marvin Miller asked ANGLETON if a CIA 201 file always meant CIA employment, he said: "Not necessarily." Asked to elaborate, his CIA attorney interjected: "On behalf of Director Turner, I would object to any question requiring a definition of 201 file. That information does remain classified." Edward Petty stated:

All personalities of any interest whatever, would be assigned 201 numbers. The 201 does not at all indicate operational interest, except that for some reason, someone decided to keep it and assign a number; because if you retrieve it from the file you've got to have it numbered. Any personality of any interest at all to the CIA operations side, got a 201 file. 201 files would not normally be opened on Staff members. The personnel files for Staff members were held by the Office of Security. Those are Security Files and have another designation. Agent personnel would have 201 files. But a 201 file is simply a personality file of anybody who was

ever of interest to the CIA. A great many people who were of almost no interest to the CIA would have 201 files simply because if you have information on a person and you don't want to throw it away, you open a 201 file on him.



Richard Helms told Mr. Goldsmith of the HSCA: "My recollection is that when an individual was an agent of the Agency all the papers on him were taken over by the division that was handling him and there was nothing available in the central records to identify him as an agent. Now there obviously would be exceptions to that but in the case where there were exceptions, I would think all that would be in the file, the central file, would be a carding saying to the FE Division or something...My impression was, the original impression, all the papers were kept in the Division that was handling the agent...I don't remember anymore how this dilemma was resolved about running traces, and on a fellow who was already an agent and how we dealt with the problem of protecting that fact, I don't remember, I don't recall anymore."

#### SENSITIVE AND NON SENSITIVE 201 FILES

The regular 201 file generally contained information such as place of birth, family, occupation and organizational affiliation. In addition, a sensitive file might be also maintained on that same person. The sensitive file generally encompassed matters which were potentially embarrassing to the Agency or matters obtained from sources, or by methods that the Agency sought to protect." [RR p144] Richard Helms disagreed: "My recollection is that there was one 201 file. I wouldn't be surprised if there were occasional cases where the thing was so sensitive that somebody made a separate file in order to protect a certain category of information." Agee stated: "The 201 file is divided into two parts that are stored separately for maximum security. One part contains true name documents while the other part contains cryptonym documents and operational information."

#### WHAT PERCENTAGE OF CIA 201 FILES ARE EMPLOYMENT?

The CIA had stipulated that a 201 file could mean Agency-employment. But, what percentage of the 201 files indicated employment, and what percentage indicated mere intelligence interest? While studying OPERATION CHAOS the Rockefeller Commission discovered that 300,000 names of American dissidents were stored in a CIA computer. For some of these individuals, "a 201 or personality file would be opened when enough information had been collected to warrant a file or when the individual was of interest to another government agency that looked to the CIA for information." The Rockefeller Commission came across the general breakdown of 201 files:

An analysis by the Agency of a group of [201] files opened on American citizens in 1974, as reported to the Commission's staff, showed that 70% of these files were opened on persons who were sources of information or assistance to Agency, 19% related to Americans of possible use to the

Agency and 11% related to Americans who were of foreign counter-intelligence interest.

If a 201 file existed on an American, there was an 89% chance he or she was of some use or possible use to the CIA. Since 201 represented employment 89% of the time, many former CIA Staff members and employees were certain it was exclusively an employment file. Former CIA D/DP Staff member Victor Marchetti commented:

The 201 file originated in the Armed Services. An OSWALD 201 personnel file was located at Marine Corps Headquarters. [FBI NO-100-16601 12.9.63] It was a basic employment file containing pay receipts, sickness or accident reports, unit assignments, etc. It carried over into the CIA. For example, if I wanted to find out about an agent, say Philip Agee, I would call the relevant component and say, 'Send over Agee's 201 file.'" In a telephone interview, Victor Marchetti added: "If you can prove that it is a 201 file, that's the thing...if you can prove it was a 201 file then he was an Agent...at minimum a contact, but more likely an Agent.

Former CIA Agent Bradley E. Ayers, who trained anti-Castro Cubans for the Bay of Pigs invasion, observed: "The fact that OSWALD had one [a 201 file] is absolutely fantastic. It means he was either a contract agent, working for them full-time on contract over a period of time, or he was on some kind of CIA assignment." [rec. tel. con. in possession of *Nat'l Enq.* 4.26.77]

Former CIA Staff member Patrick McGarvey: "You've got a bombshell, man, you have the one that cracks the egg. If a guy had a 201 file, that means he's a full-time professional staff employee of that organization."

This researcher and Michael Canfield were also mistakenly convinced that OSWALD'S 201 file indicated he worked for the CIA in a official capacity. We sold the story to *The National Enquirer*. *The National Enquirer* verified our contention that a CIA 201 file was a CIA employment file with the aforementioned former CIA agents, then published it, despite the fact that it was not true. I had unwittingly floated a false news story that linked OSWALD to the CIA. What a remarkable turn of events.

SECRET  
(When Filled In)

FILE PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO HEADQUARTERS, RI		DATE 9 Dec 1960	
FROM CI/SIG - Ann EGERTER 1408 J (Y262)		ACTION	
INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in black letters.		AWARD CLOSE	
SECTION I: All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items to complete.			
SECTION III: Cryptonym or pseudonym will be entered in Headquarters.			
SECTION IIII: To be completed in all cases.			
SECTION I			
SENSITIVE	TOI NO. 289248	SOURCE DOCUMENT, CI/SIG	
NON-SENSITIVE			
NAME (Last) OSWALD	(First) LEE	(Middle) HENRY	(Title)
TYPE NAME 2	(Last)	(First)	(Middle) (Title)
CLASSIFICATION REVIEW CONDUCTED ON 18 APR 1976 E2 IMPDET CL BY 012208			
NB: HARVEY!			
Pete 2/14/75			
PHOTO 4	BIRTH DATE 5 18-10-39	COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6 USA	CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7 New Orleans, La.
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8 AG 2	9. OCCUPATION/POSITION
Radar operator, U.S. Marine Corps Aug 1960 NAVY			
CRYPTONYM		PSEUDONYM	
SECTION IIII			
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10 USSR-074	ACTION DESK 11 CI/SIG 731	2ND COUNTRY INTEREST 12 SE	3RD COUNTRY INTEREST 12A
COMMENTS: cit; P Defected to the USSR in October 1959 Document Number 1-18 for FOIA Review on APR 1976 201-289248			
PERMANENT CHARGE	RESTRICTED FILE	SIGNATURE Ann Egarter	
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>		

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1995

CITIZENSHIP & PASSPORTS -  
OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Dept of State Instruction A-173, Apr 13, 61; *read on memo, 5017 61*  
Embassy's D-806, May 26, 1961, same subject.

MOSCOW Embassy despatch 234, Nov. 2, 1959 *read 2.01.61*

Pls order for D.Lynch, SR/CI/P, 1044AJ (mail address)

*on hand, I have SR6 / [unclear]*

FORM 831a  
10-57

SECRET

RECORD COPY

(26)

The Field Personality 201 File Request and the index card follows:

SECRET  
(When Filled In)  
FIELD PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO: Headquarters, RI December 9, 1960.  
FROM: CI/SIG - Ann Egerter 1408 J (x2621) ACTION: OPEN AMEND  
CLOSE.

SECTION I All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write 'Unknown' for the items you are unable to complete.

SECTION II: Cryptonym will be entered in Headquarters.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I

SENSITIVE / Non Sensitive [Neither box checked] 201 No. 201-289248  
Source Document CI/SIG  
Name (Last) OSWALD (First) LEE (Middle) Henry (Title) Sex Male  
NAME VARIANT  
Type Name (Last) (First) (Middle) (Title)  
PHOTO. No. Birth Date October 18, 1939. Country of Birth U.S.A. City or  
Town of Birth New Orleans, Louisiana. Other Identification 1. AG  
Occupation/Position Radar Operator, U.S. Marine Corps August 1960.  
Occupation/Position Code Navy.

SECTION II  
Cryptonym Pseudonym

SECTION III  
Country of Residence USSR - 074 Action Desk ~~CI/SIG~~ 731 2nd Country  
Interest ~~SR~~ 3rd Country Interest  
COMMENTS: Cit? Defected to the USSR in October 1959.  
PERMANENT CHARGE. No. Restricted. Yes. Signature Ann Egerter.

In early 1993 the CIA added what appeared to be a stapled addendum to OSWALD'S  
201 file:

CITIZENSHIP & PASSPORTS  
OSWALD, LEE HARVEY.

Department of State Instruction A-173, April 13, 1961; still on order  
October 5, 1961  
Embassy's D-806, May 26, 1962, same SAC.  
Moscow Embassy dispatch 234, November 2, 1959 received October 2,  
1961  
Please order for (deleted) SR/CI/P, [Soviet Russia /Counter-Intelligence  
(Plans)] 1044AJ (mail address)  
Ordered through SR6/ (deleted.) [These deletions might significant since  
the Freedom of Information Section of the CIA went over these deletions  
with a pen, when it sent this researcher a copy].

An Index Card was created and filed with the DD/P as a result of this 201file being  
opened:

OSWALD, LEE HENRY  
SEX M DOB OCTOBER 18, 1939 201-289248\*  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. USA  
CIT?  
REF:  
USSR  
RADAR OPERATOR, U.S. MARINE CORPS AS OF 1960. DEFECTED  
TO USSR IN OCTOBER 1959.

The request to Headquarters to open a 201 file on OSWALD was sent to the Records  
Integration Division for processing on December 9, 1960.

#### WHY LEE *HENRY* OSWALD?

The HSCA asked: "Why was he carried as LEE *HENRY* OSWALD in his 201 file?  
OSWALD'S 201 file was opened under the name LEE HENRY OSWALD. No Agency  
witness could explain why. All Agency personnel testified that this must have been  
occasioned innocently by bureaucratic error." The CIA assured the Committee that,  
even with an altered middle name, it could have found him in its files. Ann Egerter, who  
retired in 1969 and died on July 16, 1990, was asked about this error:

4. She was pressed on why the name LEE HENRY OSWALD appeared  
on appeared on one occasion, instead of correctly as LEE HARVEY  
OSWALD. She could not explain, speculating that it could have been  
either a mistake, or that someone other than herself made the entry as the  
handwriting appeared quite differently than the rest of her writing on the  
form. She pointed out she did all 12 folders at the same time and got tired  
of writing, which made her handwriting deteriorate."

There were other inconsistencies: "Defected to the USSR in October 1959, Radar  
operator, U.S. Marine Corps as of 1960." All of these sounded like innocuous mistakes,  
but they were there for a reason. They appeared there to make it seem that CI-SIG had

so little interest in OSWALD they could even spell his goddamned name right or his chronology! ANGLETON was deliberately leaving a paper trail that indicated CI/SIG had so little knowledge of, or interest in, OSWALD, that OSWALD might just as well been an ant that defected. Raymond Rocca would eventually correct it: "NB: HARVEY" - Name at Birth - HARVEY.

#### DID 'AG' STAND FOR AGENT?

The HSCA: "What was the meaning of 'AG' under 'Other Identification' in OSWALD'S 201 file?" The CIA was asked to explain its significance because the HSCA believed "this term was considered to be of potential significance in resolving the issue of OSWALD'S alleged Agency relationship." (This researcher erroneously suggested to the HSCA that "AG" might stand for Agent or Agency.) The CIA claimed that "'AG' is the 'OI' (Other Identification) code - meaning 'actual or potential defectors to the East or the Sino/Soviet bloc including Cuba' - and that anyone so described could have the 'OI' code 'AG.'" This code was reportedly "added to OSWALD'S opening form because of the comment on the document that he had defected to the Soviet Union in 1959." The letters "AG" appeared on the 201 files of many Soviet and Cuban defectors. A November 15, 1974 CIA Handbook stated: "*OI Code*: a two letter symbol used in conjunction with the 201 personality records in the 201 system to record the association of an individual with organizations or activities of operational interest. OI Codes cover intelligence and security service affiliation, whether staff or agent, or known or suspect, as well as activities of DDO interest. There are two categories of OI codes for use by components:

(1) general OI codes

(2) OI codes assigned to a specific component for intelligence services or other specific organizations. The 201 system has the capability of producing machine listings of 201 personalities by OI codes. For example, if an OI code has been opened for the security service of a certain country, a listing may be compiled of all members of that service."

Ann Egerter reported:

The staff questioning made it clear that the HSCA wished to determine if OSWALD had an agent relationship with the Agency. She feels an effort was made in two or three different ways to get her to make statements that there was some such relationship. For instance there were the letter AG on the form employed in opening 201 files. She was asked if this meant Agent. She replied it did not although she could not recall what it did mean. She also made the point in her testimony that she did not handle agent files.

The CIA stated:



1. In June 1960 a new form 831 (for opening 201's) came into effect which made the old (October 1957) type form used by the OSWALD 201 obsolete. Since 201's are opened by the individual offices and not at a central point, the Records Integration Division allowed for an overlap period before not accepting the October 1959 form 831's. The June 1960 form was obviously geared for machine input and specifically has spaces for the machine codes. The analyst, (initials N.S.) who reviewed the 831 form on OSWALD and assigned the 201 number added the machine codes to the old type opening sheet.

A. The OI Code (Other Identification) "AG" means "actual or potential defectors to the East or the Sino/Soviet Bloc including Cuba." The analyst added this OI code because CI/SIG (Egerter) had stated that OSWALD had defected to the USSR in October 1959. Any person who could be described as the above could have an OI Code "AG."

B. CI/SIG has been crossed out because the space now required a machine code (as explained in paragraph one above). The number "73" is called a "non-country code" which means in machine input language that CI/SIG (the office which had opened the file).

C. The number "074" is under category #10 "Country of Residence" not "047" under category #12 "Second Country Interest," as stated in HSCA letter of August 15, 1978. The number "074" is a "country code" and means the USSR.

(Note: The machine codes in Paragraph 1a, b, & c were obtained from a Machine Listing produced by IMS/Procedures Branch/EDIS (Electronic Data Input Section). It is a computer listing to identify computer fields. The IMS analysts also have handbooks entitled "Handbook for Analysis" which also specifies the same information).

#### OTHER MARKINGS

In Section III, the information in the slot entitled COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE read USSR - 074 and the ACTION DESK read ~~CI/SIG~~ 731. Edward Petty commented, "'Action Desk' can have several meanings. It could be that a report from the field that needs to answered. It could be a case or the place of residence of the file." The SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST read "SR." If numbers were to replace letters for security reasons why not fill out an entirely new 201-File-Request with just numbers? I don't buy the CIA's explanation and believe the words were crossed out for a more sinister reason. Finally, the file was marked Restricted and signed by Egerter. [CIA 2-524, 1-1-B, 1187-436, 593-252C]

## WHY WAS OSWALD'S 201 FILE RESTRICTED?

A CIA Handbook stated:

### RESTRICTED DOSSIERS

a. Access to a sensitive 201 dossier may be restricted by holding the file at the desk or placing it on restriction on Central Files.

(1) The dossier may be restricted by checking Box 2 on the 201 Personality File Action Request (Form 831) when the file is opened.

(2) The dossier may be restricted by holding it on a permanent charge from Central Files. (Note: To maintain the restriction of a dossier being returned to the Central Files for retention, a File Restriction Notice (Form 2021) must accompany the dossier).

(3) The dossier may be restricted and held in Central Files by submitting a File Restriction Notice (Form 2021).

b. Access to a restricted dossier located in Central Files is limited to the personnel of the restricting desk or persons authorized by that desk. Any request for the charge of a restricted dossier or any document within a restricted dossier held in Central Files will be forwarded with the entire dossier and a multiple-routed cover sheet to the restricting desk. This desk may then forward the file to the requestor or deny the request and return the dossier to Central Files. The desk will notify the requestor of a denial.

c. Anyone requesting a restricted dossier, or a document within a restricted dossier, permanently or temporarily charged to a desk, will be referred to that desk by Central Files.

d. Access to a restricted dossier located in Central Files is limited to the personnel he HSCA asked: "Why was OSWALD'S 201 file restricted? The form used to initiate the opening of the file contains a notation indicating the file was to be 'restricted.' This indication was considered potentially significant because of the CIA's practice of restricting access to the files of its agents to persons on a 'need-to-know' basis. The individual who actually placed the restriction on OSWALD'S file testified that this was done simply to allow her to remain aware of the developments that might have occurred with regard to the file. The restriction achieved this purpose because any person seeking access to the file would first have to notify the restricting officer, at which time the officer would be apprized of any developments."

According to Ann Egerter, the who opened OSWALD'S 201 file, after more than one year of total disinterest in OSWALD (between the time he defected and the time the CIA opened a 201 file on him), the CIA was now intensely interested in him; so interested, it could not wait for a periodic check of his file, but had to have, instantaneously, knowledge of any intelligence officer who was interested in OSWALD so that the restricting officer would be apprised of any developments. A far more plausible explanation was that, due to the sensitivity of OSWALD'S mission, ANGLETON was interested in anyone who was interested in OSWALD.

The HSCA concluded: "Restricting access to a file was not necessarily indicative of a relationship with the CIA." Edward Petty agreed: "Restriction does not have any operational implications. It could." The initials NS appear on the bottom of the document, as do the letters CS Copy [Clandestine Services copy], OSWALD'S 201 number, and a still-deleted signature.

#### OSWALD'S 201 FILE DID NOT CONNECT HIM TO THE CIA

As stated, OSWALD'S 201 file bore no indication of his connection to ANGLETON because it was created by Ann Egerter and Jane Roman, who both worked for ANGLETON. These documents indicated OSWALD was a defector, not an operation. OSWALD'S 201 file was unwittingly forged by these ladies; OSWALD'S Agency connection was a secret even within the CIA. ANGLETON knew the system, and could easily have done this. Jane Roman's husband Howard Roman, was a close associate of ANGLETON. [Hersh, *The Old Boys*, p363] Edward Petty commented: "Jane Roman and Howard Roman worked in different areas of the CIA. Jane is retired, Howard had died. Remember, you dilute the whole business if you reach too far." Evidence existed that ANGLETON forged other 201 files.

#### ZR RIFLE'S 201 FILE

William K. Harvey's handwritten notes concerning his talk with Sid Gottlieb indicated that he was considering assassinating a world leader and blaming it on the Soviets - with ANGLETON'S help. "Cover: planning should include provision for blaming Soviets or Czechs in case of blow. (Deleted). Should have *phony* 201 file in RI to backstop this, all documents therein forged & backdated. Should look like CE [Counter-Espionage] file." William K. Harvey's assassin would have a 201 file which was forged and backdated so that it simulated that of an Soviet or Czech assassin."Backstop" meant to provide *bona fides* that appeared to be real when checked. Other notes read: "RIS cover caution Bankruptcy - no Star eyes - JIM A." Russian Intelligence Service cover would be cautiously provided by ANGLETON. A false 201 file would be created.

#### THE HSCA INVESTIGATED

The HSCA assessed William K. Harvey's notes and inquired: "Did the CIA maintain a dual filing system on OSWALD?" The HSCA investigated, but never published its conclusions. "When pressed on the possibility that there might be another such file

elsewhere on OSWALD, she said that there would have to be a 'fake file.' When pressed on this she stated the word was an incorrect one, and that what would have been would have been a file folder with a piece of paper in it referring to the existence of an original file somewhere else, specifying where." [CIA MFR 5.23.78 OLC-78-2058; HSCA R p205; William K. Harvey's handwritten notes: Z-R Rifle Item 42 CIA cover ltr.; USDC-DDC 75-0944-Civ.]

Cleveland Cram, a former CIA Staff member who conducted a study of CI, was contacted in August 1993. He stated,

It's conceivable you could create a phony 201 file, but when you got to checking on the 201 file, it would very soon become evident that there was no support for the documents in it, and people would start looking around and find out it was phony. The minute you get into something like that, you got one or two people involved, maybe four, you start fiddling around with trying to create a phony file and the first thing you know somebody says, not at the time, maybe five years later, ten years later, now especially when all this conspiracy crap comes out. It would leak. I was so long in the CIA and I know that it was very difficult, almost impossible to keep secrets. There are leaks like crazy. There is no connection to reality. What would be the object of creating a false 201 file? Bill Harvey, towards the end of his life there, when he was in ZR RIFLE, was getting a little bit flaky. He was on the marts about a pitcher or more a day.

Scott Breckinridge, a 26 year veteran of the CIA who spent 14 years in the Inspector General's Office, commented:

It was clear that Mr. Harvey and an associate initially contemplated trying to establish false files. It is equally clear to anyone will to pursue the question beyond its asking, that they did not do so. Why he did not cannot be recaptured factually today as Mr. Harvey is dead, but that he did not is clear. Perhaps he tried and simply could not. In any event it was not necessary to do so anyway if limited records were desired to enhance the security of the operation.

Richard Helms gave authorization for ZR/RIFLE to continue on February 19, 1962, and on March 6, 1963. [HSCA CIA 3319, 3329] Helms told the HSCA:

The project so it could be funded, but my distinct recollection is that I told the case officer who was involved with this that this was to be changed in its concept, in other words, there was absolutely no point in having a professional killer on the payroll as such, and that he was to try and find something else for him to do.

The memorandum in question stated: "For the purpose of ZRRIFLE activities, you are hereby authorized to retain the services of Principal Agent QJWIN and such other

principal agents and sub-agents as may be required. This authorization will continue to be in force through December 31, 1962, subject to renewal at that time...Richard Helms." [CIA D002109]

Goldsmith: Was the case officer who handled this project William Harvey?

Helms: I always thought it was (Deleted). Maybe Harvey started it and (Deleted) took over it later. Maybe that is what happened...Harvey came to the Agency after many years with the FBI. He handled the Elizabeth Bentley case..."

Richard Helms was asked if ZR/RIFLE used fake or cover 201's: "No, I don't know what was done (deleted)."

Goldsmith: a case where, at the very least, agency personnel were contemplating the use of a fake 201 file and possibly a fake operational file.

Helms: Yes it looks like that. But then his boss would have known about this. He would have had to get permission to do that. Somebody would have known about it.

Goldsmith: Again for the purposes of clarification, when a file is faked in the manner suggested by the author of these particular papers, how many people would know about it?

Helms: Well, the person who instructed it to be done, I assume his boss, the person who would do it, and whether anybody in RI or in the Registry would know about it is problematic. They probably would not."

Richard Helms also told the HSCA,

He was not aware of the one that you brought to my attention [William K. Harvey's phony 201 file proposal] and I am not aware of any others. ZR RIFLE originally started out as an indication of a project which was supposed to cover a man who in turn had been taken on to have available an operational capability to kill people. A man was hired, before I was aware of these things. But anyway, after I became DD/P, I put on the shelf for good, all and any use of this capacity for killing people. We didn't need that.

#### OSWALD'S HT LINGUAL FILE

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the CIA searched its HT LINGUAL file for additional material: "Approximately 30 pieces of correspondence that were considered potentially related to the investigation of OSWALD'S case (even

though not necessarily directly related to OSWALD) were discovered. None of these was judged by the CIA to be of any significance. These materials were stored in a separate HT LINGUAL file." The HSCA search of the OSWALD HT LINGUAL file yielded two index cards:

INDEX CARD ONE  
OSWALD, LEE HARVEY SECRET: CI-Project/RE  
USSR EYES ONLY November 9, 1959  
7-305  
[NR/RI NOV 20, 1959  
Recent defector to the USSR. Former Marine.  
WATCH LIST  
DELETE 15/3/60 March 15, 1960

#### CI/PROJECT/RE

Initially this researcher believed the words "CI/Project/RE" stood for Counter-Intelligence Project, Russia, Europe. As a result of this the HSCA asked: "Did OSWALD ever participate in a Counter-Intelligence project?" Edward Petty stated, "That is ridiculous. Russia and Europe, in my experience, were never tied together in that particular way. What you have is divisions handling possible operations such as SR [Soviet Russia] Division, SB [Soviet Bloc] Division. "E" only came to represent the European Division much later than the date on this document. The European Division was always EE so it's mixing apples and oranges." Edward Petty was correct, it probably did not signify that.

One former CIA employee told the HSCA the notation was a convenient name used to describe the HT LINGUAL project. Another testified that CI PROJECT was the name of the component that ran the HT LINGUAL project, and "RE" was the name of the translator who had worked on the OSWALD documents. The CIA told the HSCA that "there existed an office within the counter-intelligence staff that was known as CI/PROJECT, a cover title that had been used to hide the true nature of the office's functions. This office was responsible for the exploitation of the material produced by the HT LINGUAL project. The Agency further explained that RE represented a former employee's initials." The CIA: "RE" represents the initials of a CIA employee now retired under cover. The presence of the initials indicates that on November 9, 1959, RE placed OSWALD'S name on the 'Watch List' for the reason given on the card, to wit, 'Recent defector to the USSR - Former Marine.'"

The HSCA questioned various former employees of the CIA who may have had some knowledge of the HTLINGUAL program and/or of these cards in particular, as to their recollection of the meanings of the aforementioned notations. Some of them recognized the cards as relating to the HTLINGUAL project but were unable to identify the meaning of the notation. "CI/Project/RE." (Deposition of Ann Egerter, 5/17/78, p. 60. Deposition of Birch O'Neal, 7/20/78, p. 39) However, one person

explained that the "CI Project" was "simply a name of convenience which was used to describe the HTLINGUAL project" (Deposition of Raymond Rocca, 7/18/78, p. 221).

The key to this is that the testimony of RE - or identity - was absent from the HSCA's report.

#### 7-305 AND THE OFFICE OF SECURITY

The CIA told the HSCA: "The number 7-305 indicates the communication (not necessarily written) to the Office of Security informing the latter of the Staff's interest in seeing any mail either coming from or going to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Soviet Union." The HSCA reported:

The CIA's response went on to state the handwritten number, 7-305 was a reference to the communication from the Counter-Intelligence Staff to the Office of Security expressing the Counter-Intelligence Staff's interest in seeing any mail to or from OSWALD in the Soviet Union.

The CIA's Office of Security, acting alone over a 24-year period, ran over 91 separate mail-cover operations relating to individuals within the United States. That meant an average of 4 mail covers a year. According to the Rockefeller Commission: "Most of the cases involved CIA employees under investigation..."

Why was the first document on OSWALD routed to the Office of Security? Why did CI think that the Office of Security had a mail cover on OSWALD? The Office of Security did not run many mail covers. When it did it was a very select list. Was OSWALD that dangerous? What had merited this sort of attention? And if this degree of attention was paid to OSWALD by the Agency, why wasn't there a 201 file for him in 1959? Or was OSWALD being surreptitiously checked on by ANGLETON?

Edward Petty commented, "Where is this information from?" He was told, "From the HSCA Hearings." Edward Petty responded, "Certainly Office of Security didn't have a mail cover on him in the Soviet Union, you can be sure of that. I don't know why the Office of Security might have had an interest."

#### N/R-RI

The CIA: "N/R-RI November 20, 1959 - this notation indicates that a name trace run in central files resulted in a NO RECORD on November 20, 1959." On November 2, 1959, the FBI received a State Department cable about OSWALD. The Bureau telexed the CIA and asked what it knew about him. "N/R-RI November 20, 1959," signified "that a name trace run through central records register [Records Integration] indicated that there was no record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD as of that date." unable

#### WATCH LIST

The words "Watch List" appeared on this card. The CIA claimed that an employee at HT LINGUAL placed OSWALD'S name on the Watch List:

On November 9, 1959, an employee whose initials were RE placed OSWALD'S name on the Watch List for the HT LINGUAL project for the reason stated on the card - that OSWALD was a recent defector to the Soviet Union and an ex-Marine.

When HSCA requested the criteria used by the CIA in compiling a Watch List, the Committee was referred to this Rockefeller Report section:

Individuals or organizations of particular intelligence or Counter-Intelligence interest were specified in Watch Lists provided to the mail project by the Counter-Intelligence staff [ANGLETON], by other CIA components, and by the FBI. On the average, the list included 300 names, including about 100 furnished by the FBI. The Watch List included the names of foreigners and of U.S. citizens. The mail intercept project was programmed to provide support data (if possible) as to Soviet attempts to:

- (a) Penetrate the United States Government and strategic defense industries.
- (b) Recruit travelers to the USSR, including educational leaders, businessmen and students.
- (c) Exploit United States defectors.
- (d) Communicate with Soviet illegals and spies
- (e) Exploit Soviet exchange student contacts.
- (f) Exploit and disrupt dissident groups.
- (g) As a by-product, gain operational information on Soviet censorship, passports, and official document regulations within the USSR." [NARA 1993.07.01.19:37:20:530370]

Although not as exclusive as the Office of Security Mail Cover list, OSWALD was among 300 people in the United States whose mail was watched so that it could be routinely opened by the CIA. Most letters to be opened by HT LINGUAL were selected randomly; only a few were selected on the basis of the Watch List, often compiled by ANGLETON'S staff. Who had put LEE HARVEY OSWALD, teenaged defector, on it? The CI/SIG or the FBI?

THE CIA DELETES THE WORD DELETED



The most recent release of the information in this document was the word "Deleted" before April 15, 1960. The CIA had deleted the word "deleted" for 36 years. OSWALD was taken off the mail intercept Watch List just before the U-2 was shot down.

#### ANALYSIS: CARD TWO

##### INDEX CARD TWO

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY CI/SIG/Egerter 9-580

WATCH LIST 10-288

August 7, 1961 11-323

Minsk, USSR

DOB: October 18, 1939

POB: New Orleans, Louisiana

Defected to Russia 1959. August 17, 1960, received undesirable discharge from United States Marine Corps Reserve. Reportedly expresses a desire for return to the U.S. under certain conditions.

DELETED May 28, 1962.

Reviewed by AE 10/4/62

The Agency's explanation of the second HT LINGUAL Watch List card was: "On August 7, 1961, the CIA Staff Officer who opened the OSWALD 201 file requested that OSWALD'S name be placed on the 'Watch List' because of OSWALD'S expressed desire to return to the United States," as stated on the card. In 1993 the CIA released the notation "CI/SIG/Egerter." As in the case of the OSWALD 201 file, Egerter had acted on ANGLETON'S instructions.

~~9-580~~; 10-288; and 11-323

The card contained the numbers "~~9-580~~; 10-288; and 11-323." If the number 7-305 was a reference to the communication from Counter-Intelligence staff to the Office of Security expressing the Counter-Intelligence staff's interest in seeing any mail to or from OSWALD in the Soviet Union, then what CIA communications and components were signified by these numbers? The CIA provided no explanation. [CIA Res. to HSCA Req. 8.15.78 03203]

A handwritten notation indicated OSWALD'S name was deleted from the Watch List on May 28, 1962, about two weeks before he returned to America. Why was OSWALD no longer of intelligence interest to HT LINGUAL? If OSWALD were a bona fide defector, he might have been recruited by the KGB in the USSR then sent back to America. Counter-Intelligence should have been interested in all the mail he sent to and received from the USSR after his return to the United States.

The CIA stated: "Signification of handwritten notations on cards in HT LINGUAL file. Card Two: On August 7, 1961 (Deleted) asked that OSWALD'S name be placed on the Watch List for the reason that OSWALD 'reportedly expresses a desire for return to the U.S. under certain conditions.' On May 28, 1962 OSWALD'S name was removed from the Watch List."

The CIA stated it had only one general file on OSWALD however, "The single exception to the above statement concerns one HT LINGUAL document dated July 8, 1961 but discovered only on a review triggered by press publicity following the OSWALDS return to the U.S. in June 1962. The sensitivity of this intelligence precluded its inclusion in the OSWALD file in general circulation." [CIA 1634-1088]

### MARINA'S OSWALD'S WATCH LIST CARDS

The HSCA found two HT LINGUAL index cards on Marina Oswald. They indicated her name was placed on the Watch List on November 26, 1963. It took a Presidential assassination to get her on the list. The first card contained the markings CI/Project/RE 12-451 and the second, a June 29, 1965 card, had the markings CI/Project/PH.

Edward Petty told this researcher:

The Routing and Record Sheet is circulated to see if anyone might be interested in a particular document. It simply goes around the circle and comes back. The document is being shopped. You can't tell if a component had an interest, except that they passed it on. They could have copied it, but basically they would have retained it if they had an interest.

Agency officials who were questioned by the HSCA testified that the substance of the DOS October 31, 1959, cable was sufficiently important to warrant the opening of a 201 file. The Clandestine Service Handbook No. 43-1-1 CSHB 70-1-1 Chapter III, ANNEX B February 15, 1960 stated: "7. Stations or branches often are concerned with personalities not of general CS concern. Files on these may be kept in any desired order. Should such personalities become of general CS interest, they must be brought into the 201 system." But because ANGLETON was secretly running OSWALD, CI/SIG did not request that Headquarters open an OSWALD dossier upon receipt of this significant information. Edward Petty was asked, "Could the quality of information trigger the opening of a 201 file?" He responded, "It wouldn't necessarily. You wouldn't immediately, necessarily open a 201 file, there might be a related file in which the document belongs. There may be a case file of some sort in which it belongs."

### THE EARLY OSWALD CIA ROUTING AND RECORD SHEETS

The Routing And Record Sheet from the Office of Security that was attached to the first document on OSWALD generated by Richard E. Snyder after OSWALD defected in 1959 has not yet been declassified. We do not know if ANGLETON and CI/SIG ever received a copy but judging from the initials on the later ones you can bet your ass he did.

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) **OSWALD, Lee Harvey** 9644  
XAAZ 9644  
 FROM: **CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM**  
 SR/CI/P/dl **RELEASE IN FULL 1995** Moscow Desp. #806  
 DATE: **May 26, 61**

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. C/SR/CI/P			<i>[Signature]</i>	FYI. (WP had originally asked me to pull together all refs on this man.) Since then it has been determined that Betty Eggeter is interested in either holds the 201-289248 or has it restricted to her.  For 201-289248
2.				
3.				
4. CI/SIG/Eggeter		1. XI 61	<i>egp</i>	
5. <i>Ri/AN</i>		16 NOV 1981	<i>mx</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">                         201-289248                          ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input type="checkbox"/>                          DATE 26 MAY 61                     </div>
6. <i>RID/MS</i>			<i>[Signature]</i>	
7.				
8. <i>Ri/PI</i>				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INSTRUCTIONS

**PRIOR TO FILING**

1. Fill in Sect. 2. on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.
2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

**TO: ACTION BRANCH**

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

**FROM:**

RID/RI/AN

**PROPER FILE NO.**

3 Jul 1961

**TO: ALL ADDRESSEES**

FILL IN SECTION 3 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

**COMMENTS**

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1995

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. CI/SEC/AD		24 JUL 1961		AP
2. CI/SIG		25 JUL 61		WGS
3. CI/OPS / Crane		26		R
4. CI/ICA		27 1961		/
5. SR 16 / Stacy		28 JUL 61	28 JUL 61	BS
6. SR/ICE			30 JUL 61	D
7. SR/RSB/A / Gandy		3 AUG 61	30 JUL 61	WGS
8. SR/PA / Cook				B
9. SR 2 / W		8 AUG 61		W Page 8
10. SR/IFE				W Page 4
11. SR/POS		11 AUG 1961		BS Page 7
12. SR/RSB / Stacy		11 AUG 1961	11 AUG 1961	BS
13. SR/RSB/P/WCS		14 AUG 1961	14 AUG 1961	WGS
14.				
15. CI/Staff		20 32		
16.				

17. FILE TITLE

TRACE REQUEST

ABSTRACT INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

201-10015-10041

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE

3 Jul 61

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DBF 82181

Document # 104-10015-10041 is a one page record and routing sheet. It is from RID/RI/AN, CIA to CI/SIG/, CIA . It is dated 07/03/61.

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

**PRIOR TO FILING**

1. Fill in Sect. 2. on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.

2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

**TO: ACTION BRANCH**

If file no. and date known are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

**FROM:**

RID/

**PROPER FILE NO.**

26 April 1962

**TO: ALL ADDRESSEES**

FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

**COMMENTS**

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1.				
2.	SECRET	2 MAY 1962		mm
3.				
4.	SR/CI		5 May	
5.				
6.	1/SIC/Esqela	16 Y		age
7.	SR6/Bio/Turkey	1 MAY 1962		address
8.	SR 6 SUP	18 MAY 1962		lam
9.	SR6/Lasni	19 MAY 1962		mm
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1995

17. RID/PI

FILE STYLE

TRACE REQUEST

INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

251-28824

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE

26 Apr 62

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DNA 01624

Document # 104-10015-10042 is a one page record and routing sheet. It is dated 04/26/62. It is from RID, CIA to SR/CI, CIA.



All totaled, the Location of Originals broke down this way when examined after the Kennedy assassination: Office of Security: 9 OSWALD Files. CI/SIG: 10 OSWALD Files. OSWALD'S 201 File: 12 OSWALD Files. In 1993 the CIA released a list of the original location of OSWALD documents. Of the documents received prior to the opening of OSWALD'S 201 file, six were found in the CIA's Office of Security file 351-164; four in CI/SIG; three in CI/SIG but were "Rec'd December 6, 1963"; one in CI/LSN [Jane Atherton Roman Counter-Intelligence liaison]; one in 201-289,248 (OSWALD'S 201-file); one in file 74-500; one in the DDP files and one, received by the CIA on November 3, 1959, in file number 201-074,8009 (Richard E. Snyder's 201 file).

The CIA released a "List of Items in OSWALD'S 201 File which predate its opening." No CIA originated documents on OSWALD were located aside from cover sheets. [NARA 1993.06.19.08:48:00:12000 4.13.64]

#### CIA TOLD HSCA THE ROUTING SHEETS WERE DESTROYED

The HSCA requested that the CIA indicate where documents about OSWALD had been internally disseminated and stored prior to the opening of his 201 file on December 9, 1960. It was advised: "Because document dissemination records of relatively low national security significance are retained for only a five year period, they were no longer in existence for the years 1959 to 1963. Consequently, the Agency was unable to explain either when these documents had been received, or by which component." [HSCA R p200]

In 1992 it was discovered that the CIA had lied to the HSCA. Most of the document dissemination records did exist - including some of those that were generated prior to the opening of OSWALD'S 201 file. When HSCA Chief Counsel Robert Blakey was questioned about the Routing and Record Sheets by this researcher in 1993 he responded, "You are talking about something 15 years ago and I don't have a specific memory on that one way or the other. We did the best we could to prove that OSWALD was Agency-connected in some fashion but we were unable to do so - I don't think he was."

Paul Garbler, the CIA HSCA liaison, was asked about this by this researcher: "From the very start it became our task to tell the HSCA that CIA was not involved in the Kennedy assassination. In the course of this, a lot of information that we gave them became distorted out of the HSCA Staff's sense of bias. They came to the case with bias, and that bias persisted. The [Routing and Record Sheets] were merely a record of what happened to documents. And CIA claimed at that time they had been destroyed?"

The CIA denied to the HSCA that the CIA's document dissemination records on OSWALD existed and the CIA is still withholding some dissemination records because one of them indicates that the document on OSWALD which mentioned his threat to divulge classified information to the Soviets was *not* retained by CI/SIG. ANGLETON

kept as far away from OSWALD as possible, so his complicity has to be explained in terms of what he didn't do, rather than what he did. When these OSWALD documents circulated, ANGLETON kept his own initials off them, just as he kept his name off all Warren Commission documents. But the initials of his subordinates Scott Miler and Elizabeth Ann Egerter appeared on them. All pre-201 (December 1960) CIA-generated documents on OSWALD were either never generated, or destroyed.

## WHO ELSE KNEW ABOUT OSWALD AND ANGLETON?

Evidence suggested that although ANGLETON did not reveal the nature of OSWALD'S mission to his colleagues in the CIA, the name of ANGLETON'S defector, LEE OSWALD, was known to certain key personnel the Office of Security, and to some members of CI/SIG. Just ANGLETON and perhaps one or two trusted associates who were in key positions in the CIA knew that ANGLETON had made contact with OSWALD through HEMMING and that OSWALD was in the Soviet Union at ANGLETON'S request.

## JAMES AND ELSIE WILCOTT

Two former CIA employees claimed that OSWALD was an official CIA operation and was on the CIA's payroll. James and Elsie Wilcott were recruited by the CIA as a husband and wife team in the late 1950's, shortly after their marriage. Their first tour of duty was in Japan (1960 to 1964) where they worked under Chief of Station William V. Broe, after which they returned to Washington, D.C. Elsie Wilcott worked as a secretary in the Soviet Bloc Division, James Wilcott as a finance officer.

## WILCOTT'S STORY

November 24, 1963, was when I first heard about the CIA somehow being involved. Not long before going off duty, talk about OSWALD'S connection with CIA was making the rounds. While this kind of talk was a jolt to me, I didn't really take it seriously then. Very heavy talk continued up to about the middle of January. Based solely on what I heard at the Tokyo Station, I became convinced the following scenario is true: CIA people killed Kennedy. Either it was an outright project of Headquarters with the approval of McCone, or it was done outside, perhaps under the direction of Dulles and Bissell. OSWALD was recruited from the military for the express purpose of becoming a double agent assignment to the USSR. It was said they had some kind of special handle on him. Perhaps, went the speculation, they had discovered that he had murdered someone or committed some other serious crime, during a routine lie detector test. In any case it was a very risky assignment. CIA taught him Russian and it was said he had been to the farm (CIA's agent training camp, Camp Peary, Virginia) although probably not in one of the regular agent training programs. He may not have even known he had been there. (That was often done with special cases. They would be put to sleep and wake up in



a strange place and be told that it was some other place than the farm). Although they said that he knew he was working for CIA, he was kept rigidly compartmented from any of the normal contacts that a regular CIA employee would have. The operational people that I knew never admitted they were working on the project, although some hinted at it. Jerry Fox, a SR agent who purchased Soviet information, may have been one of them. The Deputy Chief of SR (first name was Dave, I've forgotten his last name) may also have been one too. More than once I was told something like 'so and so was working on the OSWALD Project back in the late 1950's.'

When OSWALD returned from the USSR in June of 1962, either on his way back, or after he got back, he was brought back to Japan to either Atsugi or Yokosuka for debriefing, it was assumed. At one point, soon after RUBY shot OSWALD, I was talking with someone, I can't recall who for sure, and I expressed disbelief about OSWALD being a CIA project. I was told something like this: 'Well James, OSWALD drew an advance some time in the past from you or for that project under such and such a cryptonym.' It was a familiar cryptonym at the time, which I have since forgotten, as well as the time that the advance of the funds was drawn...At first I thought these guys were nuts, but then a man I knew and had worked with before showed up to take a disbursement and told me OSWALD was a CIA employee. I didn't believe him until he told me the cryptonym under which OSWALD had drawn funds when he returned from Russia to the U.S.A.

James Wilcott said he was not privy to the type of project involved, since "project funds were disbursed on a code basis; as a disbursement officer, he would not have been apprised of the substantive aspects of the project." [NYT 3.27.78; WR p256; *East Bay Tribune* 9.18.78 pB13; *San Francisco Chronicle* 9.12.78; statement of James Wilcott with attach. ARA doc.]

#### WILCOTT DEFECTS

By November 1964, James Wilcott had established relationships with American civil rights activists:

August 31, 1965

TO: Deputy Director of Security for Personnel Security

FROM: Deputy Chief, Personnel Security Division

SUBJECT: Wilcott, James Bernard Jr. #109 301

1. Tab B presents the results of an interview of the Subject conducted at Miami, Florida, and Tab C directs that certain checks be accomplished prior to the polygraph of the Subject.

2. The FBI has furnished extensive information concerning Ray Robinson, Jr., James Monsonis (Monsonus) and Reta Betty Rotondi.

3. Monsonis and his wife, Lenore Gensburg Monsonis, have participated in racial picketing and James Monsonis is President of the National Student Christian Federation. James Monsonis in December 1964, according to the FBI, was the Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. and several well known CP members were connected with SNICK or visited SNICK in December 1964.

4. The FBI furnished a copy of an investigation concerning Reta Betty Rotondi conducted in October 1964 and revealed that an informant revealed that Betty Rotondi is self-identified as a CP member in June 1964 and in August 1964 as one of two CP members who worked in CORE as Task Force leader. Informant made available information indicating Betty Rotondi accepted in Queens County CP Club in February 1946 and from 1948 to and including 1954. Betty Rotondi's CP associates were set forth.

5. Ray Robinson Jr. - participated in the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action and on November 19, 1963 was arrested by the police at Macon, Georgia for distributing literature against city ordinances. Ray Robinson has an extensive arrest record dating back to 1954, which included assault with a deadly weapon, intoxication, possession of narcotics, armed robbery etc.

6. Concerning Alex Passikloff, the FBI indicated they have no identifiable information pertinent to our inquiry.

7. In compliance with paragraph 2 of Reference C, a written report concerning Subject's arrest in November 1964 in Washington, D.C. indicated that the Subject and one Ray Robinson Jr. were arrested for being drunk. The arresting officer advised that Subject and Robinson were arrested for drunkenness and were also disorderly, but were not so charged. Subject and Robinson, according to the arresting officer, were very intoxicated and fighting among themselves.

8. Relative to paragraph 3 of Reference C, the New York Field office of IOS furnished information that Alexander Passikloff has been known to them since 1938. Passikloff has an extensive police record and in 1963 was arrested three times in connection with anti-segregation (pro-integration) protest demonstrations. There were indications of possible CP membership and/or affiliation of Passikloff. Information indicates that Passikloff in 1950 reportedly told somebody that he had been expelled

from the CP. Passikloff, in 1963, participated in sit-ins sponsored by CORE on at least three separate occasions in New York City.

9. In addition Passikloff was arrested on August 5, 1964 in Jersey City, New Jersey during the course of a race riot. He was charged with disorderly conduct and possession of a knife. It was also indicated that Passikloff had been treated at the Creedmore State Hospital for a mental disorder.

10. The New York City Police Department contained no record of Joseph or Betty Rotondi.

11. Concerning Blyden Brown Jackson, the New York Police Department indicates that Byden Brown Jackson is Chairman of the East River chapter of CORE. Jackson has a police record dating from 1958, his last arrest was on April 22, 1964 for disorderly conduct and resisting an arrest. Jackson has participated in racial demonstrations and sit-ins and in April of 1964 is listed among a group of individuals furnished by the U.S. Secret Service regarding security escort to the President of the United States.

12. Jackson was arrested by the New York City Police Department on January 11, 1965 and charged with felonious assault and Jackson is known to the psychiatric division of Bellevue Hospital in New York.

13. It is recommended that Subject be polygraphed concerning his association with the above individuals. It is recommended that coordination be effected with Jerry Mullane, Security Officer, WH Division, who is aware of this case to have Subject report to Headquarters for polygraph examination or arrange to have the Subject polygraphed in Miami, Florida, which ever is convenient.

14. It is further recommended that this polygraph examination be administered as soon as possible. Leland E. Bunn.

James Wilcott resigned in April 1966, after nine years of CIA employment. He became friendly with CIA defector Philip Agee and broke his secrecy agreement with the Agency in 1968. In 1978 James Wilcott testified at a CIA tribunal in Havana, then testified before the HSCA. Elsie Wilcott agreed with her husband: "Right after the President was killed, people in the Tokyo Station were talking openly about OSWALD having gone to Russia for the CIA. Everyone was wondering how the Agency was going to be able to keep the lid on OSWALD. But I guess they did." Elsie Wilcott never testified before the HSCA.

#### THE HSCA & WILCOTT

The HSCA concluded that, "Based on all the evidence, James Wilcott's allegation was not worthy of belief." [HSCA R p200] The Committee based its conclusion on interviews

with CIA personnel, including one who was named as a participant in one of these conversations. This CIA person told the HSCA he was transferred from the Tokyo CIA Station to the United States in 1962, so that he could not possibly have had the conversation with Wilcott. His CIA employment records substantiated this. The HSCA interviewed everyone who had served at the Tokyo CIA Station during this period. Not one had any recollection that such conversation ever took place.

Wilcott had this information in November 1963. He underwent a transformation to a radical in August 1965. He left the CIA in April 1966. He came forward with his charges in 1978. What took him so long? It was not common knowledge at the CIA that OSWALD was a CIA Operation. Only ANGLETON and a few of his associates were aware of OSWALD'S true status. Most CIA personnel probably thought OSWALD was a tool of the Cubans and Soviets. Wilcott stated that OSWALD had drawn funds when he returned from Russia to the U.S.A. This was unlikely. The Wilcotts were propagandists. They floated a false new story against the CIA, for whatever their reasons.

#### CI/SIG: SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS GROUP

As stated, the CIA component charged with investigating defectors like OSWALD was CI/SIG and was run by JAMES ANGLETON. It was hidden within the Counter-Intelligence Branch. According to the CIA, CI/SIG - the Special Investigations Group or Unit - handled the more important CIA investigations. The word "special" generally meant Secret. For example, the Special Operations Division of the OSS, the CIA's Special Operations Group in Vietnam and the New York City Police Department's Bureau of Special Services. [Powers, *Secrets* p401]

#### CI/SIG'S CHARTER

The CIA stated that CI/SIG was "a small staff usually charged with investigation and analysis of the most important security cases..In connection with reference request for information concerning a charter pertaining to the CI/SIG unit within the Directorate of Operations the following information is provided.

A. The only available information concerning a charter for the Special Investigations Unit (later referred to as Special Investigations Group) is contained in CSI 70-1 (tentative) dated March 2, 1955. A Xerox copy of the pertinent portions are attached.

B. The above mentioned Clandestine Services Notice officially established the Counter-Intelligence Staff, and as part of it, CI/SIG. CI/SIG was abolished in the 1973 reorganization of the Counter-Intelligence Staff but the reasons for it are not recorded.

C. To the best of our knowledge there is no record of the existence of any operational plans pertaining to CI/SIG. B. Hugh Tovar, Chief Counter-Intelligence Staff. [CIA 1993 o4199 CI 260-78 for PCS/LOC Norbert

Shepanek Response to Office of Legislative Counsel Trace Request  
Reference OLC-78-2185/1 6.19.78]

CSI 70-1 stated: "Special Intelligence Unit performs the Counter-Intelligence investigation and analysis of any known or potential security leak in the Clandestine Services organization, whether in headquarters or in the field, from the standpoint of its effect on existing operations, and the cover of personnel. In performing this function, maintains close working relations with the Office of Security, the latter being primarily concerned in such cases from Agency security rather than an operational security standpoint." A chart attached to this document indicated CI/SIG was directly responsible to ANGLETON.

ANGLETON told the HSCA:

I set [CI/SIG] up in 1954 so that no one in the Counter-Intelligence [Staff]...would ever have access to anybody's [CIA] security file. I chose an individual [Birch O'Neal] who had been ex-FBI...as the man to run that component...In the event there was an allegation about an employee, he could review the entire file [with the CIA Office of Security which]...has sole possession of security files and is responsible for the security clearance of personnel.

ANGLETON added that CI/SIG kept lists of defectors to the United States and managed sensitive cases involving Americans which were not being handled by any other U.S. Government department. He said these functions were deliberately referred to only in "fairly camouflaged terms" and were "very much fuzzed over," even within the CIA, in order to preserve the Unit's secrecy. [HSCA ANGLETON Deposition cited in *Cold Warrior* by Mangold; Ang. Rock. Comm. test. also w/h]

ANGLETON biographer Tom Mangold wrote:

The most secret component of ANGLETON'S empire was a short distance down the hallway to the left of his office. Little is known of it to this day. Formally designated as the Special Investigation Group - or CI/SIG - it was a small elite unit consisting of eight of ANGLETON'S most trusted and closed mouth people. The unit included a chief, deputy, two officers and a small support staff of assistants and secretaries. ANGLETON had set up CI/SIG shortly after he became Counter-Intelligence Chief in order to investigate the possibilities that the CIA itself might have been penetrated by the KGB...The CI/SIG was so secret that many members of the Counter-Intelligence Staff didn't even know it existed, and nearly everyone was denied access to it. Over the years, as the unit grew in importance, its true function became increasingly obscured, until only a handful of insiders actually understood its work. It was effectively removed from all peer or executive supervision. Secret units within a Secret unit were a hallmark of ANGLETON, the CI/SIG and the Counter-Intelligence staff.

Unsurprisingly, internal conflict grew, and by the late 1950's resentment of the Counter-Intelligence's staff supervisory role - as secret policemen over its own agency colleagues - was mounting.

CI/SIG PERSONNEL  
CLARE EDWARD PETTY

Clare Edward Petty was born in Oklahoma December 2, 1920; from 1943 to 1946 he was an artillery officer and was in military government in Germany. He joined the CIA in 1947 and worked with the Reinhardt Gehlen organization of former Nazi Army General Staff Officers for eight years. Edward Petty stated: "It was determined at Nuremberg these men were never Nazi party members. They opposed the party. Gehlen had the files on the Soviet Order of Battle. We needed it." Petty joined CI/SIG in 1966.

Edward Petty recounted:

CI/SIG had to do with other things besides the so-called mole hunt that was instigated by ANGLETON and Golitsyn. There were a number of very sensitive things which ANGLETON would just automatically send to CI/SIG, and OSWALD was one of them. Those records were undoubtedly pulled out of other files, they didn't actually originate in CI/SIG, CI/SIG simply had the authority, capability and regularly pulled files from everywhere. CI/SIG would keep the papers on it [American defectors] and if there was something they could do about it they would, as you say, handle it. It was basically an office of record of such things, it was not an action office. Memoranda were routed to other agencies which would be generally signed by ANGLETON. CI/SIG did not carry on active investigations or operations, it was an analysis group. It had a paper sort of analysis capability. They absolutely did not run operations. They had access to all the documents, and that was the critical point where things were put together to determine, for example, a possible penetration involving CIA personnel, in which case you would go immediately to the Office of Security, and begin to cooperate on investigations. In the case of OSWALD, the chances would be extremely high that if CIA had anything to say about OSWALD, having checked CIA files, they would have said it to the FBI and that would be the end of it. CI/SIG carried on operational security type correspondence with the FBI. That was the point of liaison for that type of material. So anything that had to do with that sort of thing would go into CI/SIG files. We gauged the security problems in various Agencies. After all, things like that were usually not isolated. You have to look for connections between various things. Like the National Security Administration defectors, Martin & Mitchell, that bears upon security overall. There was a file on them in CI/SIG.

I have to tell you, I don't actually remember the OSWALD file, I would have thought that I had read all such files but I don't remember it. I don't

remember an OSWALD file in CI/SIG [in 1966]. In CI/SIG we had a very large three-room vault that was filled with such material which did not necessarily indicate that action was being taken. They keep paper on those things so they can watch the overall picture. In counter-intelligence, what you need is continuity and a totality of access. This was just part of the totality of their access. It doesn't mean they did anything about it necessarily. If action was taken, it was likely to have been simply correspondence with another component passing information or asking for information. I consider myself to be very well-informed on all of that material that was in CI/SIG. There would have been no analysis unless it seemed to tie to something else. After all OSWALD sat in the base in which the U-2 flew into and out of Japan...I say that based on everything I know about CI/SIG and everything I know about the OSWALD business and subsequently in relation to [KGB "defector"] Yuri Nosenko. The kind of organization that CI/SIG was, there were so few people there, we could not have possibly been running such operations...The absolute top [of CI/SIG] was eight people and that would be secretaries and everything..."

#### CIA STAFFER PAUL GARBLER

You know what CI/SIG was? Find the mole. That's all they had to do. I have no idea what they were doing with files on OSWALD. You opened this conversation by talking about a relationship between OSWALD and ANGLETON. I totally unaware that there ever was one. I am unaware that CI/SIG ever had anything to do with OSWALD at all. I could see that ANGLETON would have retained for his custody only some kind of OSWALD file. I am unaware of which kind. I am not making an apologia, I am not trying to defend the CIA here. I merely telling you what I know, and what I do not know. I never knew that CI/SIG had any concern about OSWALD at all. CI/SIG was devoted, in my memory, to find the mole." Edward Petty commented, "I can see why somebody from the outside would say that. In very, very rough terms I suppose you can say that's true, although I never used to work moles." It was suggested that ANGLETON may have been watching OSWALD because he thought he had become a double-agent. Garbler: "A lot of paranoia existed back then. There is no question about that. CI/SIG found me to be guilty, before they had any evidence, as a mole.

## WILLIAM HOOD



William Hood was born in Maine on April 19, 1920. He was a former newspaper correspondent and OSS officer. While in the OSS Station in London during World War II hood took part in an intelligence operation called Ultra that outwitted an enciphering machine the Germans thought was invulnerable: the legendary Enigma. "We broke the code," Mr. Hood explained. The Germans were using it to disguise wireless telegrams and other communications about everything from the movement of battalions to supply shortages and power outages. Ultra enabled the Allies to intercept, for example, messages to and from U-Boats during the Battle of the Atlantic. "Without it we might not have won the war," Mr. Hood said. "In 1941 and 1942 in England there was some question about who was going to win it." Because the Germans were unaware that their security had been breached, "it was a deep, deep secret," Mr. Hood said. He was cleared to read the intercepted messages, but first had to sign an oath vowing never to "put myself in a position to be captured." That sounded reasonable, he said to another man who was also signing. "He said, 'Well, you're supposed to do this.' Mr. Hood pointed a finger to his temple and pulled an invisible trigger. In the CIA, William Hood was stationed in Vienna, (February 1951 to January 1955), Munich (Economic Office, August 1957), Berlin (Political Office, December 1959 to March 1960), and Washington (November 1962 to April 1964). William Hood joined the Counter-Intelligence Staff in 1973. William Hood said it was much later than 1973.

## NEWTON S. MILER



Newton S. Miler, the son of a meat packer, was born in Mason City, Iowa on March 1, 1926. He was an analyst in the Navy in 1946. Newton S. Miler joined the CIA in 1947 and worked as a Case Officer in Japan and in the Philippines. He was a research analyst from 1949 to 1956. In 1956 he was in Thailand as an employee of the International Cooperation Administration, training police. He was listed as a Department of the Army area analyst in 1958. [1969 State Department Biographic Register] From May 1958 to June 1961 Newton S. Miler was in Washington where he was on the Counter-Intelligence Staff, dealing with Soviet counter-intelligence. In July 1961 he became CIA Chief of Station in Addis Ababa and in 1964 he joined CI/SIG. He was Counter-Intelligence Deputy Chief and at the same time had the responsibility for CI/SIG. Newton S. Miler stated: "The main thing we were doing was the search for penetrations. That was the primary thing..." [Wise, *Molehunt*, p27, Mangold, *Cold Warrior*]

## THE MOLE HUNT

The hunt for Soviet spies within the CIA started after Kim Philby was forced to resign as British Security Service Director in 1951. In 1963 Kim Philby defected to the USSR. In



1964 the HONETOL Committee was formed to look into the mole question. It was in existence from November 1964 to April 1965, and consisted of ANGLETON, Newton S. Miler and Bruce Solie from the CIA's Office of Security, FBI domestic intelligence chief William C. Sullivan, FBI CIA liaison Sam Papich and two others. About six members of CI/SIG worked on HONETOL, including Edward Petty. Author David Wise reported other CIA officers assigned to HONETOL included Jean M. Evans, who had worked with Reinhardt Gehlen, Albert P. Kergel, John D. Walker (former Chief of Station in Israel), Charles Arnold and William F. Potocki (a former subordinate of William K. Harvey). CIA Soviet Bloc Division officers Tennent Bagley and David Murphy were the targets of this mole hunt. Both were found innocent of being moles.

#### PETTY: ANGLETON WAS THE MOLE

When William Colby became Director/Counter-Intelligence on May 10, 1973, he was the recipient of a report prepared by Clare Edward Petty which stated ANGLETON was the KGB mole in the CIA. Edward Petty's report suggested that ANGLETON had studied under, and been too close to, Kim Philby; had spread disinformation when he suggested the Sino/Soviet split had been contrived; and had trusted Anatoliy Golitsyn. Edward Petty suggested ANGLETON demoralized the CIA: "ANGLETON put forth the proposition that the KGB was so totally superior, and so all-knowing, that anything CIA or any of the other allied intelligence services tried to do was negated from the word go. The operational side was totally frustrated over a period of years. ANGLETON propounded the proposition that operations against the Soviets were doomed to failure." To William Colby, Edward Petty's report was a product of "the ultra-conspiratorial turn of mind" which he disliked in ANGLETON.

#### WILLIAM EGAN COLBY



During World War II, William Colby (born January 4, 1920), was a Jedburgh who parachuted into German-occupied Europe more than once. After the war, he was Chief of Station in Rome. Between 1965 and 1972 Colby served in South Vietnam. During much of this period he was director of OPERATION PHOENIX, an effort to identify, imprison or recruit Vietcong members in South Vietnam. Some 20,587 Vietcong

"suspects" were killed during OPERATION PHOENIX. Colby later told a House Committee there had been some "illegal killing" but he argued that he worked to halt such abuse. In the picture on the right he was the recipient of a pie thrown by my research assistant Aron Morton Kay.

## THE DEFECTOR STUDY

The HSCA conducted a defector study to ascertain if OSWALD'S defection was suspicious. The Committee: "To determine which individuals the Committee would study, a letter was sent to the CIA requesting the names of persons who defected to the Soviet Union between 1958 and 1964." The CIA "provided a list of the names and variations of the names of 380 Americans who were in the USSR during that time period," entitled, "U.S. Persons Who Have or May Have Defected to the USSR Between 1958 and 1963." This list included the names of Communist Party members who made frequent trips to the Soviet Union or were there on official Party business, like Henry Winston. Winston could not be termed a defector. The names of emigrants were included in this list. Some had been in the Soviet Union for over 20 years. The CIA:

This listing represented U.S. persons, including some non-U.S. citizens, who owed some measure of allegiance to the United States, who had either defected or shown some interest in defecting." [HSCA V12 p404] The HSCA requested the CIA provide more information so that it could select, for a detailed analysis, those defectors who were most similar to OSWALD. The CIA provided a second list which was "a computer listing of the name, 201 file number, date and place of birth, and a compilation of information derived from the 201 file, as well as citations for various other Government agency reports.

No HSCA investigators visited CIA headquarters and went through defector files there. Instead, the CIA gave the HSCA some of the files the Committee requested, "the vast majority of which" were in undeleted form. The HSCA conceded there was not always "an independent means of verifying that all materials requested from the Agency had, in fact, been provided. Accordingly, any finding that is essentially negative in nature - such as that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was neither associated with the CIA in any way, nor ever in contact with that institution - should explicitly acknowledge the possibility of oversight." [HSCA R 197] From the second defector list, the HSCA eliminated those who had :

- (A) Been born outside the United States.
- (B) Gone to the USSR some time other than the 1958 to 1962 time period.
- (C) Remained outside the United States until 1964."

The HSCA focused on the files of 23 defectors from the original list of 380. The Committee then examined the request dated October 25, 1960, from

the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research on 13 individuals whom it considered defectors. That list included the following:

(A) OSWALD.

(B) Seven individuals whose files the committee had decided to examine under the previous criteria: Mollie Block; Morris Block; Bruce Frederick Davis; William H. Martin; Bernon F. Mitchell; Libero Ricciardelli; Robert Edward Webster.

C. Two individuals whose names appeared on the computer listing but had been excluded since they were not born within the United States [Joseph Dutkanicz and Vladimir Sloboda]

(D) Three individuals who had not previously been known to the committee as defectors: David DuBois; (FNU) Sergeant Jones; Sergeant Ernie Fletcher.

When the CIA responded to the October 25, 1960 request of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, two additional names were added to the original list of twelve defectors - Maurice Halperin and Virginia Coe. The HSCA had already selected Maurice Halperin from the computer list of 380 names, but had no knowledge of Virginia Coe.

### MAURICE HALPERIN

Maurice Halperin (born March 3, 1936) was a specialist in Latin American affairs employed by the OSS during World War II. In the summer of 1967 Maurice Halperin assisted Soviet agents Martha Dodd Stern and her husband Alfred Kaufman Stern to secretly travel from Mexico to Czechoslovakia. Maurice Halperin traveled to the USSR shortly after the departure of the Sterns from Mexico; he was employed by the Soviet Government as a Latin American specialist and has "periodically renewed his American passport." This information on Maurice Halperin was compiled by JAMES ANGLETON. [CIA CSCI-316/01206-67] Halperin was named as a Communist spy by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

The Committee requested all CIA 201 files on the 23 individuals from the computer list. It requested files on Joseph Dutkanicz, Vladimir Sloboda, Jones, David DuBois and Ernie Fletcher, since their names appeared on the State Department defector list. Finally, it asked for the file on Virginia Coe.

Out of the 29 individuals whose files were the subject of this request, five were immediately dropped. The CIA could not identify Jones (an Air Force Intelligence document existed about his defection); David DuBois and Virginia Coe had defected to China, not the Soviet Union; and the Martin & Mitchell file was too sensitive and could not be presented to the HSCA. Now the list was down to 24, on whom the Committee

asked other Government Agencies to provide selected information. After this analysis, thirteen more defectors were eliminated: 5 for lack of substantive information; 5 for being Communist Party members who made frequent trips to the Soviet Union, or for residing outside the United States for an extended period of time before entering the Soviet Union; and three for remaining in the Soviet Union for over 20 years. The HSCA: "Thus, the defector study was reduced to 11 individuals, two of whom were married." Actually, three of the defectors were married. These three couples could logically have been eliminated from the study because OSWALD was single when he defected.

Anyone who defected to the Soviet Union at the height on the Cold War, and wasn't a hard core Communist ideologue, had to be a little crazy. Many of the defectors were just that.

### THE BLOCKS

Morris Block (born March 30, 1920) attended the 1957 Sixth World Youth Festival in the Soviet Union. After the conference, he traveled to Communist China, prompting the State Department to impound his passport for misuse. He tried to defect to the Soviet Union with a falsified passport in 1958. In 1959 Morris Block, his wife Mollie, (born November 6, 1912) and his child defected to Poland. They were transferred to Moscow, where they applied for visas to China. The Soviets suggested the Blocks accept Soviet asylum in September 1959, and later issued them Soviet internal passports for foreigners. They were sent to Leningrad. There, Morris Block had an affair with his Russian-language teacher, and his family left him and moved to Moscow where his daughter was hospitalized for a *nervous disorder*. After the Blocks were reunited, they decided to re-defect; however, their applications for Soviet exit visas were refused. Morris Block disconnected a loudspeaker broadcasting propaganda at his place of work. Molly Block granted an anti-Soviet interview to *The New York Times*. Finally, the Blocks were expelled from the USSR.

### LIBERO RICCIARDELLI

Libero Ricciardelli decided that exposing his three children to a Communist system of government could straighten out his *domestic problems*. In February 1959 he defected, contracted influenza, and was granted Soviet citizenship after he denounced the United States. By June 1963, the Ricciardelli family returned to the United States.

### HAROLD CITRYNELL

Harold Citrynell (born March 10, 1923) entered the Soviet Union with his wife and child on February 27, 1958. He was granted Soviet citizenship and remained in the Soviet Union until June 29, 1959. The FBI: "Subject was born in the U.S. in 1923 and served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945. He graduated from the College of the City of New York with a degree in mechanical engineering and held many jobs in that field between 1950 and 1958. In February 1958 he took his wife and infant daughter to Russia and attempted to obtain Soviet citizenship...he returned to the U.S. in July 1959. His wife

divorced him in 1962 and after holding several jobs in the U.S. he traveled to England and then to Bulgaria in 1964. After working for one month in Bulgaria he went on strike and refused to work. He had numerous difficulties in that country and eventually returned to the U.S. in 1965 and it appears that he is *emotionally disturbed* and suffers from a persecution complex." [From Legat London (163-2201) Director (165-70603) 8.12.67] That brought the number of relevant defectors down to eight. Two of these should have been excluded because they fit the not native-born American criterion, although their names appeared on the State Department list.

### VLADIMIR SLOBODA



Vladimir Sloboda, a native of the Ukraine, was sent to Germany as a forced laborer during World War II. He enlisted in the United States Army in Germany in 1953. He became a United States citizen in 1958. After basic training in the United States, Sloboda was assigned in August 1958 to an Army Intelligence Group in Europe. He defected to East Germany in August 1960 requesting Soviet asylum. Vladimir Sloboda's CIA 201 file reflected that the "fact of Army countermeasures caused by the arrest of 154 MID [East German Military Intelligence] agents recently" was responsible for his defection.

Lee H. Wigren C/SR/CI/R wrote:

Our conclusion that Sloboda was in prior connection with the KGB turned on the facts that: Sloboda's prior KGB involvement was confirmed by (deleted) VISION as reported in YT-1192. See attached memo of March 28, 1962 in regard to passage of this information to Army. Further indications are the the facts that Sloboda was a KGB resettlement case in January 1962 and that he later told an American Embassy Moscow official that he had been blackmailed and framed in going to the USSR (It is our assumption that he made the same statements to the Army debriefers who spoke with him in early 1962. The Sloboda defection was participated by increased Army security measures, according to (deleted) VISION in January 1962.

Counter-Intelligence Staff member Newton S. Miler (CI/OG/SOV) prepared a report on Vladimir Sloboda on October 12, 1960. On April 25, 1969, the CIA reported:

The Office of Security file of (deleted 06 as of 2010) reflects that on November 20, 1960, (deleted 06 as of 2010), an employee of the Joint Overt Interrogation Center Berlin received a telephone call from an English speaking male identifying himself as 'your friend Vladimir.' The caller asked (deleted 06 as of 2010) if he had been to his mailbox yet, and when (deleted 06 as of 2010) answered in the negative, the caller said there was a letter in the box and he suggested that (deleted 06 as of 2010) pick it up. The caller added that (deleted 06 as of 2010) should not

worry about the letter since it had been placed in the box by a secure means. (Deleted as of 2010) retrieved the letter, which was postmark November 20, 1960, read it and immediately called his chief Lt. Col Gordon.

The text of the recruitment letter read:

Dear Mr. Deleted. Don't be surprised at his way of contacting you and don't take rash action before considering the contents. After watching and studying your life and activities for some time in the United States, Austria (Vienna), in Zone (Ulm) and here in West Berlin we have concluded we might be of service to each other. From different sources we have come to know many details of your official and private life and we are aware that your present position gives you small chance for promotion, and we are aware of the financial hardships you must face. These difficulties could be much greater if we did not think of sending you this letter. Being aware of your slips and blunders in work we have not made any moves which could undermine your reputation with Col. Ross (Berlin) and Major Huey (Oberusel). It is believed you could draw the right conclusion from our attitude. It is enough to mention that we were able to learn much from the documents in March 1959 in Frankfurt Am Main when you were driving a hired car. Through your slips in handling your sources Wolfgang and Dieter, in whose path we put no obstacles, many things became known to us. The same is to be said about the sources you ran in Vienna under the cover name Porter. By so doing, we hoped to come to an agreement with you at a suitable time on mutually profitable terms. We could continue to relate information regarding your activities and work of your office known to us because of your mistakes, but this would be pointless. We offer you a business-like cooperation on terms profitable to both sides. There is no need to describe what we are. It must be clear to you. Since you are a man of reason and sound logic you must understand that cooperation will give you a chance to overcome financial difficulties and make savings for the future. Also, we could create conditions which would aid the growth of your prestige at your office and in turn help you get a better job on your return to the United States. If agreement is reached we will immediately provide you with a substantial sum to settle your affairs and guarantee you monthly pay in the future, higher than your salary, as long as you stay in contact. If you agree to our proposal, come to the democratic sector of Berlin for future talks. On November 20, 1960, from 1930 to 2000 hours arrive at the U-Bahn Station in Warchauerbruecks. A representative of our organization, Vladimir, will meet you at the flower shop at the entrance to the station...It goes without saying that if during talks we can't reach mutual agreement, that we will still guarantee you absolute security and safety. You face no danger during the talks. If we do not hear from you by December 1, 1960 we shall consider ourselves free to act. To assure you this letter is not a trap laid by your security service, we shall broadcast on

Soviet Forces Volga Network an old waltz tune on November 20, 1960, at 1310. If this is not convincing, write us in advance what other piece of Russian music you would like to hear and when you would like to hear it. Write to Herr Gruneat, Berlin, Lichtenberg 1, Postschliessfach 34. When writing we recommend you do not sign the letter, using any fictitious return address you like...We would like to warn you that it would be a mistake on your part to show this letter to your chiefs, because in the long run this will only harm you. We know there is an instruction from Washington which deals with such cases and that is kept at the Security Section of Lt. Col. McCord's office. We do not like to resort to threats, and in principle blackmail runs counter to our working methods, but you must realize we may be forced to resort to certain measures, not to compromise you, but to stop your activities against us. So you have ample chance to get everything you are striving for. For this you must have courage and resourcefulness.

BOB was of the opinion "that the Russian Intelligence Service was attempting to suggest that Vladimir Sloboda (MIG defector in August 1960) was being used in this approach." [CIA AC/FIOB/SRS Jerry G. Brown 4.25.69] Vladimir Sloboda had engaged in discussion with (deleted) regarding "Wolfgang and Dieter" who were assets. Vladimir Sloboda was clearly a spy seeking asylum, not an American defecting. The Russians quoted Vladimir Sloboda as saying that he defected because of his revulsion to the U-2 flights. He never returned to the United States. On March 23, 1962 ANGLETON'S Deputy, James Hunt, Deputy Chief, Counter-Intelligence, was consulted about questioning Mrs. Lilian Sloboda by (deleted) SR/CI/RED.

[NARA 1993.06.18.17:30:46:900000 dated 3.28.62]

In 1965 the CIA prepared a report on Vladimir Sloboda, much of which is still withheld as of 2010.

#### SLOBODA's KNOWLEDGE OF CIA PERSONNEL

8. (Deleted of 2010) CIA staff employee (Deleted of 2010) stated in October 1960, that as early as March 1960 SLOBODA knew him by his true name. (Deleted as of 2010) saw SLOBODA about three times in the latter's office concerning the acquisition of basic intelligence materials such as East German telephone books, city plans etc. (Deleted of 2010) questioned other CIA employees concerning their knowledge of Sloboda. None had any personal contact with him but all felt they had seen him at the (Deleted of 2010) coffee bar. (Deleted of 2010) thought it conceivable that Sloboda could have learned the true name of CIA employees.

#### POSSIBLE RECRUITMENT ATTEMPT BY SLOBODA

The following information was extracted from U.S. Army Counter-intelligence Summary dated 15 February 1961 concerning two approach operations against USAREUR personnel by Soviet Intelligence Service (SIS) (deleted as of 2010)

It is not known whether Sloboda is affiliated with the Soviet Intelligence Services at this time. According to a December 19, 1962, Foreign Service Dispatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, (deleted as of 2010)."  
[CIA Memo John F. Meredith to Chief/FIOB 9.30.65]

### JOSEPH DUTKANICZ

Foreign-born Joseph Dutkanicz visited the Soviet Embassy, Washington, in 1952, made pro-Soviet statements, and listened to Radio Moscow. In 1954 the U.S. Army court-martialed Joseph Dutkanicz on charges of subversive activity. He was acquitted and allowed to continue his normal U.S. Army activities. In 1958, while he was stationed in Germany with the U.S. Army, he was approached and recruited by the KGB. A Western-bloc security investigation caused him to seek asylum in the USSR.

Joseph Dutkanicz defected to the Soviet Union in June 1960. JAMES ANGLETON commented: "Security investigations was immediate cause of defection. USAREUR Case Summary 2-62-2 indicated that DUTKANICZ told American Embassy, Moscow, official that he was under investigation for security reasons. He defected soon after, in accord with a KGB suggestion that he do so...A more significant indication of his KGB involvement before his defection is the fact that the special decree granting him Soviet citizenship was enacted three months before his arrival in the USSR." In 1962 Joseph Dutkanicz's wife, Lilian Dutkanicz recounted that after their arrival, Russian agents contacted her husband on a daily basis for a period of six months or more. After one year, her husband told her he wished to return to the United States and that she should tell the officials at the U.S. Embassy he had been blackmailed into collaborating with the Soviets. Joseph Dutkanicz's wife was allowed to leave the USSR. On November 15, 1963, Joseph Dutkanicz died in a hospital in Lvov, USSR. [FBI LHM 5.20.65 highly deleted no serial "Enclosure 105-189"]

Colonel Burke, an Army Counter-Intelligence officer informed Jane Roman that he suspected Joseph Dutkanicz had KGB connections only after his defection: "Dutkanicz had not been attached to the 513 MID but to a signal outfit in which his job was climbing telephone poles. The statement that both these men had prior KGB connections is not true. Army just suspected this to be the case after their defection. The statement that both men fled as the result of Army Security checks is not true. Both men were not under security check although the Army was taking an "informal look into" the activities of one of them." ANGLETON prepared a report on Joseph Dutkanicz's pre-defection KGB connections for the Department of the Army in connection with the Warren Commission report: "USAREUR Case summary 2-62-2 indicated that Dutkanicz himself told American Embassy officials in Moscow that he had been approached by KGB representatives in a bar near Darmstadt in 1958 and accepted recruitment as a result of



their threats and inducements. He claimed to have given them a minimum for cooperation from then until his defection, although the Army considered it probable that the had done more than he admitted." [CSCI-316/01779-64 dated 11.7.64 NARA 1993.06.18:56:10:93000]

Lee H. Wigren, Chief, Soviet Research, Counter-Intelligence Research, noted Joseph Dutkanicz's wife indicated her husband had connections with the Counter-Intelligence Corps: "She indicated that their trip behind the Iron Curtain 'had been made possible because her husband worked for the CIC and was allowed to do things the ordinary 'GI' could not do. There are also penciled notations in the 201 file suggesting that his Army assignment may have included intelligence functions of some kind." [NARA 1993.06.18.17:18:53:500000 - CIA 893-910] The file made a convincing argument for both defectors having prior contact with the KGB. This brought the number of relevant defectors down to six.

### SHIRLEY DUBINSKY

In October 1961 Shirley Dubinsky (born March 11, 1925) wrote several letters to Premier Khrushchev asking for citizenship, then traveled to the Soviet Union, where her bizarre behavior caused her to be placed in a *mental hospital*. She returned to America in February 1963.

### NICHOLAS PETRULLI



Nicholas Petrulli (born February 13, 1921; died in April 1982) was another mentally ill defector. Nicholas Petrulli visited the Soviet Union in August 1959 and believed he could land a high-paying job there. He went to the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, and renounced his citizenship. Richard Snyder administered the oath of renunciation. About two months later, Nicholas Petrulli realized he had made a mistake. The State Department declared him legally incompetent and he was allowed to return to the United States. Nicholas Petrulli had received a medical discharge during World War II based on a mental breakdown, and had received disability payments as a *schizophrenic*. [FBI Los Angeles JFK case #-11.24.63] Richard E. Snyder recalled, "The Soviets decided that they didn't want him. They looked him over for quite a while, the same as they did OSWALD. And they said, 'No, go home boy.' He was no longer an American citizen, which made for a bureaucratic tangle. The out that arose in his case was that he had been discharged from the Air Force on a mental discharge." After Petrulli returned to the United States the FBI interviewed his brother, Dominick Petrulli who said Nicholas "returned from Russia about three or four years ago; shortly thereafter the attempted to commit suicide, was committed to a mental hospital on Long Island and later moved to California. Dominick described Nicholas as being extremely nervous, highly sensitive and one who become emotional after he realized the gravity of a situation." [FBI Los Angeles 11.24.63]

On October 31, 1960, the Staff of the Office of Security of the CIA drafted a memorandum which was sent to the Chief, Security Research Staff, that listed defectors of interest to the CIA: "Robert Edward Webster, and Nicholas Petrulli were subject of OO/C [Domestic Contacts Division] requests on May 29, 1959, and June 15, 1959, respectively, with a view to their being debriefed upon their return from visits to Russia. Neither was interviewed by CIA, either before or after their visits. With reference to Nicholas Petrulli it is noted that his cousin, Michael Thomas Schiralli, [SSD 84, 253] is a former CIA covert employee who was assigned to the Robalo site in Panama under Project FJ-HOPEFUL and also took part in PB SUCCESS. [The overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954]. As of 1954 he was to be debriefed as he chose to return to private employment." [CIA Memo from M.D. Stevens 10.31.60 Subject: American Defectors]

### MARTIN GREENLINGER

Martin Greenlinger, had fallen in love with a Russian woman while he was attending the 1957 World Youth Festival in Moscow. In April 1958 he returned to the Soviet Union and married her, then applied for an exit visa for her and her child from a previous marriage. In July 1958 Martin Greenlinger returned to the United States alone. One year later, the Soviet authorities issued Mrs. Greenlinger the exit visa. The U.S. Embassy, however, refused to issue an entrance visa due to her Communist Party affiliation. The CIA file on Martin Greenlinger stated: "This apparently involved Komsomol membership although the wives of Parker and OSWALD - *q.v.* - had many more drawbacks and were let in." In September 1960 Martin Greenlinger was awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship for one year. Still unable to obtain a U.S. entrance visa for his wife, he applied for visas at the British Embassy, and was told his wife would be issued a visa if he got a job in England. Eventually the National Science Foundation approved his plans to study mathematics in Manchester, England. The HSCA reported: "No further information is known." If no further information was known, then this defector did not fit the criterion of having re-defected before 1964.

### BRUCE FREDERICK DAVIS & LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This left three defectors to correlate. One of them was Bruce Frederick Davis (born Rome, N.Y. May 4, 1936).

1. Bruce Frederick Davis was born in Rome, New York in 1936. He was the son of Dorothy Talbert of Scottsdale, Arizona. His father was killed in the Second World War. His stepfather was an officer in the U.S. Army and his family moved frequently around the U.S. His upbringing was very strict. [CIA Memo 6.29.62] Bruce Frederick Davis had a difficult childhood since he spent 12 years of schooling in ten different schools. OSWALD'S mother moved frequently during his childhood and OSWALD attended ten different public schools. [WR pp. 672-681]

2. In June 1954, following his high school graduation, Bruce Frederick Davis enlisted in the Marines and served three years. Bruce Frederick Davis attended the U.S. Marine Aviation Electronics School. OSWALD enlisted in the Marines around this time, and attended a similar school. After discharge from the Marines, Bruce Frederick Davis attended college and supported himself through various part-time jobs. He enlisted in the Army in November 1958, and was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, for advanced training, and then to Germany, where he was given a Secret clearance. While in Germany, Bruce Frederick Davis was involved in an incident with "a Negro soldier, name unrecalled. During the fight half of Bruce Frederick Davis' right ear was bitten off...Subject's injury was called 'service connected.'" OSWALD was involved in an attack on a Mexican-American soldier while he was in the Marines.

3. Bruce Frederick Davis defected to East Germany on August 19, 1960. He raced his car past the U.S. military patrol near the border, then abandoned it at the barricade of the border itself. "He walked past the barricade and was apprehended about 300 yards inside the Soviet Zone of Germany by two border policemen who searched for weapons and turned him over to another two man police border patrol." Bruce Frederick Davis was questioned by Soviet Zone authorities. He claimed he answered all their questions innocuously, and did not reveal he had a Secret clearance while assigned for a short period to Division Headquarters in Wuerzberg, Germany. The Soviets were dissatisfied with the results of the interview, and Bruce Frederick Davis was sent to East Germany, where he was kept in a series of safehouses, then blindfolded and sent to a barred building. Bruce Frederick Davis asked if he could attend Friendship University in Moscow to complete his college education. Instead, on October 3, 1960, he was sent to the University of Kiev.

In October 1960 two articles appeared in *Izvestya* and *Pravda*, with statements by Bruce Frederick Davis attributing his defection to disillusionment with U.S. foreign and military policy: "On the night of August 19, 1960, I deserted the U.S. Army. I am 24 years old. I was born and raised in the U.S.A. I am not married. I didn't belong to any political party and didn't have any other reasons to be discontented with my life in the West. All my hopes as a simple American who wants peace were destroyed by the spy flights of the U-2 and RB-47 planes, and the breakdown of the Paris conference for heads of states...I hope to receive this political asylum in the USSR, to continue my education and to live and work among the Soviet people." On July 1, 1960, the Soviets had shot down an Air Force RB-47 reconnaissance plane which was on a ferret flight along the Soviet border, a mission designed to activate and pinpoint Soviet radar. [Ross & Wise *The Espionage Establishment* p251] OSWALD denied that he was a communist prior to his defection, which allegedly was based on similar objections to capitalism.

4. Although Bruce Frederick Davis physically defected, he did not officially denounce his American citizenship, and the documents provided to him by the Soviets categorized him as a stateless person. OSWALD was issued a stateless-person passport. Bruce Frederick Davis settled in Kiev as a student at the Kiev Institute of National Economy, where he was provided a free dormitory room and a subsidy of 900 old rubles per month. OSWALD received a government subsidy of 700 old rubles per month.

Bruce Frederick Davis made many unauthorized trips while he was studying in the Soviet Union. The CIA reported: "After his repatriation in 1963, Davis told U.S. authorities that he made a total of seven unauthorized trips from Kiev during the 1961 to 1963 period...Davis was apprehended on two of his seven trips, and was returned to Kiev each time under escort. On both occasions he was merely reprimanded by the Deputy Chief of the Institute at which he was studying." On May 1, 1961, he flew to Moscow and spent three days there, where "he met an American tourist, a former salesman for an electronics firm in Los Angeles, approximately 27 years old, who stated that he had been in Rumania. He was separated from his wife, by whom he had two children, because of a love affair with a girl in Rumania. Bruce Frederick Davis later wrote a letter to him and sent it off to Rumania. The unidentified tourist answered by stating that correspondence between them might be dangerous to those in the U.S.A., and therefore was not to be continued." The meaning of this was unclear. In July 1961 Bruce Frederick Davis made an unauthorized trip to Johnkoi, Crimea, where he had seen some Badger bombers arriving and departing from an unseen military airfield. Bruce Frederick Davis was apprehended for traveling without a permit, and sent back to Kiev. In September 1962 he appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to request an American passport. He was apprehended on the second day and sent back to Kiev under guard. He phoned the Embassy and stated he would not be completing the application, as he had been arrested for participation in a brawl in Kiev. He returned to the Embassy in October 1962, and was issued a passport and an entry visa into West Germany. Bruce Frederick Davis allowed the passport and visa to expire, allegedly due to a new Soviet girlfriend he met.

Bruce Frederick Davis visited the Embassy on another unauthorized trip in January 1963. He delivered papers to the Embassy from another unhappy defector and from Soviet citizen Vitalya Kalinochenko. These papers contained Kalinochenko's autobiography, the reasons he was dissatisfied with the Communists, and a request to be contacted regarding his experiences with the Soviet Navy and the rockets used by the Soviet Navy. On July 19, 1963, Bruce Frederick Davis went to the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, and, "with the help of a Mr. Fain, U.S. Embassy official" his re-defection plans were completed. Fain was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*: "Fain, Thomas Alexander. Born: March 22, 1922; Language: Russian. 1943 to 1945 First Lieutenant in G-2 of U.S. Army; from 1949 in Department of State, work for CIA (Economic espionage); 1962 Intelligence School in Oberammergau; OpA: Belgrade, Oberammergau, Moscow (2nd Secretary), Washington." The decision that Bruce Frederick Davis had not expatriated himself was made by Counsel Samuel G. Wise:

Samuel Wise "Counsel in the American Embassy in Moscow" may well be Samuel Griffin Wise Jr. #74574, SD & SSD, who apparently was once a contract employee on (deleted) ACTIVE. The State Department reviewed Wise's file on June 2, 1954; and as of September 1962 a Samuel G. Wise was Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow. At that time Wise advised in a cable to the State Department that it appeared that Bruce Frederick Davis, #352267 who defected from the United States Army in Germany on August 18, 1960, had not expatriated himself. Davis' case is very similar to that of OSWALD, and he, like OSWALD, lived in the Soviet Union for two years after his defection and prior to making application for return to the United States.

Wise was an applicant for CIA employment in early 1953 and was security approved Subject to polygraph on August 11, 1953. He did not enter on duty and in September 1953 the office which had been interested in him was 'no longer interested.' On November 13, 1953, Wise was granted a CSA to permit his use as a contract employee on (deleted) ACTIVE in New York City. [CIA Office of Security Marguerite D. Stevens 1.29.64]

Bruce Frederick Davis was returned to military control in July 1963 and was debriefed by Army Intelligence. He told Army Intelligence that he believed in "the theory of Marxism and Leninism. He feels that the system would work in a highly industrialized nation, such as the United States, because in the USSR, which is a backward nation, the system does not work properly. Bruce Frederick Davis does not believe in the present method of application of the system in the USSR. Bruce Frederick Davis refused to admit he was a communist, but he did admit that he was sympathetic towards communism. During the interview, he, at every opportunity, defended the Soviet way of life, praised their economic struggle, and voiced admiration for the Soviet communist personality."

Bruce Frederick Davis was polygraphed by Army Intelligence with such questions as, "Were you required to sign a statement of obligation to work for Eastern intelligence upon your return to the U.S.?" Bruce Frederick Davis answered, "No," and the polygraph showed no sign of deception.

After a thorough analysis of the charts, it is the opinion of this examiner that DAVIS displayed reactions indicative of deception to question 7, Test I. Upon being confronted with this reaction Subject denied ever engaging in homosexual act. Upon intense questioning he admitted to some deviations to the normal sex acts with Soviet females, but he did not admit to any specific act of perversion or sodomy. A reaction indicative of deception was recorded in his answer to Question 2, Test III," which was, "Isn't it true you were forced to leave Russia?" Bruce Frederick Davis answered, "No." When confronted with his reaction, "He denied being forced in any way to leave Russia, or that he was asked by anyone to leave. He denied that he left for any reason except of his own desire and

he left by the method he had previously revealed, that of contacting the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, and being given a visa." The report continued: "Bruce Frederick Davis failed to answer Question 7, Test III." This question was: "Do you believe in communist theory?" "No answer." He was asked why he did not answer the question. He replied that he refused to answer under the provisions afforded him in Article 31, UCMJ, because his answer might tend to incriminate him.

The FBI: "Following his return to United States control he was sentenced on October 1, 1963 to a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, hard labor for one year, and reduced to the enlisted grade of Private E-1. He is currently serving this sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas." [Highly-deleted memo D.J. Brennan to Sullivan 12.7.63] In the early 1960's, the CIA and the State Department conducted an interagency exchange of information on defectors. The CIA reported to the State Department that there were five defectors who were ascertained KGB agents: Dutkanicz, Martin, Mitchell, Sloboda and Bruce Frederick Davis. [CIA 1634-1088 p11] This researcher has no further information on Bruce Frederick Davis other than a highly deleted FBI report from Phoenix, Arizona, dated November 13, 1964. [FBI 105-92510-35 pgs. B, 1-4, 6-8; FBI 105-92510 NR Serial dated 7.28.69] When Bruce Frederick Davis was not on the polygraph, he expressed his belief in communist doctrine. When he was connected to the polygraph, however, he refused to discuss his beliefs. Would the polygraph have indicated deception? Bruce Frederick Davis fit OSWALD'S profile. He was possibly an Army "dangle." A recently released CIA document described him as "a source."

### ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER

Robert Edward Webster, (born October 23, 1928, Tiffin, Ohio), was a plastics technician for the Rand Development Corporation who made several trips to the Soviet Union to prepare for the 1959 U.S. Exhibition in Moscow. He defected to the USSR in October 1959.

### THE RAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Rand Development Corporation was a CIA proprietary. On October 9, 1959, the CIA surmised that

As was pointed out last June and earlier, it might well have been of value to have obtained from ATIC, or the coordinator for the fair, a list of persons who Rand was sending to the USSR in order to avoid inadvertent contacts with such people as Robert Edward Webster and Ted Korycki as Guide 223 or Lincoln Leads respectively. This might be something to note for any future operation. Of the others mentioned [in a newspaper article about Webster's defection] H. J. Rand was sending to the USSR in order to avoid inadvertent contacts with such people as Webster and Ted Korycki as Guide 223 or Lincoln Leads respectively.

In 1975 the CIA reported:

A check of Agency records has not revealed that Webster has ever been used in any capacity by this Agency or ever been given any type of clearance. Consideration was being given in late May 1959 and early June 1959 for a debriefing of Webster in regard to his proposed travel to the USSR. However, Webster was not contacted prior to his departure for the USSR. On his return to the United States in 1962 Subject was debriefed by Agency Officers to obtain Soviet Realities data. [NARA 1993.08.14.09:37:45:870028]

#### DOCTOR H. J. RAND

The President of the Rand Development Corporation was Doctor H. J. Rand. H.J. Rand's father was Vice-Chairman of Sperry-Rand. [63-Civ-2753-USDC SDNY; *Fortune* 11.63 p135] The telephone number for the Rand Development Corporation in New York City was answered at a division of Martin-Marietta. Martin-Marietta was a major stockholder in Sperry-Rand.

H. J. Rand undertook private negotiations with the USSR for the purchase of technical devices and information, on behalf of the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence. During the late 1950's, CIA Agent Christopher Bird was the representative of the Rand Development Corporation in Washington, D.C. The Executive Vice President for Research and Development of the Rand Development Corporation, George Bookbinder, was a former OSS man who worked under Frank Wisner in Bucharest in 1944. [NYT 6.15.59; Smith OSS Univ. of Calif. Press London 1977 p397; Bookbinder DOB 7.7.14 died 11.79] In 1967 the Chairman of Rand Development was J. Elroy McCaw. In 1990 *Forbes Magazine* named him one of the richest 400 men in America. In 1970 Bookbinder and H.J. Rand had a falling out. Bookbinder sued Rand Development. [USDC SDNY 71 Civil 5631]

On October 23, 1964, Birch O'Neal suggested that Yuri Nosenko (AEDONER, "Sammy") be questioned about George Bookbinder, H.J. Rand and Brigadier General W. Randolph Lovelace's connection to Galina Ivanovna Rednikina, a Russian language secretary.

Sammy Misc Ex 355

October 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/CI/K (Deleted). Attention Miss (Deleted).

SUBJECT: Requirement for AEDONER

1. It is requested that AEDONER be shown the attached items which refer to the following individuals and be requested to provide all information he may have concerning the persons and events referred to in all the items:

Galina Ivanova Rednikina, an interpreter at the Sovietskaya Hotel in Moscow who has acted as a Russian language secretary for, George H. Bookbinder, an official of the Rand Development Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry James Rand, head of the Rand Development Corporation, and Brigadier General W. Randolph Lovelace, Flight Surgeon and head of aero-space medical program of NASA, who visited the USSR in 1958 with Bookbinder and Rand.

2. For your information, only Rand, Bookbinder and Lovelace have had frequent contact with Soviet officials both in the United States and the USSR, including Mikhail Ilich Bruk, formerly with the Soviet Ministry of Health, who was identified by AEDONER as an agent of the KGB.

3. You will also note that Rand was the employer of Robert E. Webster, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 and renounced his U.S. citizenship.

4. This matter will also be of interest to Mrs. (Deleted) of SR/CI.

Birch O'Neal Chief, CI/SIG

Attachments: Bio Sheet and Photo of Redivkina (Photo to be returned to CI/SIG); Original clipping and copy from *New York Times* dated November 15, 1959, with photo of Bookbinder (Original photo of Bookbinder to be returned to CI/SIG); Copies of clipping referring to Rand and Webster; Copy of clipping referring to Lovelace.

Distribution: SR, OS/SRS, CI/SIG

#### THE RAND CORPORATION

The Rand Development Corporation was often confused with CIA-linked think tank known as the Rand Corporation - the Rand Development Corporation was called the Rand Corporation in at least one State Department document. The Rand Corporation was organized in 1946 by General Henry "Hap" Arnold to perpetuate the partnership of military men and university scientists that had been established during the war. Rand was initially administered by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation. The Sperry-Rand Corporation provided part of the initial funding for the Rand Corporation although Rand stands for research and development.

In 1968 the CIA ties of the Rand Development Corporation were exposed because of an Department of Interior expense inquiry into an antipollution contract between the Rand Development Corporation and that Agency. Donald L. Hambric of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration mentioned the contract to Department of the Interior officials. He wrote: "Rand also has a small classified contract with the CIA and any auditor working at Rand should have at least a secret clearance." [NYT 4.25.55,



4.16.67, 3.7.68, Sel. Repat. Cases Inv. U.S. Def. to USSR c/c 11.6.64; 71-Civ-5631 USDC-SDNY p3; *Balt. News. American* 1.31.75; *NYT* 3.7.68]

#### TONY ULASEWICZ AND RAND DEVELOPMENT

Tony Ulasewicz, a member of NIXON's White House/Special Operations Group wrote: "When I first met Chotiner, the first thing he did was to hand me a file on the Rand Development Corporation and its officers...Chotiner's file on the Rand Development Corporation disclosed that during the 1968 presidential campaign Rand was named as a defendant in a lawsuit started by some angry Minnesota businessmen. The charge was that the Small Business Administration and the Government Services Administration were guilty of fraud and conspiracy in the way a government contract for some postal vehicles was awarded to a wholly-owned the Rand Development Corporation subsidiary, the Universal Fiberglass Corporation. The Universal Fiberglass Corporation, the lawsuit charged, was born for the sole purpose [of obtaining this contract]. "Despite apparent lack of qualifications, a crony of Senator Hubert Humphrey awarded the contact to the Universal Fiberglass Corporation. The Universal Fiberglass Corporation defaulted and disappeared under Rand Development's umbrella." Murray Chotiner was trying to bring this situation to the attention of the media. [Ulasewicz, *Pres. Priv. Eye*, 1990]

#### ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER'S DEFECTION



While in Moscow for seven weeks, beginning May 1959, Robert Edward Webster dated Vera Ivchenko, the hostess employed at the tourist restaurant of the Hotel Ukraine. In this capacity, Vera Ivchenko contacted many foreign correspondents, including those who accompanied Vice President NIXON to the USSR. According to the information given to the HSCA by the CIA, Vera Ivchenko was suspected of being a KGB agent. When the HSCA wrote about Robert Edward Webster, it never mentioned Vera Ivchenko's name: it referred to her as Robert Edward Webster's girlfriend. Robert Edward Webster conveyed to Ivchenko that he wished to divorce his wife in the United States and return to the Soviet Union to marry her. Robert Edward Webster first revealed his desire to defect on July 11, 1959. He approached two Soviet officials in charge of arrangements for the U.S. Exhibition, and requested information concerning the procedures for a U.S. citizen to remain in the USSR. Robert Edward Webster was given a telephone number to call, and a meeting was set up in the private room of a restaurant. Robert Edward Webster was instructed to write a letter to the Supreme Soviet requesting to remain as a citizen. He was given a form to fill out which he would submit to Mr. Popof. With Popof, Robert Edward Webster filled out a questionnaire furnishing his background and expressing his wish to remain in Russia to "better himself in the plastics industry." When Popof would not accept this, Robert Edward Webster said: "I want to stay in the Soviet Union because all the businesses in America are government-controlled." He refused to publicly denounce the United States, but stated that he "wished to cooperate in every way with the Soviet Union." In late July or early August, he attended a meeting in a private restaurant room at the Metropole Hotel. Robert Edward Webster told two Soviet chemists he could help them make the Rand spray gun which he demonstrated at the U.S. Exhibition. Robert Edward Webster also attempted to design a fiberglass resin depositor, but due to the lack of parts and equipment, the machine did not work.

Robert Edward Webster told the FBI that he was never questioned by the KGB:

The only time I was questioned concerning American defense matters occurred when some Moscow engineers asked me what government work was handled in the Rand Development Corporation. I denied any knowledge of this, because I had none." Robert Edward Webster informed the HSCA that the KGB never contacted him, that there was no reason for them to do so as the government officials who aided him in his defection had his entire story. He said he had never been questioned relative to intelligence matters. On September 9, 1959, he was told that he had been accepted as a Soviet citizen. He disappeared the next day. Although he asked to work in Moscow, the Soviets informed him he would be sent to Leningrad. The following day, the Soviet officials registered Robert Edward Webster at the Bucharest Hotel, and instructed him not to leave. He was given 1000 old rubles, and asked to write a note to a Rand Development employee requesting that money be left for him at the hotel, since he was going on a tour of Russia. The KGB threw a short party for Robert Edward Webster on September 11, 1959. He was then flown to Leningrad with an interpreter, where an Intourist representative met him.

He applied for work at the Leningrad Scientific Institute of Polymerized Plastics, and lived in a hotel with Ivchenko. On October 17, 1959, Robert Edward Webster was in Moscow. He attended a meeting at the OVIR Central Office with the original Soviet representative with whom he had contact; an unknown Soviet; Doctor H.J. Rand; George H. Bookbinder; and Richard E. Snyder. At this meeting, Robert Edward Webster said he was free to speak; he told Richard E. Snyder that when he applied for Soviet citizenship, he was granted a Soviet passport on September 21, 1959. He never exhibited the passport to Richard E. Snyder, because it had not yet been issued to him. When Robert Edward Webster later decided to re-defect, he told Richard E. Snyder he had no Soviet documentation at the OVIR meeting but was still in possession of the American passport which he never sent to Richard E. Snyder as requested. He did, however, fill out a State Department form, "Affidavit for Expatriated Person," in which he renounced his American citizenship. Vera Ivchenko joined him the following day for a month-long vacation. [also see DOS ltr. Snyder to Boster 10.28.59; Davis to Snyder 12.10.59] On return to Leningrad, the couple began work at the plastics institute, where Vera Ivchenko was employed as an assistant and translator. They resided in a new apartment building.

On October 8, 1959, an Memorandum for the Record was generated by (deleted) "Regarding: Attempts to Locate Webster; receipt of (above) Emb. Cable. - AICC Cleveland asked whether Webster was carrying out clandestine task for CIA which hadn't been coordinated with them. Was assured that this was not case & to best of our knowledge Webster had not been briefed by & was unknown to either DDP or OO Offices. Check made with (deleted); had encountered Webster on a few social occasions; he will consult with Messrs. (deleted) to produce a more complete picture of Webster."

On October 20, 1959, this Memorandum for the Record was generated by Bruce L. Solie, Office of Security / Security Research Staff regarding Robert Edward Webster: "(Deleted) advised (deleted) called Roman regarding Agency interest in Webster. - Office of Security files - no clearance; was an OO/C interest in Webster in late May 1959, but Webster wasn't contacted by OO/C prior to trips to USSR. CI/OA files - no record." On October 21, 1959, this document was sent by (deleted) to Chief, Domestic Contacts Division, attention Support Branch "Regarding: Webster case at recent Machine Searching Conference on October 20, 1959. Our organization has no interest in matter." On October 22, 1959, an Office Memo (Deleted) to Chief, Contact Division, Attention Support (Deleted) re: Webster was generated "Questions asked by Major Robert Lochera (?) of OSI: a) Is this office doing anything re: Webster's defection? b) If not, do they contemplate doing anything? c) What would this office have done if Webster left normally? (Deleted) called next day w/response they knew only what was in newspapers regarding Webster; (not very cooperative)." "A CIA Office Memorandum dated October 23, 1959, was sent to Chief Contact Bureau (Deleted) concerned: "information on Vera Ivchenko, Webster's girlfriend." "October 26, 1959. Memo

(Deleted) to Director, FBI, regarding Agency interest in Webster. Webster never used by Agency; was considered for debriefing May 1959 to June 1959, however, he wasn't contacted prior to departure for USSR. Agency does have (deleted) [interest in Rand Development]. In view of Webster's employment with Rand Development Corporation, please forward any information obtained in the investigation of Webster." On October 28, 1959 a report on Robert Edward Webster stated: "Webster was given security clearance on June 5, 1959, but never had access to military information." "October 30, 1959. Office Memo (Deleted) regarding Kent (of WRU) conversation with H.J. Rand regarding Webster."

These document came from a handwritten summary of all the CIA documents in Webster's file prepared by the HSCA on March 15, 1978. Several pages of entries marked Volume III (Cont.) & Vol. IV have been deleted.

Some people in the CIA thought Robert Edward Webster was an operation due to his connection with the Rand Development Company. This researcher thought Robert Edward Webster was an operation until documents declassified in 1995 revealed that before coming to Rand Development, Robert Edward Webster had worked for six corporations that had nothing to do with the intelligence community. Just before Robert Edward Webster left for the Soviet Union *The New York Times* took a family photograph. It on October 20, 1959, and showed Robert Edward Webster, a Quaker, with wife Martha, his seven-year-old son Michael, and daughter six-year-old Anne reading a magazine entitled *USSR*. Robert Edward Webster deserted his wife of eight years and his two children in Ohio with no apparent warning except for a call to the Russian secretary in the Rand Development Company's Moscow office; he requested the secretary notify his family he was not returning. If Robert Edward Webster was an agent, his method of establishing a cover was extraordinary. The KGB would have found it difficult to believe that a CIA spy would leave his wife and children in the United States, then have a child with a Russian woman. Robert Edward Webster was destroying his family. Was someone carrying out the dictates of the Doolittle Report and "hitherto acceptable norms of human conduct no longer applied" or was Robert Edward Webster crazy? Logic dictated that the KGB would have been interested in the Rand Development Corporation, simply because its name evoked the Rand Corporation. Webster was probably questioned by the KGB.

Robert Edward Webster was granted a Soviet internal passport after writing a summary of his life, listing his relatives and where they worked, submitting photographs of himself, and undergoing a medical examination. In December or January 1960, he turned over his American passport and obtained a Soviet passport at the OVIR office in Leningrad. Robert Edward Webster had lawfully renounced his citizenship; the State Department issued a Certificate of Loss of Citizenship.

#### MARINA OSWALD AND ROBERT WEBSTER?

This entry was found in a CIA *Name List With Traces* on Marina Oswald's address book: "Prizentsev, Lev Kondrat'yevskiy Prosepepekt 7, Apt. 63 or Kondrat'yevskiy

Prosepepekt 63 Apt 7, Leningrad." In a December 17, 1963 FBI interview, Marina Oswald said she met Lev Prizentsev at a rest home near Leningrad [October 1960?] and that 'he had an amorous interest in Irina Volkova [q.v.] who, unfortunately was already married.' Traces: 1. No traces on Prizentsev. 2. Robert E. Webster claimed to have resided in a three-room apartment at Kondrat'yevskiy Prosepepekt 63 Apt. 18, Leningrad." Did Robert Edward Webster know Marina Oswald? Robert Edward Webster told the FBI he had no contact with LEE OSWALD, although he had heard of him. [David Slawson WC Notes #340] In 1993 Lev Prizentsev said he did not know that Robert Edward Webster lived in his building. [Interview with W.S. Malone 5.12.93] ANGLETON sent a memorandum to J. Edgar Hoover about this on May 11, 1964. Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994:

There may have been a connection or there was none at all. I tell you what it is. When I was going to pharmacy school I was there with Ellie Sobreta whose address is in my book. It just happened to be in a good neighborhood, and if Robert Edward Webster was living there, neither of us knew. She doesn't know it up to this day. So people started making connections where is none. I did not know Webster. She simply was my friend and I visit her and he lived in her building.

#### WEBSTER REDEFECTS

After six months had passed, Robert Edward Webster began to take the steps necessary to re-defect. In early December 1959 he wrote to the U.S. Embassy; he claimed he had received no reply to this letter. In January 1960 he received a letter from his father informing him that his mother had a nervous breakdown and he was needed in the United States. A daughter, Svetlana Robertovna Webster, was born to the couple in August 1960. In late April 1961 Popof arranged for him and Ivchenko to visit Moscow on Mayday. In Moscow, due to his American clothing, he entered the American Embassy unchallenged. He informed Consul John McVickar that he wished to return to the United States. John McVickar requested two notarized statements from Robert Edward Webster's father saying he would be responsible for his son after Robert Edward Webster's return, and told him to apply for a Soviet exit visa. When he returned to Leningrad, Ivchenko helped him prepare the application for the exit visa. She gave her consent, which was required.

Still, high government officials, suspected Robert Edward Webster was on a CIA mission. On April 15, 1961, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, sent a letter to McGeorge Bundy, the National Security advisor to President John F. Kennedy's, which stated the CIA had no operational relationship with Robert Edward Webster. {Rockefeller Commission handwritten notes.} In June 1961, Robert Edward Webster was apprised that his request for an exit visa had been denied; he would have to wait one year before he could reapply.

On November 8, 1961, a CIA Official Routing Slip indicated that documents on Webster had been sent to CI/SIG Mr. O'Neal, Mrs. Egerter, Evans, Grady, RID Files. Remarks: CD/OO Case 29.267 From S. Stetson CD/OO Support Branch.

Soviet officials from Moscow visited Robert Edward Webster, inquired why he was unhappy, and suggested he send for his American family. In February 1962 he was granted an exit visa. In March 1962 the American Embassy gave him instructions on obtaining an American entrance visa. Robert Edward Webster quit his job, and his father sent him a plane ticket for his passage home. He surrendered his internal Soviet passport for his exit visa in May. Robert Edward Webster arrived in the United States as an alien under the Russian quota, on May 20, 1962. He did not attempt to get Ivchenko or his daughter out of the Soviet Union. [DOS For. Ser. Disp. 10.25.59 - Edward Freers; WCE960 p3; FBI 105-82555-NR 2.7.64; HSCA V12 p448-450]

### WEBSTER'S DEBRIEFING

Shortly after his return to the United States, Robert Edward Webster's wife divorced him. She married W.G. Belding of Zelenople, Pennsylvania. Eugene S. Rittenburg, Cleveland Resident Agent, reported this to Headquarters. Robert Edward Webster was debriefed in Ohio by CIA and Air Force representatives. The CIA reported: "(Deleted) and (Deleted) talked alone with Webster in the INS offices for about one hour. During this time, no attempt was made to secure any FPI, rather it was a general 'get acquainted' type session. Webster was very well-dressed, but extremely nervous. His nervousness was not caused by our presence, as Mr. O'Brian had previously told us that he was having difficulty getting Webster's fingerprints as he was perspiring so profusely - even through his fingertips." [CIA Pitts F.O. 6.28.62] Robert Edward Webster was brought to CIA Headquarters where he was debriefed for two weeks. The debriefing reports included a chronology of his life, the CIA's assessment of him, information regarding life in the Soviet Union, Robert Edward Webster's work there, biographical data on persons he met there, and other information which was classified. [CIA SR/6-62-274, 11.1.62, Kay Grady] Ann Egerter, Birch O'Neal, (FNU) Grady and (FNU) Evans received copies of the debriefing.

Robert Edward Webster told the CIA that his father was a ceramics engineer who was still in college when he was born.

The family lived in Columbus until the father graduated from college and then moved to South Milwaukee...Subject describes these years as being lean and describes the family as being 'poor.' He recalls that in Milwaukee he developed a fear of being in water. In Louisville he was caught trying to steal apples from a neighborhood store. He states he was sent home by the store owner but not punished. In Louisville, when the Subject was six or seven years old his mother reportedly suffered a nervous breakdown. It was described to him that his mother passed out and was hospitalized in a Louisville City Hospital. He states that his father indicated that he never knew the reason why his mother became ill. He recalls visiting his mother

in the hospital and viewing her through a screen wire door. This scene became quite vivid for him again in January 1960 in Moscow when he received a letter from his father in which the father stated that his mother had suffered a complete mental breakdown and was in the hospital again...He isn't sure how long his mother was in the hospital...At the same time while studying at night he took a day job in a manufacturing plant. On weekends he went home to his parents by bus and during one such trip he met his future wife. She was also studying away from home in a beautician's school and going home on weekends. After a short courtship he proposed, she accepted and they eloped. His wife was under age and kept her true age from the authorities when applying for a marriage license. Their plan was to keep their marriage secret until after his wife had finished beautician's school. However, the news somehow got back to his wife's parents and the secret was out. His mother-in-law was quite upset over the marriage. His parents, however, accepted in calmly and without fanfare and the subject notes that they could do little else since they also eloped when they were married. His wife finished beauticians school and he dropped out of Carnegie Tech and began the job of supporting them. He changed jobs and his wife began part-time work as a beautician. But they found the going difficult and after a few months he found a job in a plastics factory in his home town. His wife, who is a diabetic and has been since childhood, became pregnant. Because of her diabetes she required special medical care during her pregnancy. One year and one month after their marriage their first child, a son, was delivered by cesarean section. Subject became active in civic and church affairs, was promoted to foreman capacity in the plastics plant and he began attending a local small college in the evening studying chemistry. He was gone from home three nights a week to school and on returning home one night early found a strange man in the living room with his wife. This was a shock to him and he became quite angry although he did not express this to his wife or to the man. His wife stated she was lonely and gave that as her explanation for her actions. The Subject promptly went out and purchased an expensive wrist watch which he actually could not afford. Things cooled down somewhat between them. Very soon thereafter in 1953 their second child, a daughter, was born.

His wife required constant medical attention as well as insulin and special diet. On two occasions early in their marriage she went into insulin coma and was seriously ill. Their expenses were greater than his income and he found himself getting deeper in debt. Feeling he could better himself he began looking for a new job and found a better paying one in a nearby town. He again was given a supervisory position in this plastics plant but this time he was supervising all female workers. At this point he notes his real troubles began. He soon found himself involved with a female married employee and while his wife was in the hospital for one of her regular checkups he became quite involved in this extra marital affair. His wife

found out and the relationship deteriorated even further. Separation and divorces were contemplated, a lawyer visited with this in mind but again the situation cooled down.

The plastics plant where he was working was purchased by another firm and though he was advised that he would not lose his job, in anticipation of being fired he quit his job...

He continued to look for other work and through business contacts was approached by the Rand Development Company of Cleveland and was offered a better paying job with them. He accepted and moved to Cleveland. Soon he was assigned to a traveling job in which he was to demonstrate a new piece of plastics manufacturing equipment. He began to travel frequently and each trip began to keep him away from home for longer periods of time. His wife became increasingly upset because of his prolonged absences. He found his job trying and demanding and he spent a great deal of time on the minute details of the exhibits. On one trip in 1958 in Chicago after getting an exhibit set up and eating and drinking in excess he had his first episode of passing out. He describes being under a great deal of tension he knew he was going into shock. Realizing what was going on he told people what to do for him and after lying down for a while, he soon recovered. A similar episode occurred in Moscow in May 1959 where he was preparing the plastics equipment for the exhibition. In 1959 his company asked him to go to Moscow to help set up an exhibit. His first trip was in March 1959 with another company official and he remained there for one week doing a preliminary survey. He returned to the States and in May 1959 again went back to Moscow to start actual work on setting up the plastics equipment. He viewed this opportunity as one in which if he was able to do a good job he would certainly improve his standing with his company. On the second trip he was gone much longer than originally planned for and he soon began receiving letters from his wife in which she gave him a 'fit' about his long absences. He notes that once in the States he was away for some time and on returning home he found that his wife had taken the children and had left town. He located them at his in-laws and when he asked his wife to return she questioned whether he really wanted his family or not. He convinced her that he did and she returned.

During his second stay in Moscow he met a Russian girl, Vera. He first met her in restaurant where she worked as a translator and soon thereafter began dating her. He found himself comparing her with his wife and soon began telling Vera all his family troubles. He describes Vera as married but separated from her husband. She was pictured as petite, womanly and passionate. In the next breath he spontaneously denied intimate relationships with her until after the Soviets had officially informed him he could stay in the Soviet Union. His wife was described as being



generally indifferent sexually and only at time would their relations in this area be satisfactory.

The Subject feels that somehow, somewhere during his second prolonged seven to eight week visit in Moscow, Vera subtly suggested that he stay in Russia. But at the same time she 'pooh-poohed the idea that he could or would stay.' During this visit he made up his mind to attempt to stay in Russia and so informed Vera. 'I must have been way off base and I wonder if I had a nervous breakdown.' But staying in Russia offered him a chance to get as far away as possible from his troubles at home and the plastics industry in Russia was in its infancy and he felt he could make his mark there.

Sometime in mid-summer 1959 he returned to the U.S. and was home for ten days. This period with his wife is described as being a honeymoon but in spite of this he continued with his plan to return to the Soviet Union and request permission to remain there. He packed some winter clothes, books and jazz records to take with him.

On returning to the USSR sometime in July 1959 he approached a male translator at the exhibit and inquired as to necessary procedure to obtain permission to become a permanent resident of the USSR. He received some vague answers and then was asked to identify the person who was interested in such a step. He then indicated he was the interested party and there began shortly thereafter a series of clandestine meetings with various Soviet officials. At each meeting he states he drank heavily and was generally 'loaded' by the time the meeting was over. As he recalls it it was sometime in September before he was informed that his request to stay was being granted. When he heard the news he felt a "twinge of guilt and regret." He was particularly troubled by his neutral feeling for his children back home.

His Soviet handlers asked him to pack a small bag, leave a not for his Rand Company boss in Moscow that he was going on a tour of Russia. He was then moved to another hotel in Moscow and soon thereafter flown to Leningrad. She stayed with him five days and he states emphatically that during this period he first had sexual relations with her.

He states that he very much wanted Vera to become pregnant as he was "afraid of not being able to hold her." Vera returned to Moscow to make arrangements to join him permanently. He was given a position at the plastics institute in Leningrad. Vera soon became pregnant and was quite ill. His job was to help the Soviets reproduce the U.S. plastics machine on exhibit in Moscow. He states that by the time he had left they had not succeeded in doing this. In January 1960 he received a letter from his

father indicating that his mother had suffered a complete nervous breakdown as a result of his defection.

At this point Webster decided to redefect. Technical information supplied by Robert Edward Webster was included in a Joint Report of the Foreign Technical Division, Air Force Systems Command, and the CIA. On February 20, 1970, the Domestic Contacts Division/Operational Support Staff contacted CI/Liaison Jane Roman regarding Robert Edward Webster. [NARA 1993.08.02.20:01:25: 870033]

Robert Edward Webster

Sstetson/ bm HH-20822  
DCS/Operational Support Staff 2268  
900 Key Building February 20, 1970  
DO/DCSL  
CI Liaison (Illegible)  
Mrs. Roman For your information  
2 C 42 Hq. (Illegible)

#### ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER: A VEGETABLE

*Frontline* located Robert Edward Webster in 1993. He was in Oaks Nursing Home, New Bedford, Massachusetts, and was allegedly unable to converse. [CIA 535-227A, 522-228; CIA Name List with Traces Vladimir Makarov, Robert Aleksandrovich Ivanov also Vanda Kuznetsova] Robert Edward Webster's nurse, Susan Gilbert, told me: "He suffers from no mental illness. His family doesn't want him to talk and his legal guardian doesn't want him to talk. He's a shell of the man he once was. Medical ethics prevent me from telling you more. He doesn't want to talk to you or see you."

#### OSWALD'S DOMESTIC CONTACTS DIVISION DEBRIEFING

The HSCA conducted a review of defector files to determine whether defectors were routinely debriefed upon their return to the United States. The HSCA began with the CIA's full list of 380 defectors. From this list, the HSCA compiled a list of persons who were U.S. born citizens who defected, or attempted to defect, to the Soviet Union between 1958 and 1963, and who returned to the U.S. within the same period. In addition, the Committee included individuals from the October 25, 1960, State Department letter regarding defectors sent to the CIA. The Committee requested files on 29 individuals and the CIA provided files on 28 individuals on whom it maintained records. These 201 files were reviewed as well as any existing Domestic Contacts Division files. The review revealed that, in the cases of six of the individuals, there was no indication they had ever returned to the United States. As for the other 22 defectors, the file review showed there was no record of CIA contact with 17, although 4 of these files contained reports by sources who had advised the Agency of their contact with the re-defectors, so they had been indirectly contacted. The circumstances of the CIA's contact with the other five defectors differed:

Irving Amron (born December 4, 1917) - His file reflected that he had been living in the USSR since 1933 and returned to the United States in 1962. He was debriefed by a CIA officer after applying for employment in response to a newspaper advertisement. Amron had been in the Soviet Union too long to have been included in the study.

Bruce F. Davis - His file contained a CIA debriefing report.

Harold Citrynell - His file reflected he was unwittingly debriefed by a CIA officer, upon the departure of the official from the Soviet Union, in the American Embassy, Copenhagen. Also interviewed by Domestic Contacts Division.

Robert Edward Webster - Extensive debriefing at CIA Headquarters.

Libero Ricciardelli - CIA debriefing by Boston Domestic Contacts Division.

Out of 22 defectors, nine had been debriefed by the CIA either directly or indirectly, almost half. The HSCA: "Based on this file review, it appeared to the committee that the CIA did not contact returning defectors in 1962 as a matter of standard operating procedure. It becomes clear from the review of these defector files that CIA debriefing of defectors was a random occurrence. Nonetheless, in the instances when the Agency did choose to debrief returning American defectors...the persons who were debriefed were similar to OSWALD in that they defected and returned within the same general time period and each spent his time in the Soviet Union in areas of interest to the CIA."

If the CIA had debriefed Robert Edward Webster and Bruce Frederick Davis, the defectors whose circumstances most closely resembled OSWALD'S, why not OSWALD? Was he debriefed by a component other than Domestic Contacts Division? The Committee: "The CIA has denied ever having any contact with OSWALD and its records are consistent with this position. Because the Agency has a Domestic Contacts Division that routinely attempts to solicit information on a non-clandestine basis from Americans traveling abroad, the absence of any record indicating that OSWALD, a returning defector who had worked in a Minsk radio factory, had been debriefed has been considered...not to be indicative that OSWALD had been contacted through other than routine Domestic Contacts Division channels."

## REDWOOD

The HSCA discovered conflicting information when it "interviewed the former chief of an Agency component responsible for research related to clandestine operations within the Soviet Union," who, on November 25, 1963, wrote the following memo:

Chief, (Deleted)  
Chief, (Deleted)  
Chief of Station, (Deleted).  
(Deleted) OSWALD  
For Information

For the record we forward herewith a memorandum by (Deleted – Case Officer Stationed In Paris) Staff Employee in which he gives his recollections of (Deleted) interest in Subject following Subject's return to the United States from the USSR. (Deleted).

SUBJECT: OSWALD

TO: Walter P. HALTIGAN [Chief of the Soviet Section of the Paris Station]

(1) It makes very little difference now but REDWOOD had at one time an OI (Overseas Intelligence) interest in OSWALD. As soon as I heard OSWALD'S name, I recalled that as Chief of the 6 Branch [specializing in the debriefing of defectors from the Soviet Union] I had discussed, sometime in the summer of 1960, with the then Chief and Deputy Chief of the 6 Research Section the laying on of interviews through the Domestic Contacts Division [KUJUMP] or other suitable channels. At the moment I don't recall if this was discussed while OSWALD and his family were on route to this country or if it was after their arrival.

(2) I remember that OSWALD'S unusual behavior in the USSR had struck me from the moment I had read the first State Department [ODACID] dispatch on him, and I told my subordinates something amounting to 'Don't push too hard to get the information we need, because this individual looks odd.' We were particularly interested in the information that OSWALD might provide on the Minsk factory in which he was employed, and of course we sought the usual biographic information that might help develop foreign personality dossiers.

(3) I was phasing into my LPOVER cover assignment and out of KUDOVE at the time. Thus, I would have left the country shortly after OSWALD'S arrival. I do not know what action developed thereafter.

#### Addendum

(4) As an afterthought, I recall also at the time I was becoming increasingly interested in watching a pattern we had discovered in the course of our biographical and research work in 6: the number of Soviet women marrying foreigners, being permitted to leave the USSR, then eventually divorcing their spouses and settling down abroad without returning 'home.' The AE OCEAN-3 case was among the first of these, and we eventually turned up something like two dozen similar cases. We established links between some of these women and the KGB. KUDESK became interested in the developing trend we had come across. It was partly to learn if OSWALD'S wife would actually accompany him to our country, partly out of interest in OSWALD'S own experiences in the USSR,

that we showed operational intelligence interest in the HARVEY story. (Thomas B. CASASIN)" [CIA 435-173A; CIA DO-02647-p3 of 3]

Edward Petty:

REDWOOD was not an operation; it was a type of activity. It was the examination for exploitation of people who had come out of the Soviet Union. REDSKIN was more a penetration type activity. Looking for operational opportunities with people who were going in.

Thomas B. Casasin told the HSCA that, to his knowledge, contact was never made with OSWALD. Moreover, if a debriefing had occurred, the officer stated he would have been informed. This officer was wrong. OSWALD photographed the plant and procured a floor plan; this was corroborated by CIA employee Don Deneselya who, in 1962, had worked in the Soviet Branch, Foreign Documents Division, Directorate of Intelligence. Don Deneselya advised the HSCA

He specifically recalled collecting intelligence regarding the Minsk radio plant. This individual claimed that during the summer of 1962, he reviewed a contact report from CIA Field Office representatives who had interviewed a former Marine who had worked at the Minsk radio plant following his defection to the USSR. This defector, whom the employee believed may have been OSWALD, had been living with his family in Minsk. The employee advised the HSCA that the contact report had been filed in a volume on the Minsk radio plant that should be retrievable from the Industrial Registry Branch, then a component of the Central Reference Office. Accordingly, the committee requested that the CIA provide both the contact report and the volume of materials concerning the Minsk radio plant. A review by the committee of the documents in the volumes of the Minsk radio plant, however, failed to locate any such contact report.

*Frontline* researcher John Newman reported:

A memo from CI/SIG has surfaced in these files with handwriting on it which gives the name of a Domestic Contacts Division employee - a name which appears to be one 'Andy' Anderson - as a CIA contact for OSWALD. This document confirms the recollections of other CS employees that Andy Anderson did in fact debrief OSWALD. Don Deneselya, who worked in the Russian Branch, Foreign Documents Division, Office of Contacts read Anderson's debrief in 1962. [Testimony to Rep. Conyers 11.17.93]

John Newman stated that the former deputy chief of the Domestic Contacts Division said that the CIA did debrief Oswald. In 1993 several other CIA officers remember a Major Andy Anderson who conducted debriefings for the CIA's domestic contact division, and two recalled the debriefing of OSWALD but would not go public with the information. John Newman found traces of a notation in OSWALD's 201 file, that were

reversed, blended through from a document the CIA did not want copied. Newman turned it over and held it to the light, and deciphered handwriting that read "Anderson 00 on OSWALD." Barely legible, the name ANDY preceded it. [LIVE BY THE SWORD: THE SECRET WAR AGAINST CASTRO AND THE DEATH OF JFK by Gus Russo]

The HSCA Casasin, Haligan and Hart interviews were a waste of time because these men were not about to link OSWALD to their beloved CIA:

Casasin said at the time (the SR Division considered interview Oswald) he assumed Oswald had been sent out of the Soviet Union by the KGB, so exercised caution and did not attempt to debrief OSWALD...Casasin said he believes it is inconceivable that Oswald would have been any type of operative of the CIA. However, he also gave his opinion that the nature of KGB operations made it conceivable that Oswald could have been a "lay low" Soviet operative.

Haltigan stated that he had never heard any rumors to the effect that Oswald had been used by the CIA at any time. He felt that because of his assignments within the Agency, he would have been in a position to know if Oswald had been used in any capacity.

Lastly the Committee contacted Mr. Paul Hartman, who served on the Counterintelligence Staff Research and Analysis Group at the time of the assassination. Mr. Hartman authored a memo dated September 18, 1975 which detailed the steps he took on November 27, 1963 to determine whether Oswald had ever been used by the CIA or connected with the Agency in any conceivable way. Hartman, who was considered a CIA clandestine records expert, concluded the allegation of Oswald's connection to CIA were totally unfounded.

## HELMS

Scott Malone also reported that in September 1993 Richard Helms admitted that OSWALD "might have been" debriefed. In 1964 the Warren Commission questioned then-CIA Director John McCone about CIA contact with OSWALD. John McCone's testimony was based on a search supervised by Richard Helms. John McCone submitted an affidavit and testified: "I have gone into the matter in considerable detail personally, in my inquiry with the appropriate people within the Agency, examined all records in our files relating to OSWALD...OSWALD was not a CIA agent, employee or informant. The Agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him...The Agency never furnished him with any funds or money...in the Soviet Union or anyplace." John McCone was then asked whether he was made aware of every CIA agent and informer. He answered, "Mr. Helms, who is directly responsible for that Agency division's activities as a Deputy Director, might explain. Would that be permissible?"

Richard Helms stated: "On Mr. McCone's behalf, I had all of our records searched to see if there had been any contacts at any time prior to President Kennedy's assassination by anyone in the CIA with OSWALD. We checked our card files and our personnel files and all our records. Now, this check turned out to be negative." Richard Helms said "no contact had even been contemplated with OSWALD." [*Wash. Star* 10.1.76] The Warren Commission never questioned ANGLETON.

#### ANGLETON

When questioned in the late 1970's ANGLETON denied that the CIA ever contemplated contacting OSWALD. Attorney Marvin Miller asked:

Q. Could it have happened without your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Then your testimony would be that every single activity undertaken by your section with any individual was cleared with you first or given to you afterwards?

A. Well, I think I would have learned from my Deputy if there had been any, any attempt or any desire to contact OSWALD because of the FBI jurisdiction of the case.

Q. What about the time he was in the Soviet Union?

A. I don't think I was aware at the time.

# NODULE X7

## OSWALD IN MINSK AND THE U2 DUMP: JANUARY 1960 TO FEBRUARY 1961



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX7.pdf>

JANUARY 4, 1960

OSWALD:

December 31, 1959. New Years Eve, I spend in the company of Rosa Agafoneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her until past



midnight, she gives me a small "Boratin" clown, for a New Years present she is very nice. I found out only recently she is married, has a small son who was born crippled, that this is why she is so strangely tender and compelling.

January 1, 1959 to January 4, 1960. No change in routine."



On January 4, 1960, OVIR granted OSWALD a stateless passport, which required him to report to the Soviet Passport and Visa Department three times a year:

January 4, 1960 I am called to passport office and finally given a Soviet document not the Soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a residence document, not even for foreigners but a paper called "for those without citizenship." still I am happy. The official says they are sending me to the city of "Minsk". I ask "is that in Siberia?" He only laughs; he also tells me they have arranged for me to receive some money through the Red Cross. To pay my hotel bill and expenses. I thank the gentlemen and leave later in the afternoon. I see Remma "she asks are you happy" "yes". [CIA 646-265]

The CIA was unable to determine if it was unusual for OSWALD to be allowed to remain in the USSR: "Not knowing how many would-be defectors have been turned back, it is impossible to say whether the acceptance of OSWALD and five others is unusual. Acceptance of KGB agents is certainly not out of the ordinary." [CIA Les Rodes draft]

January 5, 1960. I got to Red Cross in Moscow for money with interruptor (a new one). I receive 5000. Rubles. A huge sum!! Later in Minsk I am to earn 70 Rubles a month at the factory.

January 7, 1960. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200. Ruble and the train ticket to Minsk 150 Rubles so I have a lot of money & hope. I wrote my Brother and my Mother letters in which I said "I do not wish to every contact you again." I am begining a new life and I don't want any part of the old."

January 7, 1960. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers. We go to Hotel Minsk. [located at 11 Leninsky Prospect] I take room and meet Rosa and Stellina, who persons from Intourist in hotel who speak English. Stellina is in 40's, nice, married, young child. Rosa about 23, blond, attractive unmarried excellant English, we attract each other at once.

#### OSWALD: JANUARY 8, 1960

##### *The Historic Diary.*

January 8, 1960 I meet the city mayor, Comrade Shrapof, who welcomes me to Minsk promises me a rent free apartment "soon" and warns me about "uncultured persons" who sometimes insult foriengers. My interputer: Roman Detkof, Head For. Tech. Instit. next door.

#### JANUARY 10, 1960

"January 10, 1960. The day to myself. I walk through city, very nice." Norman Mailer reported that in Minsk OSWALD'S case was assigned to KGB Officer Igor Ivanovitch Guzman. Igor Ivanovitch Guzman told Norman Mailer that it had been decided on the highest levels after the suicide attempt to let him stay, even though his suicide attempt may have been staged. Igor Ivanovitch Guzman assigned Stepan Vasilyevich Gregorieff to OSWALD. Hundreds of pages later Norman Mailer told his readers these names were pseudonyms. Why not say it at the outset? Norman Mailer determined that the KGB watched OSWALD on January 9, 1969, January 10, 1960, January 13, 1960 and January 30, 1960.

#### THE MINSK RADIO PLANT JANUARY 12, 1960



Minsk was a center of science and technology. OSWALD received a position in the experimental division of the Minsk radio plant, an apartment, and a subsidy from the Soviet Red Cross. The CIA: "During this period he was also helped financially by various Russians in Moscow, but Marina Oswald did not know the extent of their aid (nor did she indicate she knew their identities)." [CIA Chron. LHO in USSR 1.24.64]

January 12, 1960 I vist Minsk Radio Factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian immigrant Alexander Zeger. Born a Polish Jew. immi to Argen. in 1933 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955. Speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. Com. in Argen. He is Head of a Dept. A quialified engenien. in late 40's, mild mannered, likable. He seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my tempor. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

In 1938 **Alexander Ziger** emigrated from Poland to Argentina where he worked for an American company. This is assuming that "Amer. Com. in Argen" stands for "American Company." (Another possible interpretation is "American Committee." The Office of Inter-American Affairs was known in South America as the "American Committees.") Alexander Ziger returned to Poland in 1956 "homesick for his native land and taken in by their propaganda." The CIA stated: "Available records show that the ship Salta, when leaving Buenos Aires, Argentina, for Odessa, USSR, on July 1, 1956, carried repatriates back to the Soviet Union. Among them were Alexander Ziger, Soviet, age 44, engineer. Ana Ziger, Soviet, age 46...A report of 1957 refers to Alejandro Ziger, a Pole, and radio-telephonic expert, 44 years old, married to Ana Dmitruk, a Pole, 47 years old." [Draft of 518-219] The Zigers native land was by then part of the USSR. The Zigers ended up living in Minsk. In 1957 Ziger applied for an exit visa at the Argentine Embassy, Moscow. He was refused. OSWALD wrote:

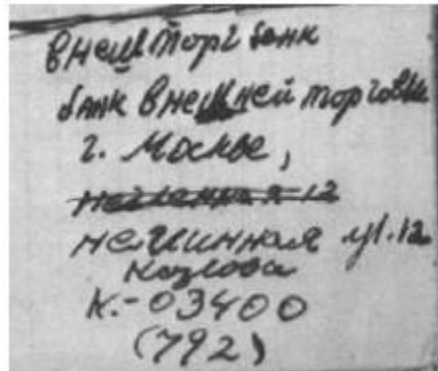
...In Minsk the capital of belorussia the ministry of Interia [Inertia?] became responsible in 1960 for determining the eligibility of aplicants for hard to get exit visas too leave the USSR formaly the official progrative of Moscow alone but now that this state ministry in Moscow has "withered away" it becomes all the more difficule to get an exit visa since now one had to go to the area, city and republican state capital commites of beaurocrats and on top of all that a last finial O.K. has to come from increadibly the Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!! [WCE 25 p10]



The CIA identified Alexander Ziger's friend Anatoliy as Anatol Kholodov, after the Warren Report was released. A check of unspecified Agency files on November 18, 1964, revealed "no identifiable information on Kholodov." The Warren Commission believed the Zigers were susceptible to persecution because of their association with OSWALD. Like Rimma Sherakova, the name "Ziger" was changed when *Life Magazine* printed excerpts from OSWALD'S *Historic Diary*. Dr. Alfred Goldberg, who wrote much of the Warren Report, "indicated that some of

OSWALD'S references to the Zigers had been toned down to protect them." In 1977, Alexander Ziger lived in Minsk. Alexander Ziger died in the early 1990's possibly in Israel. [Slawson: Rankin with I.D. Levine-Transmittal 2-6.2.64, transcript pp. 14-16; WC Inventory & Evidence 3-6 Slawson; WC Rankin Memo 10.6.64; CIA 947-927; Conversation with telephone operator, Minsk, USSR] Jews comprised a large proportion of Soviet dissidents at this time.

OSWALD may have in touch with dissident Russians working for the CIA while he was in the Soviet Union. The name **Kozlova** was found in his address book:



Vneshtory Bank  
Bank of Foreign Trade  
Moscow  
Neglinnaya Ul. 12  
Kozlova (woman's surname)  
K-03400 (telephone number)

(792) (possible telephone extension)

The CIA:

TO: Files

FROM: M.D. Stevens

2. The following notation appears on 29 of Oswald's address book (page 12 of the FBI memo).

Kozlova (woman's surname)  
K-03400 (telephone number)  
(792) (possible telephone extension)

3. Security Indices contain information on a number of women with the name Kozlova, none of whom can be identified as being the individual in question; but any of whom might be.

(1) Olympiada Kozlova, #MS-16332, is the aunt of Nikolai Vasilievich Kozlov #51048 - SSD ***who is currently employed as an agent by this agency.*** CI/SIG has information on Kozlov which makes reference to various female relatives of his by the name of Kozlova. Olympiada Kozlova, a professor, is the Director of the Moscow Institute of Engineering and Economics. She is active politically, often travels abroad, and in November 1961, was scheduled to travel to Washington, D.C., with a scientific group. It should be possible to obtain this woman's telephone number for comparison with that listed in OSWALD'S address book under the name Kozlova.

(2) One 'Valentina Kozlova, NSC,' was observed to arrive at the Soviet Mission in Tokyo on June 11, 1956, at 10:45 a.m. and to depart at 12:07 p.m. She was not further identified in our information.

(3) One Lyubov Nikolaevna Kozlova, (MS 9995) was an interpreter in the USSR Embassy in London from 1950 to 1953, and in the U.N. in New York City in 1954. [CIA 487, 470, 1299-470].

The 1962 Moscow Telephone Directory lists the telephone number K-03400 for the Ministry of Finance of the USSR located at Neglinnaya Ul. 12. (The number next to it was an extension or room number at the Ministry). The same source also gives the address of the Vneshtorg Bank as Neglinnaya Ul. 12.

The CIA could not or did not want to trace the telephone extension and find out who it went to. My vote goes to Olympiada Kozlova. A bank and economics are involved and one of her relatives had an SSD number which meant he worked for the CIA with ANGLETON at CI/SIG. The reason this SSD number was withheld was because it provides another link to OSWALD and CIA. When the document was declassified in its entirety it turned out I was right.

#### OSWALD - WORKER - JANUARY 13, 1960 TO APRIL 31, 1960

Jan. 13, 1960 - March 16, 1960 I work as a "checker" metal worker, pay: 700 Rubles a month, work very easy, I am learning Russian quickly now. Everyone is friendly and kind. I meet many young Russian workers my own age. They have varied personalities. All wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say. I refuse politely. At night I take Rosa to the theater, movie or operas almost every day I'm living big and am very satisfied. I receive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month "to help." The check is 700 Rubles. Therefore every month I make about 1400 R. about the same as the director of the factory! Zeger observes me during this time. I don't like: picture of Lenin which watches from its place of honour and phy. Training at 11.-11.10 each morning (complusery) for all. (Shades of H.G. Wells)

March 16, 1960. I receive a small flat one room kitchen-bath near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view from 2 balconies of the river. Almost rent free (60. Rub. A month) it is a Russians dream.

OSWALD'S upstairs neighbor, Maya Gertzovich, reported that in the spring of 1960 the KGB asked her to vacate her apartment for a weekend; she presumed they had planted a listening device in OSWALD'S ceiling.

March 17, 1960 to April 31, 1960 - work, I have lost contact with Rosa after my housemoving. I meet Pavil Golovacha. A younge man my age friendly, very intelligent, a exalant radio tehnicion his father is Gen. Golovacha, commander of Northwestern Siberia. Twice hero of USSR in W.W. 2

**Pavel P. Golovachev**



[Ul. Kalinina, 24 Apartment 31, Minsk, Bylorussian Republic 220012, C.I.S. tel (0172) 669-815 home and The Radio Factory (work) (0172) 331-883] was the son of General Golovachev. In one *CIA Name List with Traces*, by ANGLETON [CIA CSCI 3/781,172 also CSCI - 3/779,817], Pavel P. Golovachev was ignored in favor of his father. In another, he had traces in the CIA's Office of Security of the CIA. Norman Mailer reported that he was considered to be "of a dissident nature." In November 1991 and May 1992, Pavel P. Golovachev was interviewed by a Canadian film crew. He said that shortly after he met OSWALD, a KGB officer approached him at his home. The officer requested that Pavel P. Golovachev meet with him every few months in a Minsk

park and report on OSWALD'S activities. Pavel P. Golovachev said he acquiesced, because he believed, "It was entirely possible OSWALD was a CIA spy." In a 1992 article in *Izvestia*, the current version of the KGB stated that Pavel P. Golovachev was blackmailed into informing on OSWALD. Pavel P. Golovachev added that he reported to Alexander Feydorovich Kostyukov, and that he told OSWALD about his KGB contact in the Summer of 1961. Nevertheless, Pavel P. Golovachev remained in contact with the KGB until OSWALD departed.

OSWALD: MARCH 1960

In March 1960 Marguerite Oswald wrote to the State Department and asked it to contact her son. A cable went to Moscow suggesting a message be relayed to OSWALD. The American Embassy replied to Washington that no action had been taken, because OSWALD could not be located. [DOS prim. ser. 0056; WCE 12C file 294 DOS; SCS 261.1122]

A State Department Operations Memorandum dated MARCH 23, 1960, read:

TO: American Embassy, Moscow

FROM: The Department of State  
SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS - LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Unless and until the Embassy comes into possession of information or evidence upon which to base the preparation of a certificate of loss of nationality in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, there appears to be no further action possible in this case. An appropriate notice has been placed in the Passport Office's lookout card section in the event that Mr. OSWALD should apply for documentation at a post outside the Soviet Union.

PPT: B Waterman: Jn: March 25, 1960.

#### REFUSAL CARD ISSUED

Reason for refusal: "May have been naturalized in the Soviet Union or otherwise have expatriated himself. Frances G. Knight. March 25, 1960.

A refusal sheet is prepared for insertion in the passport file when information is received which may affect the issuance of the passport. It is used primarily as a 'flag' and does not necessarily mean the person concerned should be denied passport facilities. It does indicate, however, that a lookout card for the named individual should have been prepared. The State Department reported: "The FEA card record shows as follows: March 13, 1960, case to BW (Bernice Waterman)...March 28, 1960, Refusal for Warning..."

The State Department reported:

The information from Moscow, beginning in October 1959, indicating that OSWALD desired to renounce his citizenship and to acquire Soviet citizenship, was sufficient basis for the preparation of a lookout card for use until the expatriation question was resolved. The passport file shows that a refusal sheet was prepared on March 25, 1960, at the same time an Operations Memorandum was drafted to the American Embassy at Moscow. The Operations Memo which was approved and mailed on March 28, 1960, stated in part: 'An appropriate notice has been placed in the lookout section of the Passport Office in the event that Mr. OSWALD should apply for documentation at a post outside the Soviet Union.' The refusal sheet should have led to the placement of a lookout card in the ordinary course of business. At that time, such cards were prepared in the Clearance Section of the Passport Office. A present review of the passport file **tends to indicate that a lookout card may not have been prepared or filed.** This opinion is based on the following grounds:

(1) No such card has been located.



(2) Under standard operating procedures in effect in March 1960, a file "130" should have been placed on the refusal sheet immediately preceding the name on the index line on the right margin of the sheet when the card had been made. No such file number appears on the sheet.

(3) The passport file contains a record stamp of a 'PT/RCL (Lookout Files)' search made on August 2, 1961, which reports 'No Lookout file record' located on that date.

There is no evidence or information contained in the file to indicate that any action was taken to remove from the lookout card file any card which may have been filed pursuant to the refusal sheet.

### NOTES ON OSWALD'S FILE

The file shows refusal sheet prepared by Miss Waterman on March 25, 1960, - "May have been in the Soviet Union or otherwise expatriated himself." Immediately on top of this sheet is a File Request Form prepared by G. Masterton dated April 6, 1960, - PT/FEA. The Search Report on this form shows the following boxes checked

X Classified File

X File Attached

The Search Report is dated March 12, 1960.

The FEA card record shows as follows:

March 28, 1960, Refusal for Warning

April 6, 1960, Conference OM [Office Memo]

April 13, 1960, Same and case to BW

This sequence indicated that the file was sent to file after OM to Moscow was mailed. Then the file was returned to FEA on April 13, 1960, with search request form." [DOS FOIA 11-1-10004-10027; File Request Form G. Masterton April 11, 1960, - PT/FEA. Search Report dated April 12, 1960; NARA 11-1-10004-10027]

A lookout card is a small IBM card kept in a special file maintained in the Passport Office. Without a lookout card a refusal sheet is worthless because a lookout card is an index to numerous refusal sheets. It appears as if a lookout card was prepared for OSWALD then removed from OSWALD'S file. The employees concerned with the preparation of a lookout card on OSWALD were Bernice Waterman, Henry F. Kupiec and John T. White.

OSWALD: MAY 1, 1960

On the day that Francis Gary Powers was shot down, May 1, 1960, OSWALD attended a party at the home of the Zigers:



May Day came as my first holiday all factories ect. closer after spetacular military parage all workers parad past reviewed stand waving flags and pictures of Mr. K. ect. I follow Amer. custom of marking a holiday by sleeping in in morning. At night I vist with the Zegers daughters at an party thron by them about 40 people came many of Argentine origen we dance and play around and drink until 2 a.m. When party breaks up. Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divorced, a talanted singer. Anita Zeger so very gay, not so attractive but we hit it off. Her boy-friend Alfred is a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita. Zeger advises me to go back to U.S.A., its the first voice of dissention I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world. He say many and relats many things I do not know about the U.S.S.R. I begin to feel inside, its true!!



PATRICE LUMUMBA UNIVERSITY

OSWALD applied for admission to Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. In May 1960 OSWALD was refused admission by the KGB:

Esteemed citizen HARVEY OSWALD! We ask you to pardon us for the delay in answering your application for studying at the University of the Friendship of Nations, named for Patrice Lumumba. It is evident to us that you desire to study at the University of Friendship of Nations, however, regretfully, we may not satisfy your request in view of the fact that the University was created exclusively for youth of underprivileged countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Concerning citizens of other countries, or stateless citizens, they may be accepted in any other institution of higher learning of the Soviet Union in accordance with existing regulations for them. P. Chikarev (Typewritten Signature) Voloshin (Handwritten signature).

CIA Traces on Voloshin:

1. As of July 1959, P.T. Voloshin was Deputy Chief of the Protocol Division of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR.

2. Pavel Trofimovich Voloshin, identified as a Soviet State Security officer since about 1940, was in the United States (visiting Los Angeles, California, as well as other American cities) with a Soviet dance group in July and August 1959. During September and October 1959 he visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City as "Chief Inspector of the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Culture." From July 1961 until January 1963 he was stationed at the Hague in the Netherlands as: "Inturist Representative to the Benelux countries." In view of a probable relationship between Patrice Lumumba Friendship University and the Ministry of Culture, Pavel Trofimovich Voloshin may be identical with the (fnu) Voloshin who signed for Chikarev.

The University of Friendship of Nations was established in February 1960. Patrice Lumumba was assassinated January 1961. In February 1961 it was re-named Patrice Lumumba University. The terrorist Carlos the Jackal studied at this university, along with guerrillas and revolutionaries from Latin America, Africa and Asia. Mahmoud Abbas was a graduate as was Ali Hoseyni Khāmenei supreme leader of Iran and one of the top ten enemies of the press and freedom of expression. OSWALD attempt to infiltrate Patrice Lumumba University was unsuccessful - so he began to take the necessary steps to return to the United States. [DOS Memo for files 11.17.59 Richard Snyder; WCE 72,32] On May 2, 1960, Marguerite Oswald was interviewed by FBI Special Agent John W. Fain. The title of this interview was, "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia." Marguerite Oswald had mailed LEE a money order for \$25 on January 22, 1960, five months before FBI S.A. John W. Fain contacted her about it. She told S.A. John Fain that she was:

currently employed as a supply mother at the Methodist Orphans home in Waco, Texas, and that she had come to Fort Worth that day in as much as this was her day off...Mrs. OSWALD stated she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD...She stated that following his discharge in September 1959, he came to Fort Worth for a visit of three days and thereafter left Fort Worth with the expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated that he indicated to her when he left Fort Worth that he planned to resume his employment with an import-export company at New Orleans...He had engaged in the import-export employment prior to his entry into the United States Marine Corps. She stated that he had mentioned something about his desire to travel and **said something about the fact he might go to Cuba.** Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after LEE arrived in New Orleans she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans 'Dear Mother: Well I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would have had to sooner or later, and I think it is best that I do it now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Robert's or yours. It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly expected to understand. Lee.' Mrs. Oswald stated she was very much shocked and

surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated she has no idea how he got there but she does know that he had saved up about \$1,600 from his service in the Marines. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow. **She stated he had never shown any proclivities for the ideologies of Communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the Communistic system.** She stated that he was always a studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered 'deep.' Mrs. Oswald stated that **she would not have been surprised to learn that LEE had gone to South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia** or that he might try to become a citizen there...She stated she was greatly surprised and disappointed that he had taken this action. She stated that she has suffered a great deal of embarrassment as a result of inquiries from newspaper reporters concerning LEE.

Robert Oswald was also interviewed. He told the FBI that he **"had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have any sympathy for or connection with Communism before this occurred."** On May 25, 1960 J. Edgar Hoover sent a copy of this interview to Richard Helms. The CIA's Records Integration Group routed it to CI/SIG. The CIA reclassified this document from Confidential to Secret on May 25, 1960. [WCD 692] On May 25, 1960, CIA's Plans component generated an OSWALD index card that listed him as a Soviet citizen living in Moscow:

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY  
SEX M DOB OCTOBER 18, 1939 074-500 DBF -49478  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA May 25, 1960 P7  
CIT USSR  
MOSCOW, USSR

Ex-U.S. Marine, who upon his discharge from the Marine Corps., September 1959 traveled to USSR to renounce his U.S. Citizenship.

The number 074-500 was a CIA file entitled "USSR Miscellaneous" and consisted of 43 CIA documents from 1948 to 1977. [*Allen v. DOD* 003387 1519; CIA 2-524] Why was this card filed under this category? Why wasn't a 201 File opened?

#### MARGUERITE: MY SON HAS BEEN DOUBLED

The FBI reported that on or about January 26, 1961, Marguerite Oswald appeared at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. and advised that she had come to Washington to see what could be done to help her son.

Mrs. Oswald said she had come to Washington to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. **She also said**

**she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a United States secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.** Mrs. Oswald was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an agent, and that she should dismiss any such idea.

Marguerite Oswald spoke with D. E. Boster, Edward J. Hickey and D. E. Boster. In May 1992 the CIA Historical Review Committee released the CIA's copy of the State Department's "Memorandum of Conversation" of this meeting. The CIA copy was stamped "Limited Use - For Background Only. Pro anus [illegible] thru OCR required for any use [illegible] CIA." In 1993 Boster stated: "At this point I don't remember precisely what she said but it certainly was that she suspected that at least that he might be an agent. I thought this was just totally crazy. Frankly, I don't think she knew what she was talking about." No matter what D. E. Boster told Marguerite Oswald she remained convinced her son was a CIA Agent. In early November 1963 Marguerite Oswald, a registered nurse, told a patient that her son was "a U.S. Government employee or agent." [FBI DL 89-43-1283, DL 89-43 11.22.63 Brown & Brown; CIA 261, 1122; OSWALD DOS File 1-2661, 1.26.61 serial 0075]

The Warren Commission noted that "Mrs. Oswald had introduced a statement to the effect that she suspected her son to be a CIA Agent." The Warren Commission asked Richard Helms, and David E. Murphy, if OSWALD had been a CIA agent: "Mr. Helms replied that he had not been. Mr. Willens then asked if there were any way of proving this. Mr. Helms remarked that in him and David E. Murphy, Chief, Soviet Russia Division, the Commission had the two Clandestine Service Officers who certainly would know whether or not OSWALD had been a CIA agent in the Soviet Union. He then said the Commission would have to take his word for the fact that OSWALD had not been an agent." [CIA 256] D.E. Boster had no idea OSWALD worked secretly for ANGLETON. David E. Murphy was unaware of OSWALD'S connection to ANGLETON. Richard Helms may or may not have known.

In June 1960 Marguerite Oswald told the FBI the actions of her son were so uncharacteristic, she believed he might have been kidnapped while on the way to Europe to attend Albert Schweitzer College, and that an impostor could be using his identification. To substantiate her theory, she cited a letter from the college inquiring why he had not shown up for the fall semester. On June 3, 1960, J. Edgar Hoover sent a memorandum to the State Department: "There is a possibility that an impostor is using OSWALD'S birth certificate." J. Edgar Hoover wanted State Department documents on OSWALD. When OSWALD returned to the United States, OSWALD was asked if he had brought his birth certificate with him to Russia. He told the FBI he had not.

Marguerite Oswald was a hostile witness when she testified before the Warren Commission. In November 1966 J. Edgar Hoover recommended that the name of Marguerite Oswald be placed on the Protective Research List of the United States Secret Service "because background is potentially dangerous; Subversive; Evidence of

emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior." Marguerite Oswald died on January 18, 1981, at age 73.



**Davis Eugene Boster**, (September 14, 1920 - July 7, 2005) of the Soviet Division of the Department of State, responded to J. Edgar Hoover. D. E. Boster was born on September 14, 1920. From 1939 to 1942 he worked as a newspaper reporter. He was in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1947. D. E. Boster was contacted in June 1993. He said that the Navy had trained him in the Russian language from 1946 to 1947, but he was never with the Office of Naval Intelligence. He became Attaché at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, in July 1947. In 1949 he returned to Washington, became a Foreign Affairs Analyst and an International Relations Officer at State Department Headquarters and by January 1958, he was Special Assistant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In 1959 he was working as a Sovietologist for the Soviet Section (SOV), and was the Officer in Charge of Bilateral Political Relations, Office of Soviet Union Affairs. In the early 1960's, D. E. Boster was transferred to the American Embassy, Mexico City. He remained at this post until January 1964, when he went back to Washington to work in the Office of Inter-American Affairs. D. E. Boster informed J. Edgar Hoover that the State Department had no information on an OSWALD impostor. In 1993 D.E. Boster had no recollection of this correspondence.

J. Edgar Hoover cabled the **Paris Legal Attaché** and ordered him to investigate the possibility that OSWALD had been kidnapped. On July 27, 1960, September 27, 1960, October 12, 1960, and November 3, 1960, the FBI received information on OSWALD. These cables from the Paris Legal Attaché were highly deleted because they involved liaison with foreign police agencies. Other cables stated, "OSWALD was not in attendance at Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland," and that there was no information on an OSWALD impostor. [FBI List A 105-82555 WFO; DOS serial 0070-7.11.60; FBI 105-82555-8,5-11.3.60, 9-9.27.60, 10-10.12.60; WCD 834 p9]

Marguerite Oswald's speculations stemmed from the fact that she knew her son LEE better than anyone else in the world. She had lived with him for 16 years on a day-to-day basis; she knew he was not a Communist. She knew that something was happening but she wasn't sure what it was. Hoover could not understand how someone who was supposed to go to Albert Schweitzer College ended up defecting in Moscow and took the OSWALD impostor theory seriously. On June 18, 1960, OSWALD was issued a hunting license. Combined with it was a registration of hunting weapons that listed a single-barreled 16-gauge shotgun belonging to OSWALD. Had OSWALD been allowed to purchase this weapon because he had furnished the KGB with information? Had he told the KGB he feared reprisals from the CIA, even in the Soviet Union? Marina Oswald recalled only one occasion when he went hunting. Pistols and rifles were prohibited by Soviet law. OSWALD reportedly was irritated because the Soviet Government did not allow him to own a pistol. [NYT 11.27.63] Peter Wronski reported that OSWALD told his girlfriend Ella German [Ella German Prohorchik Uritskovo UI, 4,

Apt 108, Minsk, Bylorussian Republic 220050 C.I.S. Tel. (0172) 333 018] that he was hunted in Moscow by Soviet agents. Ella German:

Alec said to me that he came to live in Minsk because it was more out of the way - in Moscow there was too much attention being paid to him. He said that in Moscow he was sort of 'famous' **when he first arrived and that people from the U.S. Embassy tried to hunt him down to kill him.** I didn't believe that Alec returned to the U.S. When people told me that I insisted, 'No, that could never be.' Because he had always told me that he was afraid to return to the United States because it was 'bang-bang' for him if he ever went back.

Ella German told Norman Mailer the same thing:

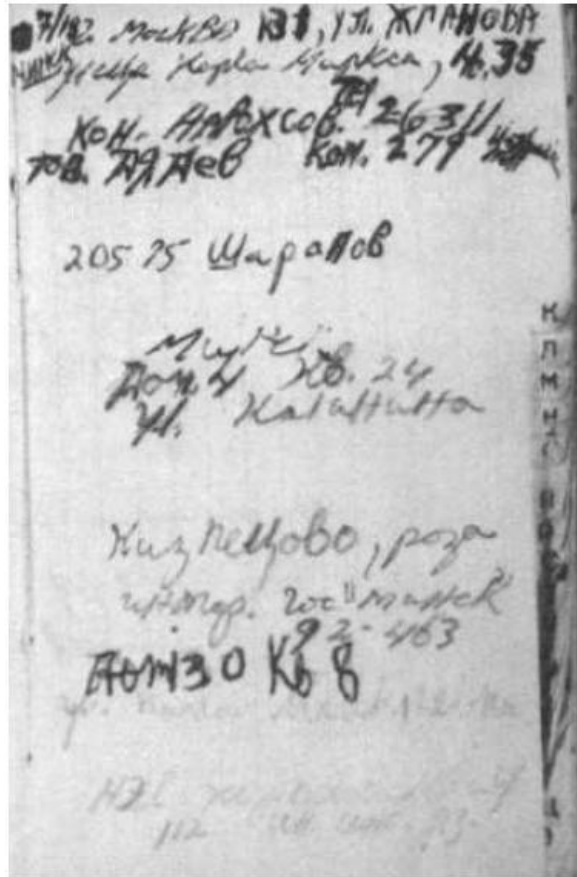
Once, after they first started going out, he was quite upset. It was when news came to Minsk that an American U-2 had been shot down over Soviet territory, and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers, had been captured. LEE asked her 'What do you think, Ella? Can it damage me because I'm American?' She told him not to worry personally, **because no one can say you are responsible.** She tried to calm him down and talked to him nicely. She wasn't really sure, but she did want to support him. It was their most emotional moment yet. LEE told Ella that when he lived in Moscow he was afraid of Americans more than Russians. In fact, he told her, the Soviet authorities had sent him to Minsk because he would be safe there. He even said, 'Here in Minsk I'm invisible. But when I came to Moscow I was really outstanding.' Americans had been very interested in him, he told her, and had been hunting him and wanted to kill him. She thought maybe he had offered some information to obtain a Soviet citizenship, information Americans didn't want given out. He said, 'If I go back to America, they'll kill me.' It made him more interesting, but she didn't believe it was real. She just thought they were passing remarks. [*New Yorker* 4.10.95]

#### OSWALD AND THE U-2 DUMP SPRING 1960

Evidence suggested that sometime in the spring of 1960 OSWALD gave the Soviets the information they needed in order to shoot down the CIA's U-2 spy plane, which was developed by Deputy Director/Plans Richard Bissell. OSWALD wrote: "After death of Stalin and peace reaction, then anti-Stalin reaction. A peace movement leading up to the Paris conference. The U-2 incident and its aftermath." In order to do this, OSWALD would have had to made contact with a Russian Intelligence Service.

#### OSWALD'S KGB POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS: SPRING OF 1960

ROSA KUZNETSOVA



7/18 Moscow, K31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova  
(above is an address)  
Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35  
Kon. Narokhsov. (? Tel. 206311  
Comrade Dyadev Room 279  
(Illegible)  
20575 Sharapov  
Minsk  
House No. 4 Apt. 24  
Ul. Kalinina  
Kuznetsova, Rosa  
Intor. Hotel "Mink"  
92-463  
House 30 Apt 8  
Ul. Kola Miskneva  
Nel Norodovskvim  
122 In of Foreign Languages

These entries for "Rosa" were in OSWALD'S address book:

- (1) Kuznetsova, Rosa Inter. Hotel Minsk 9-2-463.
- (2) Kuznetsova, Rosa Inter Hotel Minsk 9-2-463 House 30 Apt. 8 Ul. Kola Miskneva (?).
- (3) Rosa House 130 Apt. 8.
- (4) Rosa House 13 Apt. 8 Karla Oginkneta (Liebknecht?) Street (?).
- (5) Rosa Karl Liebnecht Street 130, apartment 8. Telephone 9-2-463.

The CIA: "Traces: None on Kuznetsova or her address. The Minsk Telephone Directory gives 9-2-462 as the number of Inturist, Minsk Hotel. 9-24-463 is not listed." On January 28, 1964, a CIA staff employee, presumably from Counter-Intelligence, generated this document:

Rosa Kuznetsova, former wife of Augustin Trueba (Calvo), may be identical with the Rosa Kuznetsova who was shown in the address book as being with Intourist at the Hotel Minsk."

In 1993 the CIA released this document:

TO: Chief/Research Branch/OS/SRS  
FROM: M. D. Stevens  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
Address Book  
Rosa Kuznetsova

2. According to information in a July 27, 1960, IRD report on a May 1960 interview with Augustin Trueba (Calvo), #110 066 Rosa Kuznetsova is the first wife of Augustin Trueba and at that time (May 1960) was living in Moscow with their daughter Ludmilla Kuznetsova.

3. Augustin Trueba was described as a 36-year-old married male who had been repatriated to Spain from the USSR in December 1956 after having left Spain to go to the Soviet Union in 1939 and having remained there. In October 1959 he walked into the Office of the Labor Attaché of the U.S. Embassy, Spain, and offered information about his work in the Soviet Union; he eventually was recruited to supply positive information. He was given the pseudonym of Sergei Petrovich Ivanov.

4. Augustin Trueba's polygraph in May 1960 reflected that he was withholding information regarding: helping or working for Soviet Intelligence and being sent to Spain by the Soviets, signing an agreement to work for Soviet Intelligence, information about Communist and Komsomol membership and other factors; and that he had discussed his CIA work with his wife and others. During his IRD interview, which was conducted in Spain, Augustin Trueba discussed the possible effect on his former wife, Rosa Kuznetsova, and their daughter should his association



with CIA be discovered by the Soviets and commented that he had caused his daughter enough trouble, suffering and punishment, in that she did not know who her father was and had not had the benefit of his guidance, etc. since he had left his wife when his daughter was quite young. He mentioned that on his way from "Magadan to Spain" (time not stated) he stopped in Moscow and while there visited Rosa Kuznetsova's residence. She was not there, he said, but his daughter opened the door and talked with him while he waited for her to return. (It is not clear whether or not she did return while he was there. This could probably be resolved by asking Mr. Stoiaken who conducted the interrogation). He said that his daughter did not recognize him and did not know him to be her father. According to Trueba he did not correspond with his former wife or their child or with anyone in the USSR. His current wife, Felicia Calvo, he said, was corresponding with her sister who lived near Moscow. According to Trueba, he met Rosa Kuznetsova sometime in 1945 and married her later that year or in early 1946; He stated that at the time she work for GIK as an audio technician. The child he said was born November 20, 1946. He left her some time in 1947 and as he recalled he received a divorce from her in October 1947. He got a divorce he said, because she became physically unattractive to him and because he heard rumors that she had been having an affair with some other man at her place of employment. After giving a long detailed story regarding the divorce, its costs etc. TRUEBA admitted that he did not in fact receive a divorce and that there was only a separation. He added that his present wife had met Rosa Kuznetsova sometime during the period 1950 /1954 while both were attending the Moscow Juridical Institute. He said, in fact, that his present wife had also met his daughter, Ludmilla Kuznetsova, and that during the period they were awaiting repatriation to Spain, Ludmilla spent quite a bit of time with him and his present wife. During the IRD interview Augustin Trueba, who admitted that he had lied on various accounts, became uncooperative and bluntly refused to cooperate further. (Information concerning Rosa Kuznetsova is contained on pages 3, 6 and 7 of the July 27, 1960 IRD report. See copy attached.) Signed M. D. Stevens.

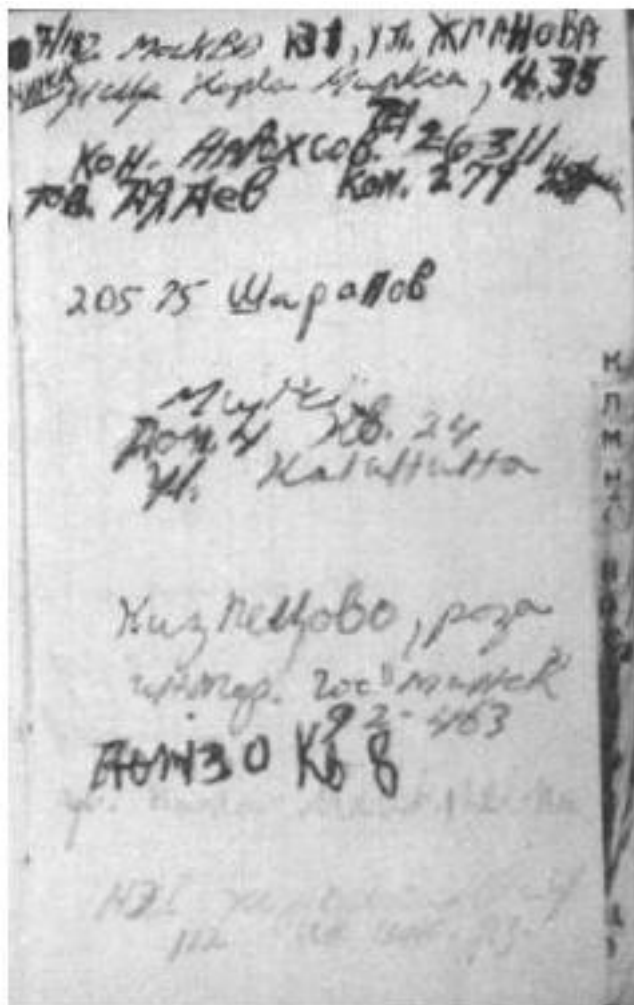
The IRD (Information Research Development) arm of British Intelligence used Media and 'Academic' fronts, often with the CIA, such as *Encounter Magazine* (1953, exposed as CIA front 1967). Trueba must have been a high value intellectual but I can find no traces on him except that Augustin Trueba Calvo was born in Santa ??? in 1923 and his wife Felisa was ... Trueba's brother was shot by the Spanish Fascists and his mother spent 13... [*Homage to Spanish Exiles Voices of the Spanish Civil War* Nancy MacDonald]

On January 31, 1964, Birch D. O'Neal, Chief, CI-SIG signed a Memorandum for the Record in response to the document about Rosa Kuznetsova having been married to Augustin Trueba. Based on the description of Rosa Kuznetsova furnished by the *Historic Diary*, - lived in Minsk, blonde, 23, O'Neal concluded the two Rosa Kuznetsovas

were not identical. After O'Neal spoke with Raymond Rocca, the latter ceased to conjecture:

The possibility of these two individuals being identical was discussed with Raymond G. Rocca of CI Staff and he expressed the opinion that based on his knowledge of the case it appeared quite clear to him that the Rosa Kuznetsova concerning whom entries were made in the address book was identical with the Rosa Kuznetsova referred to in the diary.

People with the same name are not necessarily the same person, however, the CIA found no traces in Minsk of a tourist guide, or anyone else named Rosa Kuznetsova, nor could it verify that 130 Karl Liebknecht Street was a valid Minsk address. How could CIA explain this away? OSWALD wrote: "I study russian elementary and advanced grammars from text books with a English speaking Russian intourist teacher by the name of Rosa Agafanova, Minsk January to May 1960." The Warren Commission remarked: "Reference to 'Rosa Agafanova' probably should be to 'Rosa Kuznetsova'." [CIA 458, 1306-471, 1304-473, 1545-458 rel. 5.18.82; WR p833 fn 116 WCE 93 p340] Eric Titovitz, who knew OSWALD at this time, reported Rosa Kuznetsova died in January 1992 in Minsk. Eric Titovitz became a neurosurgeon and professor.



## SHARAPOV

OSWALD'S address book same page as the entry for Rosa Kuznetsova:

7/18 Moscow K31 (?) Ul. Zhdanova  
(above is an address)  
Minks Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35  
Kon. Narokhsov (?Tel 206311)  
Comrade Dyadev Rom 279  
(Illegible)  
20575 Sharapov  
Minsk  
House No. 4. Apt  
Minsk House No. 4. Apt 24  
Ul. Kalinina  
Kuznetsova, Rosa  
Intor. (Intourist?) Hotel "Minsk"

92-463  
House 30, Apt. 8  
Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)  
Nel Norodovskvim  
112 In (Institute) of Foreign Languages

20575 Sharapov  
Minsk House  
No. 4, Apt. 24  
UL. Kalinina.

From (deleted) To: Chief Research Branch SRS: According to *the diary* on January 8, 1960 OSWALD was met by the Mayor of Minsk Shrapov, who welcomed him to the city. The name SHARAPOV and the phone number 20575 were found on pages 45 and 81 of the address book, and the notation Comrade Sharapov 20525" was on a paper found in OSWALD'S possession by New Orleans Police in 1963.

Traces:

1. Vasili Ivanovich Shrapov has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Minsk City Council since June 1954.

2. The 1963 Minsk Telephone Directory lists the following office under the number 20575: The Receptionist of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council of Worker's Deputies. Address: Karla Marksa 12.

Minsk House No. 4, Apt. 24 UL. Kalinina was OSWALD'S address in Minsk. Warren Commission presumed "Shrapov" and "Sharapov" were identical. The CIA ran traces on Sharapov:

TO: Chief, Research Branch/SRS  
FROM: M. D. Stevens  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE (Address Book)

C. Sharapov could conceivably have referred to one of several persons by that name in Security Indices:

(1) Lt. Col. Nikolai Georgeiyevich Sharapov, who is described as an Russian Intelligence Service career officer, is an old time Chekist with interrogation experience. In 1942 he was chief of a small counter-espionage section in the Second Directorate of the NKVD [the predecessor to the KGB]. In 1942 he held the rank of Captain and sometime after February 1954 became the Chief of the Seventh Chief Directorate Section of the MVD [the domestic counterpart of the KGB]. He is said to have participated in the arrest of Beria. Nikolai Georgeiyevich

Sharapov was born about 1909, was married, and as of 1954 had a 13-year-old son. He also had daughters, aged seven and three, by a mistress, Olga Khokhlova. It should be noted that Nikolai Georgeiyevich Sharapov has a son about OSWALD'S age. In a February 24, 1955 CIA information report, 'KGB Organizations, Functions and Personalities,' Nikolai Georgeiyevich Sharapov was listed as the KGB (X Directorate) Independent Section, Surveillance Section (NN), Sub-Section Chief.

(2) According to the 1930 testimony of E. Y. Belitskiy aka Yefim Belitskiy, the father of Boris Yefimovich Belitskiy, #175069-SSD, one P. I. Sharapov was at one time a director of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate in New York City, as he (E. Y. Belitskiy) also had been. The Syndicate, he said, was actually part of the Soviet Government and was controlled as such.

See attachment regarding Boris Y. Belitskiy.

(3) According to information furnished to the FBI in 1948 by Mikhail Ivanovich SAMARIN (aka Mr. Gregory) AI 116, one Lt. General Andrei Rodionovich SHARAPOV of the Soviet Military Staff Committee at the United Nations (as well as Lt. General Alexander Filippovich) was involved in Soviet espionage. According to SAMARIN he obtained this information during a discussion he had with Eugene Vasilievich GLAKHOV of the Soviet U.N. Delegation in about June 1948. According to SAMARIN, General Sharapov took over all the duties of General VASILIEV, Head of the First Department of Soviet Intelligence in the United States, when he later departed – apparently shortly before June 1948. [CIA 1296-469]

The document in the foregoing appeared contained the notation: "THIS IS OFFICE OF SECURITY INFO. MR. BRUCE SOLEY (SOLIE) OF SECURITY TOLD BIRCH O'NEAL C/CI/SIG THAT IS CAN BE RETAINED IN DD/P FILES. AED MARCH 17, 1964.

#### ATTACHMENT

According to several sources, Belitskiy is an associate of Aline Mosby, whose name appeared in OSWALD'S address book...She is also mentioned in CI/SIG's cover memorandum dated January 10, 1964.

According to Joseph Doyle SR/2/CE, #56948 SD & SSD, in September 1958, Aline Mosby was in direct contact with Boris Y. Belitskiy, a Russian official at the Brussels World's Fair, and "was the center of a great deal of activity for (him). Doyle stated that Belitskiy, who was the head of the British Division of Radio Moscow had been an interpreter for the Russians at the Brussels World Fair. He previously had been in the United States with his father who was with AMTORG in the late 1920's/ early 1930's.

Joseph Doyle said that Belitskiy attended school in New York City and that the family returned to Russia in 1936 or 1937.

With further reference to Mosby Doyle noted that there was a direct relationship between Mosby, Koch (Carl Henry Koch #50001) and Volkoff (George Volkoff #152385 -SSD) - all of whom had been of interest with reference to Belitskiy.

Other whom Mosby knew included Alexander Dolberg, #165651 - SSD, to whom she was introduced by McKinney H. Russell #83853 - SSD, still another who was of interest in connection with Belitskiy. CI/SIG was advised in late 1958 regarding the above individuals and informed that CI/OA was also interested in them.

According to information furnished by Fitzgerald Curtis Smith, #176178 - SSD, during a debriefing in June 1959, Boris Y. Beitskiy, whom Smith knew in Moscow was in great fear of being purged "as was his father, a Russian Jew, who had once lived in New York." According to Smith, Belitskiy knew and trust no citizens in Moscow other than himself (Smith) and Aline Mosby, UPI correspondent in Moscow. Smith said Belitskiy met Aline Mosby at the Brussels World Fair in the summer of 1958, at the same time he met Smith. Smith said he subsequently contacted Belitskiy in Moscow in December 1958, through NBC Correspondent Irvine R. Levine.

Another who knows, or has known, Aline Mosby is former Agency employee George Winters, #55769. Winters stated in an interview in November / December 1960, when discussing Americans in Moscow who lived beyond their means, that newspaper man Harry Shapiro was a very heavy loser at poker – to the extent that “one got the impression that he was on the Soviet budget.” Shapiro, he said, had a Russian wife who was more aggressive than he. Winters added that newspaper woman Aline Mosby was in Shapiro’s office; and commented that she “stuck mostly to the foreign circuit rather than the Embassy circuit.” She said that she had been in the hospital on several occasions during the previous year, so that “one didn’t see too much of her” and added that according to gossip one hospitalization was occasioned by an abortion.

Another newspaperwoman in Moscow, whom Winters mentioned, was Priscilla Johnson #71589-DL. She has been mentioned in newspaper as one who recalled having come in contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Moscow, where she interviewed (or talked) with him. Her name, like Mosby’s, was listed in his address book under her last name only.

Mosby was born on July 27, 1922 in Missoula, Montana; and graduated from the University of Montana in 1943. She was employed by United Press International in Seattle, Washington, from 1943 to 1945, and was Hollywood Correspondent for UP from 1945 to 1957. According to the UP Bureau Manager at Los Angeles, she resigned voluntarily in 1957 and her employment was satisfactory. According to confidential informant R-1, during an Agency investigation in the fall of 1958, she was dropped by UP when she was subpoenaed in connection with legal suits against Confidential Magazine, for which she had done re-write without the knowledge of UP. She went to the Brussels World's Fair as a stringer of the North American Newspaper Alliance. She was considered loyal by her associates during the above period; but was described as the co-existence type who associates with the Russians - plays footsie with the Russians. No informant questioned her loyalty

In January 1960, Mosby reportedly was introduced on the Dave Garroway show, "Today" as NBC News' Correspondent; but in a State Department dispatch of December 12, 1960, which listed "Western Correspondents in Moscow" she was named as representing UPI.

According to House Un-American Activities Committee records, Aline Mosby did a motion picture type article for the *Daily Worker* in 1947; wrote an article for the *Daily Worker* at Laguna Beach, California, in 1947; and contributed a column to the *Daily Worker* on November 23, 1956.

M. D. Stevens

Was OSWALD referring to the Mayor of Minsk or was he trying to hide his contact with a someone else named Sharapov? Was Lt. General Andrei Rodionovich Sharapov a high-level KGB contact of OSWALD'S? Was he the man who OSWALD gave the information the Sovs needed to shoot down the U-2? Peter Deryabin revealed that Lt. Col. Nikolai Georgeiyevich Sharapov was "Colonel Sharapov who used to work at one time in the Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the KGB as the chief (or deputy) of one of the CIA Sections." [CIA 1007-951; 469]. When the CIA first released this document it withheld the Attachment on Mosby then eight and one-half blank pages followed, although two of them contained the handwritten date, March 9, 1954. [CIA 1296-469] Scott Malone: "Mosby was a commie-humper."

7/182 Москва К31, Ул. Жданова  
Минск Улица Карла Маркса, №35  
Кон. Нарокхов. 26311  
Тов. Дядев Ком. 279  
20575 Шарпов  
Минск  
Дом 4 кв. 24  
Ул. Калинин  
Кузнецова, Роза  
Интур. (Intourist?) Hotel "Minsk"  
92-463  
АМЗО К68

7/18 Moscow K31 (?) Ul. Zhdanova  
(above is an address)  
Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35  
Kon. Narokhsov (?Tel 206311)  
Comrade Dyadev Rom 279  
(Illegible)  
20575 Sharapov  
Minsk  
House No. 4. Apt  
Minsk House No. 4. Apt 24  
Ul. Kalinina  
Kuznetsova, Rosa  
Intor. (Intourist?) Hotel "Minsk"



92-463  
House 30, Apt. 8  
Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)  
Nel Norodovskvim  
112 In (Institute) of Foreign Languages

On the same page with the names of the other suspected intelligence agents the name Dyadev appeared. The CIA:

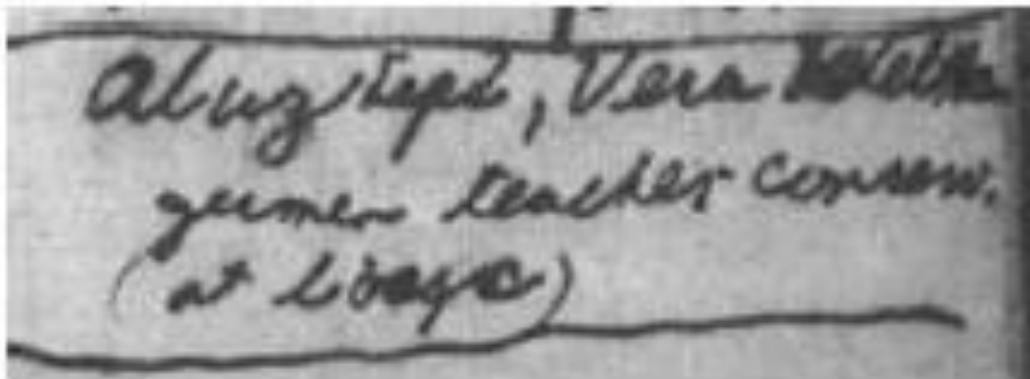
Page 45 of the address book lists "Dyadev, room 279, Kon. Narokhsov (?) Tele. 26311," and a paper found in OSWALD'S possession in 1963 by New Orleans Police contained a reference to "Comrade Dyadev 279 Kon. Na Rokhsov (?). Traces: None on Dyadev. Phone number 26311 is listed in the 1963 Minsk phone directory as that of A. A. Chubb, Leninskiy Prospect 16, apartment 67.

The CIA:

Tel. number 26311, listed on page 45 of the address book, appears to be connected with DYADEV, (fnu) q.v. According to the 1963 Minsk telephone directory, this number is assigned to A. A. Chub of 16 Leninsky Prospect, apartment 67." Note: The KGB and MVD offices are at 15 and 17 Leninsky Prospect, Minsk. Traces: None.

Dyadev. Traces: As of 1954 a (fnu) Dyadev was reported to have been Deputy Minister of the Food Production Industry of the BSSR.

VERA ALIZBERG



According to the Warren Commission "Vera Golevna (?) Alizberg" was listed as "German teacher consrv."

TO: The Record Date August 14, 1970.  
From: Edna Mendoza

SUBJECT: OSWALD, Lee Harvey  
Address Book - FBI Report December 31, 1963.

On page 11 of the above FBI report, showing listings in Subject address book on page 27 there appears the name "Alizberg, Vera V...." followed by a notation "illegible."

The files of OS contain no information identifiable with the name as listed above. In view of Subject's poor spelling, as evidenced in the address book, a possibility exists that the name was written phonetically. A possible correct spelling might be "Eliasberg" or "Eliazberg."

The following was found in the files of OS/Security Research Staff regarding Vera ELIASBERG.

Vera ELIASBERG #350923, was previously known as Vera FRANKE, or Erna Vera FRANKE. As Erna Franke she was listed in the "German Wanted List" for 1936 – 1938 with birth date indicated as December 21, 1910, at Leningrad in a section captioned Address Unknown.

As Erna FRANKE she was listed in the *German Security Handbook of the USSR* as follows:

Erna FRANKE 21.12.10 Leningrad Stenotypist in RSHA A 2 (a category described as "open terrorist attacks and forgery.")

A reliable confidential informant of SRS has advised that Erna FRANKE was born in Russia of Jewish parents, who moved to Germany when she was a child. She was a member of the New Beginner group in Germany during the early 1930's and as a result of her underground work she was arrested with others of the group and placed in a concentration camp. She escaped to Paris in 1935 and continued to work with Paul Hagan. She made her way to Spain or Portugal and eventually entered the United States at New York. In 1941 she was married to George Eliasberg, whom she had known in Germany at the time of their arrest by the Gestapo, although Eliasberg had been permitted to travel to Palestine, from which he later emigrated to the U.S. See additional information on Vera Eliasberg in file of her husband, George Eliasberg #341773 [CIA 1319-487]

Hagan worked with the OSS during WW II on the shadow war against Hitler. This from an anti-immigration website:

Soviet agents, front groups, and infiltration and espionage techniques composed a broad strategy to undermine the United States. Immigrants as well as traitorous natives played a role in the communist threat. For

instance, German refugee Karl Frank, alias Paul Hagen, was investigated by the FBI in 1945. His internal security case confirmed that Hagen was a communist and active in a communist front group, New Beginning.

According to Herbert Romerstein who studied the Venona Files:

One [unsolved murder] involves the disappearance, in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War, of Mark Rein, son of the exiled Russian Menshevik Rafail Abramovich. Rein was associated with Scandinavian social democracy when he vanished in wartime Catalonia. His case is one of a short list of unsolved atrocities alleged against the Soviet secret police on Spanish Republican territory. According to Romerstein, Rein may have been betrayed to Stalin's agents by a German leftist named Paul Hagen. A footnote discloses that sources on the Rein affair may be found in the German Communist Party Archives.

Most of this document was withheld until 1998 when it was "Released in Full" except for the component from which it originated. It was not a Warren Commission document. It indicated that OSWALD was in touch with a hardcore experienced KGB agent.

Perhaps the most intriguing document regarding OSWALD's CIA connections is one dated April 1964 that deals with events as late as 1972 and may be predated by its author JAMES ANGLETON. It contains names that do not appear in the FBI Report (the Name List with Traces) that it refers to:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD April 8, 1964  
SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD  
ADDRESS BOOK  
FBI REPORT 12/31/63

Reference is made to previous memoranda concerning items found listed in Subject's address book. The following additional information was noted from the files of OS:

MEMORANDUM TO FILES:

The following is the result of Office of Security file reviews on names #36 - #40:

**#36** DAMMAN, Nansi (Nancy) USA  
Otkryt s (open from) 11.2.71

According to the Biographic Register, Nancy DAMMAN, an employee of the State Department, was born on May 8, 1919 in Illinois. She has been assigned to several posts in the Far East and is currently in Manila.

**#37** DZHONSON, Vil'yam 1907 USA  
(JOHNSON, William)  
William HE. JOHNSON  
#289 217  
#401625BB

Born September 10, 1907 in Washington, D.C.; from 1934 to 1939 did teaching a research in Europe, primarily in the USSR. JOHNSON was frequently mentioned in the Daily Worker and contributed articles to that publication on many occasions. During 1941 to 1947, JOHNSON and his wife were connected with cited organizations. Many of the close associates of Subject and his wife have been reported as members of the Communist Party or Communist sympathizers. It was alleged that Subject's wife was a CP member. From 1943 to 1946, JOHNSON was Chief, Russia Political Section, US Military Intelligence; from 1947 to 1955, Carnegie Institute of Technology; and from 1955 at the University of Pittsburg. JOHNSON was doing research in the USSR / Poland / Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia under Department of State sponsorship for five months and for six months in 1966/67; travelled in the USSR / Poland / Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia under sponsorship Department of Education doing research. On November 12, 1953 JOHNSON was disapproved for any use by CIA; and in March 1967 was on interest to Domestic Contacts Section but should be approached with extreme caution and not be exposed to classified material.

**#38** DZHONSON, Pristsilla 1928 USA  
(JOHNSON, PRISCILLA)  
#71589

Born July 19, 1928 in Glenn Cove, New York. JOHNSON knew Lee Harvey OSWALD in the USSR and also did some research work for John Kennedy in 1953. Lived in USSR 1958-1960 as reporter for NANA but her visa was cancelled when she wrote an unfavorable article about MIKOYAN. JOHNSON did translation for SVETLANA. JOHNSON was of interest to the Agency in 1953 but interest was cancelled because of extensive investigation required of friends; of interest in 1958 but interest again cancelled; of interest to SB (Soviet Bloc) in May 1963 for debriefing concerning her contacts in Soviet Union; now Priscilla Johnson McMILLAN.

**#39** DZHONS, U. Persona Non Grata USA  
No Record

**#40** DZHEKOB, R. Persona Non Grata USA

Richard C. JACOB, #291 610, was born May 24, 1936 in Altoona, Pennsylvania. JACOB was a CIA employee from 1960 to **1969**. He was p.n.g.'d as a result of the PENKOVSKY case. Clearance was issued for him for use as a spotter-assessor in March **1972**. Is now a stock broker in New York City.

Nancy Dammann spent 17 years with USAID as a Communications Media Advisor in countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. Richard C. Jacob, was a twenty-four-year-old CIA case officer from Egg Harbor, New Jersey, listed on the embassy rolls as an "archivist" who was assigned the task of picking up some intelligence information from Colonel Penkovsky at a dead drop: "The message has to be in a matchbox," Case Officer Paul Garbler stated, "Hold it in your hand until you get out on the street, and if you're jumped, drop it, try to drop it in the gutter, the sewer if you can. Don't have it." Jacob nodded, and Garbler went on, "They'll try to sweat you. Don't admit anything about clearing a drop. Demand to call the embassy." When Jacob arrived at the Pushkin Street drop, the KGB was waiting. He had walked straight into a trap, just as Garbler had feared. [*Molehunt* David Wise] No traces on the others, other than their names appeared on a Soviet visa blacklist. At this time this document is a conundrum for me. **OSWALD'S KGB File** (No. 31451) contained no indication that he supplied information to the Soviets.

There is one more interesting detail in his records. KGB insists, that it is not mentioned in the papers even once of the Soviet intelligence officials ever interrogating OSWALD. It is very strange because the fact that OSWALD arrived in the Soviet Union, and his further behavior, must have (and it did) caused strong suspicions of the KGB: it was not every day that American tourists in 1959 kept asking for political asylum so persistently...The KGB officials assure that he wasn't recruited by them. Though it is impossible to check this fact out, the thick file of records on OSWALD can be good proof that he had nothing to do with the KGB. Six volumes - this is too much for a file of a person who is working for the KGB. Usually they would keep a thin and absolutely secret folder.

OSWALD's KGB file indicated that OSWALD was never interviewed by the KGB. This in itself was strange. If a secret folder existed that linked OSWALD to the U-2 dump it would have been destroyed after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As of 1995 there was no KGB record that indicated OSWALD had any connection with the KGB, however, the KGB was a covert action arm of a totalitarian power. It did not keep records on everyone it killed or everyone who contacted it. Perhaps there were no written records to be destroyed.

On August 6, 1959, *The New York Times* reported: "Officials said that while the [recent]



talks between President Eisenhower and the Soviet leader could possibly improve the atmosphere for a summit meeting, they were not to be regarded as automatically preliminary to a conference of heads of government." On September 26, 1959, Nikita Khrushchev and Dwight Eisenhower met at Camp David, Maryland. "The Spirit of Camp David" signified a break in the Cold War. While the two heads of state were discussing Berlin, John McCone, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was meeting with his counterpart to discuss the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Vice President NIXON accompanied McCone to Camp David. On September 27, 1959 President Eisenhower took

Premier Khrushchev to his Gettysburg farm for private talks. Khrushchev was given a 21 gun salute when he left, and French Prime Minister Charles DeGaulle was hopeful that a summit conference was near. A U.S.-Soviet Atom pact was foreseen. Discussions over nuclear cooperation had been underway for several months. At Camp David, a summit conference was scheduled for May 16, 1960, in Paris. President Eisenhower would then visit the Soviet Union. ANGLETON knew that there was going to be a summit conference as early as August 1959. OSWALD was dispatched to the Soviet Union in September 1959 to sabotage the summit conference and destroy the understanding between American and the Soviet Union that had come to be known as détente. ANGLETON believed: "Détente is a sham, a tactic." After he resigned from the CIA, ANGLETON told friends that he was done in by Henry Kissinger in retaliation for his outspoken doubts about the U.S. policy of détente with Russia and China. [Newsweek 1.6.75] Evidence suggested he was determined to prevent American/Soviet relations from warming up. In 1946 he wrote: "In practice a certain overlapping of Counter-Espionage and SI (positive intelligence) functions exists, particularly in this turbulent period before the peace conference when most secret political activities of foreign powers are conducted through intelligence service's contacts and networks." [The Secrets War NARA p237] ANGLETON gave OSWALD the info he needed to shoot down the U-2 spy plane then had OSWALD give the Soviets the information just before the summit, so that the summit would be destroyed. The national security of the United States would be undamaged by the sacrifice of the U-2. CORONA SPY SATELLITE:



By August 1960 the CIA had reconnaissance satellites in operation - such as the Discovery or Corona Spy satellites - which rendered the U-2 almost obsolete. These first spy satellites were launched after President Eisenhower approved the plan in February 1958. The Corona vehicle took photographs with a constant rotating stereo panoramic camera system and loaded the exposed photographic film on to recovery were de-orbited and recovered by Air Force C-119 aircraft while floating to earth on a parachute. The first attempt to launch a rocket designed to carry the Corona ended in failure on January 21, 1959. After numerous failures the first truly successful Corona mission to place on August 19, 1959. On August 31, 1959, President Eisenhower established the Office of Missile and Satellite Systems within the office of the Secretary of the Air Force. This became the cover for the National Reconnaissance Office. By December 10, 1959, the resolution of the Corona's camera was approaching that of the U-2. The Space Imaging Division of Lockheed, Martin-Marietta reported: "The first film capsule recovered from Corona yielded more data than all of the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union combined. And even from its earliest days, Corona was collecting imagery at a spacial resolution of roughly two meters." [Ambrose *Eisenhower*, Simon & Schuster p515; <http://www.spaceimage.com/hom/corona.html>] ANGLETON believed that President Eisenhower would enter into treaties and make concessions to the Soviets that would be far more dangerous than losing a U-2. William K. Harvey wrote: "JIM A. - contradestruct from U-2." As the Summit approached, President Eisenhower considered grounding the U-2 spy plane.

#### THE KGB: UNAWARE OF THE U-2 IN 1956

The U-2 began flights over Russia in 1956. On July 10, 1956, the USSR sent a note to the Department of State of the United States protesting violations of Soviet airspace by a "twin engine medium bomber" on July 4, 1956, July 5, 1956, and July 9, 1956. The CIA reported:

##### Summary of Initial Missions

In the period from June 20, 1956, to July 10, 1956, the Soviet Bloc air defense system was subjected to eight penetrations of an unprecedented nature, seven occurring within a period of only eight days. It must be remembered that (deleted) provides the only basis of judging the performance of the Soviet system. This is important because it is clear from (deleted as of 2010). However, some tentative conclusions may be drawn from these initial flights as follows:

1. In spite of the fact that these missions come as a surprise, none of them went undetected. This is clear evidence that their radar coverage extends above (deleted as of 2010) feet.
2. By July 5, 1956, the fourth flight, the USSR was aware of the purpose of the missions and was taking counter-action. One positive action was the stand down of civil flights while the mission aircraft was over the USSR,

and a second action which is believed related is the moving of the MIG-19 aircraft into East Germany and Poland on July 7, 1956. Also MIG-19's were moved into Hungary at about this time.

3. The performance of the Soviet System on the July 5 mission, 2014, was indeed curious. While the action evident from (deleted deleted as of 2010) is not clear an explanation which appears to fit the known facts is offered as follows: As a result of the previous missions, the Soviets had concluded the essential facts concerning the missions i. e., that they were for reconnaissance, that they flew about (deleted) feet, and that a penetration as deep as Moscow was possible. They probably surmised that the July 5 mission was headed for Moscow when the track appeared on a northeasterly heading.

4. By July 9, 1956 in addition to the evident recognition of the great height of the mission flights, tracking was better and in general the performance of the warning system was much improved.

5. The next day July 10, 1956 proved that the air defense warning system is deployed in depth. (deleted as of 2010).

6. The first eight missions proved (deleted as of 2010).

7. Confusion and track loss seemed to be related. (deleted as of 2010).

8. The question of radar for height finding. [CIA SC-02164-58]

On **March 2, 1958**, the Soviet detected a violation of their airspace by a "military jet aircraft." In March 1958 *Model Airplane News* published a story about the U-2, complete with drawings. The article observed: "An unconfirmed rumor says that U-2's are flying across the Iron Curtain taking aerial photographs." On April 21, 1958 the Soviets identified the aircraft as a Lockheed U-2 type. *Soviet Aviation*, the official newspaper of the Red Air Force, subsequently published articles about the U-2. On April 21, 1958, the Soviets issued a press release accusing an "American military reconnaissance aircraft of the Lockheed U-2 type, having appeared from the direction of the Sea of Japan" of having violated Russian airspace. U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers reported that in the fall of 1958:

There was no longer any doubt they knew about the overflights. Our evidence of this was of the most conclusive kind. Although none of the pilots had actually seen them, electronic equipment on returning U-2's indicated the Russian were now sending up rockets attempting to bring us down. At our altitude we weren't too worried about MIGs, but we were beginning to be concerned about SAMs, surface-to-air missiles. By this time a few of the unknowns were disappearing from the U-2 overflights. We now knew that the Russians were radar tracking at least some of our



flights; it was possible that they had been doing so from the start. Equipment on board recorded their signals; from their strength it was possible to tell whether they were "painting," this is tracking the flight. However this could only be determined after returning to base and studying transcriptions. There was still no way, while in flight, to know for sure.

We also knew that SAM's were being fired at us, that some were uncomfortably close to our altitude. But we knew too that the Russians had a control problem in their guidance system. Because of the speed of the missile, and extremely thin atmosphere, it was impossible to make a correction. This did not eliminate the possibility of a lucky hit. In our navigation we were careful to ensure our routes circumvented known SAM bring us down.

The press reported that a U-2 landed in a Japanese rice paddy in **September 1959**. Knowing the Soviets were aware of the U-2 and were intent on shooting one down, President Eisenhower considered suspending the flights. He told his intelligence advisors during a February 2, 1960, meeting, "If one of these aircraft is lost when we are engaged in apparently sincere deliberations, it would be put on display in Moscow and ruin my effectiveness." The CIA was insistent that the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union be continued, even expanded, because they brought back invaluable data. President Eisenhower agreed to additional flights, but only at the rate of one a month. Francis Gary Powers recalled: "After a long pause, two flights were scheduled for the same month, April 1960."

### THE SOVIETS ALMOST SHOOT DOWN A U-2

On April 9, 1960, the Russians tracked the U-2 by radar and made several attempts to down it with SAMs. They were getting closer. Why? Had the Soviet made any technological advances in radar that allowed them to defeat the primitive electronic warfare devices that made the U-2 impossible to shoot down? Or had they made advances in rocketry? The Soviets already had rockets that could reach the cruising altitude of the U-2; 68,000 feet. Were the SAMs too inaccurate even with this new hypothetical factor? For whatever reason, the U-2 returned to its base intact.

### FRANCIS GARY POWERS



President Eisenhower authorized Richard Bissell to fly any day before May 1, 1960. Every day for the next two weeks the USSR was under a cloud cover and the mission had to be postponed. The U-2 needed near-perfect weather to get its photographs. On **May 1, 1960**, the weather cleared. That morning, CIA Plans contract employee Francis Gary Powers took off from an airfield in Adana, Turkey and headed for Bodo, Norway, his flight route taking him directly over the Soviet Union. While flying over Sverdlovsk, a Soviet SAM exploded several hundred feet away from the aircraft, knocking it out of the sky. The U-2 aircraft was equipped with a **self-destruction device**. Francis Gary Powers bailed out without pressing the plane's destruct button and survived.

I reached for the destruct switches, opening the safety covers, had my hand over them, and then changed my mind, deciding I had better see if I could get into position to use the ejection seat first. Under normal circumstances, there is only a small amount of clearance in ejecting. Thrown forward as I was, if I used the ejection seat the metal canopy overhead would cut off both my legs. I tried to pull my legs back, I couldn't...The ejection seat wasn't the only way to leave the plane. I could climb out. So intent I had been on one solution I had forgotten the other. Reaching up, not far, because I had been thrown upward as well as forward, with only the seat belt holding me down, I unlocked and released the canopy. It sailed into space. The plane was still spinning. I glanced at the altimeter. It had passed 34,000 feet and was unwinding very fast. Again I thought of the destruct switches but decided to release my seat belt first, before activating the unit. Seventy seconds is not a very long time. Immediately the centrifugal force threw me halfway out of the aircraft.

An intact destructor unit was recovered from the aircraft. At the show trial of Francis Gary Powers, an aeronautics expert testified that "it was impossible to establish the lag of the explosion since no timing mechanism was found in the wreckage." The CIA reported:

1. Frank Powers aircraft was equipped with a destructor unit made by Beckman and Whitley, Inc. Model Number G-175-10. Procedure for activating the device was a two step function. The pilot had to activate the system by throwing one switch, then commence the timing sequence by throwing a second. A 2 ½ pound charge of cyclonite would be ignited 60 seconds after the second switch was thrown. (In a statement before Congress, Powers indicated that the timing mechanism was set for a 70 second delay.)
2. The purpose of the destruction unit was to destroy the camera in the equipment bay. Because of the equipment bay's location underneath the cockpit, potential serious injury could occur to the pilot should the device fire while he was in the aircraft; hence the two step activation procedure was established to minimize accidental ignition.

3. The Russians, in displaying the U-2 wreckage, showed the destructor unit made by Beckman. Their inference was that it was a remote control destructor unit, and this point was noted in the translation of the transcript of Power's trial published by Translation World Publishers of Chicago in October 1960.

Powers feared that the 70 seconds before the plane exploded was nonexistent and that he would be blown to bits along with it. Francis Gary Powers was taken prisoner by the Russians who found a poison pin on his person that he was to use to commit suicide. Norman Mailer reported that the KGB watched OSWALD on May 1, 1960, and on May 2, 1960. The next reports cited by Norman Mailer were dated July 2, 1960, and July 3, 1960. Nothing even remotely suspicious was uncovered.

### THE RUSSIAN'S RESPONSE

Premier Khrushchev made a speech to the Soviets on May 5, 1960, in which he reported his Air Force had downed an American spy plane, but made no mention that Francis Gary Powers had been captured and the wreckage of the plane found. The speech suggested an element in the American Government was at work without the President's knowledge: "Even KGB often carries on activities I do not know about." In a later statement the Soviet Government claimed the "flight had been sent to wreck the Summit talks...the CIA knew Powers would be shot down, thus setting the stage for the Summit's collapse." At first, the State Department insisted the Russians had shot down one of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's U-2 meteorological research planes. On May 7, 1960, Premier Khrushchev reported to the Supreme Soviet that "we have plane parts and we also have the pilot." The Eisenhower Administration was caught red-handed in a lie. Khrushchev would announce he was about to attack the U-2's bases. President Eisenhower canceled his trip to the USSR. On May 14, 1960, President Eisenhower flew to the Summit Conference in Paris. Premier Khrushchev demanded an apology for the overflights, and President Eisenhower promised him that no further flights would be sent over Russia. The Summit meeting collapsed, over before it had even started and détente with it. The Soviets had previously failed to shoot down the U-2 for two reasons: It carried a granger and flew at an altitude of over 60,000 feet.

### FACTOR ONE: THE GRANGER

Powers:

As a defense against air-to-air missiles, those fired from another aircraft, a new piece of equipment called a 'granger' was installed in the tail. As explained to us, should an aircraft lock onto a U-2 with his radar and launch a missile, the granger would send out a faulty signal to break the radar lock. Whether it actually did this or not we had no way of knowing, since we had never been threatened by aircraft.

The Soviets reported:

Expert findings on the tape recorder and its tape have shown that the signals recorded by Powers came from surface radar systems insuring the anti-aircraft defense of the Soviet Union. Special equipment had been installed in Power's aircraft to counteract and interfere with interception radar stations and fighter plane direction. Experts have established that the U-2 aircraft was equipped with a special radar scrambler to create interference for radar stations intercepting and directing fighter aircraft.

#### DID THE GRANGER WORK AGAINST GROUND LAUNCHED MISSILES?

Francis Gary Powers believed the granger protected the U-2 only from air-to-air missiles and not surface-to-air (SAM) missiles:

Francis Gary Powers said that a special device to jam radar and signals given by fighter planes and rockets was activated on the plane before his May 1, 1960 take-off, and throughout his flight over the Soviet Union. In reply to a question by a people's assessor, Powers explained that he meant air-to-air rockets.

When Francis Gary Powers was captured by the Soviets, "there followed an attempt to make me verify that the granger was supposed to deflect SAM missiles as well as air-to-air missiles."

#### FACTOR TWO: 68,000 FEET CRUISING ALTITUDE

Francis Gary Powers told his KGB interrogators his flight was terminated "at maximum altitude for the plane, 68,000 feet." In his book *OPERATION OVERFLIGHT*, Francis Gary Powers claimed 68,000 feet was a figure invented to protect his fellow pilots in the event the flights resumed. According to Francis Gary Powers,

I was stuck with the 68,000 foot figure. However, maybe I could use that advantageously. If given the chance, I decided to stress that I had been hit at "maximum altitude, 68,000 feet, hoping the CIA would realize by "maximum altitude" I meant I was flying exactly where I was supposed to when the explosion occurred. For me to say I was flying at my "assigned altitude" would imply the plane could fly higher, which was true. If I could get that message across, the trial, for all its propagand value, would have served one positive purpose. It could be the means for saving lives of other pilots. I knew by May 7, 1960, the day on which Khrushchev announced my capture and details of my flight, my interrogators had bought my story, believed I was telling the truth, even to altitude, Khrushchev use of 20,000 meters (65,600 feet) being the closest approximation to the 68,000 feet figure I had used. It was a dangerous gamble. It was possible their intelligence had already ferreted out the

exact altitude. I was inclined to doubt this: this was one of the most closely guarded secrets of the U-2. Even more dangerous were their radar plots. Everything depended on their accuracy, or rather, lack of it. Previously we had felt their height finding was inaccurate at the altitudes at which we were flying. If we were wrong, they would quickly pinpoint the lie...I withheld the most important information in my possession.

Francis Gary Powers stated that when the KGB had scientists extrapolate his altitude from various radar readings, they happened to verify his arbitrary figure:

As they read the figures, I began to disbelieve them. Surely this was some cruel hoax, designed to throw me off guard. No one could be so lucky. Not only was their height-finding radar off...some were actually at 68,000!

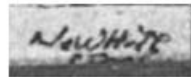
During the show trial of Francis Gary Powers in Moscow in August 1960, the Soviets insisted they shot down the U-2 at its cruising altitude of 68,000 feet. Francis Gary Powers was asked repeatedly, "At what altitude was your aircraft struck?" and he answered, "It was the maximum altitude, 68,000 feet." Major Voronov, whose rocket unit shot down the U-2, testified: "As the plane entered the firing range at an altitude of 68,000 feet one rocket was fired and its explosion destroyed the target." In 1978 the CIA claimed: "The Soviets knew perhaps even more accurately than even the U-2 altimeters showed, what the height was." [CIA OLC #78-2469 - SD Breckinridge meeting with HSCA investigators] The key to shooting down the U-2 was not so much in defeating its granger as it was having accurate information as to its cruising altitude. Francis Gary Powers tried to cover up the fact that he gave the Soviets accurate information about the altitude of the U-2. Francis Gary Powers had been instructed that "if captured be cooperative and try to answer questions to which the Soviets appeared already to have knowledge." Powers did not know it, but the Soviets already had knowledge of the altitude of the U-2 from OSWALD. OSWALD had learned it at Atsugi or from ANGLETON. (The Soviets thought he had learned it while stationed at Atsugi). ANGLETON had sabotaged the Summit and changed history.

The back flyleaf of OSWALD'S address book contained the words "New Hite Special" however Angleton transcribed it as "From Mrs. Hail N. White Special."

Page 30:

From Mrs. Hail N. White  
Special

No information could be found on this person.



OSWALD'S friend, Michael Paine, commented:

I could well believe that he would give some information. That he'd like to be valuable to the Russians. He didn't feel a loyalty to the United States. He wanted to change the system here. If he had some information he thought he could sell, he might have done it. That's enough explanation. If he gave the Russians the information to sabotage the summit, it would have had to happen at the right instance. OSWALD wasn't what you called a 'world class' person. If I were recruiting somebody to do that, I would like someone with a little more mental acumen. He wasn't stupid, but neither was he smart. If I were trying to find someone for a role like that, I wouldn't have picked LEE.

This researcher told Michael Paine that the most unrecognizable spy is the most dangerous. Michael Paine agreed, "Yeah, I'll go along with that. But OSWALD was pipsqueak." HEMMING told this researcher:

He wasn't a world class operator. He was just involved in world class deals. What are you going to do? Put a Rudolph Abel in on the U-2 dump? OSWALD'S in there because he was a turkey fucking patsy. Most of us are in there because we were on the turkey fucking way. When it's all over, it really don't make a difference, does it?

Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994:

Maybe he supplied them with false information, and somebody else give the real information. Maybe they want to make a patsy out of him? I think somebody else sabotage U-2 plane, not LEE HARVEY OSWALD.



RICHARD E. SNYDER MEETS WITH  
FRANCIS GARY POWERS FAMILY

#### EVIDENCE OF ANGLETON'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE U-2 DUMP

The U-2 was downed. Had the Soviets made advancements in their radar capabilities? Or had the CIA been penetrated? Or had a leak emanated from elsewhere? Logic dictated that CI/SIG and the Office of Security would lead the investigation into the U-2 flap, and that any honest CIA investigation would have had OSWALD as a suspect. The FBI reported:

No one knows what he told the Soviets about American radar. We know that when he tried to renounce his American citizenship in Moscow he stated he had volunteered to give the Soviets any information he had concerning the Marine Corps, intimating he might know something special. Later when he was applying in Moscow to reenter the United States, he said he had not given the Soviets any information about the Marines, but this was self-serving. He indicated to our Agents in an interview in 1962 that he never gave the Soviets information concerning his Marine Corps specialty in radar. [FBI 105082555-5640] ‘

OSWALD informed Richard E. Snyder that he had offered the Soviets radar information "including the specialty that he possessed." Edward Freers included this in his report on OSWALD that he cabled to Washington. As a result, State Department Headquarters sent the FBI a report on OSWALD, and the Bureau opened an inactive file on him. As stated, the same report was sent to the Office of Security of the CIA.

## THE UNASKED QUESTIONS

In May 1960 the questions that ANGLETON and CI Staff should have asked were: "Has there been a report of anyone with access to the U-2's altitude offering this information to the Soviets?" ANGLETON could access his defector files in 1960; by that year all CIA files had been microfilmed and placed in an IBM computer specially-designed for CI. It was a machine records system. When a CIA agent wanted a particular item, he fed in 25 key words about the subject. The computer found the correct microfilmed document and photographed it with ultraviolet light. The tiny photograph was then projected on an Intellofax viewing machine; the whole thing took five seconds. The CIA microfilmed Richard E. Snyder's initial dispatch concerning OSWALD. Once it located OSWALD'S threat about radar, the next question to ask would have been, "Did he have access to the altitude of the U-2?" A simple check with the Navy would have indicated that, as a radar operator at Atsugi, he very well might have. Edward Petty reported that there was no CI/SIG file about the U-2 incident, yet after Francis Gary Powers returned to the U.S. a CIA Counter-Intelligence Officer was a witness at a Board of Inquiry hearing into the U-2 Affair. Why was there was no investigation by CI/SIG and ANGLETON? After the Kennedy assassination CI/SIG commented: "CIA does not investigate U.S. citizens abroad unless we are specifically requested to do so by some other government security agency. No such request was made in this case." [First Draft of Initial Report on OSWALD case Attachment to TX-1889] ANGLETON would never had waited for a green like from the investigative agency the CIA termed ODENVY before initiating and investigation, even of his own grandmother. HEMMING asked this researcher:

Where was damage control? The Soviets couldn't obtain this intelligence information, this means someone handed it to them. OS, and one other element, had across the board need-to-know about everything. Who's the top guy who can go anywhere and stick his nose into anything he wants to? ANGLETON. He would have insisted, 'We just got our damage control estimate. We just got our assessment. I don't think it's complete. I want to know about anyone on the periphery, mechanic, guard. I want everybody's name who saw the U-2, heard its sounds.' An enormous undertaking. Under that process people would have been on the lists who worked the radar sites. The trail leads right back to somebody who intentionally dumped the U-2, tried to cover it up.

## OSWALD'S ACCESS TO U-2 INFORMATION EUGENE J. HOBBS

FROM: S/A Berlin March 10, 1964



TO: OSI

SUBJECT: Eugene J. Hobbs, HMC, USN, Incident Report

At 12:40 p.m. this date Hobbs who serves as hospital corpsman in the *USS Stone County* (LST-1141) (San Diego based) visited the Pearl Harbor Branch Office to report information which he thought might be of interest to us, as follows.

Hobbs was stationed at the dispensary at Atsugi, Japan, NAS from 1956 to December 1957 or January 1956. According to a *Life Magazine* story recently printed, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged assassin of our late President, was also stationed there at the same time. The magazine continued that OSWALD visited Russia in 1959. Atsugi is a closed base and at the time, was the base for the Joint Technical Advisory Group, which maintained and flew recon U-2 flights. Hobbs noted that one year after OSWALD visited Russia, Powers was captured. Hobbs stated it was gossip around the base that the U-2's were making reconnaissance flights over Russia. Sometime during 1957, a Naval Commander came into the dispensary and talked to some of the HMC's at the Master of Arms shack. The Commander stated he wanted an HMC to volunteer to join a group he was commanding which will be stationed in Bangkok and will make reconnaissance flights over China. One of the HMC's, name unknown, a short blonde headed Chief, eventually went with the unit to Bangkok and was there three months. The Commander stated that the flights would be the same as the ones the U-2's are making over Russia. Since it was common knowledge around the base that the U-2's were being utilized for recon flights, Hobbs now believes that OSWALD could have given that information to Russia. *Stone County* will be in this area for approximately two more months. [FBI 105-82555-3262]

#### THE FBI EXAMINES OSWALD'S MILITARY RECORD

The Navy sent Hobb's report to the FBI:

A review of OSWALD'S Marine Corps files discloses that in 1957 and 1958 he was stationed in Japan and had the address of Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Marine Air Group 11, First Marine Air Wing, FMF c/o FPO San Francisco, California. His weapons firing record discloses that in May 1958 he fired two courses on two different days at NAS, Atsugi, Japan.

One of OSWALD'S Marine Corps associates has advised that in August 1957 he and OSWALD were part of a 120 man overseas draft and OSWALD went to a Marine Corps base at Atsugi, Japan. Another of his former Marine Corps associates has stated that OSWALD was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, sometime in 1957 and 1958. Still another of OSWALD'S

Marine Corps associates recalled that they left the United States on August 15, 1957, for Japan and OSWALD was assigned to Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Atsugi, Japan. In January 1958 this Squadron was at Cubi Point, Philippine Islands. This individual remembered that the gear of the Squadron was housed there in an airplane hanger which he says he now knows was the hanger for the U-2 airplane. A former Marine Corp Officer [also confirmed OSWALD'S presence at Atsugi].

As you know, OSWALD was discharged from the Marine Corps in September 1959, and shortly thereafter went to Russia, arriving there in October 1959. You may well wish to analyze Hobbs' information in the enclosure as well as that set forth above and conduct such further inquiry as you deem appropriate to determine what data about the U-2 program may have been available to OSWALD was a result of his Marine Corps assignments abroad. This Bureau would appreciate being advised of the results of your analysis and inquiry.

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

There is enclosed one copy of referenced ONI memo. This is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Letter is classified Confidential because it contains information about the U-2 program, including some from the enclosure which was so classified. Former Marines furnishing information about OSWALD'S assignments abroad were Owen Delanovich, Donald Peter Camarata, Donald Patrick Powers and William K. Trail. Since the U-2 program was primarily managed by the CIA, it is the proper Agency to handle this. Of course, even if it turns out OSWALD was assigned to a base from which U-2 airplanes were flying reconnaissance missions in 1957 and 1958 and could have had knowledge of this, which *he may have given the Soviets when he went to Russia in October 1959*, it is believed the Russians were aware of the U-2 flights several years before. Nevertheless, it should be run out. It is not felt it would be worthwhile to re-interview Hobbs since he possessed no direct information about OSWALD and since the information he furnished regarding the base at Atsugi was from 'gossip' he heard while stationed there. [FBI 105-82555-3262]

**Owen Dejanovich**, who became a professional football player, was contacted in 1993. He said he was with OSWALD at El Toro, Jacksonville and Biloxi, Mississippi, but not at Atsugi. The only other thing he would say was "I gave the FBI no information about the U-2." Owen Dejanovich told *Frontline* a different story:

There was a small business section across one bridge. We were allowed, as Americans, to go into that sector of the residential portion of Iwakuni. The other sector was considered to be communist, Japanese communists and it was an off-limits area.

Owen Dejanovich claimed OSWALD made pro-Communist remarks and was seen with a beautiful White Russian. Why didn't he report the presence of a subversive in the ranks of the Marine Corps to his commanding officer?

#### JOHN E. DONOVAN'S FAKE U-2 REPORT

By erroneously putting himself in Japan and the Philippines with OSWALD, John E. Donovan falsely linked OSWALD with the U-2: "LEE was a radar man and he surveilled for aircraft both known and unknown. He plotted the position of the aircraft. He saw, or one of his counterparts saw...we did up [the U-2]...you could see it on our altimeter." Gerald Posner wrote that of "the more than 200 Marines spoken to by researchers, only one claimed OSWALD ever mentioned the plane." This was Charles Donovan. (Posner meant John E. Donovan).

#### ANGLETON ASSURES FBI OSWALD HAD NO ACCESS TO U-2 DATA

ANGLETON or members of his Staff drafted a reply to the FBI inquiry regarding OSWALD'S access to information regarding the U-2 and had Richard Helms sign it. [CSCI - 3/781,351] It assured the FBI OSWALD had no access to information on the U-2:

2. The Atsugi Naval Air Station is located approximately 35 miles south and west of Tokyo, Japan. At the time in question, Atsugi was a closed base in the sense that American and indigenous personnel entering the Station were required to possess official identification cards. Within the Station the flight line areas were restricted, as is the case of all such Stations, and certain hanger areas were further restricted for the performance of classified functions.

3. The Joint Technical Advisory Group occupied an area within the Station, consisting of 20 to 25 individual residences, two dormitories, an office area, a power plant, several Butler-type warehouses, and a club building used for recreation and a bachelor officer's mess. The Joint Technical Advisory Group area was not closed, but it was located about 400 yards from the main Station area and there was no occasion for the regularly assigned Station personnel to visit the Joint Technical Advisory Group area. The club was open only to Joint Technical Advisory Group personnel and their guests. Two of the living quarters were occupied by the Navy Commanding officer and his deputy because the quarters of Joint Technical Advisory Group were of better quality than the housing accommodations provided at the Station.

4. Joint Technical Advisory Group air activities were conducted from a classified hanger area at one end of the flight line. OSWALD did not have access to this area. Prior to the time in question, the Joint Technical Advisory Group had been publicized by Radio Peking as being a headquarters for American intelligence activity. For this reason, and because the Joint Technical Advisory Group was obviously not part of the Naval Station complement, there were rumors and gossip regarding the unit and its activities regarding the unit and its activities. This condition was regarded as normal under such circumstances. Being there at that time, OSWALD could have heard such gossip; however, there is no information to indicate, nor is there reason to believe, that he obtained factual knowledge regarding the Joint Technical Advisory Group and its mission. (For your information, an incident involving the landing of a U-2 in a rice paddy in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, was reported in the press and aroused some public interest. That incident, however, occurred in December 1959, which was some time after OSWALD left Japan).

5. There were no Navy personnel assigned to the Joint Technical Advisory Group. Moreover, the Joint Technical Advisory Group did not participate in, or transfer any of its activities to a Station in Bangkok. Regarding the statement by Hobbs that a Navy Commander was recruiting Navy Personnel for an assignment in Bangkok, it is noted that the Navy at that time was conducting certain air reconnaissance activity from Atsugi using other types of aircraft.

6. The following should be considered with respect to your source's assertions that OSWALD'S squadron was in Cubi Point, Philippines Islands, in January 1958 where it kept its gear in what the source now knows to have been a hanger for a U-2 airplane; and that the squadron was back in Atsugi, Japan in May 1958. The term "U-2" was not known publicly and did not gain worldwide notoriety until the ill-fated Powers mission some two years later. Therefore it is highly unlikely that the term "U-2" would have meant anything to OSWALD, even if he had heard it and had been able to identify the term with any aircraft at Cubi Point, at Atsugi or anywhere else.

7. To summarize: There is no evidence or indication that OSWALD had any association with or access to, the Joint Technical Advisory Group operation or its program in Japan. This applies also to information regarding the U-2 or its mission. Even if OSWALD has seen a U-2 aircraft at Atsugi or elsewhere, this fact would not have been considered unusual nor have constituted a breach of security. Limited public exposure of the craft itself -- but not of its nomenclature or mission -- was accepted as a necessary risk. It is most unlikely that OSWALD had the necessary prerequisites to differentiate between the U-2 and other aircraft engaged

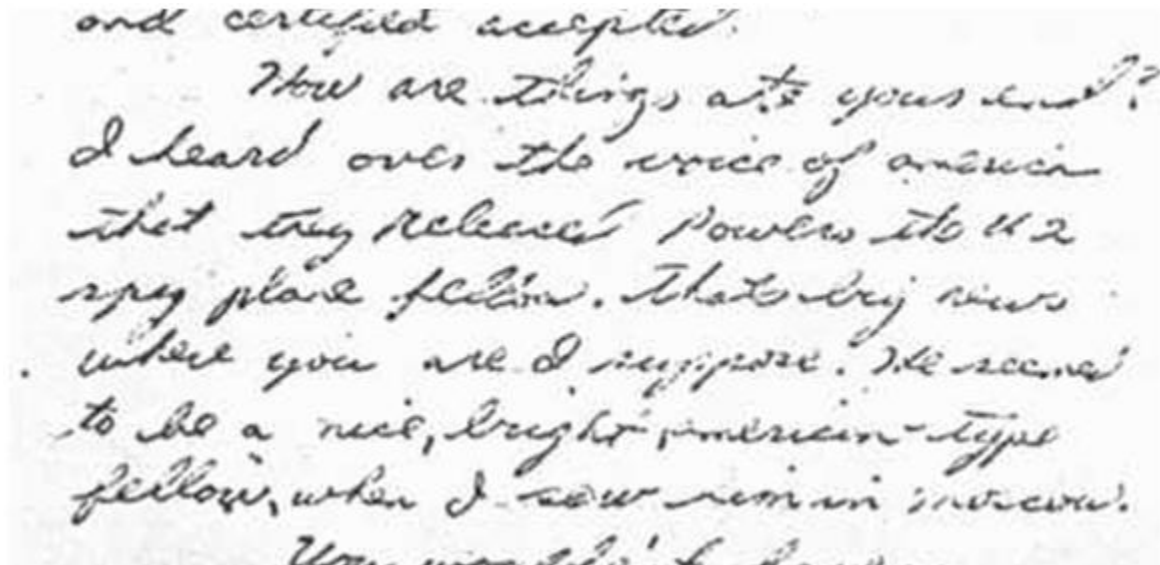
in classified missions which were similarly visible at Atsugi at the same time. [FBI 105-82555-3831]

The CIA assumed that OSWALD had some sort of physical contact with the U-2. The CIA admitted he was within close proximity of the Joint Technical Advisory Group at Atsugi. The CIA, however, did not address itself to the possibility that OSWALD became aware of the U-2 as a blip on a radar screen. But even if OSWALD did not have this contact he could have gotten the information he needed from ANGLETON and told the Russians it was from his experience as a radar operator. Not only was there evidence that OSWALD was aware of the U-2 at Atsugi, there was evidence that OSWALD observed Powers at Vladimirs Prison.

#### EVIDENCE: THE LETTER TO ROBERT EDWARD OSWALD

OSWALD'S Historic Diary noted:

January 15, 1962 to February 15, 1962. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1, 1962. Feb 15, 1962. Dawn. Marina wakes me up. Its her time. At 9:00 a.m. we arrive at the hospital. I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 a.m. Marina has a baby girl. When I visit hospital at 500 after work, I am given news. We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K. February 23, 1962. Marina leaves hospital I see June for first time.



and certainly accepted.  
How are things at your end?  
I heard over the voice of America  
that they released Powers the U-2  
spy plane fellow. That's big news  
where you are I suppose. He seemed  
to be a nice, bright American-type  
fellow, when I saw him in Moscow.  
You would like to see

On **February 15, 1962**, OSWALD wrote this to Robert Edward Oswald, as see above: "I heard over the Voice of America that they released Francis Gary Powers the U-2 spy plane fellow. that's big news where you are, I suppose. **He seemed to be a nice, bright, American-type fellow, when I saw him in Moscow.**"

The CIA commented:

The only period during which it would have been reasonably possible for OSWALD to have seen Francis Gary Powers in Moscow in person was between August 17, 1960 and August 19, 1960, when Francis Gary Powers was in Moscow, undergoing trial. There are no other indications that OSWALD was in Moscow **after January 1960**, so OSWALD'S statements remain unclarified.

If OSWALD did, in fact, see Francis Gary Powers during the trial, why had he waited almost 18 months before writing to his brother about it? Why hadn't OSWALD mentioned attending the Francis Gary Powers trial in his *Historic Diary*? [CIA 285] OSWALD'S remarked "he seemed to be a nice bright American-type fellow." This indicated OSWALD had observed Powers personally.

#### OSWALD WROTE LETTER AFTER POWERS VISITED MOSCOW

Another CIA document revealed:

Francis Gary Powers was in Moscow from May 1, 1960, to September 9, 1960, and again for less than a day on **February 8, 1962, and February 9, 1962**, just before his release. [OSWALD'S letter was postmarked **February 15, 1962.**] The most likely time for OSWALD to have seen Powers in person would have been during the period August 17, 1960 to August 19, 1960 when Powers was on public view during his trial and in the course of being transported to and from trial sessions. On February 8, 1962, Francis Gary Powers was brought into Moscow without publicity, and departed early the next morning. Since OSWALD is not known to have been in Moscow in August 1960, or February 1962, his statement that he saw Powers may have referred to a television or newsreel appearance. [CIA 285 2.15.62]

A third CIA document noted:

Francis Gary Powers was in Moscow...for less than a day on February 8, 1962 to February 9, 1962, just before his release. If OSWALD did see him and is not making up this story, or referring to a television appearance, he must have made another trip to Moscow which is completely unknown to us. The period from May 2 to May 19 the more likely, since Powers was not on public view (illegible) to and from trial sessions, whereas in February 1962 he [Powers] entered the city without fanfare and departed very early that next morning.

In another CIA document it was detailed:

February 8, 1962: At about 1:00 p.m., Powers arrived in Moscow from Vladimirs Prison by train en route to his release. He was taken for the night to the prison in which he had been held in 1960. February 9, 1962:

Powers left the prison in the early morning for an airfield (apparently a military field) whence he departed Moscow for Berlin and the U.S.

When Powers was first arrested he "noticed a cover over the outside of the peephole to my cell. The guards could look in whenever they chose; I couldn't look out." [*Overflight* pg. 107]

How did OSWALD know that Francis Gary Powers stopped in Moscow before he left the Soviet Union in February 1962? Marina Oswald told this researcher: "Number one, he would hear it on the Voice of America. LEE did not make secret journey if I was married to him. Only time, was I married to him then? February 1962. He did not make any secret journeys then. He was home everyday. Cause our daughter was born on

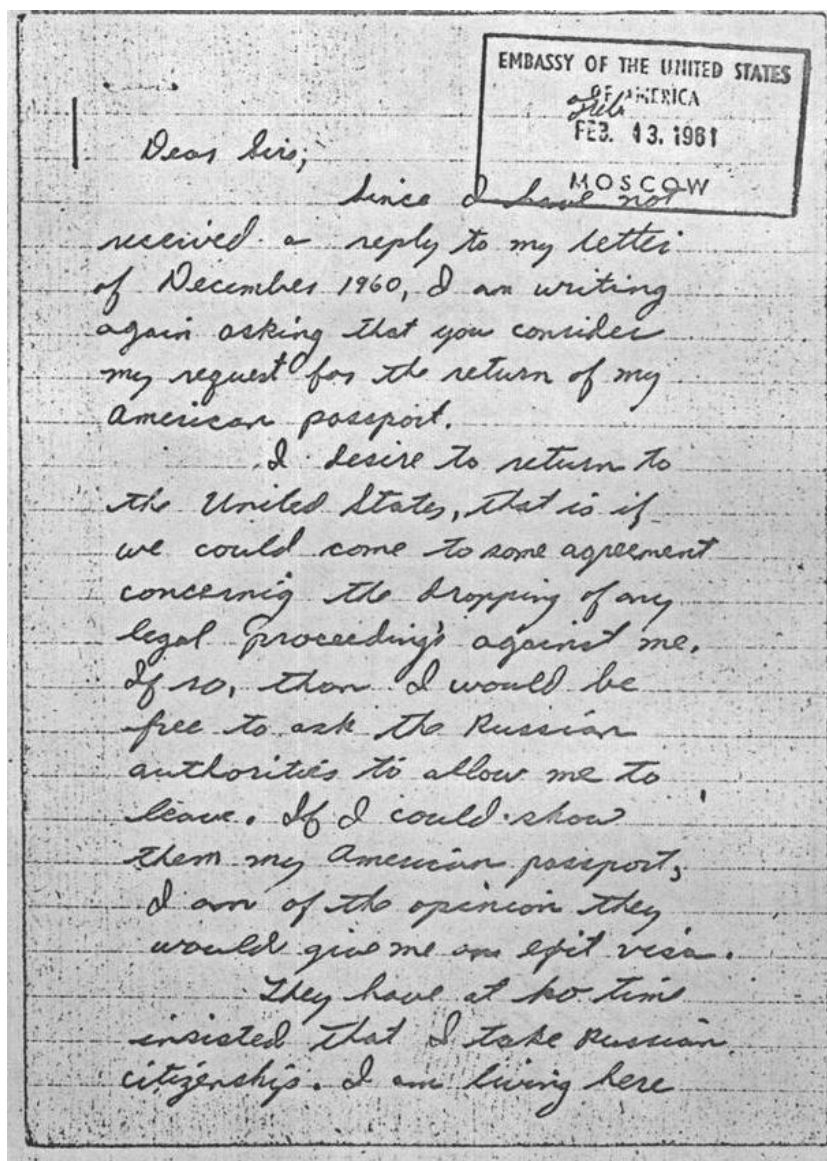


February 15, 1962. So we stayed close everyday. He did not make secret journey to Moscow. I was in the hospital for a week until the 23rd. So I do not know, I cannot guess, if I wasn't home I cannot verify that. LEE was restricted to travel." Had KGB agents arranged for OSWALD to make a secret trip to Moscow to see the pilot he almost killed because he had supplied the information needed to shot down a U-2? Did OSWALD observe Powers through one-way glass in Vladimis

Prison? The KGB knew OSWALD was going to re-defect, and wanted OSWALD to observe that Francis Gary Powers had been well-treated. They did not want OSWALD to denounce the Soviet Union after he left. Other re-defectors were forced to sign statements that they would not engage in anti-Soviet propaganda. [HSCA V12 p441; CIA 285, 300; Powers, B. *Spy Wife* Pyramid Books; Sanche de Gramont *The Secret War Since WWII* Putnam 1962 Ch. 9] Richard E. Snyder commented on this letter:

I can't imagine how he possibly could have...The only thing that comes to mind is that it this was a lot of hot air. No one from the Embassy ever saw Francis Gary Powers. They never let us have any contact with him. The only people who saw him at the time were his mother, father and wife. I don't think the lawyer got to see him.

## EVIDENCE OF THE U-2 DUMP: OSWALD'S FEAR OF PROSECUTION



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
FEB. 13. 1961  
MOSCOW

Dear Sir;  
Since I have not received a reply to my letter of December 1960, I am writing again asking that you consider my request for the return of my American passport.

I desire to return to the United States, that is if we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me. If so, then I would be free to ask the Russian authorities to allow me to leave. If I could show them my American passport, I am of the opinion they would give me an exit visa. They have at no time insisted that I take Russian citizenship. I am living here

In February 1961 OSWALD wrote to the American Embassy, Moscow, about repatriation:

Dear Sir; since I have not received a reply to my letter of 1960, I am writing again asking that you consider my request for the return of my American passport. I desire to return to the United States that is if we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me. If so then I would be free to ask the Russian authorities to allow me to leave. If I could show them my American passport I am of the opinion they would give me an exit visa. They have at no time insisted that I take Russian citizenship.



With each subsequent letter to the Embassy, he reiterated this fear and demanded "full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case."

MAY 25. 1961  
MOSCOW

Dear Sirs

In reply to your letter of March 24. I understand the reasons for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy, however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I made that clear from my first letter, although nothing has been said, even vaguely, concerning this in my correspondence with the Embassy. Unless you honestly think that this condition can be met, I see no reason for a continuance of our correspondence, indeed, I shall endeavour to use my relatives in the United States, to see about getting

May 1961

In regard to your letter of March 24. I understand the reasons for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy, however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I made that clear from my first letter, although nothing has been said, even vaguely, concerning this

in my correspondence with the Embassy. Unless you honestly think this condition can be met, I see no reason for continuance of our correspondence, instead I shall endeavor to use my relatives in the United States, to see about getting something done in Washington.

He repeated the theme to his brother on May 31, 1961, and wrote:

I can't say whether I will ever get back to the States or not, if I can get the government to drop charges against me, and get the Russians to let me out with my then maybe I'll be seeing you again. But" you know it is not simple for either of those two things. I am in touch with the American Embassy in Moscow so if anything comes up I'll know.

In his next letter to Robert Edward Oswald, June 26, 1961 he wrote: "I assume the government must have a few charge's against me, since my coming here like that is illegle. But I really don't know exactly what charges."

On July 11, 1961 Snyder wrote this about his interview with OSWALD:

Oswald indicated some anxiety as to whether, should he return to the United States, he would face possible lengthy imprisonment for his act of remaining in the Soviet Union. Oswald was told informally that the Embassy did not perceive, on the basis of information in its possession, on what grounds he might be subject to conviction leading to punishment of such severity as he apparently had in mind. It was clearly stated to him, however, that the Embassy could give him no assurance as to whether upon his desired return to the United States he might be liable for prosecution for offenses committed in violation of laws of the United States or any of its States. Oswald said he understood this, He had simply felt that in his own interest he could not go back to the United States if it meant returning to a number of years in prison, and had delayed approaching the Soviet authorities concerning departing from the Soviet Union until he "had this end of the thing straightened out."

In yet another letter he wrote in January 1962 he asked his brother: "You once said that you asked around about whether or not the U.S. government had any charges against me, you said at that time 'no', maybe you should ask around again, its possible now that the government knows I'm coming and will have something waiting." [ltr. 1.30.62]

#### BORIS KLOSSON

When OSWALD was interviewed at the American Embassy, Moscow, on July 11, 1961, Boris Klosson (born January 21, 1919; died 1990) questioned him about the statement "which he had made to the interviewing officer at the time of his first appearance at the Embassy on October 31, 1959, to the effect that he would willingly make available to the

Soviet Union such information as he had acquired as a radar operator in the Marine Corps." OSWALD stated:

...he was never in fact subjected to any questioning or briefing by Soviet authorities concerning his life experiences prior to entering the Soviet Union and never provided such information to any Soviet organization. He stated he doubted in fact that he would have given such information if requested despite his statements made at the Embassy. OSWALD indicated some anxiety as to whether, should he return to the United States, he would face possible lengthy imprisonment for his act of remaining in the Soviet Union. OSWALD was told informally that the Embassy did not perceive, on the basis of the information in its possession, on what grounds he might be subject to conviction leading to punishment of such severity as he apparently had in mind. It was clearly stated to him, however, that the Embassy could give him no assurance as to whether upon his desire to return to the United States he might be liable to prosecution for offenses committed in violation of laws of the United States or any of its States. OSWALD said he understood this. He had simply felt that in his own interest he could not go back to the United States if it meant returning to a number of years in prison, and had delayed approaching Soviet authorities concerning departing from the Soviet Union until he "had this end of the thing straightened out. [WR p75; DOS 5.26.61 Ex. 19 294j; ltr. Lee to Robert 5.31.61, 6.26.61; For. Service Dispatch 7.11.61 - Klosson]

In 1943 the name and address of Boris Hansen Klosson appeared in the address book of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet intelligence agent. During this time, Boris Klosson was attending a Russian language course "at a school being handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence." Boris Klosson survived the McCarthy era and in 1954 was State Department, Deputy Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe. In 1956 Boris Klosson became a Political Officer at the American Embassy, Moscow. He was not listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. On September 8, 1964, Yuri Nosenko reviewed the entire Moscow Diplomatic List for 1959: "Klosson, Boris H. Source has reported earlier concerning Klosson; that he was considered to have been the CIA resident. The case officer working against him was Valentin Mikraylov."

OSWALD was afraid he was going to be prosecuted for giving the Soviets the information they needed to shoot down the U-2. OSWALD had been given a little speech by ANGLETON that the CIA would not come to his aid if his deed were exposed. It would deny any connection with him. OSWALD thought Justice Department might go after OSWALD because it was unaware of his connection to ANGLETON and the Central Intelligence Agency.

EVIDENCE: APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT  
THE STATE DEPARTMENT

## THE HAVES and HAVE-NOTS

On July 10, 1961, while he was at the American Embassy, Moscow, OSWALD signed an Application for Renewal of Passport which contained a printed statement whereby, by crossing out either the word 'have' or the words 'have not,' the applicant could indicate whether he had committed one or more of the disloyal or possibly expatriating acts listed. The printed statement also provided that if the applicant indicates that he committed one or more of these acts, a supplementary statement under oath explaining the circumstances is to be attached to the application. By crossing out the appropriate words, LEE HARVEY OSWALD stated under oath that he had committed one or more of the disloyal or possibly expatriating acts listed on the application.

RICHARD E. SNYDER

The Warren Commission questioned Richard E. Snyder about this:

Coleman: This is the application for the passport renewal which OSWALD signed -

Dulles: For the American passport to return to the United States?

Snyder: It says, "I have - have not - been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted, served in or performed the duties of, any office, post or employment under the government of foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality, either in the United States or before or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military, air or navel service of the United States in time of war **or of committing any act of treason against**, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States; or departed or remained outside the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air or naval forces of the United States. If any of the above acts are or conditions are applicable to the applicant's case, or to the case of any person included in this application, a supplementary statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof."

Coleman: Mr. Snyder, as I read the application, *what you did* was to cross out the "have not" which means that OSWALD was stating that he had done one of those acts which you have read, is that correct?

Snyder: This is what it would mean.

Coleman: Which one of the various acts that you have read was it your impression that OSWALD was admitting that he had done?

Snyder: Well, there are two possibilities here. One possibility is that the crossing out of "have not" is a clerical error, and that he did not intend to do this.

Coleman: How could that be a possibility? Don't you pretty much negate that possibility by the fact that you did require him to fill out the questionnaire which only has to be filled out if he admits he has done one of the various acts?

Snyder: No; the questionnaire is filled out routinely in Moscow in any kind of problem case.

Coleman: Even though the citizen has done none of the acts which are set forth in the passport renewal application?

Snyder: Yes; well I say in a problem case. I don't mean an American citizen coming in to get his passport renewed, on whom there is no presumption of any problem at all. But a person who has resided in the Soviet Union -

Coleman: Is it your testimony this is only a typographical error?

Snyder: This is one possibility. The other possibility is that he may have said, "I have taken an oath or made an affirmation or formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state." He had, on several occasions, you know, stated that his allegiance was to the Soviet Union. He may have put this down - that is he may have *said* "have," having that act in mind, knowing that I knew it, and that there was no need to attempt to hide the fact. This is possible.

Coleman: Do you now recall what reaction you had in mind when you received the application that had been crossed out in such a way that indicated that he was admitting that he had done one of the various acts which are set forth on the form?

Snyder: No, I don't. Of course what I would have been concerned with at the time in more detail really is the questionnaire, which is an expansion of this paragraph and is much more meaningful. So I would have been concerned both with what he said on the questionnaire and with the facts of his case whether he thought he committed one of these acts is not material to the fact of whether he had committed it or whether he lost his

citizenship thereby. At any rate, my attention would have been directed to the expanded questionnaire in which he had to fill out individual paragraphs concerning each one of these things, and to a determination of the facts in the case.

Dulles: Do recall whether or not that striking out was noted at the time the passport application or extension was considered?

Snyder: I do not Mr. Dulles, no.

#### THE WARREN REPORT

The renewal application contained a printed statement which set forth, in the disjunctive, a series of acts, which, if committed by the applicant, would either automatically disqualify him from receiving a passport on the ground that he had lost his American citizenship, or would raise a question whether he might be so disqualified. The printed statement was preceded by two phrases, 'have' and 'have not,' the first phrase being printed directly above the second. One carbon copy of the application indicates OSWALD signed the document after the second phrase, 'have not' had been typed over, thereby apparently admitting that he had committed one of more of the acts which would a least raise a question as to whether he had expatriated himself. Snyder was not able to remember with certainty to which of the acts listed on the statement OSWALD'S mark was intended to refer, but believed it may have been 'swearing allegiance to a foreign state.' He points out the strike out of 'have not' may also have been a clerical error. On the actual signed copy of the application kept in the files of the Moscow Embassy, which is not a carbon copy of the copy sent to the State Department, the strike out is slightly above the 'have;' therefore, since the 'have' is itself printed above the 'have not,' the strikeout may have been intended to obliterate the 'have.' In any event, OSWALD filled out the supplementary questionnaire which was required to be completed if the applicant admitted he had performed one or more of the expatriating acts. He signed the questionnaire under oath.

#### POSNER

Some question why Snyder approved OSWALD based upon his answers on the carbon copy of the questionnaire. At the bottom of the form, *four* acts were listed that would indicate a person had forfeited his American citizenship. All were prohibitions related to actions in a foreign state, including swearing allegiance, serving in the armed forces or government, or voting in an election. Next to these prohibitions were the words *have* or *have not*. On OSWALD's form, *have not* was apparently stricken, indicating he had committed one or more of the prescribed (sic) acts. In approving OSWALD, therefore, it appeared that Snyder had bent the

rules. The real explanation is more mundane - a typing error. On the original, the ~~strikeout~~ is between the *have* and *have not*, and only on the carbon is it directly over the *have not* (WC Vol. V, pp. 359 -360). But in any case, Snyder had OSWALD fill out a supplementary questionnaire and his more detailed answers showed that he had not violated any of the disqualifications.

### THE WARREN REPORT V. POSNER

The Warren Report: "On the actual signed copy of the application kept in the files of the Moscow Embassy, which is not a carbon copy of the copy sent to the State Department, the strike out is slightly above the 'have;' therefore, since the 'have' is itself printed above the 'have not,' the strikeout *may have been intended* to obliterate the 'have.'"

Posner: "On the original, the ~~strikeout~~ is between the *have* and *have not*, and only on the carbon is it directly over the *have not*."

This is Warren Commission Exhibit CE 947.

I ~~(have)~~ been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in, the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted, served in, or performed the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military, air, or naval service of the United States in time of war, or of committing any act of treason against or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States; or departed from or remained outside the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States.

If any of the above-mentioned acts or conditions are applicable to the applicant's case, or to the case of any other person included in this application, a supplementary statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof.

OSWALD believed he went to Russia on a mission approved by the CIA and committed "treason" at the behest of that Agency. OSWALD believed he, in one sense, had committed treason, but in another sense he had performed a patriotic act on behalf of his country. OSWALD had expressed fear that he would be prosecuted in the United States for acts connected with his defection. The section that OSWALD had in mind dealt with treason, not his declaration of allegiance to the Soviet Union: OSWALD knew that he had never formally renounced his American citizenship in front of a State Department Consular official nor had he filled out the State Department's official form which was required in these cases, so that he could not be disqualified from renewing his passport because of having made "a formal renunciation of nationality, either in the United States or before or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state." Snyder thought OSWALD'S having told him he had committed an act which would disqualify him from renewing his passport had to do with OSWALD'S informal pledge of loyalty to the Soviet Union - a statement that clearly fell within the bounds of free speech. Snyder knew that OSWALD never returned to the Embassy to

sign the formal renunciation papers. He knew that OSWALD knew this too. Then why didn't Snyder make it a point to ask OSWALD which act OSWALD believed he had committed so he could make a notation of it on the form?

By the time OSWALD filled out the questionnaire he realized if he wished to return to the United States he would have to explain to Snyder about his CIA connections or he would have to commit perjury. His response to this question changed. This should have further alerted Snyder.

As to where the XXX's were on the original form versus the carbon - this was irrelevant because Snyder was typing up the form as he was asking OSWALD the various questions. It was not OSWALD who typed the form. And Snyder heard OSWALD say "have" and Snyder typed it in and then Snyder asked OSWALD to fill out a supplementary questionnaire, because he heard the word "have" and remembered it no matter where the XXX's were on the application.

Richard E. Snyder commented,

Defection is really a loaded word. Any American citizen can leave his country for any other country. You do not need anyone's permission. There's no crime committed there. I presume he just didn't know. He may have had reason in his own mind to be worried about the statement that he would make available to the Soviets what he learned of radar. That I could imagine. It may have disturbed him that he didn't know what the law was and he might have imagined that he would be held for it.

It was suggested to Richard E. Snyder that the only way he would be worried was if, in fact, he had given the Soviets secret information. He commented: "Yes, but I have no idea what the law is on that."

#### EVIDENCE: OSWALD'S RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

The *Miami Herald* reported: "The only possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD not confiscated by government agents at the John F. Kennedy assassination was an English, Russian dictionary in which numerous words were marked or copied including a phrase meaning "to hit or kill at a distance." It hasn't been checked out for microdots, or anything," said former sheriff's chief Deputy John Cullins. He was given the book by OSWALD'S widow, Marina Porter. Marina confirmed the dictionary belonged to her late husband and that the handwriting and markings in the book were his. She said she could not understand why government agents did not notice it when they descended upon the couple's residence after the assassination. She said she did not look in the book or notice the emphasized or hand-written practice words until Cullins asked her to translate them. Among the emphasized words were "radar" and "range" "eject" and "razor." "Radar locator" is written in OSWALD'S handwriting and a definition of "range" is underlined before being rewritten in Russian. The Russian phrase, Marina said, means: "To beat, hit kill at a definite distance." Another translation means to kill or



slaughter, like an animal. Cullins said, "I think it was a resume or information on his part that he was preparing to give up to someone who spoke or read Russian. I see no other reason he would look things up in English and practice them in Russian." [*Miami Herald* 8.9.81] Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994: "I gave the dictionary to John Cullins who tried to make money off the whole thing. This was the only time he was friend."

#### EVIDENCE: OSWALD'S CRYPTIC NOTE

During OSWALD'S voyage to the United States in 1962, he made the following notation:

as for the fee of \$\_\_\_\_\_I was supposed to recive for this\_\_\_\_\_I  
refuse it. I made pretense to except it only because otherwise I would  
have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express  
my views. after all who would refuse money?!?

OSWALD deliberately left the blank spaces, indicated by pen strokes. The first blank was difficult to fill in. How much money OSWALD received was a mystery; however, the dollar sign indicated the payment had not been made in rubles. Since OSWALD'S Red Cross subsidy was paid to him in rubles, this paragraph referred to another payment. OSWALD:

Whene I first went to Russia I the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naive american who beliyved in communism, they arranged for me to recive a certain amount of money every month. OK it came technically through the Red Cross as finical help to a Roos polical immigrate but it was arranged by the M.V.D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there were several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at the time but what it really was payment for my denuciation of the U.S. in Moscow in November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good I didn't relize all this, of course, for almost two years. [WCE 25]

The second blank made sense when the word "information" was placed in it. [WCE 25 p2B p122 of Vol.] Note that when Yuri Nosenko first approached the American Embassy, Geneva, he offered to sell information to the CIA for 900 Swiss francs. Later he admitted inventing this story; "He said he feared that an offer to give away information would be rejected as a provocation..." [Wise, *Molehunt* p68] Marina Oswald told this interviewer: "Maybe he make blank line because he forget amount."

#### EVIDENCE: POWERS BELIEVED OSWALD WAS RESPONSIBLE

In 1970 Francis Gary Powers wrote in *Overflight* that he believed OSWALD'S defection was related to his being shot down: "OSWALD'S familiarity with MPS 16 height-finding

radar gear and radio codes (the latter were changed following his defection) are mentioned in the testimony of John E. Donovan a former first lieutenant assigned to the same El Toro radar unit as OSWALD on page 298 of Volume 8 of the Warren Commission Hearings. According to Donovan:

OSWALD has access to the location of all bases in the west coast area, all radio frequencies for all squadrons, all tactical call signs, and the relative strength of all squadrons, number and type of aircraft in each squadron, who was the commanding officer, the authentication code of entering and exiting the ADIZ, which stands for Air Defense Identification Zone. He knew the range of our radar. He knew the range of our radio. And he knew the range of the surrounding unit's radio and radar. OSWALD'S conversation with Snyder is mentioned at least three times in the Warren Report: "OSWALD told [Snyder] that he had already offered a Soviet official what he had learned as a radar operator in the Marines. [*Overflight* pg. 358]

The FBI reported: "News media report Powers has theorized LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave the Soviets radar secrets and information as to U-2's altitude capacity."

#### EVIDENCE: VLADIMIR SEMICHASTNY



Vladimir Semichastny told *Frontline*: "There were conversations, but this was such outdated information, the kind we say the sparrows have already chirped to the entire world, and now OSWALD tells us about it. Not the kind of information that would interest such a high level organization such as ours." Scott Malone confirmed that this information dealt with the U-2, but claimed that OSWALD supplied it after the U-2 had been shot down. Vladimir Semichastny: "We already had better sources of information. We had the plane and the pilot." [Interview with W. S. Malone]

#### FRANCIS GARY POWERS' RELEASE

Francis Gary Powers was given a ten-year prison sentence by the Soviets. The name of the prosecutor at Powers' trial was Roman Andreyevich Rudenko. The name Aleksandr Rudenchek was found in OSWALD'S address book with the notation, teacher, next to it. Francis Gary Powers could have received the death penalty. He was well treated in prison. Eventually, former OSS General Counsel James B. Donovan (died January 20, 1970), who had defended GRU Colonel Rudolph Abel, arranged for Francis Gary Powers to be exchanged for Rudolph Abel. Rudolf Abel had been an illegal agent stationed in the United States. ANGLETON had helped develop the trail that led to Rudolf Abel. This was a poor trade for America - a master spy exchanged for a mere CIA contractual employee. United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy opposed the trade. He anticipated that when Francis Gary Powers returned to the United States he would be tried for treason. Francis Gary Powers' behavior in the Soviet Union became the focus of much criticism. The CIA set up a board of inquiry headed by retired

Federal Appeals Court Judge E. Barrett Prettyman. In the summer of 1962 James B. Donovan and E. Barrett Prettyman negotiated with the Castro Government for the release of the Bay of Pigs prisoners. Hearings were held in CIA Headquarters, and Francis Gary Powers was cleared of any wrongdoing.

The only evidence received by the Board which directly conflicted with Powers' account was part of a report based on (deleted). Some of these (deleted) indicated that the Soviets thought the flight of the U-2 had continued at the same altitude beyond the point where Francis Gary Powers claimed it fell, that it then descended to a lower altitude, and then it changed its course by turning in a broad circle back to the neighborhood of Sverdlovsk and disappeared from the observation of the trackers sine 35 minutes later. The activities which culminate in a (deleted). In the course of the presentation of the evidence to the Board the obvious possibility of confusion and error was pointed out; indeed at least one dramatic incident of error due to confusion was explained to the Board in detail. Of course this operation of the American intelligence system is invaluable. But the Board is of the opinion that it cannot make a flat assumption of accuracy in these (Deleted) so as to invalidate all other evidence concerning the occurrence of the incident. It is the conclusion of the Board that the evidence establishes overwhelmingly that Power's account was a truthful account.

Former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, personally congratulated Francis Gary Powers. Francis Gary Powers divorced his wife, who had once been the Subject of a complaint by Richard Bissell, and he married a CIA psychologist. He was hired as a test pilot for Lockheed Aviation, which produced the U-2. In June 1977 an attempt was made by this researcher to locate Francis Gary Powers.

#### THE DEATH OF FRANCIS GARY POWERS



On August 1, 1977, Francis Gary Powers was killed when the traffic helicopter he was flying for a Los Angeles radio station ran out of fuel. *The New York Times* reported: "The 47 year old aviator, who had survived the downing of his U-2 over the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk on May 1, 1960, died when he Bell Jet Ranger helicopter crashed near a Little League baseball field in the San Fernando Valley suburb of Encino. George Spears, a cameraman for the television station KNBC, also died. The initial indications were that the helicopter had run out of fuel. James Turner, an official of the Federal Aviation Administration control tower at Van Nuys had received a message from an unidentified helicopter pilot at 12:36. The pilot said he was low on fuel and was granted approval for an expedited, direct approach to the airport. Francis Gary Powers crashed at 12:38 p.m. An official of KNBC checked in by radio with his supervisors at the station at about 12:25 p.m. said he was returning to Van Nys for fuel

and asked what his next assignment would be. He was told he would probably be assigned to cover another brush fire near Los Angeles this afternoon. Station officials said he mentioned nothing about being short of fuel. One witness told a fireman that the tail rotor of the helicopter fell off before the crash, but this was not immediately confirmed." Powers had worked for KNBC for nine months. The National Transportation Safety Board investigated the crash, and determined that it was a case of too long a flight with too little fuel, because it found the tank and fuel lines totally empty. The National Transportation Safety Board never examined the instruments (which were largely intact) to determine whether the readings they registered to Francis Gary Powers were accurate. [NTSB Powers Rep.; *NYT* 8.2.77; Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p226]



There was something suspicious about the death of Francis Gary Powers. For someone who criss-crossed the Soviet Union numerous times to die in a helicopter crash of this nature strains my credulity.

#### YURI NOSENKO, OSWALD AND THE U-2

In 1964 Yuri Nosenko was asked: "Wouldn't you have connected OSWALD'S coming from Finland with Anatoliy Golitsyn?"

A. No, no. It is not unusual.

Q. Why didn't the KGB fully debrief OSWALD on the U.S. Marine Corps, and particularly such things as American radar installations in Japan?

A. I think they didn't even know that he had been in Japan.

Q. Why didn't they find out? Ask him?

A. Nobody will go to speak to a person who is not normal. The KGB is frightened.

Q. What do you mean, frightened? That is the job of the KGB.

A. I don't mean frightened that way. The KGB is frightened because to talk to somebody like this, to get involved with him, will result in a big headache

Q. Didn't anybody ever sit down with this man and get his full biographic data? Ask him to write his life history, every place he ever lived, worked, everything he has done. If he was in the military service, when, what, where, everything?

A. Never. Nobody did.

Q. I can't believe it...This man could have spent five years of his life working for American intelligence. Maybe all the time he was in the Marines he was working with intelligence. And the KGB wouldn't know about it?

A. It wasn't done. He was never spoken to by any KGB officer in Moscow or Minsk.

The HSCA asked Yuri Nosenko: "Would the Soviet Union be interested in someone who was in the military and worked with radar equipment?"

A. It depends. If he was a corporal, private, no big interest. If he was an officer maybe they be interested.

Q. The fact that he worked with the equipment wouldn't be enough; they would want to know what his rank was?

A. No sir, it is not enough because they had sources.

Q. And in 1959 would the Soviet Union have been interested in someone who served as a radar operator on an air base where the U-2's took off and landed?

A. Yes, sir, it would be very interested.

Q. Is it your testimony that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who had been a radar operator, and had worked on base from where the U-2 took off and landed, that he wasn't even interesting enough for the KGB to speak to him, to find out if he knew any of this information?

A. Mr. Klein, I understand your position, but we didn't know he had any connection with the U-2 flights. That is one thing.

The HSCA questioned Soviet Russia Division Chief, David Murphy, about Yuri Nosenko:

I did not believe that it would be possible for the Soviet Intelligence Services to have remained indifferent to the arrival in 1959 in Moscow of a former Marine radar operator who had served at what was an active U-2 operational base. I found that to be strange.

Defector Peter Deryabin opined:

It is evident in the supplementary materials that even in his early meetings with U.S. Embassy personnel, OSWALD was ready to give any information on the Marines, etc. (including some 'special' type of information) to the Soviets; then why does the [CIA's] chronology apparently try to whitewash OSWALD by saying: 'When asked about his statement on October 1959 to the effect that he would willingly make available to the USSR that he had acquired as a radar operator for the Marine Corps, OSWALD replied that he had never been questioned and doubted he would have given such information if asked...It is the opinion of the undersigned that this whole paper was written in OSWALD'S defense.

#### THE NOSENKO INCUBUS

One of the most puzzling mysteries surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy revolved around the question of Yuri Nosenko's defection and bona fides. A CIA Staff member commented: "Once Nosenko is exposed as a KGB plant there will arise the danger that his information will be mirror read." Edward Petty:

The only time OSWALD became of really serious interest to CI/SIG was after the assassination. Nosenko came over claiming that he had seen the KGB's OSWALD file. He came over at precisely the right time, he defected within about 60 days of the Kennedy assassination. And so here you have a really fascinating coincidence; a KGBnik coming in with precisely the information needed about OSWALD at that particular time.

Yuri Nosenko claimed OSWALD had no connection or contact with the KGB. Had Nosenko been dispatched by Moscow to cover up OSWALD'S contact with the KGB during the U-2 dump? Or was he bona fide and telling what he knew about OSWALD? Was he bona fide and lying about OSWALD? Or, as Edward Petty suggested, was he exposed to limited information on OSWALD then spooked into defecting?

#### GENEVA

Yuri Nosenko was born in the USSR in 1927, to Bolshevik parents. His father would become Nikita Khrushchev's Minister of Shipbuilding. Yuri Nosenko was a dedicated Communist. At age 18 he entered the International Relations Institute in Moscow. Upon graduation in 1951, he claimed he joined Soviet Naval Intelligence. By 1953 he was a KGB agent. On June 5, 1962, while serving as a KGB Security Officer in Geneva, Yuri

Nosenko approached the CIA for money and agreed to act as an agent-in-place. The CIA:

A current review of [Nosenko's] statements and remarks during his five contacts in 1962 indicate that his many errors, exaggerations, and actual lies were quite likely typical of a braggadocio element in the personality of Nosenko...Nosenko, during his five contacts in Geneva, made many statements which, in retrospect, were impossible and the investigation of which could only have raised certain questions concerning Nosenko:

(A) Nosenko claimed he personally was with Oleg M. Griбанov, Chief of SCD, during the recruitment pitch to (deleted). This was a lie and an interview with (deleted) with display of photograph would have disclosed that Nosenko did not participate.

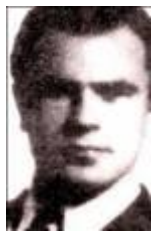
(B) Nosenko was involved in the recruitment approach to Russell Langelle. This was a lie and Langelle was available for interview.

(C) Nosenko said he recruited (deleted) in Bulgaria. Actually Nosenko never met (deleted)."

#### NOSENKO VERSUS GOLITSYN



The CIA went on to list four other examples of Nosenko's lies, then stated: "In 1962 to 1963 a number of similarities were noted between information furnished by Nosenko and information which had been furnished by Anatoliy Golitsyn prior to June 1962. These similarities were quite striking and gave rise to certain suspicions of Nosenko because he provided information which the KGB already considered compromised as a result of the defection of Anatoliy Golitsyn. Certain of the similarities at the time could only be explained in terms of Nosenko being a dispatched agent. (A) Both furnished information in regard to (deleted)." The CIA supplied four more examples of KGB operations compromised by Anatoliy Golitsyn and mentioned by Nosenko. One of these dealt with the audio operations against the American Embassy. Anatoliy Golitsyn had previously supplied the CIA with this information.



Certain information supplied by Yuri Nosenko conflicted with information supplied by Anatoliy Golitsyn. For example, Anatoliy Golitsyn mentioned the attempted recruitment of an American Embassy, Moscow, code clerk during a train ride to Helsinki: "Yuri Nosenko, as Deputy Chief of the First Section specifically charged with work against code clerks, should have been aware of the November 1960 trip of Kosolapov to and from Helsinki. His lack of knowledge may or may not be explainable in terms of his other activities such as his trip to Cuba in November to December 1960."

Yuri Nosenko returned to the USSR, but being in the Second Chief Directorate, he said he knew the degree of coverage there was in Moscow and refused to have contact with the CIA there. He was sent back to Geneva in January 1964 for another disarmament conference. There, he told the CIA he wanted to defect to the West because he had received a recall telegram from Moscow. He later retracted this, and said that he invented it, because he was afraid the CIA would not let him defect. [Nosenko interview with Posner] Edward Petty: "I think Bagley got him to admit that he never got such a telegram."

#### YURI NOSENKO'S 1964 OSWALD STORY

Yuri Nosenko told the CIA he had helped manage the 1959 OSWALD defection case, when he was Deputy Chief of the Tourist Department and that OSWALD'S visa application in Helsinki was handled by Pereletov who had been in "the KGB's 2nd Department in Leningrad, and there he was dealing with tourists." Yuri Nosenko then stated: "KGB had no interest in OSWALD...OSWALD was regarded as mentally unstable." This was based on a report furnished to him and his associate Krupnov (Kim Georgiyevich) by Rimma Sherakova "who was an agent or operational contact of his." Yuri Nosenko mentioned Chelnokov, Gribanov, Bobkov, Sergey Mikhaylovich and Konstantin Nikitovich in connection with the OSWALD case. Yuri Nosenko:

There was no personal interview of OSWALD by KGB and no further attempt to establish his bona fides...No consideration was given to his possible KGB operational potential...There was, of course, the consideration that OSWALD might be an American Intelligence Agent, but no unusual measures were taken to investigate this possibility...without referral to higher authority, I decreed OSWALD should not be allowed to stay in Soviet Union.

Yuri Nosenko implied that the request was not referred to the "CPSU or to any other Soviet Government agency." Yuri Nosenko stated that OSWALD had been advised at 9:00 a.m. on the morning of his suicide attempt that he would have to leave Russia:

Then he slashes his wrist at 10:00 a.m. The people at the hotel broke down the door to OSWALD'S hotel room and found him bleeding to death. And it is decided this kind of man would not be used by American intelligence. The KGB washed its hands of him...The KGB didn't want him in the Soviet Union and considered OSWALD as being not completely normal and not really very intelligent...After the suicide attempt, there was no attempt to debrief OSWALD because he was not an interesting person and was not normal...he was such a low level person that it was not thought that he would have information of value.

Then the Soviet authorities decided to allow him to stay. The KGB had no choice. They must look on him. We didn't ask the 1st Department or the FCD because he is not an interesting person and is not normal. There



were no microphones in any of OSWALD'S hotel rooms. It was not felt that he was of sufficient importance to justify the use of such techniques against him...We were getting no information. There were no such reports in the file...there was no record in the file that OSWALD had ever offered to give information on the U.S. Marine Corps or any matters to the Soviets...There was no physical or technical surveillance of OSWALD while he lived in Minsk. The OSWALD'S mail was monitored, but revealed nothing of interest." After the assassination, Yuri Nosenko, still in Moscow, was read a summary of OSWALD'S KGB file that concluded with the statement that in Minsk the KGB had attempted "to influence OSWALD in the right direction.

Yuri Nosenko had also been present when OSWALD'S September 1963 request for a visa to the Soviet Union was denied, along with Turalin, Alekseyev, Chelnokov and Kovalenko. After the assassination, all KGB files from Minsk about OSWALD were flown to Moscow where it was discovered by Yuri Nosenko that the Minsk KGB had not taken any action with respect to OSWALD contrary to instructions from headquarters. Yuri Nosenko claimed repeatedly that the KGB had no contact with OSWALD whatsoever. OSWALD was never questioned about his past nor asked to write an autobiography.

#### THE CASE FOR YURI NOSENKO BEING DISPATCHED TENNENT BAGLEY

In the U.S., Yuri Nosenko was handled by Tennent Harrington Bagley who discovered lies in Yuri Nosenko's story. Tennent Bagley was born in Annapolis, Maryland, on November 11, 1925, and came from a prominent Navy family. He served in World War II for three years in the U.S. Marine Corps then attended the University of Geneva, Switzerland, where he received a doctorate in political science. He served in the CIA from 1950 on, where he specialized in Soviet operations. After serving as a Case Officer in Austria, he was assigned to Switzerland in 1960. He'd known ANGLETON since 1961. From 1960 to 1962 Tennent Bagley was Deputy Chief, Soviet Russia, Clandestine Activities Section. Tennent Bagley, 37, held this position at the time of Yuri Nosenko's first Agency-contact in Geneva in 1962. In 1962 he became head of a section responsible for counter-intelligence against the Soviet intelligence services. In 1965 or 1966, he became Deputy Chief, Soviet Russia Division. He went to Europe as Brussels Chief of Station in 1967, and retired there in 1972. The HSCA called him as a witness. Tennent Bagley was convinced Yuri Nosenko was bogus for the following reasons:

(1) The CIA was unbelievably lucky to have found him. Tennent Bagley added, "the key word in that last sentence is 'unbelievably.'"

(2) There were contradictions in Yuri Nosenko's testimony that could not be explained by Yuri Nosenko's personality flaws or memory. According to Tennent Bagley, when he reviewed OSWALD'S KGB file, "Nosenko was already a willing secret collaborator of the CIA. Therefore he must have

been alert when dealing with this matter of such obvious importance to the United States and to his own country...Nosenko told us some of these events only 10 weeks after they happened, so there wasn't time for them to become dim in his memory."

(3) "Ten years removed from this case I can still remember at least 20 clear cases of Nosenko's lying about KGB activity and about the career which gave him authority to tell of it..."

(4) The cases Nosenko revealed for the first time were useless.

Tennent Bagley believed that the KGB had interviewed OSWALD:

(5) Here was a young American, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, just out of the Marine Corps, already inside the USSR and going to great lengths to stay there and become a citizen. The KGB never bothered to talk to him, not even once, not even to get an idea whether he might be a CIA plant. Can this be true? Could we all be wrong in what we've heard about rigid Soviet security precautions and about their strict procedures and disciplines...? Of course not.

(6) Yuri Nosenko gave the CIA the location of several microphones in the American Embassy, Moscow. Tennent Bagley stated Anatoliy Golitsyn had given CIA the same information six months previous. Yuri Nosenko produced a list of microphones in the American Embassy, Moscow, from 1960 to 1961. He said, at great risk, he kept this document in a KGB safe he shared with two subordinates. Yuri Nosenko never plausibly explained the circumstances which prompted his retention of this list until 1964, when he produced it for the CIA in Geneva.

Anatoliy Golitsyn had provided, in the first months after his defection, information that led to: "the final uncovering of Kim Philby; to the first detection of several important penetrations of European governments; and pointers to serious penetrations of the United States Government.

Tennent Bagley stated that Yuri Nosenko's information had all been previously compromised, citing the case of William John Vassall, an exposed KGB agent in the British Admiralty. Yuri Nosenko:

The KGB has now (1962) an agent in a high government position in London who provides most valuable information, some from NATO intelligence service conferences. The agent was recruited in Moscow in 1956 or 1957 on the basis of a homosexual compromise. After leaving Moscow he became an assistant to the Minister, or something like that, in the Admiralty. Yuri Nosenko learned of the agent's existence, not his identity. Anatoliy Golitsyn had earlier provided a lead to a KGB agent who

was the source of Admiralty documents which Anatoliy Golitsyn had reviewed in KGB Headquarters. On the basis of that lead, British security authorities on June 11, 1962, passed to CIA a list of 20 suspects, including William John Vassall.

The Chief of Soviet Research, Counter-Intelligence, commented:

Yuri Nosenko is a KGB plant and may be publicly exposed as such sometime. The Agency's greatest contribution to the resolution of the questions at hand would be to break Yuri Nosenko and get the full story of how and why he was told to tell the story he did about OSWALD. [CIA FOIA 02911 7.28.64]

Tennent Bagley described himself as the principal opponent of Yuri Nosenko. The CIA produced "some penciled jotting...left carelessly in a highly secret file folder" in Tennent Bagley's handwriting which suggested "liquidation, drugging, or confinement in mental institutions" as means of breaking Yuri Nosenko. Tennent Bagley: "The fact that 'liquidation' was included revealed that they [the notes] were theoretical." In a lengthy, top secret report released in 1994, [CIA TS No. 197124] Tennent Bagley stated:

Yuri Nosenko did not serve in the Naval RU in any of the capacities or at the places and times he claimed. Yuri Nosenko did not enter the KGB in the manner or at the time he claimed. Yuri Nosenko did not serve in the American Embassy Section throughout the 1953 to 1955 period as he claimed. During the period 1955 to 1960 he was neither a senior case officer in, nor Deputy Chief of, the Seventh Department, American/British Commonwealth Section. Yuri Nosenko was neither Deputy Chief of the American Embassy Section, nor a senior officer or supervisor in the Section during the period 1961 to 1962. The contradictions in Yuri Nosenko's accounts of his life and KGB service are so extensive as to make his claims as a whole unacceptable. Given the conclusion that Nosenko is not a bona fide defector, it is necessary to attempt to determine his true motives for contacting American Intelligence and for providing the information he has given..." Reasonable explanations advanced for Nosenko's misrepresentations ranged from "swindler posing as former KGB agent" to "mental case" to "dispatched KGB agent."

Tennent Bagley: "Nosenko is a KGB officer who served in at least some of the components for some or all of the time periods that he claims, but who greatly exaggerated his positions, rank and access to information, to achieve greater status with American Intelligence. Because none of the above explanations is consistent with the data developed in interrogations and investigations, we are left with the hypothesis that Nosenko was dispatched by the KGB. While this explanation does not reconcile all these anomalies, none of them renders it untenable."

ANGLETON believed Nosenko was dispatched. He knew Nosenko was lying about OSWALD'S KGB connection, because he had used OSWALD in the U-2 dump, and he knew the KGB officers with whom OSWALD had contact. ANGLETON stated: "This agency has no information that would corroborate or disprove Nosenko's statements regarding OSWALD." [CIA Memo: ANGLETON to Hoover 4.28.64] Other CIA staffers, who were unaware of OSWALD'S connection to ANGLETON, concluded, for different reasons, that if Yuri Nosenko was dispatched, it must have been to accomplish or further a KGB purpose or mission...

...the nature of which has been, and continues to be, unknown...The theory has also been considered that Nosenko could have been dispatched to confuse and divert American Intelligence and thus protect an important KGB penetration or penetrations of the United States Government, particularly the CIA. This is a theory which has been given full consideration, but it is not possible to factually substantiate or refute this theory in the absence of specific information that high-level KGB penetrations do, or do not, exist.

#### PRIMARY FACTORS INDICATING NOSKENO DISPATCHED

Yuri Nosenko was a liar. Yuri Nosenko admitted lying about needing money and about the recall cable. Yuri Nosenko claimed he was a KGB Lieutenant Colonel. The CIA could not verify this. In 1992 Yuri Nosenko told Gerald Posner that "his appointment was still in the process of being approved, yet his travel document did say he was a lieutenant colonel." [*Case Closed*, p39]

Oleg Nechiporenko named different people than Yuri Nosenko in relation to OSWALD in 1959: Aleksandr Perepelitsyn, V. Vysotin. He also said different people handled OSWALD'S September 1963, visa request: Dryakhlov, Vlasov, Bannikov. Yuri Nosenko said OSWALD had no KGB contact, Oleg Nechiporenko said he did. Nonetheless, Oleg Nechiporenko stated that Yuri Nosenko was genuine, and the KGB had sentenced him to death.

Yuri Nosenko had the time of OSWALD'S suicide wrong. Yuri Nosenko said OSWALD'S hotel room was not bugged. Not only was it bugged, there was a camera in it. Yuri Nosenko said there was no technical surveillance on OSWALD in Minsk. There was, as reported by his neighbor. In fact, a 1992 *Izvestia* article entitled, *KGB File No. 31451*, stated that OSWALD was under constant surveillance. The article went on to say that OSWALD was suspected of seeking out people with access to secret information, and so was put in touch with people who pretended to have this access. He was lured into anti-Soviet conversations. When he went hunting, KGB agents followed him. OSWALD was drugged and watched by 20 agents. Yet Gerald Posner wrote that this article "both supplements and confirms the information from Yuri Nosenko."

#### ADDITIONAL CONTRADICTIONS

Yuri Nosenko stated that although the KGB recognized that OSWALD may have been an American agent, no unusual measures were taken to check on this possibility, since it already had been decided not to let him stay in the USSR. Was the KGB only interested in spies who stayed in the USSR for more than a week? Yuri Nosenko said the KGB did not consider recruiting Marina Oswald to report on OSWALD "because she was his wife and it was considered dangerous to recruit a wife to report on her husband." The KGB would recruit children to spy on their parents.

Yuri Nosenko repeatedly referred to the KGB's recognition that OSWALD was not normal as the reason for the KGB's failure to take various steps which it could normally be expected to take against a foreigner like OSWALD. In other words, a lack of normality, and the KGB's recognition of it, provided the peg for the whole story of the KGB's handling of OSWALD. Yuri Nosenko stated Marina Oswald had no difficulty leaving the country, because she was married to an American. This reasoning seems to overlook the fact that OSWALD had already declared his intention (through mail to the U.S. Embassy) to leave the USSR before he married her. If this fact were known to the KGB, as presumably it was, Marina Oswald's marriage request would have been closely scrutinized. [CIA Memo Wigren to C/SR 7.8.64]

#### SAM JAFFE

Reporter Sam Jaffe was one of the American citizens wrongly exposed by Yuri Nosenko. Samuel Adason Jaffe was born in San Francisco. He served in the Merchant Marine in World War II and then the Navy Reserves. He was a Marine combat correspondent in Korea during the war there. He attended the University of California at Berkeley, Columbia University, and the New School for Social Research. He worked for the old International News Service in San Francisco. He worked briefly for the U.N. in the early 1950's and then joined *Life Magazine*, where he was a reporter from 1952 to 1955. In 1955, as a freelancer, he covered a conference of Third World countries at Bandung, Indonesia, and interviewed the late Chou En-lai of China. As a correspondent for CBS from 1955 to 1961 he covered the United Nations and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to this country in 1959. Victor Marchetti wrote:

In 1955 Sam Jaffe applied for a job with CBS news. While he was waiting for his application to be processed, a CIA official who Jaffe identifies himself as Jerry Rubins visited his house in California and told him, 'If you are willing to work for us, you are going to Moscow' with CBS. Jaffe was flabbergasted, since he did not even know at that point if CBS would hire him, and he assumes that someone at CBS was in on the arrangement or otherwise the Agency would never had known he had applied for work. Moreover, it would have been highly unusual to send a new young reporter to such an important overseas post. Rubins told Jaffe that the Agency was willing to release 'certain top secret information to you in order that you try and obtain certain information for us.' Jaffe refused and was later hired by CBS for a domestic assignment. [*Cult*, page 335]

In 1960 Jaffe went to Moscow for CBS to cover the trial of Francis Gary Powers. In 1961 Jaffe joined ABC and went to Moscow to open its first bureau there. He was among the first to report the ouster of Khrushchev from politics on the night of October 14, 1964. In 1965 he was expelled from the Soviet Union because of a report ABC carried from Washington saying that another shake up in the Soviet leadership was imminent. By then Jaffe had already been assigned to take over ABC's Hong Kong Bureau. As the war in Vietnam deepened he was sent there and for his coverage he won a prize from the overseas press club. In 1968 he was reassigned to the United States and moved to Washington. The following year he resigned from ABC.

In the 1950's and 1960's Jaffe had a brilliant run as a newspaper and broadcast journalist, however, in 1969 allegations circulated regarding Jaffe's connection with the KGB based on information supplied by Nosenko. The FBI reported:

1. Sam Jaffe's relationship with the Agency predates his assignment to Moscow as an ABC correspondent. During the period 1958 to 1960 while in New York, Jaffe was an FBI confidential informant on his Soviet contacts. In addition, he had several meetings with the Domestic Contacts Division New York office. While in Moscow with ABC, Jaffe felt he was the Subject of a KGB recruitment attempt in 1962. He recounted his story to the Regional Security Officer at the American Embassy, Moscow, copies of which went to both the CIA and FBI. Jaffe covered the trial of Gary Powers for the ABC Television Network, and flew on the same plane from New York to Moscow with Barbara Powers' party. Prior to that trip, he was briefed by a CIA psychologist on ways to observe Power's behavior and demeanor. Jaffe was never "ordered" to cover the Powers' trial, but simply acting as an enterprising newspaperman befriending Barbara Powers while her party was enroute and in the Soviet Union.

2. During the latter part of his time in Moscow, Jaffe was in contact with a KGB Officer, Kuvkov, and this relationship is a matter of record with the FBI. Jaffe has given his version of his dealings with the KGB in a lengthy interview with the FBI in 1969. Yuri Nosenko provided information on Jaffe's relationship with the KGB in 1964. However, as time went on, further debriefings of Yuri Nosenko indicated Yuri Nosenko was not as sure about Jaffe's relationship as he had been originally. By 1968 Yuri Nosenko was positive only that Kuvkov had been in touch with Jaffe, but Yuri Nosenko was not certain that Jaffe was a paid witting KGB agent.

4. During Jaffe's tour in Hong Kong and subsequently in Washington, he was in touch with CIA officers. He provided good information on a (deleted 24 as of 2010) and he was helpful to the Agency in reporting on a (deleted 11) organization, (deleted 08 as of 2010). All (deleted 28 as of 2010) contact with Jaffe ended in 1971.

5. Central to Jaffe's charges about CIA, which he has made public many times, is Jaffe's belief that the CIA passed derogatory information about him to his employers. Attached is a November 24, 1975 letter from Mr. Colby to Jaffe which states categorically that no information in the CIA files had ever been passed outside of official channels. In addition to this letter Jaffe has been reassured on this point verbally on at least four other occasions. The CIA is positive that Jaffe's recall from Hong Kong in 1968, and subsequent dismissal by ABC, are not related to any action taken by the CIA.

6. In discussions with Jaffe he frequently recounts a conversation he had with Mr. (deleted 06, 08 as of 2010) in Hong Kong. According to Jaffe (deleted as of 2010) told him he had a "security problem" but this problem would clear up in due course. A close check of our files cannot elucidate what (deleted as of 2010) was talking about. It is possible of course that (deleted as of 2010) was alluding to the Nosenko allegations as (deleted as of 2010) were given much of the Nosenko debriefings. The record is unclear on this point. However, based on information available to this Agency, we feel we have tried to pacify Jaffe with the statement contained in the Colby letter that we have no evidence he has ever been an agent of any foreign intelligence service.

Sam Jaffe said that the CIA attempted to get him to act as an agent and obtain information from Chinese Communist contacts. Mr. Jaffe said that while he was stationed in Hong Kong he was prepared to make contact with a Chinese official for the CIA, but he said that ABC recalled him from his assignment before the contact could be made. [NYT 2.9.76] Sam Jaffe wanted to locate Yuri Nosenko and confront him. He contacted John Gittinger and Chief, CI/R&A, Leonard McCoy. Sam Jaffe was told the KGB wanted to kill Yuri Nosenko and a meeting was impossible. [CIA Dempsey Memo on Jaffe 12.8.75] Jaffe had regular conversations with ANGLETON. Covert Action reported:

Apparently, ANGLETON had come to befriend Jaffe because of his conviction that he was the target of a KGB defamation attempt. A Soviet defector, Yuri Nosenko, interrogated ruthlessly by ANGLETON, hinted that Jaffe was a KGB agent. Since ANGLETON was convinced that Nosenko was a KGB double agent sent to sow disinformation and confusion, Jaffe had to be okay. [CA No. 29 (Winter 1988)]

#### YURI NOSENKO'S OTHER INFORMATION DID NOT CHECK OUT

Yuri Nosenko claimed with certainty that the KGB recruited no American Embassy personnel between 1953 and his defection in 1964 with two exceptions:

The first was that of Sergeant Dayle W. Smith who served in Moscow from April 1951 to July 1953. Smith agreed to work for the KGB abroad, but not

in the U.S., however, when Smith returned home, he was approached by the KGB. Smith worked for the KGB in the U.S. until September 1962. After denying involvement with the KGB in interviews with the FBI in 1964 and 1965, Smith admitted that he had been approached by the KGB in Moscow in late 1953, that he had been offered a large sum of cash and gems in exchange for classified information concerning Embassy cipher systems and that he had provided the KGB with a mock code machine rotor. The KGB officer who compromised Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Reino Hayhanen, who defected in Paris in May 1957, also provided information leading to the arrest of Smith.

The second exception concerned a counter-intelligence officer at the American Embassy who had been sleeping with his KGB Agent Russian housemaid. Yuri Nosenko said the KGB subsequently sent him pornographic photo montages. The KGB concluded that the American would not succumb to ordinary blackmail and consequently the maid was instructed to confess to him that she had been recruited by the KGB against her will and would be arrested if she did not fulfill her KGB tasks. The American agreed to help her. This man met with Gribanov on one occasion, then went to Ambassador Bohlen. Anatoliy Golitsyn had already provided the CIA with a similar story. Yuri Nosenko consistently asserted that, had there been other recruitments, he would have learned some of the details. He discounted the fact that he was not always in the First Department, which was responsible for Embassy recruitment.

#### THE CASE FOR YURI NOSENKO BEING BONA FIDE

In 1976 John L. Hart was brought out of retirement to conduct a study of the Yuri Nosenko case. Hart testified before the HSCA in 1978. That year, Leonard McCoy, AC/CI, released this statement:

Yuri Nosenko was probably the most valuable source of counter-intelligence information that the U.S. Government has ever had....He identified some 2,000 KGB officers and 300 Soviets who were acting as KGB agents. He provided information on 238 Americans in whom the KGB had displayed some interest, including many who had been recruited. For example, one of his identifications led to the trial, and a sentence of 25 years, for U.S. Army Sergeant Robert Lee Johnson. Nosenko also provided information on some 200 foreign nationals in 36 countries in whom the KGB had taken an active interest...the British were able, on the basis of Nosenko's information, to identify William John Vassall, a high official of the British Admiralty, as a KGB agent, and sentence him to 18 years.

Gerald Posner was granted an interview with Yuri Nosenko. Yuri Nosenko explained that his appearance in Geneva in January 1964 was arbitrary: "Disarmament negotiations were postponed twice in 1963. 'If there had been a meeting as scheduled in the Spring of 1963, I would have defected then...'"



Many other defectors said Yuri Nosenko was bona fide including, Fedora, who worked in the Soviet Union's Mission to the United Nations. Gerald Posner listed nine other similar defectors who believed Yuri Nosenko was authentic, but failed to state how they knew this, and where they made their statements. Additionally, questions have been raised regarding some of these men:

(1) Yuri Loginov (1961). Yuri Loginov was a KGBnik who went to the American Embassy, Helsinki, in 1961 and offered to act as an agent-in-place. He did so for six years, undetected by the Soviets. In 1967 he was arrested by the South Africans for spying on behalf of the Soviet Union. ANGLETON betrayed him because his case officer, Richard Kovitch, was suspected of being a mole, due to ambiguous information supplied by Anatoliy Golitsyn. Yuri Loginov was sent back to the Soviet Union in a spy trade. His fate there remains unclear.

(2) Igor Kochnov (1966).

(3) Obscure Soviet trade delegate Oleg Lyalin, 34, who defected to Britain early September 1971. He was 27 years old when he had knowledge of Yuri Nosenko. As a result of his defection, 90 Soviet delegates were PNGed from London. Oleg Lyalin revealed the Soviet's intent to sabotage military installations. He was a double-agent for six months before he defected. Oleg Lyalin was a bona fide defector - he blew too many other agents cover not to be so.

(4) Rudolph Albert Herrmann studied in East Germany then went to the United States in 1968. He was rolled over in 1977.

(5) Ilya Grigorevich Dzhirkvelov was a KGB officer with a history of alcoholism. He worked in the Soviet media from 1958 to 1965. He defected after a car accident in 1980.

(6) Vladimir Andreyevich Kuzichkin joined the KGB in 1975. He was a senior KGB officer in Tehran, who defected to the British, in June 1982. Vladimir Kuzichkin produced a list of Soviet agents in Iran. Many of them were executed.

(7) Viktor Gundarev (1985).

(8) Vitaliy Yurchenko (1985). Vitaliy Yurchenko was a senior intelligence official who defected to the West in 1985, and redefected in November 1985. Before he returned to the United States he said he had been kidnapped, drugged and tortured by the CIA. Yurchenko provided information to the CIA on Edward Lee Howard, a CIA officer who worked for the KGB. Howard fled the United States after he was exposed by Yurchenko. This indicates that Yurchenko was a bona fide defector.

Yurchenko passed the CIA's lie detector tests. Yurchenko probably re-defected after his lover refused to defect with him. [NYT 11.8.85] Just who this lover was is unclear. *The New York Times* reported: "The woman in Toronto, Svetlana Dedkov, 48 years old, fell to her death from the 27<sup>th</sup> floor of a 35-story apartment building in the Toronto suburb of Etobicoke. Her husband, Boris Dedkov, worked for Stan-Canada, a Soviet machine tool trading company in Toronto." The Canadian police stated that they found a suicide note. Her suicide took place the morning after the defector said he was going home. *The New York Times* reported: "The sources here linked Mr. Yurchenko to a Soviet diplomat's wife in Ottawa, who they would not identify. One official said that he heard that the Soviet Embassy might have flown her back to Moscow on Thursday to get her out of the way...After defecting, officials said, Yurchenko visited a woman in Canada with whom he had been involved with while stationed at the Soviet Embassy here from 1975 to 1980. But she sent him away, the Americans, said." [NYT 11.6.85] The Canadian government would not confirm or deny that Yurchenko visited Canada. What is Vitaliy Yurchenko doing in Russia today? Where did Yurchenko release the information that Nosenko was bona fide.

(9) Oleg Gordievskiy, 46, a Soviet Consul in London, was U.K. KGB Chief. He defected in September, 1985. Twenty-five Soviet nationals were expelled as a result of his collaboration with the British. Oleg Gordievskiy joined the KGB in 1962, where he worked in Department S of First Directorate, which concerned itself with illegals in the West. Oleg Gordievskiy claimed that the Soviet Union believed the United States was going to attack in early 1981. Former CIA/DD George Carver labeled this disinformation. Twenty five Soviet nationals are a lot of people to burn in any operation. Gordievskiy was bona fide. Again it was not stated where Gordievskiy said Nosenko was bona fide.

Many respected authors like David Wise and Tom Mangold were convinced Yuri Nosenko was genuine. Edward Petty: "The Bureau, as far as I know, considered him to have been a really good source. He was real, as far as being a Second Chief Directorate officer." The CIA:

If Yuri Nosenko was dispatched, it is felt that he, during his 1962 contacts, would have been very carefully briefed and that his remarks or statements would have not been of a nature that would have caused any suspicion in regard to the bona fides of Yuri Nosenko." The CIA explained why Anatoliy Golitsyn and Yuri Nosenko furnished the same information: they were both in the same section of the KGB. The CIA explained Yuri Nosenko's lack of knowledge concerning the trip that Kosolapov made to Helsinki in November 1960: "It cannot be interpreted as evidence Yuri Nosenko was dispatched by the KGB since, if he had been, he would have been briefed on the trip, as this was an event the KGB knew Golitsyn was aware of.

## THE MIDDLE GROUND

Did Yuri Nosenko lie because he had been exposed to false or limited information, then allowed to, or was spooked into, defecting? Edward Petty: "The facts and timing with respect to Yuri Nosenko's defection and his provision to the CIA of information about OSWALD in the Soviet Union make it virtually certain that the KGB knew that he was going to defect, and expected him to provide the CIA with the extent of his knowledge concerning OSWALD. Various information, including much of Yuri Nosenko's own conduct, has subsequently provided the basis to accept that Yuri Nosenko is personally genuine. There is no other conclusion but that the KGB allowed him, or motivated him, to defect without his realizing that to have been the case. Just such a technique had been used successfully by the KGB in the Goleniewski case only four years earlier."

### "SNIPER"

In March 1958 "Sniper" (Michael Goleniewski, a renegade Polish Intelligence officer) contacted the U.S. Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, by mail and offered information about communist espionage activities. Howard Roman studied the contents of the letters and determined that they were written by a German speaking Pole. The information was evaluated in Project BEVISION. "Sniper" led the CIA to KGBniks Gordon Lonsdale (Russian Colon Molody) and George Blake, who had compromised the Berlin Tunnel. He exposed an Israeli citizen named Israel Beers as a KGB mole. "Sniper" defected in December 1960. Evidence existed that the KGB had false information planted on him before his defection, then spooked him into defecting. Michael Goleniewski remembered having been told by a KGBnik that Stafan Bandera, an anti-Soviet Ukrainian nationalist living in Munich, had been murdered on the night of October 15, 1959, by the man with whom he was having supper, German intelligence service (BND) agent Heinz Danko Herre. The CIA later learned Heinz Danko Herre was innocent:

The Legal Attaché in Bonn in June 1962, reviewed information furnished to the Germans by Bogdan Stashinsky, which indicated that he was recruited by the KGB in 1952...in 1958 he was told that because he had proved himself, he would be given an important mission against Ukrainian émigré groups in the West. This mission turned out to be the assassination of Dr. Lev Rebet and Stafan Bandera, émigré leaders in Munich. He murdered Lev Rebet in 1958 and Stafan Bandera in 1959...by spaying poison in his victim's face which made death appear to be from a heart attack." [FBI 62-109090-NR 1.24.64 Sullivan to Branigan]

The Soviets had deliberately planted the Heinz Danko Herre story on Michael Goleniewski to make trouble between the CIA and BND. Michael Goleniewski was told that Henry Kissinger had been recruited by the Soviets in the aftermath of World War II. No evidence of this has surfaced to date. Edward Petty:

The Soviets had details of the Goleniewski case as it was going on. They therefore had a clear-cut penetration. A penetration of that level had also

to know the Nosenko case. Ergo, if you accept that hypothesis, then they knew about Nosenko. The key is that Nosenko himself was quite genuine. Nosenko was in the Second Chief Directorate and handled OSWALD material in the normal course of events. So he was perfectly willing to tell what he knew. The material was true as far as the Second Chief Directorate was concerned. If you accept the evidence from Nosenko himself that he personally is genuine, that does not mean that he is genuine as far as an unwitting control is concerned. ANGLETON was doing exactly what they wanted to happen.

The second part of the Nosenko affair dealt with KGB penetration of CIA and the Golitsyn case. Golitsyn had predicted Nosenko's appearance and that he would try to discredit his bona fides as a defector. ANGLETON was always saying the Nosenko was going to destroy Golitsyn's leads and therefore he would destroy Golitsyn. Nosenko was a pawn in whatever play was going on involving ANGLETON and Golitsyn.

When they ultimately gave him polygraph tests that were not rigged, Nosenko came out perfectly all right. The Soviets let him out. He didn't know he was playing their role. What they did to make him run, I don't know. That's the reason they never broke him.

Edward Petty pointed out that Nosenko was never asked,

Think about it fellow, are there any facts which would cause you to believe that the Soviets were putting pressure on you to leave?' Whether he would tell anybody such a thing at this point is something else. The CIA in that sense was inclined to look at things as either black or white. Either he was 'Okay' or he was a dispatched agent. They didn't understand that there could be a middle ground.

Cleveland Cram stated:

At that time ANGLETON foolishly did not believe Nosenko, not because of OSWALD and the assassination, but because of Golitsyn having denounced him. I believe Nosenko was bona fide.

Cleveland Cram was asked if Yuri Nosenko could have unwittingly been given false information then spooked into defecting. He stated:

If you had a big conspiracy in the Soviet Union he might have been shown false stuff and reported that. It was looked into. With the evidence we have now from the Soviets, we know that is not true. Nosenko saw what the KGB had, and he reported what he saw. The problem was that JIM was so screwed up in his thinking because of Bagley and Golitsyn he did not want to accept Nosenko, who was the only person who really had first hand

information on OSWALD in the West, available to us. ANGLETON didn't have the brains to run OSWALD as vestpocket operation. That's ridiculous. OSWALD was too unreliable. All you guys in this conspiracy shit should do something else. Like the *JFK* movie. It's just not true.

Cram was asked if there could have been a middle ground:

His information was very accurate about all the important things. He had access to the OSWALD file after the assassination. I know the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. Nosenko was a genuine defector. It is firmly established now. Former Soviet Generals will tell you this. I'm not sure that Goleniewski had any false information planted on him before his defection. That's a theory cooked-up by nut cases like JIM ANGLETON, who never could prove it. ANGLETON was trying to prove some of his goofy theories, and that's how it got started. Goleniewski says it isn't true.

#### ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE GROUND THEORY

OSWALD did not supply the Soviets with strategic information until April 1960. His report could have been placed in a RESTRICTED file. Yuri Nosenko might have been exposed to the non-sensitive OSWALD file and was assigned to Geneva then provoked into defecting. Or he might have defected on his own. Either way he would have been genuinely convinced the KGB had no connection with OSWALD. As for the contradictions in his story about OSWALD and the KGB, Scott Malone believed: "He was a drunk and a liar. He lied - because he was a liar." Did he lie because he was trying to exaggerate his importance to the CIA? The CIA explored something akin to "a middle ground" when it asked:

Is there evidence of a political or any other type objective which could justify a dispatch of Yuri Nosenko by the KGB with permission to speak freely to CIA concerning his knowledge of the KGB and without Yuri Nosenko being given a specific mission? The above possibility has been given consideration, even though the ultimate ramifications are practically incalculable. The conclusion is that as regards Nosenko, with the single exception detailed below, there is no evidence of a political type objective which could be considered of sufficient importance by the KGB to warrant the dispatch of a KGB officer with the knowledge of Nosenko to speak freely with the CIA without his being given a specific mission, or missions, by the KGB...The only area touched upon in any way by Nosenko which might meet the above requirements is the assassination of President Kennedy.

The CIA also asked: "Is there any evidence that the contacts of Nosenko in 1962 or in 1964 with the CIA were known to the KGB prior to his defection?" The CIA:

It is recognized that since positive factual confirmation such as the KGB file on Nosenko is not available, any conclusion concerning whether Nosenko was, or was not, dispatched by the KGB can only be based on a full review of available information from Nosenko...One of the particular areas considered was his apparent behavior during his contacts with the CIA in June 1962 and the conclusion was that it was incomprehensible that he could have been under KGB control at the time.

The CIA reasoned that had Nosenko been under KGB control, he would not have expressed considerable concern over his personal security, but it had to admit: "It is recognized that the above indicated concern is not substantial evidence that Nosenko was not under KGB control." The CIA also dismissed the possibility that the Soviets discovered that the documents Yuri Nosenko had stolen were missing. It cited the fact Yuri Nosenko lied about his rank as further proof of his bone fides: no dispatched KGB agent would be that stupid. The possibility that Yuri Nosenko was discovered, then "spooked" into defecting, was not covered in this report.

#### YURI NOSENKO AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Yuri Nosenko offered to testify before the Warren Commission. The CIA never allowed him to do this, nor was he mentioned in the Report or Twenty-Six Volumes. Interviews with Yuri Nosenko were included in the documents of the Warren Commission. Edward Petty commented, "While the CIA considered Nosenko to be a dispatched agent from the word go, actually from before he ever arrived, the CIA could not hold back word of what Nosenko had to say about OSWALD from the Warren Commission." The CIA told the HSCA: "CIA was unable to resolve satisfactorily the question of his bona fides until well after the Warren Commission had completed its work. The point is that CIA, per se, did not reach an agreed position on Mr. Nosenko until late 1968." Former President Gerry Ford was Yuri Nosenko's foremost opponent:

Ford: I have been led to believe, by people who I believe know, that there is a grave question about the reliability of Nosenko being a bona fide defector...I feel so strongly about this that I just think the Commission has got to make a decision on it.

Warren: I am allergic to defectors...So I think exactly as you do, Gerry.

Dulles: I concur in what you said. Over the weekend I had an opportunity to discuss the Nosenko matter in some detail with my former colleagues...

Ford: It is my best recollection that he was actually a defector some time in December, at a disarmament meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. And the original press releases were to the effect that he was a highly significant catch as far as we were concerned...There was a great mystery about his particular defection, because the Soviet Union made such a protest - they went to the Swiss Government and raised the devil about it. Now

subsequent information has developed that he doesn't appear to be quite as big a catch, if any, as far as we were concerned. Having absolutely no faith in what the Soviet Union tries to do in these cases, he might have been dangled for one reason two or three months before the assassination, but pumped last th (illegible) the assassination, and a man that was as high as he allegedly is, with the mental capacity he is supposed to have, could very well be filled with all the information which he is now giving us in reference to the OSWALD case. As I say, I am a complete and total skeptic and cynic about these kinds of people, and there would be no better way for the Soviet Union to try and clean its own skirts than to have a high ranking defector come and discount OSWALD'S importance, OSWALD'S significance while in the Soviet Union." [WC Proceedings 6.23.64]

### BRANIGAN'S DOUBTS ABOUT NOSENKO

William Branigan pointed this out to William Sullivan:

With respect to the points that are to be elaborated on, Nosenko stated that he next heard about OSWALD two hours after the assassination of President Kennedy when he was summoned to the KGB center in Moscow. The time element of two hours is highly unlikely. Elsewhere, Nosenko states that when OSWALD appeared at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, the First Chief Directorate of the KGB at Moscow was advised of his interest in returning to Russia and the First Directorate consulted the Second Directorate. This could only have occurred in late September or early in October 1963, but then Nosenko says following the assassination no file on OSWALD could be located at the KGB center in Moscow. This seems unlikely. [NARA FBI 124-10169-10063]

### YURI NOSENKO'S IMPRISONMENT

ANGLETON knew for a fact that no matter how you cut it, Nosenko was not for real. The CIA kept Yuri Nosenko locked up for five years under prison-like circumstances. He was tortured and deprived of basic human necessities. Helms commented: "One of the first problems we had with him in the United States was he liked to drink and carouse. One of the reasons to hold him in confinement was to get him away from booze..." Yuri Nosenko undertook numerous polygraph tests. One of these tests, according to Helms, "was designed as sort of a psychological trick on Nosenko to indicate that he wasn't telling the truth." He was administered LSD. Some in the Bureau were convinced Yuri Nosenko was real:

The FBI perceived Nosenko's statements about OSWALD, depending upon a subsequent, definitive resolution of Nosenko's bona fides, to be the most authoritative information available, indicative of a lack of Soviet Governmental involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI found no substantial basis to conclude that Nosenko was not a bona fide defector...

## YURI NOSENKO'S REHABILITATION

In 1967 Bruce Solie, of the CIA's Office of Security, wrote a critique of a lengthy report Tennent Bagley had prepared on Yuri Nosenko. Bruce Solie determined that Yuri Nosenko had *not* been dispatched. During the tenure of the HSCA, Bruce Solie, Chief of the Security Analysis Group, supplied the Committee with many of its documents. In 1968 the FBI issued a Top-Secret Nosenko Report.

It is noted that a brief chronology of events is set forth in the preface to the WFO paper. It is indicated therein that Sammy is considered by CIA as a part of a large scale KGB deceptive operation. In addition to those comments, it is noted that a paper prepared in December 1964 by CIA as an agenda for proposed CIA-FBI conference, concluded that Nosenko was dispatched by the KGB in March 1962, as one part of a broad provocation effort conceived as early as 1959 and set in motion in the latter part of 1961. It was stated, "We believe the major figures in this provocation include at least three defectors, and at one time or another more than eight Soviet officials in-place as American Intelligence Service (AIS) agents. They are supported by a large number of staged incidents and purposefully handled agents known by the KGB to be under Western control. NOSENKO (SAMMY) is but one of these figures, a pivotal one and the one offering us the greatest insight into the larger operation."

The paper went on to say that the provocation was directed by a group of highly experienced KGB officers probably working directly under the Chairman of the KGB or one of his deputies. It was also stated, "We have been able to discern how NOSENKO was briefed and trained and his legend shaped, and have been able to identify tentatively the specific KGB officers running this operation."

The December, 1964, paper also made proposals for the disposal of SAMMY. In the event his full confession and cooperation were not obtained, it was proposed that he be removed from U. S. territory for controlled detention abroad followed by a public statement identifying him as a confessed provocateur.

(This is close to what happened to EYEBALL in 1967.) It was stated that preparation should be made for action against sources "whom we believe to be suspect or related to the NOSENKO case," to be coincidental with action against SAMMY.

The December, 1964, paper and others emanating from CIA which conclude that SAMMY is a plant and that all other defectors or defectors in



place who support him are likewise plants, attempt to discredit Bureau sources as well as SAMMY. They illustrate the subject of defector interrogation and exploitation is clearly within the interests of the Bureau.

SAMMY has been under almost daily interrogation by Mr. BRUCE SOLIE of the Office of Security of CIA from October 30, 1967, to date. SOLIE's technique has been to question SAMMY in such a manner that he will volunteer information and only in rare instances has he challenged SAMMY's statements or become involved in arguments about what SAMMY did or did not furnish previously. The theory was to get SAMMY to volunteer information without reference to previous interrogations. This technique has been effective.

The current interrogations have not exhausted SAMMY's knowledge of Soviet Intelligence but thousands of pages have been recorded covering his career, cases known to him, and general as well as specific, data regarding KGB. The transcripts have been made available to WFO and have been thoroughly reviewed by three WFO Agents who have collectively more than 50 years of experience in Soviet counterintelligence work.

Based upon the review of this voluminous material and the results of some collateral investigation it has been concluded, contrary of some collateral investigation in the 1968 paper, that SAMMY is what he says he is, that he is knowledgeable in the areas and to the extent that he should be, and he has a logical explanation for his acquisition of information which normally would not have been accessible to him in his claimed positions. It is believed impossible that he developed this detailed knowledge by KGB briefings only. The consistency between previous and current interviews is substantial proof of this. If he was dispatched by KGB he was given a "green light" to tell everything he knew. This is believed incredible, particularly because of his connections with ranking KGB officers and because his information is closely related to that furnished by various other sources. Collectively these sources have seriously damaged SIS operations and have rendered valuable assistance to Western Counterintelligence. They have supplied the key to practically all successful counterintelligence operations during the past five years. To hold that they are all "Plants" is preposterous. While SAMMY admittedly during previous interrogations, exaggerated and in some instances lied about his KGB rank and his personal involvement in some cases, there is no reasonable basis for now doubting his bona fides.

The current interrogation of SAMMY by SOLIE is being handled as indicated in number six above and has been productive. Based upon the results summarized in the attached paper, the conclusion is inescapable that the persons who handled previous interrogations and evaluations of

SAMMY were either incompetent or for reasons of their own persisted in the attempt to prove the February, 1964, conclusion that he was not bona fide. There was a definite failure to take elementary steps to clarify questioned matters. A good example is the insistence that KGB could not have placed "metka" (powder) on the clothing of JOHN V. ABIDIAN because he did not employ a Soviet maid until 16 months after his arrival in Moscow. The current interrogation of SAMMY developed that KGB was aware that ABIDIAN had an American girl friend who sent her maid to clean ABIDIAN's apartment. Recent interview of ABIDIAN by SOLIE confirmed this; the maid therefore could have had access to his clothing beginning 6 months after his arrival in Moscow. Other examples of inadequate interrogation and collateral investigation are set forth in the attached paper:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

WFO believes that SAMMY is a bona fide defector and that his isolation and detention re based on erroneous conclusions and unsound grounds and are incompatible with the American system of justice.

Yuri Nosenko was freed in April 1969. He was put on the CIA payroll as an independent contractor.

#### YURI NOSENKO'S HSCA TESTIMONY

In 1979 the HSCA questioned Yuri Nosenko about why the Soviets allowed OSWALD to remain in Russia. He said two psychiatrists determined he was insane, and if they tried to deport him he might commit suicide: "Simply a mentally unstable person, they didn't want to go it on any such action." Yuri Nosenko declared that, although extensive KGB resources were devoted to physical and technical surveillance of OSWALD, the KGB never interviewed him. In 1964 Yuri Nosenko had supplied different information to the FBI: OSWALD was put under

...passive observation to make sure he was not an American intelligence agent temporarily dormant...in view of instructions from KGB, Moscow, no active interest in OSWALD could be taken in Minsk without obtaining prior approval from KGB, Moscow. No such approval was ever requested or granted and based on his experience, he opined that the only OSWALD coverage during his stay in Minsk consisted of periodic checks at his place of employment, inquiry of neighbors and review of his mail.

Yuri Nosenko explained: "Well I told them there was work done against OSWALD; it was ordered, passive work, it's called passive. Whenever it's ordered not to make an approachment, not to make a contact, not to make a recruitment, this is passive."

#### THE YURI NOSENKO INCUBUS

When ANGLETON was deposed in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* in 1979, he stated:

Well, I will simply say that during my tenure the [Nosenko] case had never been resolved...and, Mr. Helms, in his testimony before the assassination committee recently, had words to the effect that the problems of Nosenko were still an incubus that hung over our heads...I have never in a, as a matter of policy and as a matter of professional judgement, come to any conclusion other than the case was unresolved. That was the official position and I can speak to my tenure. That was the official position of the former Deputy Director of Operations, i.e., the Clandestine Services, Thomas Karamessines. It was reflected in the FBI disseminations of his reports to the effect that they were from a defector whose bona fides had not been resolved...There were many speculations that the so-called methodology that Nosenko alleged was the methodology of the KGB was inaccurate, but that was in the realm of speculation based on very thorough analysis of Nosenko's testimonies. As I said earlier, the incubus was still hanging over our head. There was no quotation, no determination.

Helms told the HSCA: "To this very day no person familiar with the facts, of whom I am aware, finds Mr. Nosenko's comments about OSWALD and the KGB to be credible. That still hangs in the air like an incubus." Nosenko was dispatched by the Soviets to disassociate OSWALD from the KGB. He had to remain in America and he could never redefect. He would be condemned as a traitor by the Russian Intelligence Service and sentenced to death. It was unlikely the death sentence could be carried out within the United States. He was an extremely strong-willed person, and could not be broken by torture. He may have supplied the CIA with a lot of good information, but his information about OSWALD and others was a lie. Nosenko's real mission was to prevent World War III by supplying the CIA with information which disassociated OSWALD from the KGB. ANGLETON knew first hand Nosenko was full of shit because ANGLETON had run OSWALD in the Soviet Union.

#### OSWALD: JULY 1960 TO NOVEMBER 1960

July summer months of green beauty, pine forest, very deep. I enjoy many days in the environments of Minsk with the Zegers who have a car "Mosivich". I always goes along with Anita. Leonara seems to have no Sov-friend, many admirirs. She has a beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I pay much attention to her shes too old for me she seems to dislike my lack of ambition for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituated to a small cafe which is where I dine in the evening the food is generally poor and always strictly the same, menue in any cafe, at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I don't really care about quiality after three years in the U.S.M.C.

By September 1960, OSWALD was becoming openly critical of Soviet society:

As my Russian improves I become increasingly conscious of just what kind of a society I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsory afterwork meeting. Compulsory attendance at lectures and the sending the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a state collective farm. A "patriotic duty" to bring in the harvest. The opinions of the workers (unvoiced) are that it's a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be especially enthusiastic about any of the "collective" duties. I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all things, of Lebizin, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish and jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular.

October 1960. The coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter are mellowed in splendid golds and reds of fall in Belorussia. Plums, peaches, apricots and cherries abound for these last fall weeks. I am healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (at other times of the year unobtainable)

### ELLA GERMAN



ELLA GERMAN on the right

October 18, 1960. My 21st birthday sees Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place. Ella a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory also. Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time. Ella and Pavil both give ash-trays (I don't smoke) we have a laugh.

November 1960. Finds the approach of winter now. A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Ennatchina, a girl from Riga,

studying at the music conservatory in Minsk. After an affair which lasts a few weeks we part.

November 15, 1960. In Nov. I make acquaintances of four girls rooming at the For. lan. Dormitory in room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alta. I usually go to the institute dormitory with a friend of mine who speaks English very well, Eraich Titov 22: is in the fourth year at medical institute. Very bright fellow. At dormitory we sit and talk for hours in English.

December 1960. I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka."

The Warren Commission named Eric Titovets as OSWALD'S oldest existing acquaintance. In his *Historic Diary*, OSWALD reflected he did not trust Eric, who was a loyal Communist Party member, and did not tell him he was returning to the United States until one day before his departure. [CIA 1295-482, 1295-482]

#### OSWALD: JANUARY 1961

January 1, 1961 - New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I am in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable advances, we drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homewards, I decide to propose to Ella.

January 2, 1961. After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema we come home, standing on the doorstep I propose's. She hesitates then refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love: I am American and someday simply might be arrested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in 20's led to the arrest of people in the Soviet Union of Polish origin "you understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it." I am stunned she snickers at my awkwardness, in turning to go (I am too stunned to think!) I realize she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an American, in order to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am miserable.

January 3, 1961. I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do? It is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Priscilla Johnson related that LEE told Marina Oswald "Being American, German thought I was a spy." He confided that he "loved Ella with all his heart," and "her only fault was that at 24 she was still a virgin, due entirely to her own desire...Our last formal date was in February 1961 after which I stopped seeing her." [Johnson *Lee & Marina* p401: CIA Name List with Traces] Was Ella Germain reporting back to the KGB? The CIA's *Name List With Traces*: "An American visitor in Moscow on 19(??) reported being

assigned an interpreter named Ella Herman (also spelt German) who was described as single, Jewish and in her early 30's with an excellent command of English including a good vocabulary in thermodynamics. She claimed to have two years of experience translating for a chemical institute. Ella Herman was furnished by the Moscow Energetics Institute and was reportedly attached to the English chair of the Institute." Vladimir Semichastny said OSWALD'S primary interest was womanizing.

#### OSWALD OFFERED SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

January 4, 1961 One year after I received the residence document I am called in to the passport office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residential passport to agree and my document is extended until Jan 4, 1962.

January 4, 1961 to January 31, 1961. I am stating to reconsider my desire about staying. The work is drab that money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling allies no place of recreation except the trade union dances. I have had enough.

On January 12, 1961, S.A. John W. Fain was still assigned to the OSWALD case and was under the supervision of ASAC W. David Breen and SAC Curtis O. Lynam.

#### FEBRUARY 1961

February 1, 1961. I made my first request to American Embassy, Moscow, for reconsidering my position, I stated "I would like to go back to the U.S.

On February 1, 1961, the State Department sent Airgram A-127 via diplomatic pouch to the American Embassy, Moscow, which requested that the American Embassy inform the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Marguerite Oswald was worried about her son. Delivery time for such pouches was from three to ten days. On February 5, 1961, before the American Embassy passed this message to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OSWALD mailed a letter dated February 1, 1961 to the American Embassy, which the American Embassy received on February 13, 1961. In this letter, he expressed his interest in returning to the United States. American Embassy officials stated this was the first time they had heard from, or about, OSWALD, since November 16, 1959. Marguerite Oswald's letter and OSWALD'S decision to leave the Soviet Union were unrelated. His mission had ended and he was not admitted to Patrice Lumumba University. The Warren Commission concluded: "The simultaneity of the two events was apparently coincidental. The request from Marguerite Oswald went from Washington to Moscow by sealed diplomatic pouch and there was no evidence that the seal had been tampered with." [WR p275] Richard E. Snyder: "All we could do in cases like that would be to forward a letter to the Foreign Office with a request that they forward it. We could not contact the individual himself."

#### REFERENCE TO LETTER U.S. EMBASSY NEVER RECEIVED

OSWALD'S February 5, 1961, letter to the American Embassy, Moscow, contained a reference to a December 1960 letter allegedly mailed to the American Embassy from Minsk, which the American Embassy never received: "Since I have not received a reply to my letter of December 1960 I am writing again asking that you consider my request for the return of my American passport." The CIA reported:

There is no indication in the diary or elsewhere in OSWALD'S papers of his having written to the Embassy in December 1960 as mentioned in the letter as set forth above. Furthermore, the diary refers to his February 1, 1961, letter as his first request concerning return to the United States. One possible explanation for reference to a spurious letter may be that OSWALD wished to give the Embassy the impression that he had initiated the correspondence regarding repatriation before having renewed his identity document on January 4, 1961.

OSWALD'S letter may have been intercepted by the KGB and not delivered to the American Embassy in order to give him time to reconsider his decision to re-defect.

#### D. E. BOSTER

D. E. Boster suggested the American Embassy, Moscow, mail him his passport directly. Secretary of State Dean Rusk vetoed this: "If the Embassy is fully satisfied that he has not expatriated himself in any manner...his passport may be delivered to him on a personal basis only, after being [illegible] valid for direct return to the United States. For security reasons, the Department does not consider that it would be prudent for the Embassy to forward OSWALD'S passport to him by mail." [DOS A-273, 4.13.61] In August 1961 a State Department passport analyst wrote a Memorandum for the Record in which he expressed incredulity that the decisions regarding OSWALD'S passport had been "routed to D. E. Boster of SOV." [DOS Memo Johnson to White 3.31.61; WCE 24A]

MICHAEL JELISAVCIC

ACLV-Box 2251  
DALLAS 11  
A. EX.

K-42000  
384

1-2 DINNER  
ROOM 384  
JELISAVCIC

MARSDAM  
HOLL-AMER.

AM EX  
92 MEENT 120200  
ROTTERDAM  
DEBOBY

The letters "AM EX" appeared at least six times in OSWALD'S address book; he also had the telephone number of the American Express office in Moscow. Next to it, the name "Jelisvacic" (the office manager, according to the phone book at the American Embassy and the words "one-two Di-ner" appeared. OSWALD mentioned nothing about this in his *Historic Diary*. Another document revealed that the CIA's Office of Security had a file on Michael Jelisavcic. [Mader *CIA 500 East Berlin FRD - AMEX; CIS/RRC Bulletin Lib. Cong. #JX1295-H45-A5; CIA 1298-477*]



Address Book Page 28 (A2)

A. Ex.

K-4200

384

1 – 2 Dinner

Room 384

Jelisavcic

1. The Telephone Directory of the American Embassy Moscow lists the American Express Company Room 384, Hotel Metropol telephone 942000; manager Mr. Micheal JELISAVCIC.

2. The initial number 9 and letter K are interchangeable in the Moscow telephone system

3. The nationality of JELISAVCIC is unknown. No further traces.

On December 17, 1968, the New York Office of the FBI sent this wire to the Director:

Enclosed herein for the Chicago Office are 14 copies of various communications relating to the investigation of Michael Jelisavcic. Also enclosed for Chicago is one photograph of Jelisavcic and one photograph of 'Sammy' for possible use during interrogation of Jelisavcic.

For the information of the Chicago Office, Michael Jelisavcic, currently employed as an American Express Company representative, Moscow, USSR and is visiting US on home leave. It was ascertained, this date, that Jelisavcic departed from the New York City area on December 11, 1968, en route to Chicago. Raymond V. Stormes, American Express Company Representative, New York City, advised that Jelisavcic can be reached at the following address: 150-41 Morgan Street, Harvey, Ill. Tel. # 312- ED-1-3085. Jelisavcic can be reached through the above address until January 1, 1969, when he is scheduled to depart from Chicago with connecting flights at New York direct to Moscow, USSR.

The Bureau is requested to authorize Chicago to immediately interview Jelisavcic in an effort to resolve all facts concerning possible compromise of Jelisavcic by Soviet intelligence during his employment within the USSR.

The enclosures for the Chicago Office contain all pertinent information re Jelisavcic in the possession of the New York Office. Chicago's attention is

directed particularly to Bureau letter, dated January 8, 1965, in captioned matter wherein Jelisavcic's name and room number were in possession of OSWALD. During interview he should be questioned concerning all circumstances surrounding any possible association with or knowledge of OSWALD and this information should be set out in Letter Head Memorandum form suitable for dissemination under OSWALD caption. All other pertinent information re Jelisavcic's connection with Soviets in USSR and possible compromise by Soviet Intelligence should be set out in a form suitable for dissemination under Subject's caption." [FBI 62-109060-1ST NR 6626 12.17.68; NARA FBI 124-10060-10199]

On October 30, 1969 the *New York Times* reported,

A U.S. Travel Agent Expelled by Soviet Moscow: The manager of the American Express Company here said tonight that he had been ordered to leave the Soviet Union "as soon as possible." He is Michael S. Jelisavcic, a United States citizen who was born in Yugoslavia and who has been in Moscow for nine years. Mr. Jelisavcic said that the order for his departure had been relayed to him by officials of the United States Embassy. He said in an interview that the apparent reason for his expulsion order was his involvement of August 6 in an automobile accident. The accident, Mr. Jelisavcic said, occurred when an apparently intoxicated Soviet citizen walked in front of the automobile he was driving. Mr. Jelisavcic said that his wife was vacationing in France and his son was a student in New York.

To: SAC New York City, Chicago  
MICHAEL JELISAVCIC- ESPIONAGE, RUSSIA  
Re: SAC New York, airtel, December 17, 1968.  
Classified SECRET, exemption category, 2, 3,  
Date of Automatic Declassification: INDEFINITE.  
Bufile 65-69127 Division 9 / Civil Rights

An article from the Moscow United States Embassy website finally revealed who Michael Jelisavcic really was and which side he was on:

Remarks at the Opening of Conference on the Role of Exchanges in the  
U.S.-Russian Relationship  
Spaso House  
July 9, 2009

Distinguished Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very pleased to open today's conference on the role of exchanges in the U.S.-Russian relationship. I want to thank those of you have come here today to share your memories of the past and your ideas for the future. I would like to thank Olga Borisovna Pokrovskaya, Editor-in-chief of

America magazine, who provided rare photos for the photo exhibit at the conference. I'd like to thank Vladimir Meletin, who has made a remarkable new film of the 1959 exhibition, which he is presenting to participants today. My special thanks to Aleksey Fominykh and **Michael Jelisavcic**, for providing material from the original comment books Russian visitors signed at the exhibition.

[<http://moscow.usembassy.gov/beyrlerem070909.html>]

How did Michael end-up with this guest book if all he did was work from American Express? Why did he have dinner with OSWALD?

## NODULE X8

RE-DEFECTION: MARCH 1961 TO  
JUNE 1962



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulx8.pdf>

In reply to OSWALD'S letter dated February 14, 1961, Richard E. Snyder informed OSWALD he would have to personally appear at the American Embassy, Moscow. On March 20, 1961, the American Embassy received another letter from OSWALD, postmarked Minsk, March 5, 1961. Here OSWALD wrote it was inconvenient to visit the American Embassy for an interview and he could not leave Minsk without permission:

**I believe there exist in the United States also a law in regards to resident foreigners from Socialist countries, traveling between cities...** I do not think it would be appropriate for me to request to leave Minsk in order to visit the American Embassy...I have no intention of abusing my position here, and am sure you would not want me to.

He requested the American Embassy send him a questionnaire in place of having the personal interview. When Snyder replied he assured OSWALD the Soviet Government interposed no objection to American citizens in the Soviet Union visiting the American Embassy. OSWALD'S reference to "a law in regards to resident foreigners from Socialist countries" concerned restrictions put on suspected KGB agents by the United States, not on Russian tourists. Where did OSWALD learn about this law? From the KGB?

February 28, 1961. I receive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Snyder stated "I could come in for an interview any time I wanted. March 1, 1961 to March 16, 1961. I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports my judgment but warns me not to tell any Russians about my desire to return. I understand now why."

March 17, 1961 - I and Erich went to trade union dance. Boring but at the last hour I am introduced to girl with a French hair-do and red dress with white slippers. I dance with her Than ask to show her home I do, along with 5 other admirares. Her name is Marina. We like each other right away She gives me her phone number and departs home with an not-so-new friend in a taxi, I walk home."

#### YURI MEREZHINSKIY

In a FBI interview during December 1963, Marina Oswald advised that "Yuri Merezhinskiy, a friend of OSWALD'S, had first introduced her to OSWALD at the Palace of Culture in Minsk on March 18, 1961. Marina Oswald further advised that the mother of Yuri Merezhinskiy had given a speech that same evening...on her impressions of the United States." The CIA had traces on the Merezhinskiys that indicated they were Soviet intellectuals who had written numerous scientific papers. The Merezhinskiys lived at Leninsky Prospect 12, not far from KGB headquarters. Yuri Merezhinskiy told

Norman Mailer that Marina Oswald had to leave Leningrad because she was a prostitute and she came to Minsk where "everybody fucked her."

March 18, 1961 to March 31, 1961. We walk. I talk a little about myself, she talks a lot about herself. Her name is Marina N. Prooakoba.

On March 31, 1961 Edward J. Hickey of the State Department recommended that OSWALD'S passport be returned to him only on a personal basis because of the rumor that an imposter was using OSWALD'S identification. [NARA DOS 179-40007-10386]

#### MARINA PRUSSAKOVA APRIL 1961

April 1, 1961 to April 30, 1961. We are going steady and I decide I must have her, she puts me off so on April 15, 1961 I propose, she accepts.

April 31, 1961. After a 7 day delay at marriage because of my unusual passport they allow us to register as man & wife two of Marina's girlfriends act as bridesmaid: We are married at her aunt's home we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neighbors who wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accept) which was in general rather disquieting to my Russian since for. are very rare in the Soviet Union even tourist. After an evening of eating and drinking in which Uncle Woser started a fight and the fuse blew on an overloaded circuit we take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home. We lived near each other - at midnight we were home.

On April 31, 1961, OSWALD married Marina Prussakova, a 19-year-old Minsk pharmaceutical worker. Born July 17, 1941, Marina Prussakova was the illegitimate daughter of Klavdiya Prussakova, a 23-year-old laboratory worker whose lover was arrested by Stalin and sent to a prison camp from which he never returned (he reportedly belonged to a former Czarist officer group). Marina Oswald told this researcher:

I never knew who my father was. I know that where my mother was, there was a political prisoner, she could have had an affair with the man. But even my relatives wouldn't tell me. I have no idea if he was a Czarist. That's just a speculation of writers.

Klavdiya Prussakova died in 1957, when Marina Prussakova was 16 years old. The stepfather of Marina Prussakova, Alexander Medvedev, refused to fight the Nazi invaders, and was interned in a prison camp. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "For what reason he was there, it was mess, I don't know." Marina Prussakova was raised by her grandmother, Tatyana Prussakova, a former Czarist. One of her daughters had made frequent trips to the United States. Marina Prussakova was baptized and was discharged from the Communist youth group, Komsomol, after she announced her intention to go to the United States. She was not a Communist Party member. [Johnson

*Lee & Marina* pp. 13, 156, 18, 21] Marina Prussakova was involved in an incident with a Afghan diplomat, Abdel Julali, before meeting OSWALD. Marina Oswald told Norman Mailer that Irina, a neighbor, set her up to be raped by a member of a soccer team. Although she was not raped, she had to visit an institute for venereal and contagious diseases. Irina then set her up to be raped by an Afghan "client." Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I did not have affair with the Afghan diplomat. In a week I find out who is who. Only one person knew about that. I was raped by this guy." Marina Oswald's associate, Ruth Paine, testified that Marina Oswald "spoke of having met some young Cuban students who were traveling in Russia, or studying in Minsk, or both..." Marina Oswald was reportedly a sexually active individual and reportedly told Priscilla Johnson that she slept with her old boyfriend after her marriage to OSWALD. [*Marina & Lee* p129]

## MAY 1961

May 1, 1961. May Day 1961 Found us thinking about our future. In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina."

May - The trasition of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painfull esp. As I saw Ella almost everyday at the factory but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentaly. I still hade'nt told my wife of my desire to return to U.S. She is maddly in love with me from the very start. Boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark May.

OSWALD wrote an undated letter to the American Embassy in May 1961:

In regards to your letter of March 24, 1961, I understand the reason for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy, however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case.

In 1992 the CIA Historical Review Committee released the CIA's copy of a State Department document which commented on this letter. The CIA markings: on the right-hand side of the document, the dissemination instructions were handwritten: "| 1AP | B-lylari | 4 distrib | 1-TSD | 1-OCI SR/SS|." Why did a copy go to the Technical Services Division? "YAAZ 9644 May 26" appeared on the document. This probably referred to D-806, a May 26, 1961, cable from the American Embassy regarding OSWALD'S citizenship and passport. A CIA Record and Routing Sheet was attached to this May 26, 1961, Foreign Service Dispatch signed by Richard E. Snyder and was dated May 26, 1961. The document was sent

FROM SR/CI/P/dl

TO

1. C/SR/CI/P (Initials illegible)

4. CI/SIG/ (Deleted) Received November 1, 1961 [Written thus] I.XI.61 [Initials] ege [Ann Egerter].
5. RI/AN (RECORDS INTEGRATION /ANALYSIS) Received November 16, 1961 [Initials] MK
6. RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION / MIS [Initials] C
8. RI/FI.

The following comment appeared from Dorothy Lynch the Chief of /SR/CI/P: "For Your Information. (WP had originally asked me to pull together all references on this man.) Since then it has been determined that Ann Edgerton is interested & either holds the 201-289248 or has it restricted to her.

#### OSWALD: JUNE 1961

June 1961. A continuenes of May, except that; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little of Ella now. In the last days of this month I revele my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled. But that encourages me to do what I wish to do."

July 1961 I decided to take my two week vactition and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about getting my U.S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U.S. with me.

#### OSWALD: JULY 1961 FBI ACTIVITY

On July 3, 1961, the FBI closed the inactive case on OSWALD. On July 3, 1961, FBI S.A. John Fain prepared a report on OSWALD that was rehash of previous reports. The only new information was obtained from Mrs. James E. Taylor, OSWALD'S landlady in Fort Worth, Texas, prior to his having joined the Marines:

On June 23, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informants T-3 and T-4 advised that there knowledge of subject is limited to newspaper accounts reporting SAC's defection to Soviet Russia. Dallas T-3 and T-4 advised that SAC was not a member of the Communist Party at Fort Worth and that they have never heard his name mentioned in connection with Communist Party membership.

A copy of that interview was sent to the CIA on July 13, 1961. On July 8, 1961, an HT LINGUAL document was generated about OSWALD. The CIA claimed it was "discovered only on review triggered by press publicity following the OSWALD'S return to the U.S. in 1962." [CIA 1634-1088]



## OSWALD VISITS THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

Saturday, July 8, 1961 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a IL-20, 2 hrs 20 m later after taking a tearful and anxious parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow. Departing by bus from the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the Embassy until 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon. Its Saturday. What if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but manage to contact Richard E. Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same building) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing Monday.

Richard E. Snyder commented,

I don't see anything suspicious in the fact that he visited the Embassy on a Saturday one way or the other. I don't see anything significant. If he visited the Embassy six times and everyone was on a Saturday one might say...I have no idea why he came to the Embassy on Saturdays. OSWALD was not the kind of a guy who thinks in those terms. OSWALD thought the world operated to serve OSWALD. 'When I come to the Embassy I expect somebody to see me.' Very arrogant, very manipulative. He did not get into the office. He entered the Embassy through the one public entrance. That takes you into a little anteroom. That's as far as you can go. The Marine Guard would be stationed there. I presume the Marine Guard then allowed him to call me on the phone.

OSWALD, however, claimed to have entered the offices, found them empty, and called Richard E. Snyder on one of the office telephones. OSWALD returned to the American Embassy on Monday July 10, 1962, and spoke with Richard E. Snyder for 10 or 15 minutes. Secretary of State Dean Rusk had requested that OSWALD'S statements be taken under oath, however, they were not. [DOS a-273, 4.13.61] Richard E. Snyder: "I believe that OSWALD demanded as 'condition' return to the United States assurance he would not be prosecuted." [WCE 909] Richard E. Snyder told OSWALD to have his wife visit the American Embassy. OSWALD sent Marina Oswald a letter dated July 10, 1961 in which she was instructed to call either D-2-20-87 or D-2-00-10 upon her arrival in Moscow. The number D-2-20-87 could not be verified as being, or having been, a telephone number of the American Embassy, Moscow. The number was unlisted in the 1960 Moscow Telephone Directory. Richard E. Snyder had no recollection of these telephone numbers.

The next day Richard E. Snyder sent a telex to State Department Headquarters in which he declared that OSWALD had not lost his citizenship, nor had he broken any U.S. laws, and should be expeditiously repatriated with his wife. Richard E. Snyder had reached his decision without meeting Marina Oswald. [?] Richard E. Snyder: "Do you have the telex? This paraphrase does not sound like I would have written it. It was not likely, unless I had some reason at the time to recommend that he be repatriated with

his wife as soon as possible and that sort of thing. The only decision involved for me was whether he was a citizen or not. The question of Marina Oswald did not come into my conversation with him at all. It was irrelevant as to my finding whether he expatriated himself. The question whether Marina was eligible to receive a visa was handled after I left Moscow. I had no official position on Marina Oswald. I don't recall having made any comment about his wife other than that she existed."

OSWALD informed Richard E. Snyder he never applied for Soviet citizenship. He explained his original application was for permission to remain in the Soviet Union, and for a temporary extension of his tourist visa pending the outcome of his request. He claimed this was the letter he sent to the Supreme Soviet when he first arrived in Moscow, and it was not a request for citizenship. OSWALD added that his contention was supported by the fact that this letter appeared to have been delivered to the OVIR Central Office, and not to the Supreme Soviet. Richard E. Snyder determined that OSWALD had not legally renounced his citizenship, since he had not filled in the Expatriation Forms and taken the oath. Richard E. Snyder gave OSWALD his passport on July 10, 1961. Richard E. Snyder stated: "The only question involved is, 'Did he lose his citizenship or didn't he?' Nothing else matters. He was never given Soviet citizenship. Webster had been given Soviet citizenship, so he automatically lost his American citizenship. OSWALD was still an American and was entitled to return to his country."

#### OSWALD TELLS SNYDER ABOUT RADIO MOSCOW BROADCAST

During the interview, Richard E. Snyder asked OSWALD about his contact with the KGB. OSWALD told him the only time he was ever interviewed by a Russian was in his room at the Hotel Metropole. That interview was conducted by a reporter from Radio Moscow who sought comments from American tourists visiting Moscow, and his comments had not been anti-American.

#### THE TWO SETS OF NOTES

This story was consistent with one set of notes he made en route to the United States: "I made a recording for ~~radio~~ the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places. I mentioned in this respect the University, mesuem of art, Red Sqaure, the Kremlin I remember I closed this two minute recording by hoped our people would live in peace and fr."

OSWALD, however, also wrote: "Did you make statements against the U.S. there? yes. What about that type [tape] recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following Sunday, October 25, 1959." [WCD 924; 16WH436; WCE 100]

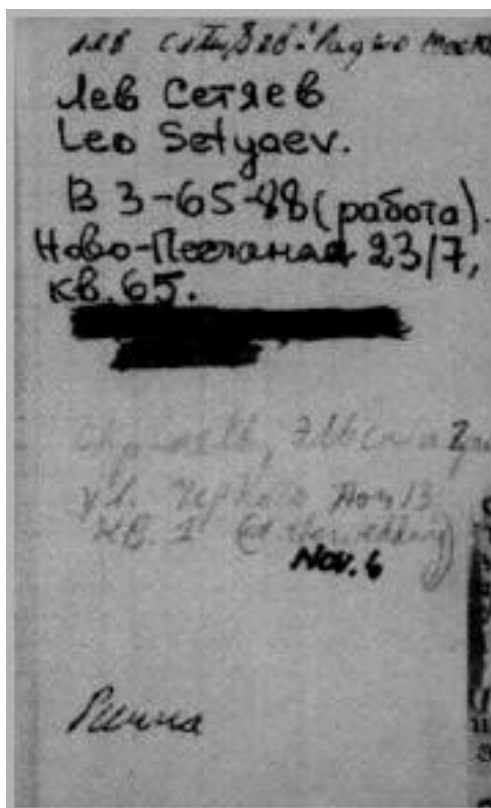
The FBI reported:

Among OSWALD'S personal effects found after the assassination were two sets of questions and answers prepared in OSWALD'S handwriting. These documents appear to have been prepared by OSWALD in contemplation of press interviews upon his return to the U.S. from Russia. In these documents OSWALD made reference to a two-minute taped interview in which he participated in Moscow and which was broadcast on a Sunday by Radio Moscow. In the documents OSWALD claimed to have spoken of his experiences in traveling about Moscow visiting cultural establishments and stated that he closed his remarks with a wish for peace between Russia and the U.S.A...

The FBI reported:

Marina stated OSWALD told her during her first visit to Moscow with OSWALD, about his broadcast over Radio Moscow shortly after his arrival in Russia. She said upon the occasion of her visit to Moscow with OSWALD, OSWALD showed to her the name of Leo Setyaev in his address book and said this person was a Radio Moscow broadcaster in Moscow. He attempted to call this person but without success. Marina questioned OSWALD about the radio broadcast he had made and OSWALD explained Leo Setyaev had helped him make some money by assisting in the broadcast. OSWALD said he criticized the United States and praised Russia as a better place to live because he thought it was the thing to do inasmuch as he desired to live in the USSR. Marina believes the occasion of this broadcast is related to the visit of a Moscow radio reporter to the Hotel Metropole to see OSWALD as OSWALD told her that Setyaev and visited him in the Metropole Hotel. [FBI 105-82,555-4771] Lending additional support to the belief that OSWALD did participate in a radio broadcast over Radio Moscow are comments of Marina Oswald during a December 17, 1963 interview. Marina stated that OSWALD appeared on a radio program in Moscow. She said OSWALD did not tell her about which he spoke on the program, but she presumed he denounced the United States and praised Russia, else he would not have been permitted on the program. The Bureau is desirous of determining if OSWALD, in fact, participated in a broadcast on Radio Moscow during his residence in the Soviet Union.

LEV SETYAEV



Page 23 (Cont'd):

Lev Setyaev - Radio - Moscow  
Leo Setyaev  
V-3-65-88 work  
Novo - Preschanaya 23/7  
Apt. 65  
Leo Setyaev, Radio Moscow V 3 6588

No information was located on this person.

Mendoza, Ms. Ethel  
02740

915 Hathaway Rd., No. 306, New Bedford, MA



February 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM: DIRECTOR: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. Subsequent to the preparation of our CSCI-3/779, 817 dated February 4, 1964 subject as above, in response to your communication xxx-10461 dated December 31, 1963 file number (S) 105-82555 additional information relating to the subject has come to our attention. This information was received from your office in your communication DA 59961 dated December 20, 1963, subject Lillie May Rahm. It is repeated below for the convenience of your personnel involved in the OSWALD case.

2. Concerning the entry on page 23 of OSWALD's address book:

Lev Setyaev - Radio Moscow  
Leo Setaev  
V-3-65-88 (work)  
Novo-Preschanaya 23/7  
Apt. 65

A report from your office dated December 20, 1963 subject Lillie May Rahm, contains the following information. Annette (nee Zugoff) aka Annette K. Henkina, born November 18, 1919 at Lake Stevens, Washington is married to a Leo Setyaev who worked for Radio Moscow. Annette Setyaeva, who appears to be the daughter of Lillie May Rahm, aka Lillie May Teslich, aka Lillie May Zugoff, born November 8, 1902 at Wells Township, Michigan, travelled to the Soviet Union in 1935 and on March 20, 1936 became a citizen of the USSR. At least until July 1962, Annette was reportedly married to Henkin (fnu). For a number of years Annette has worked as an announcer in the American Section of Radio Moscow. Allegedly she is the Radio Moscow announcer known as Moscow Molly who broadcasts an English language program, reportedly containing surprisingly factual and intimate details of life at U.S. bases in the Alaskan Command, ostensibly calculated to destroy troop morale at these bases.

3. a. Annette K. Setyaeva presumably together with Leo (Lev) Setyaev was reported to be residing at Kotal'nicheskaya 1/13, Section V, Apt. 79, Moscow, USSR.

b. The 1960 Moscow Telephone Directory lists a K. V. Khenkin, telephone B-74789 at the address Kotal'nicheskaya 1/13. No apartment number is listed. There are no further traces on Setyaev or Henkin (Khenkin). Except for reports of your office, there are no further traces on Rahm or Setyaeva.

Your office will be advised of any further pertinent information.

For The Deputy Director for Plans: JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI 3/779,988

Distribution Orig. & 1 Addressee 1 - C/CI,

1 - C/CI/SIG,

1- C/CI/R&A,

1- C/SR, 1- C/SR/CI 2 - C/SR/CI/R (hold cy & comeback cy) 1-

SR/O/US/dl,

1 - 201248 SR/CI Research (deleted) February 11, 1964. [CIA 235, CIA-555-809]

Lev Setyayev [tel. (095) 422-1976 home (095) 233-633 (work)]

The CIA reported:

This agency has no additional information on the Moscow telephone number V-3-65-88 which OSWALD connected with Lev Setyayev of Radio Moscow. The 1959 Moscow City telephone directory is unavailable, and the 1960 directory does not include any numbers in the V-3-65- series; however it is a plausible Moscow telephone number. A number similar to V 3 65 93 was given by an employee of Radio Moscow to one CIA source as his office number, and to another source as his home number. [NARA 1993.06.18.18:09:23:620000]

The Setyaevs were living under the name of Annette's first husband, K. V. Khenkin at Kotal'nicheskaya 1/13. Perhaps they moved there from Novo Preschanaya 23/7 Apt. 65, the address OSWALD had for them in his address book in 1959? But I don't buy ANGLETON's statement "The 1959 Moscow City telephone directory is unavailable, and the 1960 directory does not include any numbers in the V-3-65- series, however it is a plausible Moscow telephone number." According to Setyaev he knocked on Oswald's door and introduced himself. Oswald invited him in and the first thing he said, according to Setyaev, was "I am a communist." Setyaev felt this was a strange thing for the young American to say upon first meeting somebody. Setyaev reiterated that his Radio Moscow broadcast was intended to be a light tourist chatter type of show and that he specifically avoided political questions. He stated that Oswald had little to say about Moscow's tourist sites as he had apparently not seen much. He only visited some "friendship society or language institute," said Setyaev. (In his second interview with me, about ten months later, Setyaev said something different: that Oswald's comments were "too political" to be of use for his show.) Setyaev insisted that when he returned to the radio station and listened to the tapes, he immediately bulk-erased them, deciding they were worthless for his broadcast. In 1962, Oswald wrote about the interview: "I expressed delight in all the interesting places. I mentioned in this respect the University, museum of art, Red Square, the Kremlin. I remember I closed this two minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and friendship." [CE 100 CIA 555-

809; WR 691; D's Comments on Marina 12.0.63; FBI 105-82555-4529 Deleted doc. Re: Lillie Mae Rahm] The Setyaevs were close to Joe Adamov. CIA 898-392]

## NOSENKO

The FBI stated: "In view of the factors cited herein we believe it is likely that OSWALD did participate in a broadcast over Radio Moscow in the Fall of 1959. If so this event would likely have been recorded in OSWALD'S KGB file which Nosenko claims to have carefully reviewed. Nosenko made no reference to such a broadcast when interviewed by the WFO re OSWALD. The CIA has been requested to develop trace of such broadcast through its coverage of Radio Moscow and interview Nosenko." The FBI wanted to interview Yuri Nosenko because "Nosenko, if he is bona fide, can shed further light on it. If he denies knowledge of the broadcast and we can establish that OSWALD'S references to it were correct, this will give further insight into Nosenko's bona fides." [FBI DL-105-82555-4527] The CIA reported: "Nosenko has been asked if any attempt was made by the Soviets to exploit OSWALD for propaganda purposes, such as Radio Moscow broadcasts, and Nosenko replied that this was not done either in Moscow or Minsk. Nosenko later reviewed this statement and confirmed it." After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, someone on the Counter-Intelligence Staff made a note to "review available material to identify the two-minute broadcast mentioned by OSWALD." The CIA never found the tapes of OSWALD'S broadcast over Radio Moscow.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/R & A  
SUBJECT: FBID and FDD Coverage of OSWALD before the  
Assassination

1. Pursuant to your request I checked with FBID and FDD and obtained the following answers:

a. FBID Mr. K. Ball, Jr. As Standard Operating Procedure, FBID would have recorded any mention of an American defector such as OSWALD. But upon checking their records at and headquarters and in London disclosed no pertinent entries.

b. FDD Mr. E. Duin As a standard operating procedure FDD would not have noted the name of an American defector. They concentrate their efforts toward recording Soviet personalities. A check of the FDD records disclosed no pertinent entries.

2. A recheck of all actual materials i.e. the Soviet radio and press releases for that period could be undertaken, but the task would be Herculean and a change in the statements in a and b above rather doubtful. [CIA 601-816]

The CIA concluded: "A review of the results of monitoring Soviet foreign broadcasts at the time when an interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD had supposedly been taped was conducted with negative results. Therefore, it is assumed that such a tape, if broadcast at all, was aired over a local USSR facility for internal consumption.

Edgar C. Duin, 89, a former research analyst with the CIA, died of pulmonary fibrosis March 21, 2007. He specialized in the Soviet Union within the CIA's Foreign Broadcast Information Service and spoke Russian, French, Spanish and Dutch. Tapes of Radio Moscow recorded on this date should have been examined; if OSWALD did not appear, all other Radio Moscow broadcasts between October 16, 1959, and November 16, 1959, should have been checked. The North American Service of Radio Moscow came on the air about 7:00 p.m. E.S.T. on October 25, 1959, broadcasting until about midnight. The programming was repeated approximately every three and one half hours. I possessed a Hallicrafters S-38-E short wave radio in 1959, and was a nightly listener to Radio Moscow. I vaguely remember hearing an interview with a defector from Texas. At the time I thought to myself, "They must be dirt poor in his area of Texas for him to expect a higher standard of living in the USSR."

#### OSWALD JULY 1961

July 8, 1961 - Interview July 9, 1961. receive passport. Call Marina to Moscow also. July 14, 1961. I and Marina return to Minsk. July 15, 1961. Marina at work, is shocked to find out they everyone knows she entered the U.S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some official in Moscow. They hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indoctrinations.

July 15, 1961 to August 20, 1961. We have found out which blanks and certificates are necessary to apply for exit visa. They number about 20 papers, birth certificates affidavit photos ect. On August 20, 1961 we give the papers out they say it will be 3 ½ months before we know whether they'll let us go or not. In the meantime Marina has had to stand 4 different meetings at the place of work held by her boss's at the direction of "someone" by phone. The Young Communist League headquarters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1 ½ hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to dissuade her from going to the U.S.A., net effect: make her more stubborn about wanting to go. Marina is pregnant. We only hope that the visas come through soon.

On July 11, 1961, Boris Klossen of the State Department generated a lengthy memo on OSWALD. Klossen felt that the American Embassy should renew OSWALD'S passport. Klossen took OSWALD'S word that he did not give any military information to the Soviets

A CIA Routing and Record Sheet dated was July 24, 1961.



FROM:

RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION / RECORDS INTEGRATION  
DIVISION/ANALYSIS

TO:

1. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE STAFF Received July 24, 1961 (Initials illegible)
2. CI/SIG Received July 25, 1961 (Written 25 VII 61 initials ege - Egerter)
3. CI/OPS (Deleted) Forwarded July 26, 1961 (Initial E)
4. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/ICG Received July 27, 1961 (Initial H)
5. SOVIET RUSSIA /6/ (deleted) Received July 28, 1961 Forwarded August 2, 1961 (Initials BS)  
SOVIET RUSSIA/CE Forwarded August 3, 1961 (Initials D)
6. SOVIET RUSSIA/RISBIA/ (deleted) Received August 3, 1961 Forward August 3, 1961 (Initials illegible)
7. SOVIET RUSSIA/PA/ (deleted) Forwarded August 8, 1961 (Initials B)
8. SR2 CE Received August 8, 1961 (Initials illegible) Page 8
9. SOVIET RUSSIA 41FE (Initials illegible) Page 4
10. ~~SR6/POS~~ Received August 11, 1961 (Initials BS)
11. ~~SR6/B/~~ (deleted) Received August 11, 1961 Forwarded August 11, 1961 (Initials BS)
12. SOVIET RUSSIA/RISB/P/WCB. Received August 14, 1961 Forwarded August 14, 1961 (Initials WCB)
15. Mr. Hartman CI/Staff 2CB2

#### KGB TRANSCRIPTS OF OSWALD

Norman Mailer was able to obtain KGB transcripts of OSWALD beginning mid July 1961, shortly after he appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow. Prior to this all Norman Mailer had were surveillance reports. Maya Gertovich stated a bug was placed in OSWALD'S ceiling in the Spring of 1960. Where were the earlier transcripts? The transcripts did not indicate any involvement of OSWALD in espionage because OSWALD knew he was being recorded by the KGB and because he never took Marina Oswald into his confidence. He only knew her for 90 days before he married her. Their conversations revolved around the laziness of Marina Oswald, her fear of living in America, and her former sexual habits. OSWALD told her: "I was decent and good when I met you, but there was a lot in you that was indecent." Marina Oswald: "I don't see it that way, I didn't even kiss Sasha. No one called me indecent. I didn't act like the other girls. I didn't have a mother to put me on the right path. Once a week I was very wicked."

From KGB transcripts of its tap on OSWALD from July 21, 1961:

OSWALD: Well, why are you crying? (Pause.) I told you it won't do any good. (Wife cries.)

Marina: You know, I never said that I was a very good person. (Wife cries and OSWALD calms her down, through tears): Why did I get married? You tricked me.

OSWALD: You shouldn't cry. I understand, you don't understand yourself why.

Marina (through tears): My friends don't recognize me.

OSWALD: Well? I've also lost weight, right?

Marina (cries): Why did I get married?

OSWALD: Well, what am I supposed to do? Is it my fault that you have a lot of work? I mean, you don't ever cook, but other women cook. And I don't say anything about it. I don't yell. You never do anything, and you don't want to do the wash. What do you do? The only thing you ever talk about is how tired you are at work.

Marina: I didn't get any rest.

OSWALD: Well, what can I do? (Pause.)

Marina: Everything was so good, but lately everything has gotten bad, nothing's right. You can't please a man like you. (They are silent.) (Later that night.)

OSWALD: Well, what? This is ridiculous!

Marina: I want to sleep, don't bother me! ... You're so crude! I'm tired, I swear, I'm tired.

OSWALD: And what did you do that you're so tired? You didn't do anything. You didn't cook anything.

Marina: The cafeteria is good enough for you.

OSWALD: And who's going to wash the shirts, the socks?

Marina: Everything's already washed, go and take a look.

On July 27, 1960, the Legal Attaché in Paris sent J. Edgar Hoover this message: "ReBulet to State Department June 3, 1960. (Deleted) This will be followed and the Bureau will be advised." [FBI 105-82555-8] On July 28, 1961, a routing slip from the Paris Legal Attaché to the FBI advised that the Paris Legal Attaché had informed one of

his sources on OSWALD'S present status. On August 7, 1961, the FBI Legal Attaché in Paris sent a message to J. Edgar Hoover about OSWALD

Re Dallas rep 7/31/61 transmitted by Bu 0-7 7/13/61. The Swiss Federal Police were advised as to the subject's present status in view of their previous investigation to locate him. [FBI 105-82555 NR 8.8.61]

**On August 21, 1961, Marina Oswald requested an exit visa** in a one-sentence handwritten request directed to the Chief of the Minsk Militia. The KGB cut off OSWALD'S Red Cross subsidy and alerted local Communist Party members that Marina Oswald was moving to the U.S. On July 28, 1961, Deryabin points out, her work booklet shows that she was transferred (apparently promoted) to assistant druggist at the hospital where she had worked until 1959. This seems very strange, in light of the facts that

1. She had just made her visit to the American Embassy and was being subjected to heckling at her place of work (to the extent, OSWALD said, that she was hospitalized five days for nervous exhaustion).

2. Her plans to leave the USSR, in addition to casting suspicion on her, would remove her from her job shortly. [CIA ATT. 2 to XAAZ-22408] Marina Oswald denied she had been promoted when interviewed by this researcher.

The KGB treated OSWALD as they would any re-defector so it would not draw attention to its relationship with OSWALD, although the KGB made sure it did not interfere with him. The OSWALDS were among the lucky few in terms of obtaining exit visas for a good reason: OSWALD had cooperated with the Soviets. The State Department reported that from 1954 to December 1963 a total of 724 immigrant visas were issued at the American Embassy in Moscow. Of these 97 were issued in 1962. [State Dept. Memo Jenkins to Erlich 6.25.64] The CIA reported that from 1959 to 1964 approximately 800 relatives of American citizens received exit visas from the Soviets. [Memo: Coleman to Slawson re Possible Foreign Conspiracy]

#### AUGUST 1961 THE FIRST LOOKOUT CARD DISAPPEARS

A State Department document related: "The passport file contains a record stamp of a 'PT/RCL (Lookout Files)' search made on August 2, 1961, which reports 'No Lookout file record' located on that date." The State Department:

The procedure to have a lookout card removed from the file, is to mark the Refusal Sheet 'disregard,' and send the case to the Lookout File Section, with a notation to remove the card. The Refusal Sheet in OSWALD'S passport folder is not marked 'disregard.' The reason for this possible failure to take this administrative action is not apparent from the file.

## AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1961

August 21, 1961 - September 1, 1961. I make repeated trips to the passport & visa office also to Ministry of For. Affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Internal Affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracted promises of quick attention to us.

September 1961 to October 18, 1961. No word from Min. ("They call us".) Marina leaves Minsk by train on vacation to the city of Khkov in the Urals to visit an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely and I and Erich go to the dances and public places for entertainment. I haven't done this in quite a few months now. I spend my birthday alone at the opera watching my favorite "Queen of Spades." I am 22 years old.

## OCTOBER 1961

The INS asked the CIA to furnish it with any derogatory information on OSWALD. A CIA Routing and Record Sheet, dated October 30, 1961, indicated that the document attached to it, which was dated October 13, 1961, was sent:

FROM RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS

TO:

1. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/Staff/SIG Forwarded: November 7, 1961 (Initials ege)
5. RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS Received November 16, 1961 (Initials MK)
7. RIS/MIS (Initials LE)
11. RI/FI

It contained this comment: "Retain or Destroy. This document has been reviewed by RID/AN. It has not been integrated into the CS Record System. If further processing is desired, please so indicate and return to RID/AN." The document No. XAAZ 9645 appeared. OSWALD was photographed in front of the Palace of Culture in Minsk by two tourists. Monica F. Kramer and Rita Namen took photographs of OSWALD in August 1961. When they returned to the United States, the CIA contacted them on a one-time basis and compiled a report of their experiences entitled: "00 - Interrogation in Minsk Following Giving Away U.S. News Magazines." Rita Namen commented in 1994:

When I returned from the Soviet Union I received a call from the CIA and was asked to see my pictures. A young lady came and looked at them. I had been called into the Inturist Office in Minsk and accused of distributing counter-revolutionary material in the Soviet Union. I had given one *Newsweek* magazine to this supposed young student, a plant. The CIA would not allow me to write my own statement.

The ladies turned over 160 photographic slides. The HSCA reported: "CIA records indicate that only five of the 160 slides initially made available were retained. Committee interviews with the two CIA employees who had handled the slides for the Domestic Contacts Division...stated the picture of OSWALD had been retained because it depicted a Soviet Intourist guide; the other employee indicated that the picture had been kept since it showed a crane in the background." The photographs were filed under "Intelligence Photography." A CIA document revealed, "March 13, CIA Graphics Register Transmittal Sheet TO: Frank Young FROM: Graphics Register / Office of Central Reference SUBJECT: Intelligence Photography. The attached photographs are furnished in response to referenced request unless otherwise noted. Any inquiries concerning this material should be directed to Graphic Register, Office of Central Reference, Headquarters Building HH-12546." [CIA 8900] On March 20, 1964, ANGLETON drafted CSCI 3/780612, a document about the photograph of OSWALD in Minsk. [CIA 8900; CIA 614-261, 671-286; WCD 871; FBI 105-82555-3211, 105-82555-3406, 62-070060 enc.] Monica F. Kramer told this interviewer that she had photographed a military parade, but these photographs were not retained.

#### THE INDICES SEARCH REQUEST

On October 12, 1961, an unnamed CIA component requested a file search of OSWALD and Marina Prussakova. Nothing came up on Marina Prussakova. Nothing appeared on Marina. Three traces appeared on OSWALD

No. 2 INDEX C. L. Oswald (Deleted) Reference Raymond Wright (FBI Report July 8, 1955 page 2)." [A Freedom of Information Act inquiry revealed that this was an "L. Oswald" who had signed a telegram protesting the Sam Darcy prosecution in San Francisco along with Wright].

No. 1 Index O Mrs. (FNU) Oswald. Attached.

An abstract file slip was found:

Mrs. Oswald Reference Index 1940 Information on Nazis

See HCUA Index V January 19, 1939. Not available in security. (Illegible Numbers) 1048,1049

This could be an error and refer to Mrs. Oswald Mosley, the wife of a British Nazi but then again it could refer to Marguerite: In January 1965 Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told the FBI "the Jewish people hired JACK RUBY to kill President Kennedy." [FBI Dallas 1.25.65 NARA ID 1993.06.21.16:24:00:620310; CIA 1249-1010] *The Historic Diary*.

November 2, 1961 Marina arrives back, radiant, with several jars of preserves for me from her aund I Khkov. November 1961 to December 1961. We are now becoming about the delay. Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the U.S. Probably from the strain and her being

pregnate, still we quarrel and so things are not to brightest. With the approach of the hard Russian winter. December 25, 1961 - Xmas day Tuesday. Marina is called to the passport and visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visa's. She fills out the completing blank and than comes home with the news. Its great (I think?).

#### MARINA ISSUED A SOVIET EXIT VISA WITHIN FOUR MONTHS

The Zigers waited years for an exit visa and it had not been granted. Marina Oswald obtained an exit visa in four months; OSWALD'S took five and one-half months. The HSCA studied "Soviet Relationships and Exit Visas" and found: "Only one Soviet exit visa was granted in a shorter period than OSWALD'S. Sloboda's wife received an exit visa within three months of application...Reasons for OSWALD'S short wait in obtaining an exit visa are unknown." [HSCA V12 p641] Vladimir Sloboda was a KGBnik, so his wife was given exceptional treatment. Thomas Karamessines stated: "The KGB has the major responsibility for approving or denying requests for emigration or foreign travel. It investigates all applicants and its recommendation is given great weight by the Exit Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - the agency which makes the final decision." [CIA 828-373] The CIA reported:

So far as we are able to determine, there is no Soviet law which would prevent a Soviet citizen married to a foreign national from accompanying his or her spouse from the USSR. This situation is also believed to have existed at the time of OSWALD'S departure from the Soviet Union in 1962. In practice, however, permission for a Soviet wife to accompany her foreign national husband abroad was rarely given. In almost every case available for our review, the foreign national was obliged to depart the USSR alone and either return to escort his wife out, or arrange for her exit while he was still abroad. In some cases the wife was never granted permission to leave. The majority of cases reviewed involved foreign students, exchange teachers, and other relatively transient persons, and while a number of these cases have certain points in common, they bear little similarity to the OSWALD case; none involved a defector who married prior to repatriating. The time lapse involved in Soviet processing of the OSWALD departure documentation seems to be normal. Marina began assembling the documents necessary to an exit visa in May 1961, and both OSWALDS actually applied on August 20, 1961, according to Marina's statement and OSWALD'S diary. Marina's exit visa was issued at the time her new passport was issued, January 11, 1962, although she had been informed by Soviet authorities about January 1, 1962, that the visa would be issued. LEE OSWALD'S exit visa was not issued until May 22, 1962, although he, too, apparently had been told in early January 1962 that the visa would be granted. The time lapse between actual application and notice of approval was over four months. By way of comparison, some Soviet wives have been held in the USSR for years,

while in two specific cases involving Swedish national husbands, the Soviet wives were processed out in less than four months.

From Minsk, OSWALD wrote a series of letters to the American Embassy that contained fewer misspellings than many of his previous communications. He complained that Marina Oswald had been mistreated by her co-workers and had been hospitalized for nervous exhaustion. Marina Oswald denied this and said that she went to hospital because of her pregnancy.

### OSWALD'S BOMB?

Oleg Nechiporenko reported that on December 25, 1961, the KGB discovered OSWALD was assembling two homemade bombs, which he later discarded. [*Passport*, p62] Why wasn't OSWALD arrested? Norman Mailer's source confirmed this report:

Their observer, looking through the peephole in the apartment next door to OSWALD, saw some suspicious activity. Was OSWALD making a bomb? He seemed to be putting gunpowder and metal fragments into a small box...Stepan would only say that OSWALD'S device turned out to be some kind of toy...OSWALD threw away this toy a day or two later. They had been able to examine it in the apartment house trash bin.

[Norman Mailer, *Oswald's Tale*, p252] The CIA: "The diary records that on Tuesday, December 25, 1961, (actually a Monday) Marina Oswald was summoned to the passport office and told that exit visas for herself and her husband had been granted. She completed the necessary forms and returned home to her husband with the news." The OSWALD/bomb story does not make sense in light of what we know of KGB practices. Why wasn't OSWALD arrested or at least interrogated?

New Years we spend at the Ziger's at a dinner party at midnight. Attended by 6 other persons. January 4, 1961 I am called to the passport office since my residenceal passport expires today. Since I now have a United States passport in my possession I am given a totly new resid. pass. called "pass. for forin." and since they have given us permission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.

OSWALD wrote his mother on January 2, 1962, that he and Marina Oswald expected to arrive in the United States around March. He asked her to contact the local Red Cross and request that it put his case before the International Rescue Committee. In 1947 OSS founder William Donovan headed the International Rescue Committee. Leo Cherne headed the committee since 1951. OSWALD advised his mother to insist on an \$800 gift from the International Rescue Committee. On January 1, 1962, and January 26, 1962, he wrote to the International Rescue Committee and asked for \$1000. When the International Rescue Committee denied Marguerite Oswald's request, the State Department called the International Rescue Committee and asked for assistance. The International Rescue Committee again refused: it would not subsidize the passage of an

unrepentant Communist to the United States. [WCE 2266; HUNT *Undercover* p141; NYT 2.20.76; Marchetti *Cult* p334] There was evidence ANGLETON was running at least one agent in the USSR at this time. Paul Garbler, former Moscow Chief of Station, stated, "I agreed with JIM before I left for Moscow that I would service a drop that he was aware of in Moscow. I arrived in Moscow in 1961. I would have gone to the drop in 1962."

On January 15, 1962, OSWALD received a letter from the American Embassy, Moscow, that indicated there would be a delay in processing the entry visas of the OSWALDS. The American Embassy suggested he secure an Affidavit of Support for Marina Oswald. Again OSWALD asked his mother for assistance by mail; Marguerite Oswald obtained an Affidavit of Support from her former employer Byron Phillips. A CIA Office of Security Memorandum generated by Ethel Mendoza noted that OSWALD's address book contained the listing "Mr. Phillipps LI 2-22080" then showed deleted traces. [NARA 1993.07.24.10:48:22:340550] This was Byron Phillips, resident of Wilbarger County, Texas. Marguerite Oswald had mailed Byron Phillips' Affidavit of Support to her son. Because of deleted traces I mistakenly bugged Byron. Byron Phillips commented about these traces in May 1977:

Well, I didn't know that boy. His mother worked for my mother and daddy for two or three months and that is the only connection I had with him. I never did see him. As far as CIA contact, well, it had to be local over here, I didn't have any contact with anybody that I didn't know. There's a lawyer over here, I'm not sure if he's FBI-connected or not, he called me and talked to me about him one time. That's the only one that ever talked to me about him...that's before it ever happened. A lawyer over here named Curtis Renfro (born April 5, 1905; died September 1984) called me. He just asked me if I knew him...

Curtis Renfro said he knew Byron Phillips. As to whether he called Byron Phillips in regard to OSWALD before the assassination, he remarked, "I don't recall a single word about it, I don't know fellow, there's so much going through my office since 1961 and 1962 that I can't remember it all. I'm 75 years old. I don't have any records on it." Curtis Renfro was asked if he had ever had any intelligence community contact: "Not that I know anything about, if I had a call in my life from them I didn't know it." In 1963 Curtis Renfro gave the FBI the names of people for whom Marguerite Oswald had worked, in Vernon, Texas. Then he stated that he did not know or remember Marguerite Oswald. [FBI DL-100-10461, DL 89-43 11.29.63 p178] Bet these two dudes had never been suspected of being CIA agents before!

### THE UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE

On September 13, 1960, OSWALD'S Marine discharge was changed from Honorable to Dishonorable. He wrote to the Naval Discharge Review Board about this. On January 30, 1962, OSWALD sent this letter to the United States Navy: "In November 1959 an event was well publicated in the Fort Worth newspapers concerning a person who had



gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short period of time, (much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.) This person in answers to questions put to him by reporters in Moscow criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another turncoat sensation with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonorable discharge, although he had received an honorable discharge after three years of service at El Toro, Marine corps base in California. I have always had the full sanction of the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR, and hence the U.S. Government. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year...I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U.S. citizen and ex-service man. The U.S. Government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family."

#### OSWALD: FEBRUARY 1962

January 15, 1962 to February 15, 1962. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1, 1962. Feb 15, 1962. Dawn. Marina wakes me up. Its her time. At 9:00 a.m. we arrive at the hospital. I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 a.m. Marina has a baby girl. When I vist hospital at 500 after work, I am given news. We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.

February 23, 1962. Marina leaves hospital I see June for first time.

February 28, 1962. I go to regista (as presqbed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those beaurecrats say her middle name must be the same as my first. A Russian custom support by a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee". They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case since I do have a U.S. passport.

February 29, 1962. I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "go ahead and do it." "PO - Russki". Name: June Lee.

At the end of February 1962, OSWALD and Marina Oswald received word from the State Department that they could enter the United States and would be advanced the funds necessary for airplane fare. But Marina Oswald had to apply for a visa in a country other than the Soviet Union. The United States Congress had prohibited the State Department from issuing any visas in the Soviet Union unless a prior waiver was obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Dallas Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service had refused to waive these restrictions. When the Soviet Desk of the State Department found that Immigration and Naturalization Service would not make an exception for OSWALD, it wired the American Embassy, Moscow, and reported that the State Department was considering waiving sanctions so that Marina Oswald could enter the United States from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Desk of the State Department sent a letter to Immigration and Naturalization Service:

"SOV believes it is in the interest of the U.S. to get LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his family out of the Soviet Union and on their way to this country as soon as possible. An unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable, OSWALD may well refuse to leave the USSR or subsequently attempt to return there if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child." When this had no effect, the Soviet Desk of the State Department reminded the Immigration and Naturalization Service in another letter that the Soviet Government "would be in a position to claim that the United States Government was preventing her from accompanying her husband and child," if she were not issued a visa by the American Embassy, Moscow. The Soviets could have used the OSWALD case in its propaganda war against the United States. D.E. Boster and Robert Owen were responsible for these letters. Robert Owen was probably identical with Robert Irving Owen, born February 26, 1921, who served at the U.S. Embassies in Helsinki from 1948 to 1950 and in Moscow from 1950 to 1951. [DOS EX 32 Fi294H; WCE 24A] Neither D.E. Boster nor Robert Owen was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. D.E. Boster commented, "Naturally, I was never in the CIA." D.E. Boster also stated: "There was nothing unusual about this case. I was not ever aware of any unusual requests regarding it."

#### OSWALD MARCH 1961

The last commiques are exchanged between myself and the embassy. Letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have still not told Erich who is my oldest existing acquaintance that we are going to the State, he's O.K. But I am afraid he is too good a young communist league member so I'll wait till last min.

March 24, 1962 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.

March 25, 1962. I receive a letter from Immigration & Natur. service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (Approved!!) the last document. Now we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassey to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.

March 27, 1962 - I receive a letter from a Mr. Philles ( a employ. of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need.

On March 27, 1962, an Immigration and Naturalization Service official overrode the determination of the Dallas Immigration and Naturalization Service Office and waived sanctions, granting special permission for Marina Oswald to enter the United States without the third country visa application. It would take until May 1962 for the order to go into effect. Meanwhile, the American Embassy, Moscow, sent the Soviet Desk of the State Department a letter that suggested the OSWALDS immediately be sent on to Belgium. It was at this time that John Noonan, State Department, Office of Security, (who was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*) sent J. Edgar Hoover a memorandum regarding OSWALD:

OSWALDs It has been determined that Oswald, the ex-Marine, is still an American citizen. Both he and his Soviet wife now have exit permits, and the Department has given approval for their travel with their infant child to the USA. There is a problem with his wife, however, in that SOV in the Department is trying to get a waiver of 243 (g) which requires that Oswald's wife pick up her visa for entry into the USA in Western Europe. As soon as this question has been settled they will be free to travel.

#### American Defectors: Status of in the USSR”

A copy of this memorandum was sent to the CIA. John Noonan, born November 25, 1918, became a State Department Special Agent on April 17, 1949. In October 1960 he joined the Intelligence Reporting Bureau as Chief. He was head of the Records Service Bureau by 1962; he became Supervisor of the Personnel Security Specialists of the State Department in 1968. [DOS Ex 35 (294) L; DOS secondary CIA referral #115 prim. ser. 0146; DOS prim. ser. 0148 sec. ser. 117; DOS Bio. Reg. 1955, 1974]

#### OSWALD: APRIL 1962

On April 26, 1962 a document was generated about OSWALD that was sent to the CIA.

The Routing and Record Sheet indicated:

From: RID

TO:

2. CI Staff Received May 2, 1962 (Initials AM)
4. SR/CI Forwarded May 3, 1962
5. CI/SIG (Deleted) Received May 16, 1962 (written 16 V initials ege Egerter)
7. SR6/Bio (Deleted) Received May 17, 1962 Forwarded May 18, 1962 (Initial illegible)
8. SR6 SUP Forwarded May 18, 1962 (Initials LAM)
9. SR6 (Deleted). Forwarded May 18, 1962 (Initials LAM)

#### OSWALD: MAY 1962

On May 4, 1962, the FBI reopened the OSWALD case. FBI S.A. John Fain was again the Case Agent and S.A. Kenneth Howe was now his supervisor. On May 8, 1962, Under-Secretary of State George Ball wired the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union and informed him that sanctions had been waived in the case of Marina Oswald. On May 17, 1962, John Noonan of the State Department's Office of Security sent a report on the status of American defectors in the Soviet Union to the FBI. OSWALD was associated with "Gheesling" in this highly deleted memo. [FBI 105-82555-UNREC 191 6.5.62] On May 24, 1962 the OSWALDS appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to have their immigration papers validated.

## BORIS PASTERNAK



After leaving the American Embassy, the OSWALDS checked in to the out-of-the-way Hotel Ostankino for a few days, the same hotel where the family of **Boris Pasternak** resided after his death. The word "Ostankino---(illegible) "B" was scribbled in OSWALD'S address book; next to it were the words, "8 O'Clock" followed by the number "5."

### DD 10206

Clustered around this entry was a telephone number (DD **10206** or **19206**). The CIA reported that the "double D does not appear to be a plausible Moscow telephone number, however under the number D-10206 the 1960 Moscow Telephone Directory lists the address: 60 Gorkogo Street, Apartment #2. The directory lists no name with the number. The address appears to be an apartment house in the Northwest part of Moscow. No traces on address. Neither the 1960 nor the 1962 Moscow Telephone Directory list the number D-19206. **D19106** - The CIA reported: "Under the number D-19106 the 1962 Moscow Telephone Directory lists: the Savelovskiy Vokzal (Railroad Station) Restaurant at Savelovskiy Square which is located in the northwest section of Moscow. Next to this number was the number **DD 19107**. It belonged to a D. T. SPRISHEVSKAYA who lived at Gor'kogo 48, in an "a rather large apartment building in Northwest Moscow." The CIA had no traces on SPRISHEVSKAYA. ANGLETON reported: "Marina's aunt Valentina PRUSAKOVA nee (unknown), was born 23 February, about 1925, and had at least one sister: Dusya LNU, who apparently resided in Moscow as of 1962. Dusya may be identical with D. T. SPRISHEVSKAYA, listed in the 1960 Moscow Telephone Directory at Gor'kogo 48; her phone number, D-19107, was found noted without comment in OSWALD'S address book." How he arrived at this conclusion is beyond me! Two days later, on May 26, 1962, the OSWALDS checked out of the Hotel Ostankino and into the Hotel Leningradsky; here they were approached by an American couple who wanted to strike up a conversation.

On September 6, 1962, NH T-1 and NH T-2 furnished the following information: They stated that during the late part of May 1962, they took a pleasure trip to the Far East including Russia. They stated that one night, on or about May 28, 1962, they had dinner at the Leningradsky Hotel, Moscow, Russia. They stated that shortly after they were seated they were joined at the table by a man and a woman and that the man

explained to him in English that this was a Russian custom. The sources stated that they then attempted to engage in casual conversation with the man, but he rebuffed any attempt at friendliness. He advised that because they felt certain from a general appearance that this individual was an American, NH T-2 stated that during the course of conversation that if this person did not want to be known as an American he should 'hide the label on his jacket.' The unknown SAC at this point stated to the sources 'You don't know, I may be a spy.' The sources stated that the subject would have no further conversation with them and shortly thereafter left the table with his girlfriend." [Johnson *Lee & Marina* p6; FBI NH 100-18158-12.6.63 - Needham]

In October 1962 Pavel Golovachev was questioned by the KGB about his attempt to obtain a copy of *Doctor Zhivago* from OSWALD. [Norman Mailer, *Oswald's Tale*, p313] On **June 1, 1962, Marina Oswald received a medical examination at the American Embassy, Moscow, from Dr. Alexis H. Davison**, a United States Air Force Assistant Attache (Medical). Davison was Assistant Medical Attache from May 1961 to May 1963, when he was declared *persona non grata*, due to his involvement in the Oleg V. Penkovsky spy case.

#### OLEG PENKOVSKY



Oleg Penkovsky was a Colonel in Soviet Military Intelligence. In May 1963 he confessed to passing 5,000 frames of exposed miniature-camera film to CIA agents. According to *The Invisible Government*: "The Russians charged that Penkovsky would hide his information in a match box behind the radiator in the hallway of an apartment house located on Pushkin Street, in Moscow. Oleg Penkovsky would then mark a circle with charcoal on 'lamppost No. 35' and telephone Captain Davison. Davison would go to the lamppost, the Russians claimed. If he found the charcoal circle it meant that something was ready to be picked up."

Dr. Alexis Davison told the HSCA:

Someone whose name he no longer remembers asked him to observe a lamp post on his daily route between his apartment and the U.S. Embassy. If he saw a black chalk mark on the lamp post and/or if he received a phone call in which the caller blew into the receiver three times, he was to notify a person who he no longer remembers. He was told nothing else about the operation. Davison participated in this operation for approximately one year. On just one occasion he observed the mark on the lamppost and his wife received a phone call signal. As instructed he reported these happenings. Since this signaling procedure was used just once, Davison believes that he was merely a backup contact. Moreover, since the two signals were received shortly before the Soviets publicly announced that they had broken the Penkovsky operation, Davison

suspects that the Soviets had found out about this particular signaling procedure and had used it themselves in one instance for verification purposes. Davison was declared *persona non grata* just after his tour of duty in Moscow ended. He left in May 1963. He stated that he participated in no other operations, but that he did perform some desk work and the like for the Air Attache.

In response to questions concerning the OSWALDS Davison stated that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD just once - in the waiting room of the Embassy's medical facility. He seems to remember that OSWALD was 'scruffy looking' and was wearing a turtle neck sweater. He assumes that he gave his mother's name and address to with LEE or Marina OSWALD, but he is uncertain. He does seem to recall intelligence debriefings on the Penkovsky Affair. Davison stated that he had received some intelligence training, which he characterized as superficial. This training mainly involved lectures on Soviet life, and instructions on remembering and reporting names and military observations. Later in the interview he stated that his brother worked for Air Force Intelligence.

T

Mrs. E. Mendoza of the CIA's Office of Security stated: "Davison was apparently never used clandestinely by the Agency but the charges against him appear in the *Invisible Government* in June 1964." On May 16, 1966, the CIA created a document that read:

Davison, Alexis Hal - 0-358:70 - Uncle-In-Law. Davison has never been employed or utilized by this Agency in any capacity. Information in his file reflects that he was assigned to the United States Embassy in Moscow in 1963 as the Assistant Air Attache (Medical) and was named by the Soviets as one of a number of U.S. and British Diplomatic personnel allegedly involved in the Penkovsky case. He was subsequently declared *persona non grata* by the Soviets and returned to the United States on May 6, 1963. [NARA 1993.08.03.16:52:13:370027]

The Rockefeller Commission requested information from the CIA on any relationship between OSWALD and Dr. Alexis Davison. The CIA's response was summarized in a Memorandum for the Office of the Inspector General:

1. Captain Davison, who was assigned to Moscow as Assistant Air Attache and American Embassy doctor until he was declared *persona non grata* in May 1963, was co-opted by the CIA Station in Moscow to provide passive communications support for Penkovsky. This support consisted of observing a signal site from his apartment and of standing by to receive a coded telephone signal from Penkovsky. Davison shared these functions with an Agency officer. The signal site and telephone signal were part of an early warning arrangement established with Penkovsky.

2. There is no record of any other operational involvement of Davison with Moscow Station reflected in the indices of the SE USSR Branch or the SE Division history of the Moscow Station.

3. None of the records consulted indicate any contact whatsoever between Davison and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

4. Our files do not contain any record of any intelligence activities of Davison aside from the Penkovsky case. It should be noted, however, that at the time of Davison's assignment to Moscow, the CIA Chief of Station was not charged with the function of coordinating the intelligence activities of the service attaches in Moscow.

5. The above information is set forth without benefit of the official Penkovsky case file, which is the process of being recalled from the Archives. If review of the Penkovsky file suggests elucidation or amplification of above, pertinent information will be forwarded to your office. [CIA 1631-1089-rel. 4.22.82]

Tennent Bagley characterized Dr. Alexis Davison's involvement in the Oleg Penkovsky case as a one-shot deal. A CIA document indicated that Ray S. Cline contacted Air Force Intelligence in regard to Alexis Davison on May 31, 1963. [NARA 1993:08.03.17:09:45:650027] A CIA transmittal slip dated June 1963 to Chron. SAS. "Remarks: Note and send file to SRD. New file of Alexis Davison." [NARA 1993:08.03.17:08:17:210027] Another CIA document stated:

Acting Chief, FIOB/Security Research Staff February 1, 1971

Exposure of CIA Personnel #601 818

1. Per instruction of Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff, the following is a summary of information concerning several individuals who have been PNG'd from the USSR. This information was extracted from a FIOB memo dated January 20, 1971.

2. One paragraph in the referenced memo reflects that various news media such as the *Sunday Staff*, dated May 30, 1965, as well as the wire services publicized the naming of two American diplomats in Moscow as CIA spies by *Nedelya*, the illustrated weekly supplement of *Isvestia*. *Nedelya* contained an article entitled "Spy Mania and Naked Kings" on American Embassy spy activities. The article concentrated its attack on Mr. Malcolm Toon as the supervisor of several individuals who are known to the PNG'd from the USSR. These individuals are listed as follows: Davison, Alex Hal 358 170.

The name of Dr. Alexis Davison's mother, Mrs. Hal Natalia Alekseevna Davison, and her address in Atlanta, Georgia, were in OSWALD'S address book under the heading, "Mother of U.S. Embassy Doctor." Natalia Davison's father was a nobleman and Czarist General who joined the White Russian Guards during the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. After the Bolsheviks seized power, Natalia came to the U. S., but returned to the USSR in 1924. It was there that she met the father of Alexis Davison, while both were working for the American Red Cross. [A.P. Dispatch 12.16.62] The mother of Alexis Davison, Mrs. Natalia Alekseevna Belimisheva Davison, told the HSCA she had never been contacted or visited by OSWALD in Atlanta and had no interviews or contacts with intelligence people. In an interview with the HSCA, Alexis Davison said:

It was his job to perform physical examinations on Soviet citizens traveling to the United States. He recalls that most of these physical examinees were old, but he remembers two young women -- one who was a mathematics teacher from Southern Russia and who was married to an American. The latter was terrified of going to the United States. She said she and her husband were going to Texas. Davidson said that if they were in Atlanta they should visit his mother, a native-born Russian. His mother was never visited by either of the OSWALDS. This was not an unusual thing to do since my family had always been very hospitable to Russians who visited Atlanta.

A HSCA review of Dr. Alexis Davison's CIA and Defense Department files showed them to be consistent with his Committee testimony: "Accordingly, there was insufficient evidence for concluding that Dr. Alexis Davison was an intelligence contact for OSWALD in Moscow." Dr. Alexis Davison was an Air Force physician who was co-opted by the CIA. He had a security file and a cryptonym - Uncle-In-Law. He must have been briefed on OSWALD'S background, yet he still gave him his mother's address and suggested they visit her in Atlanta. Davison had a strong anti-Communist background. Why did he send a Communist to visit his mother? Sympathy? Mrs. Davison told this researcher "He very very often, up until now, gets all sorts of lame ducks in my lap and thinks I will be able to help them." Could he have felt sorry enough for Marina and her child and overlooked her husband's alleged affinity for Communism? Unlikely. He did not know whether Marina shared OSWALD'S views. Suspicion? Did Dr. Davison suspect that OSWALD was not a bone fide defector? Had OSWALD said something to make him believe the he (OSWALD) was on a mission? During this time OSWALD was reportedly rude to those he encountered. How did he win Dr. Davison's trust? There was more to this than simply southern hospitality. Richard E. Snyder returned to the United States in August 1961. He stated that he had let OSWALD return to America:

for humanitarian reasons, in a sense. He was a 20-year-old kid. I knew that if he stayed there he was going to show up sooner or later and want to go home. That was a recognized pattern. He did." Richard E. Snyder was asked why the Russians issued Marina Oswald an exit visa. Richard E. Snyder: "The visit of NIXON to Moscow opening up the American Fair ushered in a period of relaxation in Soviet affairs including finally, the



release of a lot of people, wives for the most part of American citizens who had been holed up in the Soviet Union for years. Stalin would never let them go. I wrote a letter to Khrushchev for the Vice President detailing a number of cases and asking Khrushchev to give them consideration on the basis of reuniting their families. They were given a hard time, but they all got out. The Soviets, in general Russians, were very nationalistic and regarded it almost as a treasonable act to want to leave Russia for America, of all places, that sort of thing. They brought all kinds of pressure on the families, they got the constable after the girl, her place of employment got after her, and if she was recalcitrant, they fired her. All kinds of pressures. But if she stood her ground they finally let her go. As far as OSWALD, there was no reason not to let him go. He was not a Soviet citizen. I didn't expect they would give him any big problem except the normal bureaucratic foot dragging. All of the difficulties getting out involved non-Americans. I don't see any expediting at all in the part of the Soviets in the case of Marina. It was well within the bounds of my own experience. She left after I left, about a year later. [16WH616; 18WH16; *The Penkovsky Papers* Avon NY 1966; Johnson *Marina & Lee* p151, 152; CIA 1634-1088 - CIA res. to Hoch; CIA 1631-1089]

From Moscow, Richard E. Snyder visited Washington, and then in September 1961, he was sent to the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, where he remained until 1965. The CIA reported, "Extensive research had not revealed why Southern Europe Division would have run a name trace on Richard E. Snyder in September 1963. There are no internal cards on Richard E. Snyder and no leads as to why he would have come to their attention at that time." [CIA Memo to Office of Leg. Counsel From F.W.M Janney Sub HSCA Req. 6.8.78; CIA Memo. Shepanek to Breckinridge 8.23.78; CIA 04187] The CIA stated: "As of January 1964 the CI Staff was assigned the responsibility for the OSWALD investigation. The Snyder 201 was opened on March 12, 1964, on the basis of a Memo for the Record dated March 12, 1964, from SE Division." The CIA also reported:

7. In 1975 a file review was performed in the DDO of all 201's on U.S. citizens; whereby the 201 would be destroyed unless (deleted) the (deleted) codes applied. This review was usually done by Records Officers. Since this 201 was opened by the CI Staff (and Snyder was never used operationally by the DDO) the (deleted) code was the category deemed appropriate.

8. The 201 file opening sheet has a machine code number for the office that opens the 201 (the action desk). In this case it is Counter-Intelligence I/Research and Analysis. Each office has country codes, which would be used for operational use, and non-country codes, which are used for more administrative purposes (policy, management, admin. info. etc.) The number 737 (number 18 on the opening form) is a "non-country" file of interest to CI/RA. The 201 file was opened in March 1964 on the basis of

an SE officer's Memorandum for the Record which was given the document number XAAZ 16997.

In 1965 Richard E. Snyder became Consul in Charge, U.S. Consulate, Nagoya, Japan, until 1967. In March 1968 Richard E. Snyder came under investigation by ANGLETON, Newton S. Miler and CI/SIG:

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Richard E. Snyder

1. On March 5, 1968, Mr. David McCabe Chief/SY/Special Activities Staff advised that Richard E. Snyder is now in Naha Okinawa and that he has not yet been interviewed concerning his Soviet contacts. The interest in interviewing Richard E. Snyder is based on our inquiry concerning the possibility he might have known and have been in contact with a Soviet who visited Japan using the alias Kolasov. McCabe did not have the details, but apparently there is a report which will be forwarded to us as soon as some additional information is received in SY indicating that Richard E. Snyder may have been in contact with Georgiy Petrovich Pokrovsky [201-4480] and McCabe asked if it were possible we had confused the interests in Richard E. Snyder that instead of Kolasov that we were really interested in Pokrovsky. I said I did not know but I would check and advise concerning the interview.

2. In connection with Pokrovskiy McCabe mentioned that he would be obtaining more information for forwarding to us about Peter R. Peterson and his connection and contacts with Pokrovskiy. McCabe said that Peterson, a SY officer, when he reviewed the Snyder reports which mentioned Pokrovskiy made the observation that he, Peterson, had known Pokrovskiy in New Delhi and that he had subsequently met him in Tokyo.

3. McCabe indicated SY was concerned and he noted that in connection with the John Discoe Smith case, he was not now completely satisfied that Peterson may have been providing information sufficient for us to get a complete understanding of his activities in New Deli. McCabe indicated that Peterson is apparently a bit difficult to control; that he is not always as alert and thorough I his interviews as he should be; and specifically that in view of the information noted above, it probably would be best if Peterson did not become involved I any interview of Synder.

N. Scott Miler CI/SIG

CY to SB/CI/I who initiated inquiry regarding Kolasov - Snyder because my cross (illegible) & AELADLE [Anatoliy Golitsyn]."

Richard E. Snyder's name may have surfaced in a CIA investigation of Kolasov. A CIA Name Listing dated June 12, 1968 was withdrawn from the Snyder file because it contained security classified information or otherwise restricted information. [CIA Job No. JFK Box 46 Folder 2] On June 20, 1968, the CIA generated this memo on Richard E. Snyder: "The Subject person has been identified in the East German list of *Who's Who in CIA*. State Department employee in Naha, Okinawa, possible contact and interview stated in a March 8, 1968, Memorandum, C/S4/Special Activities Staff interest. Thomas L. Cole Chief, Security Records and Communications Division." [File No. 0-541981] *Who's Who in the CIA* contained this listing for Richard E. Snyder: "Languages: French, German, Japanese, Russian 1940 to 1946, Captain in G-2 (Intelligence), U.S. Army, 1957 - begins work for CIA. OPA: Frankfurt/Main, Munich, Kobe, Moscow, Nagoya (Consul)." [CIA Sec. Rec. & Comm. Chief Thomas L. Cole]

#### RICHARD E. SNYDER'S 201 FILE WAS RESTRICTED

On October 5, 1970, the CIA checked its records on Richard E. Snyder and found that Mr. Burnes, Office of Personnel, had red-flagged Richard E. Snyder's file so that anyone making an inquiry about him would be referred to Raymond Rocca's Deputy, Paul Hartman, in Counter-Intelligence / Research & Analysis: "The 201 file reflects that Subject's contacts, in university circles, included Zbigniew Brezezinski (201-012574), born circa 1926 in Poland, who is married to the daughter of Edward Benes, famous Czech leader. At Agency request, Subject provided some information and a personal assessment of Brezezinski." [Memo. C/CI Support 10.5.70 from Jean Evans, CI/SIG cc: DC/CI]

#### SNYDER'S PERSONNEL FILE WAS RESTRICTED

Jean M. Evans of CI/SIG reported to the Chief, CI Support that Snyder 201 File was restricted to CI/R&A (Paul Hartman)...The file was restricted because of involvement with LEE HARVEY OSWALD...An article in the February 28, 1964, edition of the *Northern Virginia Sun* written by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott [alleged that Snyder was a CIA agent who interviewed OSWALD in Moscow]."

The CIA told the HSCA:

1a. The Office of Personnel file on Richard E. Snyder had been red-flagged [restricted] at the request of the Deputy Director Operations / Counter-Intelligence of the CIA to be sure that all inquiries concerning Richard E. Snyder would be referred to the Office of the Director of Personnel for further check with DDO/CI.

1b. There is no additional information on the file in the Offices of the Director of Personnel on Mr. Snyder. All previous information was incorporated into Mr. Snyder's Official Personnel File on June 24, 1974. Since none of the documents bear a marking to indicate they were a

"separate" file, there is no way of knowing which documents were incorporated into the Office of Personnel File in 1974.

When the HSCA reviewed Richard E. Snyder's CIA files it found that

...Snyder's CIA file revealed that, at one time prior to 1974, it had been red-flagged and maintained on a segregated basis. The file contained a routing indicator that stated that the file had been red-flagged because of a 'Director of the Central Intelligence Agency statement' and a 'matter of cover' concerning Snyder." The CIA stated that "the CIA Director's statement presumably refers to comments which former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Richard Helms had made in 1964 concerning the OSWALD case, when Richard Helms was DD/P."

The HSCA:

The Agency was unable to explain specifically why someone considered it necessary to red-flag the Snyder file...the CIA's failure to explain adequately the red-flagging of Snyder's file was extremely troubling to the committee." Richard E. Snyder commented, "That's something the committee asked me and I said I hadn't the faintest idea why. I never had run across a reference to 'red-flagging' before this.

Another CIA document that might be relevant stated: "All CI/OA files are restricted to CI/OA. This particular file (deleted) was nothing but pages of names with no identifying data. No one knows what the list was, and it has since been destroyed and all index cards leading to it have been destroyed. The interest (CI/OA) was not in 1956; the name trace was in 1956. The other documents which turned up on the name trace were dated 1949. As of 1956 (when the name check was done) this file was in the Archives." [Shepanek to Breckinridge 8.23.78 CIA # 17157] Who in Counter-Intelligence was interested in anyone who was interested in Richard E. Snyder?

#### THE MATTER OF COVER

Richard E. Snyder explained that the matter of cover concerned the cover name he used in the CIA. When Richard E. Snyder joined the CIA his Office of Security File indicated that the CIA asked the FBI to conduct an investigation of Snyder who: "Will be employed under cover designation on (\_). No CIA interest should be indicated during the investigation. Such portion of the completed investigation report as may indicate CIA connection should, under no circumstances, be disclosed to a third party without the prior approval of this Agency. Likewise, administrative detail, in connection with this investigation, should be so handled as to afford maintenance of the necessary cover." [CIA OS Ermal P. Geiss 7.26.49]

The CIA told the HSCA: "The Agency was unable to explain the reference to 'cover,' because, according to its records, Snyder had never been assigned any cover while

employed...The [Snyder] case was of interest to CI Staff because CI Staff was assigned the responsibility for the OSWALD investigation."

The CIA's Office of Personnel also did not know what matter of cover DC/CI was referring to in his notation on the Routing and Record Sheet:

There is no record of any association with Snyder since his termination with the Agency in 1950; therefore the 'question of cover' statement must refer to something other than the Agency association. Central Cover staff has no record of Snyder at any time; so Snyder did not have cover set up for him, even while employed with the Agency.

The Office of Personnel does not know what 'matter of cover' DC/CI was referring to in his notation on the Routing and Record Sheet as there is nothing in Mr. Snyder's Official Personnel File to indicate his cover status while employed. The Office of Personnel does not what Project 9D-1-SDHOUSE was. However, it is apparent from a review of Mr. Snyder's personnel actions that he was never assigned to that project. [CIA Memo: Office of Leg. Coun. From: F.W.M. Janney Subject: HSCA Req.6.8.78; NARA 1993.08.05.14:14:30:060028]

#### SNYDER REJECTED FOR CIA EMPLOYMENT

On October 12, 1970 Richard E. Snyder received a letter rejecting his offer to be of service to the CIA on a part time basis. [signed by Robert S. Wattles] The Director of Security had been apprised of the rejection on October 11, 1970. Richard E. Snyder was asked about ANGLETON. "Oh yeah, everybody knows JAMES ANGLETON, ha ha. Just hold on a minute while I get on another phone, I'm not at the most comfortable one. I never heard of ANGLETON until a couple of years ago, I guess, when *The New York Times* article came out and that's when I first heard ANGLETON'S name. I was interested in those things. I don't know if ANGLETON was in the CIA at this time. I, of course, wasn't in that CIA branch." Richard E. Snyder was asked if had any knowledge of ANGLETON investigating him as possible double-agent: "Well, if he did of course, he didn't tell me about it. He was really getting paranoid in his last years - according to that article on him. R.E.S. as a mole? I'd be fascinated to learn about it. He was the head of CI, wasn't he?" On May 1, 1971, Richard E. Snyder became a independent contract employee with the Joint Press Reading Service. He remained in that position until July 25, 1975, when he asked that his contract be canceled effective August 10, 1971. Richard E. Snyder: "I applied as a possible translator of scientific articles from Japanese to English. This is a program which I guess is still on-going. As far as I knew it was run by the Commerce Department. I only did this briefly." The CIA reported:

1. On April 15, 1976 the Japanese Communists Party held a press conference in Tokyo and distributed a handout containing Richard E. Snyder's name as one of the many U.S. Government officials alleged to be affiliated with the CIA. Although the JCP named some bona fide

Agency employees many were bona fide State Department employees or employees of other government agencies who had previously been listed in *Who's Who in the CIA* as a CIA Agent active in Japan.

2. The purpose of this memorandum is to document the security files of those Agency employees named by JCP as being formerly assigned to the [deleted as of 2010] plus those State Department employees for whom a security file exists. It should be noted that the Directorate of Operations is currently in the process of formally notifying those Agency employees formerly assigned to [deleted as of 2010] of their inclusion in the JCP list.

3. For complete details concerning Japanese Communist Party exposure, the reader is referred to a memo dated May 6, 1976, subject: Exposure of CIA Personnel, which is located in the security file of the same title, #601 818, Volume VIII.

4. Comments: Retired State Department employee who was on USJPRS contract May 31, 1971, through August 1975; former CIA employee October 1949 to September 1950. Listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*

Michael E. Schneeberger,

Security Analysis Group.

#### THE SECOND LOOKOUT CARD

The State Department reported:

A lookout card for OSWALD should have been prepared in June 1962, when he received a repatriation loan...The purpose of the lookout card would have been to assure OSWALD'S compliance with this commitment. On receipt of notice of the loan from the Embassy in Moscow, the Department's procedures provided that Miss Leola B. Burkhead of the Revenues and Receipts Branch of the Office of Finance Clearance Section in the Passport Office of OSWALD'S, date and place of birth. If the Passport Office received only the name and not the date and place of birth of a borrower, it would not have prepared a lookout card under its established procedures because of lack of positive identification. Mr. Richmond C. Rowley was the Chief of the Finance Office and Mr. Alexander W. Maxwell was the Chief of the lookout card section. When he received this notice, Mr. Maxwell should have instructed Miss Nannie W. Burrey to prepare a lookout card on OSWALD...It appears, however, that such a lookout card was not prepared. Normally, an individual's passport file would indicate that such a lookout card was prepared but there is no such indication in OSWALD'S passport file.

## OSWALD CROSSES THE IRON CURTAIN: JUNE 2, 1962

In 1977 the HSCA requested permission from the Soviet Embassy to conduct interviews of Soviet citizens reported by OSWALD to have had contact with him during Oswald's stay in the USSR. This request was refused, as was the Committee's request for additional Soviet documents concerning OSWALD'S surveillance. The HSCA stated: "Thus, information that the committee has collected and used concerning OSWALD'S stay in the Soviet Union...is only partially complete." [HSCA V12 p452]

OSWALD crossed the Iron Curtain at Brest on June 2, 1962. He proceeded to Helmstedt, Germany, a checkpoint between the two Berlins. No one searched OSWALD'S baggage or put an East German exit stamp on his passport. Documents that contained information relating to a "discussion of baggage search practices of a foreign security service at its immigration points" and "the travel of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife Marina from Russia to the U.S." were denied in their entirety. [CIA 300-698, 353-720] From Germany, the OSWALDS traveled to Amsterdam, where the State Department supplied them with a small apartment during a brief stay there. On June 4, 1962, the OSWALDS departed from Holland on the *S.S. Maasdam*. The report the Dutch immigration authorities gave to the CIA Station in Amsterdam on OSWALD was still withheld. [CIA 395-745]

### OSWALD'S HISTORIC DIARY

During his steamship voyage to New York, OSWALD augmented or completed his *Historic Diary*. The evidence that he wrote it as the events occurred largely rested on the degree of detail in the *Historic Diary*. If it were based on notes, where were they? It would be inconceivable to imagine OSWALD reconstructing the *Diary* from memory. The CIA disagreed:

OSWALD was restless; he was not a very original thinker and was obviously not a person who was used to expressing himself clearly in writing. Yet he sat down at some time and from notes or memory laboriously wrote out the historic diary. Was this his own idea? Or was he doing it at KGB direction in order to establish a legend for his stay in the USSR and the circumstances of his exit? The diary could be a complete cover story for period until his marriage, and a partial cover story from then until departure from USSR...Whether he wrote the diary on his own initiative or not, the pattern of prominent omissions and additions (with regard to the other available accounts of the same period) may indicate deliberate slanting in response to KGB wishes."

Marina Oswald said she thought LEE completed his diary in Russia. She was of the opinion that he wrote it in Minsk and that no portion was actually written in Moscow. Sometimes LEE would make entries for two or three days in a row and at other times not at all, depending on his mood. [CIA 280]

## THE NOTES ON MAASDAM STATIONARY



While on the *Maasdam* OSWALD wrote:

I have often wondered why is it that the communist, ~~anarchist~~, capitalist and even the fascist and anarchist elements in America, always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government; although their ~~ideals~~ movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but ~~our~~ the ~~peop~~ culture, ~~traditions~~, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals that they gained in conflicts ~~long past~~ between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of this society.

I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the U.S. Not the ultra-right type but rather the polite, seemingly pointless Americanism expressed by such of the American foreign group and the freedom foundation.

and yet even in these veiled, formless, patriotic gestures, there is the obvious "axe being ground" by the ~~business with~~ invested interests of the sponsors of these expensive undertakings.

To where can we ~~there~~ turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd ball (illegible) Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality too religious groups, to revisionist groups as the absurd anarchism. No!



As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. American Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

This was not difficult to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself. I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone.

I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally or unintentionally ~~again~~ to anyone again.

[Blank Space]

as for the fee of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ I was supposed to receive for this \_\_\_\_\_ I refuse it. I made pretense to accept it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money?!?

In the first part of this anti-Communist essay, OSWALD lumped Capitalism, Fascism and Anarchism together with his "beloved" Communism. OSWALD wondered why the Communists didn't come out and say they were for the destruction of Russian civilization instead of cloaking their hatred for Russia and its peoples and culture in a veil of patriotism? OSWALD compared World War II to a conflict between totalitarian states and not as a fight against Nazi tyranny: "displaying their war medals that they gained in conflicts ~~long past~~ between themselves." What did OSWALD mean when he wrote, in the context of an anti-Communist diatribe that: "I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the U.S. Not the ultra-right type but rather the polite, seemingly pointless Americanism expressed by such of the American fore group and the freedom foundation. and yet even in these veiled, formless, patriotic gestures, there is the obvious "axe being ground" by the ~~business with~~ invested interests of the sponsors of their expensive undertaking." Did OSWALD approve of the ultra-right type of group rather than a respectable group such as the Freedom Foundation? OSWALD then stated the big business was behind these groups. Big business was behind the Freedom Foundation. What was the America Fore Group? The AMERICA FIRST group?

## THE WITHERING AWAY OF THE STATE

The *Masdam* Notes continued:

In the communist experiment several factions and unavoidable developments have emerged which Marx and Engels could not possibly have foreseen their emergence with increasing clarity two monumental mistakes which Marx and Engels made...The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage of communist development the "withering away of the state" as it was called. Marx envisioned that the abolition of

class'es would lead to the gradual reduction of state apparatus. however this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated. the state rather becomes more extensive in that while the powers of central ministries or delegated they are not reduced and the dividing or a organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so although some of the minister have actually disappeared to Moscow they have become more entrenched than ever at lower levels thus in dividing power you multiply units and in everyday life you become more and more dependent on these organs of state power. Wherever you turn you meet them and they touch the lives of people more and more, and a new bureaucracy, rather than a withering away of the state..."

### THE MINUTEMEN

"...there have already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leave the country without a defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems materially which is more or less taken for granted. These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical American capitalist supporters. There will undoubtedly be similar representation of this kind by community groups in communist countries. there will also be many decided religious segments putting forward their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men etc. there will also be anarchist pacifist and quite probably fascist splinter groups however all these unlike the minute men and community partisan groups, will be unarmed. The mass of survivors however will not belong to any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremists, and will be too disillusioned to support either the community of capitalist parties in their respective countries after the atomic catastrophe...in this way the minute men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace."

### OSWALD'S REPORT ON SOVIET LIFE

OSWALD also assembled a report on Soviet life which contained anti-Communist jargon ("fellow travelers such as Cubans"). The CIA:

Innocent indicators which could actually be indications of intelligence involvement: His pro-Soviet, pro-Marxist, etc. views, vocally expressed. No such person would be expected to be chosen for recruitment by the KGB. This is a very equivocal point. On the other hand, his book manuscript indicates a very anti-Soviet attitude, which could be his true

feeling or a deliberate attempt, on KGB order, to disassociate himself with the pro-Soviet aspect of his pro-communist attitude. On the other hand, despite his putting such thoughts down in writing and actually having part of the manuscript typed by a public stenographer, he was in touch with the Soviet Embassy Washington about returning to the USSR as soon as possible with his wife and children...In the text of his proposed book, he turned against the USSR. This could certainly have been one of his own erratic shifts, but he might also have done it on orders from the KGB to disassociate himself from the pro-Soviet course. [Indications of Witting Intelligence Involvement by OSWALD]

### OSWALD'S PRESS CONFERENCE

OSWALD wrote a set of questions and answers for a press conference he intended to hold when he returned to the United States.

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in forenign countrys, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U.S. Government ~~and people~~.

[He also wrote] I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreing country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

[OSWALD wrote] "Are you a communitis? Yes ~~have~~ basically, allthhough I hate the USSR and socialist system I still thank marxism can work under different circumstances.

Q. Have you ever known a communist. not in the U.S.A.

[Then he wrote his alternative option]

are you a communist? Have you ever known a communist?

Of course not. I have never even know a communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.

What are the othestanding differants between the USSR and the USA? None, except in the US the standard of living is a little higher, freedoms are about the same, medical aid an educational system in the USSR is better than in the USA.

[When he wrote in his alternative response, the differences were] freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpopular policies freedom to believe in god. newspapers, Thank you sir, you are a real patriot.

What about statements you make to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959? I was approached just after I had formally notified the U.S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR by the newspaper agencies in Moscow including U.P.I. API and time inc. who were notified by the Embassy. I did not call them. I answered statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK. her story before she released it, which is the polite and usual thing. She sent her version of what I said just after she sent it. I immially called her to complant about this, at which time she apolized but said her editor and not her had added servel things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had already sent it) so there wasn't much else I could not about it. and I didn't realize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afraid the printed story was faricated sensenlionilizism."

[In the other version he wrote] What about the statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby? I was approched by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally liquate my U.S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U.S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscens it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.

[In one version OSWALD wrote] Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the U.S.S.R. I did in that I took an oath of allignce to the USSR.

[In another version he wrote] Under U.S. law a person may loose protection of the U.S. by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foringn state or taking an othe of allignce to that state. I did not of these.

[In one version OSWALD wrote] Isn't all work in the USSR considered state work? Yes of course and in that respect I also broke US Law in accepting work under a forign state.

[In another version he wrote] No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

[In one version OSWALD wrote] Why did you remain in the USSR so long if you only wanted a look I resided in the USSR from October 16, 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2 ½ years I did so because I was living quite

comfortably. I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lotso of girls ect. why should I leave all that?

[In another version he wrote] I resided in the USSR until February 1961 when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safe-keeping) they invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost ½ a year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head from the head consular, to the Russian authrites in Minsk (the Russians are very beaurocratic and slow about letting foreingrs travel about the country hence the visa) when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immiately gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife, this long and arduous process took months from July 1962 untill---1962, therefore you see almost one year was spent in trying to leave the country. thats why I was there so long not out of desire!"

These words were attached to the more radical version of OSWALD'S press conference.

~~1. Statement to reporter~~

~~2. 2 letters to Embassys~~

~~3. type recording to Radio Moscow.~~

~~1. tourist report to her h etc. (Not legible) moscow sights and sounds preliminary to log of events in moscow called "Moscow Tourist Travels"~~

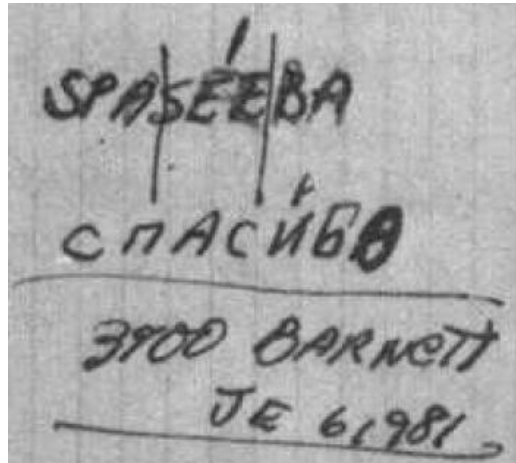
~~2. asking for emformation about how to dissolve 1544 At 18 US CODE~~

OSWALD was unsure whether he would continue to maintain his leftist cover after his return to the United States, so he wrote two sets of questions and answers to a hypothetical press conference. These notes demonstrated his ability to simultaneously espouse two completely different political philosophies. Which was the real OSWALD? OSWALD the patriot? Or OSWALD the subversive? [WCE 100] The CIA commented: "The set of questions with double answers may be connected with the preparation of a cover story."

## THE MANUSCRIPT

Russian exile Isaac Don Levine testified to the Warren Commission that Marina Oswald told him that OSWALD had smuggled a manuscript out of the Soviet Union, although this could be the *Historic Diary*. Marina Oswald told Priscilla Johnson that her husband had some papers taped to his body when he crossed the Iron Curtain.

OSWALD RETURNS TO AMERICA: JUNE 13, 1962  
SPAS T. RAIKIN



When OSWALD, Marina, and their baby girl, disembarked in Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 13, 1962, they were met by Spas T. Raikin, an official of the Travelers Aid Society, with strong ties to at least two Nazi anti-communist militant organizations and to the CIA. This was no chance meeting. OSWALD'S address book contained the word SPAS with a line separating it from the rest of the Russian word for "thank-you." The address book contained the names of at least three more overt Nazis. How Raikin was assigned to OSWALD beats me. My guess is that he volunteered. It was no accident. The initial referral came from Miss Sootin at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare who



requested "repatriate, may need assistance with general planning. This is not an official State Dept. referral since very little is known about the situation of how Mr. O got his family from Russia to Rotterdam. He is known to have paid most of his passage to New York and may have funds or definite plans of his own. If he does need help he can be referred to the Department of Welfare under the repatriation program. Try to interview as fully as possible and report to Miss Sootin on the content of the interview." [WCE 2655] The State Department had to have informed Sootin about the OSWALDs otherwise how would she have known what had transpired in Russia. Spas T. Raikin claimed OSWALD attempted to avoid him on the ship even though he had him paged via the public address system and was reluctant to speak with him or at least pretended

to. Spas T. Raikin: "He might have felt I was a government man. There was no CIA point in my connection with OSWALD. It's just not there." OSWALD told Raikin that he

has been "a member of the Marine Corps and while on duty with the United States Embassy in Moscow and got involved with a Russian girl, whom he married, and renounced his U.S. citizenship." Spas T. Raikin was contacted in April 1993. He stated: What light could I throw? It's in the Warren Report. There's nothing I can add. There are lots of myths, lots of truths."

He was asked whether his anti-communism had any significance in his being assigned to the OSWALD case.

This is a b.s. business. This has nothing to do with it. I don't know much about OSWALD. My contact with him lasted for one hour or so, and after that I forgot about him; little did I know about him before. I suppose you could find better authority to testify to this case; the FBI and CIA. They know much more than I do. My job was a low-paying job. Just meeting people. I met thousands of people in my six years. You meet them if somebody is confused, doesn't have money, doesn't have where to go. It was a social-work type of a thing. My function was to meet them at the ship...I was Russian-speaking. I handled all kinds of people. In this case I was Russian-speaking; that is why they assigned this case to me.

In answer to a question regarding whether his contact with Russian émigrés inspired interest on the part of the CIA Spas T. Raikin responded:

Never. I have *never* had contact with the CIA. They are an unusual kind of people. I have never been on friendly terms with them. I am probably on their blacklist. They think that I'm too independent and have my own opinions. I suspect this because I've been publishing exile magazines...

It was pointed out to Spas T. Raikin that the CIA had subsidized exile publications:

Nobody subsidized our [Bulgarian National Front] magazine. It was critical of policies. They were messing up things because they were infiltrated by communist agents. Kim Philby. They would plan dropping some people in Bulgaria and people from inside would inform the Bulgarian police of the mission...They were interfering in our exile Bulgarian affairs. Besides, I was not associated with these groups for long; I dropped my association in 1963. I left them because they were too much preoccupied with Russia. They were identifying all Russians with communism. I would not go along with that. They did not make distinctions between Russians and Communists. [*Free China and Asia* 8.59; *Ukrainian Bulletin* 5.60 as cited by Scott; Mader *CIA 500*; CIA 1294-481]

#### RAIKIN'S SECURITY FILE

As a result of the 1992 JFK Documents Act, Spas T. Raikin's CIA Office of Security File was declassified.

November 20, 1957

SUBJECT: RAIKIN, Spas T.

RI document 12-7-10-575, is an intelligence report on an airfield in Bulgaria, the source of which was Spas T. Raikin, Zdravo Kostadinov Damyanov and Stefen Petrov Peletekov, three Trudovaks who, on May 6, 1951, deserted their unit and made their way to Plovdiv and then to Greece.

The reason for their desertion was to join an alleged illegal group working in the mountains south of Plovdiv. Unable to make contact with the group, they wandered around the mountains obtaining provisions from relatives and friends. Unable to hold out any longer, they entered Greece on June 19, 1951.

Through interrogation it was learned that Spas T. Raikin was born October 26, 1922 in Zelenikovo. He is single and has two brothers, Petur and Stoyu, who are farmers in Zelenikovo. His father, Todor Petkov Raikin, is living and is also a farmer. Subject finished Theological Seminary in Plovdiv and the Theological Faculty in Sophia. He then taught for one year on the Sofia Faculty. On April 5, 1950, he was called up for military service and assigned to Bezmer airfield until December 22, 1950, when his unit was transferred to Balcchik airfield.

Subject's desire to desert was to join the fight against communism in the name of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. When he found it was impossible to do so inside Bulgaria, he decided to escape to Greece and join such a church group there, if such existed. If none existed, he decided to form a militant illegal church group to fight communism inside Bulgaria.

RI document 33-2-0-56 is a dispatch from Chief of Station [15-16] dated August 3, 1951, which encloses a report from source. The report states that (Deleted) has questioned three Bulgarian refugees who were brought from Salonika on July 19, 1951. They are Spas Todorov Raikin, Straiko Damlanov and Stefan Petrov Peltekov. They will be housed at Lavrion.

RI document 12-7-5-147 is a dispatch from Chief of Station [15-16] dated August 6, 1951 enclosing an essay by the Subject on the Trudovak Service Bulgaria. The Trudovak Service is a military organization formed to procure manpower for construction centers. The covering dispatch states that it was reported that Subject was one of three Bulgarians who were brought down from Athens from Salonika on July 19 on the request of (delete)



RI document # 201-129455 (DFB-73956) is an FBI report dated November 21, 1956 at Chicago entitled "Vladimir Tyekoff Metchkahski; Internal Security-BU. The report was forwarded to CIA on December 3, 1956. Metchkahski is identified as a Bulgarian political exile who became disgruntled in the US and sought to return to Turkey. A Mr. Rakin (marginal note spells name Spas Raikin) was sent to Chicago by the World Council of Churches in New York to assist Metchkahski.

RI document 12-7-6-27 (SODB-42254) dated September 12, 1951, is a intelligence report concerning the Bulgarian Orthodox Church prepared from information furnished by Subject who considers himself an ordained priest in the Bulgarian Church. In preparing the information Subject used the nom de plume Prezviter Kosma. The field station comments that Subject was brought to Athens from Salonika on July 19, 1951 to work for (Deleted). [CIA document 11.20.57 signed by Joseph A. H. Special Agent Headquarters Field Office]

RI document 201-91430 (DFB-81628) is an FBI report dated April 10, 1957 at New York entitled "Iliia Vaugelof Georgief Ourdof; Internal Security-BU." The report was sent to the CIA on April 18, 1957. References to Subject in the report stems from his position as Secretary of the Bulgarian Escapee Program of the Church World Service, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City. His only connection with OURDOF was in an official capacity. Joseph A. H. Headquarters Field Office.

Spas T. Raikin was employed by the CIA in 1957 when he worked for its Joint Press Reading Service in New York City. [Transmittal Of Investigative Report 11.29.57 From Chief Security Support Division to Chief, Personnel Security Division; ltr. from W.M. Knott to Chief, Foreign Documents Division 12.13.57; William P. Curtin, Headquarters Field Office 11.25.57 to Chief, Investigative Division; CIA Biographical Questionnaire] When the CIA ran traces on Raikin's references it found that

Subject's CHR, Jan S.F. Van Hoogstraten, file #AI-3583, was the subject of an interrogation by OO/C Division. Van Hoogstraten is a representative of the Church World Services. Information recovered from a source reflected that Van Hoogstraten made indiscreet statements relative to refugee work. For further info concerning Van Hoogstraten see SRS File 2861, memo dated October 24, 1956. SRS June 5, 1957. (Card info - NFI).

Van Hoogstraten was connected with Roland Elliot, who had Communist associations. [CIA Name Check Analysis 8.21.57] In 1968 Van Hoogstraten was Church World Service director of Africa. On January 10, 1967 Spas T. Raikin filed out a form titled: "Background Information For Personal Service Contract." Raikin named John Broderick, FBI, 201 E 69th Street, as one of his references. When the CIA ran traces on Raikin it found a reference that connected him with Fulton Lewis Jr. CR R162588-A.

## NOTIFICATION OF SECURITY ACTION

1. This is to inform you that there is no security objection to use of Subject:

At the headquarters building

At building #213 (Naval Weapons Plant)

As a guard at

As an employee of GSA in Agency buildings

As a GSI employee in the headquarters building

As C. And P. Tel. Co. employee in agency buildings

2. As part of the processing in this case

A polygraph interview is not required.

3. THIS IS NOT A CLEARANCE FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

4. PLEASE ADVISE THIS OFFICE WHEN SUBJECT'S SERVICES ARE NO LONGER UTILIZED. Steven L. Kuhn. [Raikin Security File CIA Job No.80T01357A Box 45 Folder 9]

### NIXON CONNECTION: COMMITTEE FOR FAIRNESS TO THE PRESIDENCY

In 1973 Spas T. Raikin was a member of the National Citizen's Committee for Fairness to the Presidency (NIXON). Members of this committee included Rabbi Korff, W. Clement Stone and Ernest Van Den Haag. W. Clement Stone was founder of Combined American Insurance Company and a major NIXON contributor. Ernest Van Den Haag who was a lawyer, economist and psychoanalyst, who worked for William Buckley at the *National Review* in 1956. Van Den Haag, a racist, was a supporter of William Shockley. Van Den Haag was connected to neo-Nazi Willis Carto through Roger Pearson. None-the-less Van Den Haag was listed as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1992.

RAIKIN WAS THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NATIONS.

The ABN's founder and leader was Jaroslaw Stetzko, who in 1941 had announced plans to unite with Hitler to "create a New Order in Europe and throughout the world."

RAIKIN WAS A MEMBER OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL FRONT

The Bulgarian National Front was part of the Anti-Bolshevik Nations group. Laszlo Pasztor, the founding chair and key figure in the Republican Heritage Group (the Republican Party) helped the Bulgarian National Front, headed by his friend, Ivan Docheff. As early as 1971 the GOP was warned that the Bulgarian National Front was a Nazi group. A Jack Anderson column quoted another Bulgarian-American organization, the conservative Bulgarian National Committee, which labeled Docheff's Front as "fascist." But the GOP took no action. [Jack Anderson, Washington Post 11.10.71] Professor Spas T. Raikin was a Front member. He said it grew out of a Bulgarian organization that in the 1930's and 1940's was "pro-Nazi and pro-fascist." Raikin was also a Jew-hater and wrote this in a letter to the New York Times:

By disengaging from Palestinian affairs, King Hussein has created, paradoxically, the much maligned Palestinian state territorially envisioned by the PLO, but politically under Israeli rule. The Israelis - not the Arabs - are the masters in this state, as the PLO had envisioned. This new Palestinian state is a version of South Africa, with its repugnant institution of apartheid and its blatant racism. King Hussein, having set a trap for the PLO, also transformed Israel into a racist state. This is the real challenge for Israel and the United States.

Spas T. Raikin was re-contacted in September 1993 and informed that the CIA had released his Office of Security file. He commented,

They did? What does it say there? Who is this employee, me? That's funny. Well, look, if you have the file why don't you send it to me. I was a professor all this time. The Joint Press Reading Service - I was translating something of no consequence. Some Agency from New York asked me to translate some work, but I found this whole thing very serious and very cheaply paid and I just dropped it...I suppose the Joint Press Reading Service was part of the CIA, yes. But the agency I worked for had an innocent name. I had some papers about this, but I threw them out. The CIA tried to recruit me right after I left Bulgaria. I told them I wasn't interested and I was going ahead with my studies. I did not apply for CIA employment in 1967. I was well into my profession by then. I might have become interested in doing some translation work. It was all done by mail. I never met anyone at this time. I have never been in touch with them. No direct contact except when I left Bulgaria. You are making too much out of this. I think *Case Closed* summed it up well.

Spas T. Raikin was asked why the CIA hired him, if he was on its blacklist:

I had been very critical about CIA intervention in Bulgarian exile affairs. Maybe the CIA thought my criticism was inconsequential. In our critical observations we avoided using titles and names and agencies. We used a coded language. We wouldn't directly attack them. I don't remember directly challenging them. I'm not changing my story. Mrs. Edna Norman

gave me the OSWALD assignment arbitrarily. Are you trying to build-up a case against the CIA?

Spas T. Raikin was mailed a copy of his Office of Security File. He reacted: "It's so silly and stupid I didn't find anything of substance there. A number of things were wrong. I was a Professor in 1967. I was building a house that year. I took my job here which I liked, and I was not looking for a new job anyway. I have applied to the CIA for my file." In 1994 the CIA released Spas T. Raikin's application for CIA employment bearing his signature. [CIA Background Information for Personal Service Contract 1.10.67] It was mailed to him but refused. Raikin was a product of the Cold War: Prof. Spas T. Raikin was born in the village of Zelenikovo, district of Plovdiv, Bulgaria. After graduating from the Plovdiv Theological Seminary (1945) and the School of Theology at the University of Sofia (1949), he was drafted to serve his military service in a slave-labor type of unit from where he defected on May 6, 1951. After forty-four days foray in the Rodopi Mountain with an armed resistance group formed by him and his fellow defectors, he crossed the border into Greece. These events are the subject of this second volume of his reminiscences (The first volume is its Bulgarian version) published under the title "A Political Journey Against the Winds of the XX Century."

In exile he studied at the Universities of Athens, Geneva, Basel, and King's College in England, and after migrating to the U.S. - at Columbia University where he received a M.A. degree in Political Science and History (1959). Before retiring in 1991, he taught History of Civilization, Modern European History and a number of related subjects at the Rio Grande College in Ohio, the State University of New York at Potsdam and East Stroudsburg University in Pennsylvania. In exile he joined numerous organizations opposing communism and was the editor of several of their periodicals and publications. Unless there was an intelligence angle Raikin was overqualified for this Travelers Aid job. OSWALD was told that someone named Spas would meet when he returned and make sure he was well treated. Raikin knew OSWALD was an operation but his anti-Communist beliefs will never allow him to reveal this.

#### JANE RUSCOLL

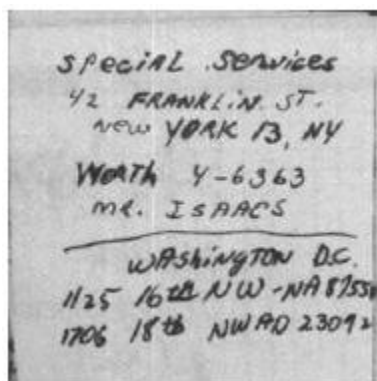
Spas T. Raikin referred OSWALD to the Welfare Department. Jane Ruscoll, the Administrator of the Office of Special Services of the Welfare Department in 1962, was contacted in August 1993. She stated:

We had a program called 'The Repatriation Program.' His case was atypical in the sense that I recall he was the only one coming from Russia. If the FBI met people like OSWALD, they did not tell us. I had no suspicions about him - the State Department had cleared him. OSWALD was limited and politically naive - he went to Russia in 1959 and declared he did not want to be an American. There had to be some naivety about that. He was not a stupid person. OSWALD, through his reading, had sort of taken hold of an idealism, which in many respects communism did represent. The Soviets were going to have this wonderful society. And

having come from a life of some poverty he looked at it as sort of a Garden of Eden. Although his aspirations have an admirable quality to them, he was well meaning, well intentioned, he was fooled by propaganda. I had no impression that he was connected with the CIA. One thing that bears it out is he wouldn't have come back without funds and having such difficulty and having his brother ask him for funds [\$200] which he hated, if he was a big CIA apparatchik. He was intensely upset. He told me his brother was mortgaging his house. He didn't want to put him in that position. There's an inconsistency there. He wouldn't have impressed people as being desirable as an agent.

OSWALD told me that he had this girlfriend he was in love with before he met Marina. She appears in some pictures, she's a taller woman than Marina. He was very smitten with her. She left him, and he attempted suicide. When he wanted to get out of the country and was having difficulty, he told me that he had found that by trying to go to the head of agencies you were more apt to get an approval to an exception of policy. One of the things he said was, 'I'm going to commit suicide.' Now since he had made the previous attempt they did sort of put credence into that threat. He said that helped get him out of the country. OSWALD wanted me to call the State Department. I spoke to a woman in the New York State Department of Welfare who subsequently called the State Department. She asked, 'Could we have an exception to policy and pay his transportation and in effect tell the brother he did not have to pay?' The answer came back, no.

OSWALD told me that when he was at one of Marine camps, General Edwin Walker came to speak and all the men turned out for the talk. OSWALD, who didn't like the reputation that preceded Walker, stayed inside reading one of his books. This was something he told me. I'm probably the only one that hasn't talked before.



Special Services  
42 Franklin Street

New York, 13, N.Y.  
Worth-4-6363  
Mr. Isaacs

Investigation reflected that Michael Isaacs, aka Martin Isaacs and Michel Izikzs worked for the Special Services at the Department of Welfare, located at above. HEW (Travelers Aid) assisted Oswald and wife by transporting them to the above address from the ship Massdam and for a loan continuing their travel to Dallas. [CIA 1294-481]

MEMORANDUM FOR: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  
NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE  
SUBJECT: ISAACS, fnu #261 752 F SD/4

1. Subject is of CI interest to GOLIATH.
2. As Office of Origin, you are requested to conduct a credit check on subject for additional biographic information available on him. The only information that GOLIATH has on Subject is the following: Mr. Isaacs, Special Services, 42 Franklin Street, New York 13, New York. Phone WORTH-4-6363.
3. Subject should not be alerted that investigation is being conducted. Government interest may be shown in checking public and quasi-public records.
4. A deadline of January 30, 1964 has been established in this case.

Attachment Control Cards  
OGDEN:pjh  
January 20, 1964  
PENDING

This was strange. CIA has an interest in Issacs after the assassination "Category of Report 00-C." – Domestic Contacts" Perhaps ANGLETON had an undocumented interest prior to the coup as he knew all of Isaacs aliases. When the CIA concluded its investigation it found Isaacs was a Jewish Hungarian immigrant, a naturalized citizen with a clear credit rating. Jane Ruscoll stated, "This is a mistake, he didn't use aliases. He was absent the day OSWALD came in. A worker in his unit spoke with him."

OSWALD EXPECTED TO BE DEBRIEFED BY ANGLETON

In a letter to his mother, OSWALD wrote:

Dear Mother:

Well here we are in Moscow getting ready to leave for the U.S.A. I'll be sending a telegram or otherwise informing you as to where we shall embark and so forth, everything is okay so don't worry about us we shall

be leaving from Holland by ship for the U.S. on June 4, 1962 however I expect to stay over in New York for a day or so and also ~~new~~ Washington, D.C. for sightseeing. Love LEE.

If OSWALD had to get a loan from the American Embassy in order to return to the United States, where was the money going to come from to finance his sightseeing tour of Washington, D.C. Did OSWALD expect to be debriefed? Jane Ruscoll: "He was away for a long enough period of time to have traveled to Washington, D.C., assuming he had the funds to do that." [OSWALD Ltr. 5.30.62; WCE 198]

On the afternoon of June 14, 1962, the OSWALD'S flew from New York to Dallas. Robert Edward Oswald welcomed OSWALD, Marina Oswald and their daughter at his Fort Worth home.

# NODULE X9

## GERALD PATRICK HEMMING

THE MAN WHO WROTE THE OSWALD SCENARIO



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX9.pdf>

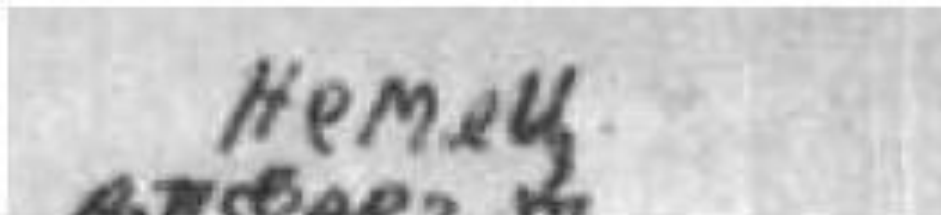
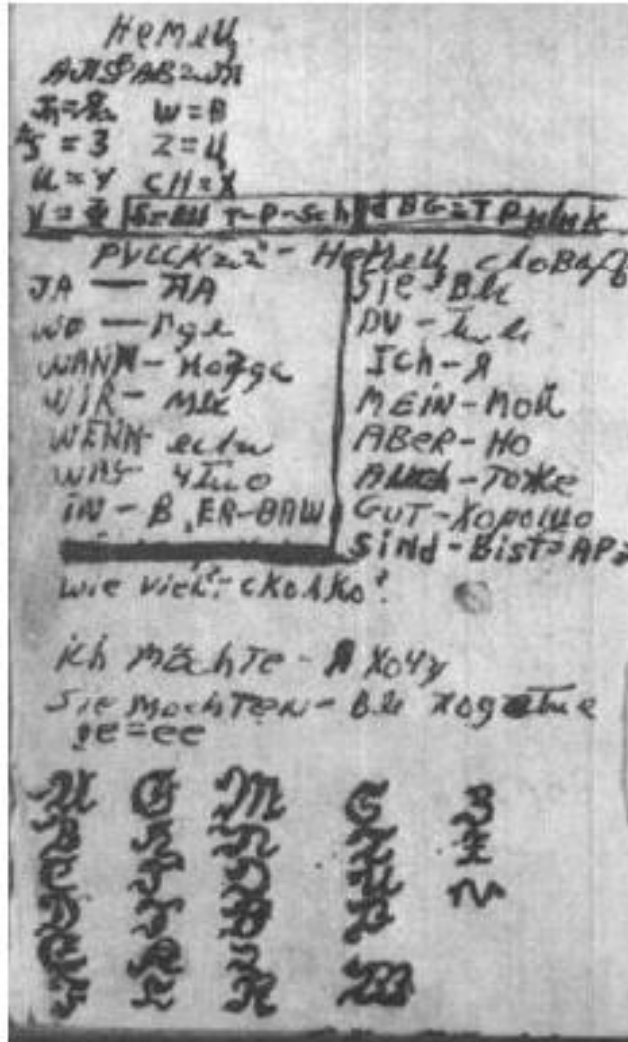
### HEMMING'S NAME WAS IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK

On the page opposite to the entry "Russ for Forin" the letters "Hemg" appeared disguised as the Russian word for "German." Hemming spoke perfect German. HEMMING told this researcher:

Those are my three FAA initials. H-E-M was how I signed off as a radar operator. You got OSWALD'S access to the New Orleans newspapers,



but the Stuckey article was published in June 1962. I never gave him my name when I met him in Monterey Park. I didn't use my name when I visited him. The word reads H-e-m-e-u. I don't recognize that as a Russian word. It was written in the Soviet Union. Jesus Christ, you got a pimple looking like the fucking Goodyear Blimp. Quit pumping on the son-of-a-bitch! Three fucking letters out of a thousand.



HEMMING was born in Los Angeles, California, on March 1, 1937. He was one of eight children of a radio/TV repairman with a shop in Alhambra, California. HEMMING told this researcher:

I come from a culture that insisted on European education. My father was born in Colombo, Ceylon, to a wealthy English family. He owned newspapers in Calcutta and Bombay. He was born while his mother, a widow, was on a world tour spending the millions she had inherited. My father went to school in France and England. He loved the Germans. Came to the United States. Married my mother who was from Saskatoon, Canada. On my mother's side we have Indian and black blood. On my father's side pure fucking English/German. I'm raised to know what it is to have a library, the classics, all this shit. I used to play hokey and hit the used bookstores. In 1951 or 1952 I read *Handbook for Spies* by M. R. D. Foote.

The FBI reported:

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, SR., father of the subject was born on May 31, 1902 at Ceylon, India, and entered the United States at New York City on July 11, 1919. He was naturalized in the Eastern District of New York on March 15, 1927. CATHERINE ELLEN HEMMING, nee SIMPSON, was born on March 18, 1913 at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, and entered the United States at Bathe, Washington, on November 30, 1923. She was naturalized in the Southern District of California on November 26, 1943.

HEMMING told this researcher that he had appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* in 1951 for

...breaking into sporting goods stores for weapons and going to the desert with the weapons and some other guys and training them for guerilla warfare. As long as they obeyed the fucking law, did what I said, and didn't go off on a tangent, there were no problems. The *Los Angeles Times* called it a John Dillinger crime wave. OSWALD had one gun as a kid, I'm given to understand. I had a collection of weapons.

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING'S brother, Robert Hemming, verified that this incident did occur. In August 1995 HEMMING displayed the article to this author:

BOYS PLANNING  
CRIMES SEIZED  
29 Stolen Guns Found Hidden by  
Five Teenagers Set on Banditry.

SAN MARINO, **March 5, 1951**. Five teenage boys dreamed of launching a 'Dillinger crime wave' from a foothills hideout have been rounded up Police announced today. Captain Ed Norwine said the alleged gang members only 16 years old, admitted stealing the guns in three burglaries of San Marino and Alhambra stores so they could operate like Dillinger, the desperado of the 1930's.

#### LIVE SHELLS----

The youths assertedly boasted they planned to 'blitz' the San Gabriel Valley with holdups after setting up a hideout in the foot hills above Pasadena. Officers said the boys had read up on guerilla warfare, and even practiced with live shells in the San Gabriel Wash. The break came last night when officers on routine patrol noticed two boys standing in front of a sporting goods shop at 2496 Huntington Drive, while a third boy was trying to open the roof skylight. The boys admitted they were after more guns, then named their two confederates and told where their caches of arms were hidden.

#### RIFLES FOUND ---

Twenty one rifles, a shotgun and seven revolvers and automatics were reported found under the boys houses, together with burglary tools. A 3,000 round supply of ammunition was dug up from one of the boy's backyard. Three youths, jailed in Pasadena for investigation of burglary were taken today to Juvenile Hall. The other two, temporarily released to their parents, also will be questioned by juvenile authorities. Officers said the gang got its weapons by twice burglarizing a sporting goods store in Alhambra, California...

HEMMING, who spoke Spanish and German, dressed in a Hitler Youth Corps uniform. HEMMING told this researcher:

I studied the Nazis very closely. I read *Mein Kampf* in the original goddamn German. I had my picture taken in a Nazi uniform. I'm very close to that. I speak the fucking language and everything. I don't like these goddamn cracker son-of-a-bitches playing fucking Nazi. It's sickening. You got to be a German to be a Nazi. My philosophy is the whole world is full of assholes. Some of the these assholes are chimps, some of these assholes are homo sapiens.

When he dropped-out of high school in 1953, someone in HEMMING'S family forged a birth certificate for him and HEMMING joined the Marines. HEMMING refused to say how long he was in the Marines before his true age was discovered: "That's in an area with a lot of other mysterious shit. OSWALD wasn't tall enough to get away with the

false age shit." Forced out of the Corps when his true age was discovered, he rejoined on April 19, 1954.

## HEMMING IN THE MARINES

**APRIL 1954 OCTOBER TO 1958**



GERALD PATRICK HEMMING entered on duty with the U. S. Marine Corps on April 19, 1954, at the age of 17. HEMMING weighed 231 pounds and was 6' 4" tall when he joined the Marines. While in the Marines, HEMMING claimed he read and traveled extensively. He made international connections and was often "mistaken for a CIA agent" by CIA personnel:

One guy left classified data with me. Because I was so tall, everyone thought I was much older. When I was stationed at a particular place I was practicing some trade craft. I did it twice. Early in my career and late in my career.

HEMMING hinted at his friendship with OSWALD:

I had run into him before, he came to Subic Bay, I didn't know who the hell he was. He saw me. I didn't know him. I visited the radar sites. He was with a group of people. I didn't much pay attention to him. I might even have drank beer with him and not even remember it. Or at chow he might

have been with a group of people driving from his unit over to the chow hall that could have overheard numerous conversations and sat there. In the Marine Corps when you are sent overseas to an outfit, you are sent on a draft. Usually when you are on a draft, you're not a critical MOS guy. A guy that may have been OSWALD came through on a draft and then stopped over in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and attempted to switch jobs from this draft with our radar people. He'd rather have not gone to Japan. If the man dealt with me there it was over a sandwich or a cup of coffee or some such shit. I was busier than a son-of-a-bitch. Now if it was in Iwakuni...

HEMMING told the HSCA he flew to *Atsugi* three times, but never saw OSWALD. According to Scott Malone, OSWALD and HEMMING could have met when they were both in Iwakuni, Japan. HEMMING told his children at he was barely acquainted with OSWALD at Atsugi. When HEMMING left the Marines his service data read:

Service Schools Successfully completed MAD, NATTC, JAX, FLA. 8 weeks (1954) Airman, C1 (p); NATTU NAS Olathe, Kansas, 12 weeks (1955) Air Control Manager, GCAScol C1 © 14 weeks (1955) Operators course; NTC, Bainbridge, Md. 15 weeks (1958) US Naval Prep Scol. Remarks Recommended For Reenlistment Good Conduct Medal period commences April 19, 1957 (2nd Award); Satisfactorily passed USAFI GED High School level test; Satisfactorily passed USAFI GED College level test. Specialty number and title: 6711 Air Traffic Cont. Related Civilian Occupation and DOT number 1-19.01 Airplane Dispatch Clerk (air trans.) National Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal. [HEMMING'S DISCHARGE given to this researcher by HEMMING]

HEMMING listed his military history on his CIA Application for Employment: "Airmen Prep School, NAS Jacksonville, Florida, Military Aviation, Air Control "A" Tower Radio Radar; NAS Olathe Kansas Flying November 1954 to February 1955; AC "C" Radar



Operator, Radar, Radio and Navigation; MAS Olathe, Kansas, Instrument Flight August 1955 to November 1955." HEMMING was a radar specialist who attended Air Traffic Control School (Federal Aeronautics Administration Tower License) and GCA Radar Final Control School and served in the 4th Marine Regiment (Far East), 3rd Marine Air Wing. During most of his four years and seven months in the Marines HEMMING was based in the Far East. OSWALD attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operators School, and served in the 1st Marine Air Wing in the Far East. [WR p683] OSWALD and HEMMING were both in the same geographical area at the same time. They could have known each other, despite the fact there was no paperwork that documented this relationship and when HEMMING filed a Freedom of Information Act request with the

Navy he implied that no records of his early association with OSWALD existed:

I wish all memoranda from FBI, CIA et al. in reference, from 1959 through and including 1963, between myself and OSWALD (deceased, EX-PFC, USMC).

Gerald Posner wrote: "HEMMING served with OSWALD in Japan and was himself recruited by the CIA." [*Case Closed* f.n. p27] HEMMING never said he was stationed in the same unit as OSWALD or at the same location. He said he may have run across OSWALD, or OSWALD may have run across him, while he

...traveled around the Far East on a space available basis on an out-of-bounds pass and got to see the world. Anyplace I stayed it was because it had a radar site there or a control tower. I could stay at the control tower bunk area or in the radar site bunking area, because, I, like them, was part of the elite group of controllers. When they are trying to match you up, when you are putting somebody in and trying to get somebody close to somebody, you have to have identical interests and background. [HEMMING ONI FOIA Req. 12.22.76]

HEMMING was in to taking military flights. When OSWALD left the Soviet Union in 1962 he asked if he could catch a "military hop" to the United States from Berlin. HEMMING told this researcher:

Even if OSWALD served in the same unit with me I wouldn't recruit the son-of-a-bitch to kiss my ass. The guy had a fuckin' attitude. Let's say I'd been around him a long time, what the fuck was there to like about the son-of-a-bitch? He's like anybody else in the Air Wing of the Marine Corps. Just doing his time. I remember guys that served with me, and only two of them ever got in rubber boats with me and did shit, Marine Corps shit, doing it on their own time. Getting guys to do shit to improve their techniques and to improve their skills on their own time is a bitch. What would be the criterion for OSWALD to have the privilege of hanging out with me? Jesus Christ, that little fucking puke. The guy hadn't done shit. I'm not looking for fucking groupies, I'm looking for fucking counterparts.

On **April 1, 1957**, HEMMING attained the rank of Sergeant. He was honorably released from active duty and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve on **October 17, 1958**. During the later portion of his Marine tour, HEMMING told this researcher he attended Bainbridge Naval Academy Preparatory School. Records confirmed HEMMING attended "NTC, Bainbridge, Md. U.S. Navy Preparatory School" for 15 weeks in **1958**. [Armed Forces of the U.S. Report of Transfer or Discharge for JPH] That year he took a course at the Marine Corps Institute on Communist Guerilla Warfare. HEMMING said he was accepted into the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps after



Bainbridge Naval Academy and he reportedly was to attend the University of Missouri. HEMMING said he changed his mind because he wanted to engage in Special Forces

type activity. He served the balance of his tour at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. HEMMING told this researcher:

I met with **ANGLETON** at his home near Tyson's Corner. It came at the end of my tour of duty. [1958] I was 21 years old. It was a casual fucking encounter. If I put my ass on the line in Cuba, I'm going to report on a high level. He was introduced to me as a high official, someone you could trust. I told some people this is what I am going to do, if this can be of benefit beyond me, beyond my personal experience, if it's of some value, let me know. They responded, setting up a couple of meetings. We weren't plotting and scheming like some secret fucking mission. I wanted to get the feel of being a Jedburgh. [OSS men who parachuted behind enemy lines.] I was doing the exact same thing. I wanted to make goddamned sure I wasn't going to do it wrong. I was going behind enemy lines and was going to pose as the enemy. I couldn't get it all from fucking books. There's trade craft in there that doesn't appear in goddamn books. He knew who I was. What I had been doing. Where I was going. I didn't report to ANGLETON. We're talking about a very casual conversation. ANGLETON: 'Young man, let me tell you this. You're jeopardizing your military career. And I can't say, 'Go do this, or go do that.' 'As far as service to your country, I don't see it whatsoever. However, I can make some arrangements that if you do get into a situation, you can be helped. If you get into a position where you learn something of benefit to your country it can be reported. But not on a day-to-day basis. Not even on an infrequent basis. It is more likely when you come out of there and it's all over, or, if you are in a position and somebody makes a decision, you may have to stay in place. But you won't know why, who or whatever and it's going to be a very difficult position. You won't even know that it's coming from me. You'll have to judge yourself whether certain words are used. Whether you remember them. Somebody's given you some key words...

He told me never to attempt to communicate with him from a hostile environment for any reason at all. He said, 'I'm not going to tell you it's not worth it. None of us ever know.' He's got a responsibility not to encourage me to go on this asshole Cuban thing. It would be admitting they had nobody in place. I didn't want to be a spy - a slime ball slipping in and out. I wanted some G/W experience. I was guaranteed I was not [carried on the CIA's books]. Goddamn right, from the outset. I wasn't working for them pricks, if I could be of service, real good.

The guy had homosexual tendencies after a few drinks. Maybe the guy found himself in a situation like that once a year. It's a fondling type situation. I'm not talking about a love affair. Grabbing somebody by the dick or something. That's what happened. The pattern was there. It didn't make me fucking happy. I was there. It happened to me more than once

with more than one fucking intelligence type. I thought, 'Maybe it's a test?' No more disagreeable things occurred, so I guess I'd passed the test.

When HEMMING was told that I found this unlikely he remarked:

Out of one side of your mouth you are talking about the guy who may have assassinated the President of the United States but you want to keep his character intact. The guy didn't give a shit about money. The guy gave a shit about his organs and that was it. He didn't give a shit about his lifestyle, even though he was a patrician. Frank Wisner was the same way when I met him.

HEMMING told this researcher:

I saw ANGLETON four times in my life. I'm being recruited and I'm not interested in this shit. I'm interested in Special Warfare. I'm not going into the details of how I met ANGLETON. The only thing that interested me was talking to people who had been in the OSS. These are my fucking heros. They were interesting characters. This was in Virginia. I'm at the Naval Academy Prep School, then I'm at the Naval Academy, up the road from D.C. You know why I got along with ANGLETON? Cause I was raised in East Los Angeles with Mexicans. My old man hated them and beat my ass for hanging out with the beaners. First girls I dated were Mexican.

Mrs. Angleton was asked if she remembered HEMMING:

I have no memory of him at all. I don't think it ever happened. JIM had nothing to do with Cuba. Nobody would come to him about Cuba. What do you mean, 'Perhaps my husband had a hand in it?' You better have evidence. He never knew HUNT. He may have talked to him by phone or maybe he saw him in the office once in awhile. But he never knew him. I never in my life laid eyes on that man. Never heard of CHRIST. People came and went from the house. Be careful of what you're saying. I'm sick of this and I might file a lawsuit. You get a legend going and everyone wants to be part of it. My husband did know JIM McCORD. Not DAVID PHILLIPS.



## HEMMING'S UNCLE, ART SIMPSON

**SHIP PROFIT DATA  
CALLED 'HALF TRUTH'**

**TESTIFIES IN CAPITAL**

McCone Says at House Hearing  
Maritime Commission's Report  
'Is Deliberately Misleading'

**'OMISSIONS' DENOUNCED**


Other Witnesses Back His View  
That Contractors Saved Ves-  
sel Program From Failure

By WILLIAM S. WHITE  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gov-  
ernment figures picturing wartime  
shipbuilder profits as enormous  
were denounced today before a  
House Merchant Marine Subcom-  
mittee by one war contractor as  
"deliberately misleading to the  
public." Their essential validity  
likewise was challenged by other  
witnesses.

John A. McCone, president of the  
California Shipbuilding Company, as-  
serted that the profit report  
furnished by the Maritime Com-  
mission was "half of the truth."

plain why the corporation was en-  
titled to net fees of more than  
\$8,000,000 for operating a govern-  
ment-owned and government-man-



John A. McCone  
Associated Press Wirephoto

HEMMING stated his entre into the intelligence community was through his uncle, Art Simpson, the brother of his mother, Catharine Ellen Simpson. HEMMING told this researcher: "He knew John McCone, who was involved with my uncle, Art Simpson. Simpson was one of the un-indicted co-conspirators in John McCone's war profiteering trial. He was found innocent." There was no trial.

Born into a prosperous San Francisco family on January 4, 1902, John McCone was a steel company executive until 1937, when he formed the Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation. This company specialized in the design and construction of petroleum refineries for installation in South America and the Middle East. In 1939 John McCone entered the ship-building business; in 1946, Ralph E. Casey, an investigator for the Government Accounting Office leveled accusations of profiteering against him, and John McCone was called before the House Merchant Marine Committee. McCone was president of the California Shipbuilding Corporation, which was accused by the Government Accounting Office of having made \$44 million in profits from an investment of \$600,000. "Calship" was owned by Henry J. Kaiser. Henry J. Kaiser was in partnership with Howard Hughes during the war. [Robert Maheu, *Next to Hughes*, 1992, Harper Collins p133] Kaiser and McCone made convincing arguments, and the matter went no further. They were not indicted. The name "Simpson" was absent from the articles about these hearings. [NYT 9.26.46; *Newsweek* 10.7.46 p37; *Wash. Post* 9.26.46; Ross & Wise *Invisible Government* p193] After the war, John McCone purchased a million-dollar interest in Standard Oil of California which was owned by the Rockefeller family. McCone became a member of President Truman's Air Policy Commission in 1947 and in 1948 he became special deputy to James Forrestal, the Secretary of Defense. In 1956 John McCone stated: "The uninformed believe that radioactive fallout from H-bomb tests endangers life." In 1958 he became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was an avid supporter of the Dulles brothers and a devout Roman Catholic. On September 27, 1961, President John F. Kennedy announced the appointment of John McCone as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Many of the President Kennedy's advisors believed he should have appointed

Robert F. Kennedy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or he should have chosen a Kennedy man. [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p200]

On HEMMING'S application for CIA employment he listed this financial reference: "Haisa-Pacific Inc., Art Simpson (President)." HEMMING told this researcher: "That was the Asia Pacific Foundation. Simpson was on the board. It was a proprietary."

I HAVE THREE CREDIT REFERENCES IN THE UNITED STATES	
Name	Address (City, State)
Haisa-Pacific, Inc., Art Simpson (Pres)	1129 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles 15, Calif.
Spiegel, Inc.	1061 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Illinois
Klein's	227 W. Washington St. Chicago 6, Illinois

7 DO YOU RECEIVE AN ANNUITY FROM THE UNITED STATES OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY NET ACT BELOW OR COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT?

8 IF YES, CHECK "YES" TO THE END OF THE LINE AND COMPLETE DETAILS

It was not the Asia Foundation, an organization that was funded by CIA. In 2010 I located an Asia Pacific Capital Advisors (213) 680-8811 345 S Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90071. The Asia Society is located 350 S Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 613-9934 The CIA worked the Rockefeller Foundation, and established numerous "bogus" foundations to "hide" it's funding of the Asia Society and other NGO's. Robert Hemming confirmed that his uncle, "Art" Simpson, was a partner with John McCone in Cal-Ship in San Pedro. HEMMING was telling the truth despite the fact I cannot locate any relevant traces on Art Simpson.

#### HEMMING - THE MISSING LINK

HEMMING had contact with OSWALD in the Marines, then had contact with ANGLETON. Was HEMMING the "missing link" between OSWALD and ANGLETON? Had he brought OSWALD to ANGLETON'S attention in an informal atmosphere sometime between December 1958 and October 1959:

Did I recommend OSWALD to ANGLETON? I was not interested in the business. I was making a career decision. I'm on my way into the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, or NROTC at a university. Or I'm going to transfer over into the Army. I was not impressed with the CIA. The only time I ever thought of bringing former Marines into working with me was when I was in Cuba. I invited some of them down. I was hard pressed to find somebody that had Special Forces type of skills. These guys were sharp and had been in the infantry in Korea then they went to the Air Wing, then they went to radar school. We had similar interests. But nobody was doing what I was doing in the Marine Corps. I was more or less on my own...OSWALD would have never had a contact at that fucking level. Fuck no. What the fuck for? That would be telling OSWALD that he's important. He's used as a pawn. He's a fall guy for the U-2 shit, then he's

a fall guy for something else, and then he's a fall guy for the Kennedy thing. This guy doesn't know what he's being used for. You're wrong on ANGLETON.

HEMMING refused to supply the names of anyone who could corroborate his story. He said he testified about the ANGLETON meetings before the HSCA and that "JIM was shown it, and didn't like it." A summary of HEMMING'S HSCA testimony contained no reference to ANGLETON. Marina Oswald 1994: "I do not believe ANGLETON ran him directly. They have lots of people in between and they don't want their nose to show to be dirty. It's a grapevine connection."

### HEMMING'S ANTI-BATISTA ACTIVITIES IN 1958

HEMMING told this researcher:

I ran into Cuban exiles at the gun shop up there in Bayonne, New Jersey. Totally causal thing. I was picking up some DEWAT (Deactivated War Trophy) Thompson submachine guns that had a lead plug in the barrel. No registration, no nothing. It's a piece of junk metal. Next door, in this other shop, they sold you a brand new barrel. This guy happened to mention some interesting people who came in. These guys were trying to get some wino American to buy them guns, cause they didn't have U.S. I.D. You had to have a drivers license. Since 1934, it's been illegal for a foreigner to buy a weapon in this country. If you're visiting this country, you can't buy a gun. The owner told me to clue these guys on where to buy the barrels and he'd throw in an extra piece for me. They needed somebody to buy it for them, so I bought it for them. It's as simple as that. Then I carried it down there for them. They didn't know how to do that either. They eventually clamped-down and told everybody to turn their DEWATS in.

HEMMING told the HSCA:

While still in the Marines, he spent more than one weekend in Cuba, contacting 26th of July people. Before his separation from the service, Naval Intelligence became aware of his activities in supplying weapons, and attempted to recruit him.

[HSCA Sum. HEMMING Depo Triplett 5.12.78] No military record has surfaced that substantiated this. In a Freedom of Information Act Request to the FBI dated August 27, 1975, HEMMING asked for documents on

Clandestine activities involving revolution against the Cuban regime of President Fulgencio Batista...Activities with Fidel Castro: Cuban Rebel Army and Rebel Air Force from 1958 to 1960. [ltr. to FBI from JPH 8.27.75; Johnson, *Lee and Marina* p327; CIA Routing and Record sheet 6.11.62; GPH FOI/PA Req.]

HEMMING left the Marines on **October 17, 1958**. He received an honorable discharge. In his CIA Biographic Resume HEMMING wrote that his first visit to Cuba occurred in *February 1959*. HEMMING commented:

That's what I was told to put down. They didn't want me saying I committed any crimes. They said, 'Forget everything before 1959 except Marine Corps service.' They told me not to put down any of my activities prior to January 1959. They didn't want the FBI to get wind of this shit. Then they would haul my ass in front of a grand jury on weapons smuggling charges. It was a matter of days. Very limited contact, but enough to get me put away. It was the first clue that I knew the FBI was after me. I didn't tell the FBI shit. It's a crime to lie to the FBI.

No evidence that HEMMING was involved in Cuban affairs prior to January 1959 has surfaced. The FBI reported **February 1959** he went to Cuba, where he became involved in Cuban and Nicaraguan activity and served in the Cuban Rebel Army and Air Force at a salary of \$70 to \$80 per month on an irregular basis. In **August 1960** he left Cuba and returned to California via Mexico. [FBI 105-86406-18] HEMMING stated: "After I got out of the Marines, I messed around in Mexico, Florida and Cuba." He told the HSCA that, "upon leaving the Marines, he became involved in obtaining weapons for the Cuban rebels."

#### OSWALD: CUBA ON HIS MIND

OSWALD expressed an interest in Cuba around the same time as GERALD PATRICK HEMMING did. Former Marine James Anthony Botelho advised the FBI that he would not have been surprised "if OSWALD would have gone to Cuba because he once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train Castro's troops because of the money he would earn." In **early 1959** he told his mother and sister-in-law that he wanted to visit Cuba. Before he left Santa Ana, California, OSWALD applied for a passport. His application indicated that he would board a Grace Line ship leaving from New Orleans. "List each country to be visited: **Cuba**, the Dominican, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Finland and Russia." The purpose of the trip was to visit Albert Schweitzer College and also visit the University of Tornu in Finland. [WR p687, CIA 591-252A]

#### OSWALD & HEMMING AT CUBAN CONSULATE **JANUARY 1959**

**In early 1959** OSWALD and HEMMING visited the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park, California, together. Neither man had been there before. In HEMMING'S Application for CIA Employment he stated that in February 1959 he

...bluffed his way into the Cuban Army, with no prior connections having been made in the U.S. He claimed to have contacted officials in the office of the Cuban Counsel in Los Angeles prior to his departure, and also to

have talked to a few members of the 26th of July Movement including a [FNU] Topenez, but received no help.

HEMMING also claimed that after "returning from Cuba," he worked for Topenez at the Cuban Consulate. HEMMING expressed regrets that he hadn't taken OSWALD to Cuba:

I figure I should've taken him under my wing. Then maybe he wouldn't have gone to the Soviet Union. He would have had a fucking ball in Cuba with me.

### THE SHOOTING INCIDENT AT THE CUBAN CONSULATE

HEMMING 1993:

January the first, Batista leaves, Castro takes over blah, blah, blah, big headlines. January 2nd. The heads of the 26th of July Movement in Los Angeles put their fatigues and their arm bands on and head over to Monterey Park to Manuel Valasquez's private residence which is considered to be on Cuban soil because it is the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. They show up there and Valasquez lets them in, he goes back to Prio, he had been there for 25 years. And he says, 'Sure, you know, the documentation from Havana is on its way' and he knew he could make a phone call to Havana and they would confirm it. These guys would be taking over the Consulate so that no documents would be destroyed and he was in full agreement with it. Now they took over the phones too in the home...The newspaper article told this story and about how old time friends of Valasquez, the counsel from Panama and the counsel from Nicaragua called up because Valasquez had called them and said, 'Don't come to the consulate because Castro's new government people - the barbudos - have taken over the place. Don't come by. We don't want any disputes here. Well, they called up the 26th of July guys - Ishmal Topenez, he's a high official of Cuban Intelligence now. Rafael Topenez same thing - they were the head guys there. When the phone rang they picked up the phone and answered, 'Cuban Consulate.' Well, the Panamanian Consul and the Nicaraguan Consul got together and strapped their guns on and called the place. 'We want to speak to our friend Manolo Valasquez, we don't want to speak to no goddamn barbudos.' 'Mr. Valasquez is taking a nap.' 'But we want to talk to him now. Well, we'll be over there in a few minutes.' And they pulled out like gangbusters and they come up to the door and they knocked on the door and Topenez and he said, 'We're so and so' and they had their jackets back showing their guns. 'So, you guys got guns, want me to swing the door back so you can see more guns?' Get your asses out of here. Slammed the door in their face. They opened fire. Right then. Shot the shit out of the door so they were just about to return the fire and they said cool it. Valasquez comes out: 'Jesus Christ,

what's going on here?' The neighbors called the cops and everybody was there, the FBI, the State Department, the whole goddamn crew was there that day. Well the first thing that happened as follow up was that the L.A. County Sheriff set up a command post in an adjacent home down the street with a couple of officers there because half the fucking neighborhood moved out real quick, The revolutions coming - Castro is gonna bomb Los Angeles.

#### THE POLICE REPORT OF THE INCIDENT

6:30 p.m. Thursday January 1, 1959. At approximately 5:00 p.m. officer Hector Guarara of the LAPD called Sgt. Ray Warner to report that he had tried to contact the Cuban Consul, Manuel Valasquez. A strange voice had answered the phone and he had not been permitted to speak to Valasquez. Sgt. Ray Warner and Officer Sweeny contacted Valasquez at his home. They were told that there was no trouble. There were 35 to 40 people at his house but they said they had come to wish him a Happy New Year. At 5:50 p.m. Warner received a call from Angel Alvarado, Consul of the Republic of Panama. He said that Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Delgado feared that Valasquez was being held against his will. Officers again went to the house. The Consul General assured officers that the men were guests in his home and nothing was amiss. Adolfo Camarena, Consul General of the Dominican Republic, and Roberto Membrano, Nicaraguan Consul were, during this time, at the Santa Anita Race Track. They drove together to Dr. Rosenda Forteza's house...While they were visiting Dr. Forteza, Mrs. Alexander called saying she was worried about Valasquez. Mrs. Alexander, who police were unable to locate or identify, was evidently calling everyone she knew. Camarena and Membrano proceeded to the Valasquez home. Camarena had a .38 caliber revolver in the glove compartment of his car. He loaded the gun - put extra shells in his pocket.

Armed with the revolver, Camarena pounded on the door of the Consul's house. The door was opened - a man asked, "What do you want?" Camarena screamed "You are all sons of bitches, what are you doing here? I am going to kill you all." The door was slammed in his face and Camarena immediately fired three shots through the door. He then ran around the back of the house, fired a shot in the air, returned to the front of the house, and fired two more shots. He reloaded his gun a fired into the air again. Possibly as many as four shots. An Alhambra Police Reserve Officer, Jack Yetinian, who lived across the street from the Consulate heard the shooting. He grabbed his revolver and ran out in the street, whereupon he fired a shot in the air and yelled at the enraged Camarena to calm down. The police were on their way. He later told police he was afraid that he would have to shoot somebody to stop the commotion.

This version of events was found among Bernard Fensterwald's files and was the result of an investigation by "JmcC." "JmcC" interviewed Captain Warner and told him that

Boris Yaro, a photographer for the *L.A. Times* had suggested I talk to Warner and that he had suggested that I might find information about a particularly newsworthy person contained in the police report. Warner said Yaro is the interested person, about whom he had been speaking, and that Yaro was looking for the name of one particular individual among the list of people present at the Consulate that evening, that Yaro did not find the name in the police report, but that there was an additional list of names of July 26th people who were present but who did not come to the station, and that list was missing from the police records. He further stated that Yaro had been assigned by the *Times* to research this story, and that Yaro had, through Warner, purchased copies of the photographs from Larry Bartell. Yaro never contacted Warner again to confirm whether or not the individual he sought was present that night. Boris Yaro told Fred and Marilyn Newcomb and me at our meeting prior to visiting Captain Warner that he thought LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been present at the Consul's home.

*Frontline* researcher Gus Russo was unable to locate the photographs of OSWALD and HEMMING at the consulate. HSCA investigator Al Gonzalez: "Some sergeant in the Monterey Park Police Department had photographs and I requested a trip out there to search for the sergeant and I was turned down by Blakey."

#### OSWALD SHOWS UP

HEMMING stated in 1978:

So I'm in and out of the place on a daily basis and they told me look, you have diplomatic protection if you want it. So anyway I show up there just about every morning and on this day I got there one hour late. The first week in January and Topenez answers the door. Topenez and his brother headed the 26th of July Movement in Los Angeles. Everybody's happier than shit, said there was a Marine Officer here this morning. I said 'No shit.' These guys weren't sure whether I was Army or Marine or what have you. OSWALD stands up and comes on strong. The Cubans interpreted him to be an officer in the Marine Corps. He says 'I'm LEE.' I said, 'I thought you were OSWALD?' 'That's me, I'm LEE OSWALD.' On Topenez's orders we took the door off the office and put it on the front door to get rid of the fucking bullet holes and Topenez said, 'Hey, Ger, we've got a lot of work to do here and everything, if you guys want to talk why don't you step outside?' So we stepped out into the entre there, the dining room, and he's coming on strong like a fucking car salesman or something. This puts me on my guard. This guy's a razzle dazzle artist. Maybe he's nervous or something because of the shooting in the place. I

wondered, 'What's his background?' Most investigators, CIC, CID, what have you, they come on razzle dazzle, pat you on the back, they're in charge of everything. So anyway I said, 'Well LEE, I understand you are an officer in the Marine Corps and are stationed nearby?' 'Well, I'm a non-commissioned officer.' Well, I thought, these Cubans don't know the difference when you say officer and NCO. I said, 'How did you tell them?' And he said, 'In English.' And I said 'Well do you speak Spanish?' And he said, 'A little bit, come si come sa.' 'That's Italian,' I says. 'Oh I can understand it alright but I don't speak their dialect.' So I said, 'Well you're an NCO - what's your rank. That covers quite a few stripes. 'Corporal.' Okay he's with the fucking CID then. Maybe he is a lieutenant and he's playing corporal today. So I said 'What can I do?' 'Well I hear there is a flight coming up from Havana and you think there would be room for me?' 'Well,' I says 'How do you know there is a flight coming up from Havana?' He said, 'Well, you know we were talking about it.' 'So you understand Spanish? They don't speak English. They know seven fucking words, they were talking about the plane that morning.' Well this tells me where he was getting his information from. He's telling me about the plane coming in and nobody knows that shit. I'm the first fucking gringo in the 48 states that knows this - it was just decoded the night before - the fucking flight was canceled at a later date - that's why I took a fucking military flight out of there. So anyway I said 'You say there's a flight coming up here on what airlines are there flights every fucking day? I don't think there's flights into Havana there's shooting and stuff still going on down there.' He said, 'No, there's a special flight that's coming up, is there room on it for me? There's a special flight coming up from Havana through Mexico City and all that and will get in here probably tomorrow or the next day. If possible I would like to catch a ride on down there. I wanna join the revolution.' I said 'What revolution? We won.' He said 'Oh they'll be others maybe, they have not consolidated, or what have you.' I says 'You want to join the revolution? You just told me you were a corporal in the Marine Corps. What are you gonna do, desert?' 'Oh I can get away, they wouldn't know.' 'You got an out of bounds pass, are you stationed around here?' He says 'Yeah, I'm an LTA Max Nine.' Right there, clickety, click, he know's I'm a Marine, obviously, because he's saying LTA Max Nine and he knows I was stationed at the fucking place and he even knew the unit designation, so I'm tempted to pursue a little bit further. He was looking at a fucking Army man, judging from the way I was dressed, working with the Cubans, yet he knows I'm a Marine and I was stationed there and I was in fucking radar too. How does he know this shit? Even the Cubans don't know that. Nobody knows that shit. So the hair is standing up on the back of my neck. I figure, Jesus fucking Christ, what's going down here? What's he trying to do, approach me or what was happening? Yeah, 'I am LTA Max Nine' that tells me a lot. Where ever you're LTA Max Nine you can go wandering around the fucking world on your own. You know, I got people covering me on my watches, you know how they work. Yeah, I know how



they work, I went around the world a couple of times knowing how the watches work. You can get away for two or three months at a fucking time because the radar you only work two days of the week at the most. FAA regs. You got to that three off for every one on. If you can get part of your fucking crew to stand watch for you can disappear from the fucking place for weeks. Everybody did it. You can get a free military flight to anywhere in the world. You got to have an out-of-bounds pass. That was the way the regs. were at the time, of course they changed them latter.

I said, 'Well, look, maybe you haven't got enough money for a commercial flight, you probably could get in on a commercial flight, I understand you want me to use some leverage to get you on the plane. I said, 'Well, I'm not going on the plane, its a diplomatic flight from what I understand. I don't know shit about it. And they've assured me that I would probably get on the plane and check with you.' Well, that's interesting and he wanted to change the subject real quick and he says its kinda strange for a jarhead - a word Marines don't use - its kinda strange for a jarhead to wear an Army jump suit and Ridgeway hat. And I was about to say 'Who the fuck told you I was a Marine?' And I'm waiting for him to say, - we're standing out in the street - 'Aren't you worried that the M.P.'s will catch you out of uniform or something?'... 'The (unintelligible) that dropped me off here may not be able to find their way back so I'll go down to this boulevard down here and give them a call.' I said, 'Well, its only three blocks down the hill. You see there was no cars in the driveway, everybody who's coming here is being dropped off.' OSWALD says, 'Well, you think anybody will be coming by I don't mind waiting for awhile.' 'They'll probably mind you waiting.' He says, 'Okay.' Well, later on, I found out that clickety fucking clickety pictures of me and OSWALD were taken just standing there and the FBI was clicking away. Well, copies went to some other people and they still got them. I took a pretty good picture back in the old days.

In 1992 HEMMING stated:

He showed up working for somebody - he seemed to know quite a bit about me and was asking me pointed questions. He was trying to get me on the plane that was coming down from Havana to fly the 26th of July people back down. And the Cubans were leery of him so they run him off. At that time I figured he was Navy Intelligence. They'd been a shooting incident there two days before. He'd read about, supposedly, in the paper and that's why he showed up. OSWALD told the Cubans he was a non-commissioned officer which caused them to think he was an officer. And I asked him: 'You're an officer?' and he says, 'No, I'm an NCO.' He was a private at the time. And he had been working in the same unit I had been working in a year and half before. So ah, this is strange - the guys been to the same schools, he's from the base, he's in Santa Ana, I've been at El Toro. What's the program here? He seemed to know a lot about me too.

Asking pointed questions. So I took him out of the house and stood out in front and chatted with him and run his ass off and he came back again. I knew there were pictures being taken because I knew it was policy at the time. They'd been an international incident.

HEMMING said he told OSWALD that he couldn't help him, and OSWALD left with some friends. The diplomatic flight was canceled. It was stopped in Mexico City. HEMMING told the HSCA:

Right after Castro took power in Cuba, I was in the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park and OSWALD arrived. OSWALD seemed to know a lot about my background, and I was suspicious. Some one might have thought I knew him better than I did." In 1994 HEMMING said that the local police department photographed everyone that went in and out of the Consulate, and took down automobile license plate numbers: "Anybody taking those pictures, anybody looking at those pictures, would presume we were buddies. I made a call back to the East Coast on the same day of the OSWALD incident. I asked somebody back there, 'Are you puttin' a counterpart on me?' If the guy had been of senior rank and older than me and had been in the old corps I might have taken a counterpart. I got a guy, similar background, claims he's Marine Corps, looks familiar and has made an approach to get in on the Cuban thing. It's a counterpart set up. Get me the fuck out of here. Nobody called back for a day.

In a later interview HEMMING elaborated:

What happened is - what makes it interesting is OSWALD tells Nelson Delgado that he's in touch with the Cubans and he was. It was obvious he had read about or had been shown - became aware of the shooting incident at the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park which is about 11 miles east of Los Angeles, California, in the foothills. It's a place almost impossible to find. My old man's T.V. shop was about three miles down the road back in the suburban foothills. And if OSWALD had a guy drive him there -- now you'll see later on that he walked away from there. This is what aroused my attention and he wanted to get a ride and I wasn't leaving there for awhile.

HEMMING was asked if he was working for the Cuban Consulate? "I had some business there, yeah. I was working with the Cubans at the time." HEMMING told this researcher:

I gave OSWALD some encouragement in Monterey Park. He asked me a couple pertinent questions. I relaxed for a minute and I said a couple of things that might have encouraged him to go to Cuba. Then I caught myself. He stumbled and he made a couple of mistakes. We were talking about aircraft that I would be flying in Cuba. World War II type aircraft.

This was a tremendous opportunity. I was into that kind of thing. I was slipping. I'm encouraging this motherfucker to desert. I had to back track real quick. But he made a mistake. He knew I was a rated fucking pilot. This guy is standing in the driveway in Monterey Park. How the fuck does he know that? This would cause a fucking warning bell to go off when I was talking to him. And I've never mentioned that to anybody before. I didn't know him. He must have known me. He must have been peeking through the shithouse door. If I'd of fucking encouraged him and had gone out there and talked to him that night and said, 'Hey guy get a dependency discharge, come on down to Cuba, I'll make a space for you.' If I trusted the fucker, he might not have been used as the patsy and the assassination might not have gone down. He might not have fallen into that trap. But I know that ain't fucking true. It would have gone down with or without him. If I had let him go to Cuba and play like a little fucking John Wayne down in Cuba and got that shit out of his fucking system, who knows? But if it was an engineered operation, and the indications are that it was, they'd have found another patsy.

HEMMING 1995:

OSWALD didn't single me out, he was there talking to the Cubans. I took him outside the building. I told the Cubans, 'Don't think this guy is with me. You've already been instructed not to deal with any Americans, not to give any press conferences, you've got this guy inside the fucking house, he sees what's going on, you don't know whether he speaks Spanish or not, you're not supposed to be giving out any visas or anything like that, you don't have the authority to do a goddamn thing so what is this guy doing in the house? ...Here's this gringo wants to join the revolution and he's not being specific as to who...but he's using all these Marine Corps words...I'm wearing an army uniform...I'm in my rebel uniform.

HEMMING VISITS OSWALD AT EL TORO  
NELSON DELGADO



When Fidel Castro took power in **January 1959**, OSWALD was stationed at the El Toro, California Marine Air Base. The Warren Report:

Another Marine, Nelson Delgado, met OSWALD soon after the latter arrived at El Toro. They were about the same age and had similar interests; OSWALD enjoyed trying to speak Spanish with Delgado, who spoke it fluently. Delgado regarded him as a 'complete believer that our way of government was not right' but did not think he was a Communist. Their discussions were concerned more with Cuba than Russia. They both favored the Castro Government and talked 'dreaming' Delgado said, about joining the Cuban Army or Government and perhaps leading expeditions to other Caribbean islands to 'free them too.' OSWALD told Delgado that he was in touch with Cuban diplomatic officials in this country; which Delgado at first took to be one of his lies but later believed. [WR p687]

Nelson Delgado told the Warren Commission:

Delgado: After a while he told me he was in contact with them...I seen this envelope in his footlocker, and it was addressed to him, and they had an official seal on it, and as far as I could recollect that mail was from Los Angeles, and he was telling me there was a Cuban Consul. And just after he started receiving these letters - you see he would never go out, but stay near the post all the time ...he had one visitor. It was a man, because I got the call from the MP guard shack and they gave me a call that OSWALD had a visitor at the front gate. This man had to have been a civilian, otherwise they would have let him in. So I had to find somebody to relieve OSWALD, who was on guard, to go down there to visit this fellow and they spent about an hour and a half, two hours, talking. I guess I came back. I don't know who the man was or what they talked about, but he looked nonchalant about the whole thing when he came back. He never mentioned who he was, nothing.

Liebler: How long did he talk to him, do you remember?

Delgado: About an hour and half, two hours.

Liebler: You never asked OSWALD who this fellow was that he talked to?

Delgado: No, no.

Liebler: Did you connect this visit that OSWALD had at the time with the Cuban Consulate?

Delgado: I did, because I thought it funny for him to be receiving a caller at such a late date - time. Also, up to this time he hardly ever received mail; in fact he seldom received mail from home because I made it a policy, I used to pick up the mail for our unit and distribute it to the guys in there, and very seldom did I ever see one for him. But every so often, after he started to get in contact with these Cuban people he started getting letter

pamphlets and newspapers...he also started receiving letters, you know, and no books, maybe pamphlets, you know, little like church things we get in church, you know but it wasn't a church.

Liebler: Were they written in Spanish any of them?

Delgado: Not that I recall.

Liebler: Did you have any reason to believe that these things came to OSWALD from the Cuban Consulate?

Delgado: Well I took it for granted that they did after I seen the envelope you know...something like a Mexican eagle, with a big impressive seal, you know. But I can't recall the seal. I just knew it was in Latin, United, something like that. I couldn't understand. It was Latin.

The CIA:

Delgado's testimony has the cast of credibility. Granting that, it is of basic importance to focus attention on the male visitor who contacted OSWALD at El Toro Camp and talked with him for between one and two hours. The event was unique in Delgado's recollections and actually there is nothing like it - on the record - in everything else we know about OSWALD'S activity in the United States before or after his return to the United States. The record reflects no identification of El Toro contact. Delgado's presumption was that he was from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. Delgado's presumption is that he was from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles.

Nelson Delgado, 53, died on January 17, 1993. The cause of death was cancer. [Interview with Mrs. Delgado] HEMMING told this researcher:

I was the man who made this visit. OSWALD was planning on deserting and going to Cuba and that night I'm picking up a military flight at El Toro. I told him to get a dependency leave and to stay away from Monterey Park cause he was just going to draw heat on himself. I was also making sure that I've got a little bit of evidence that I made an effort not to recruit the guy for a foreign conflict. I figured this guy is somebody that will cause me problems, you know. I figured this guy is dogging me. I figured I'd stop by and say 'Hey, you wanna go to Cuba - you can't desert - forget about this revolutionary bullshit.' He's gonna be testifying against me at a fucking federal trial. As I see it now, somebody is trying to use my connections to get OSWALD in. And a lot of other Marines. This took place almost five years after I [first] met ANGLETON. I met him in 1954. I'd been to Cuba several times running guns, and he, like a good federal employee, said 'Watch your ass. I can't condone this kind of shit. We're not in the law

enforcement business. If you get nailed, you're through dealing. You don't work for us, you aren't under our umbrella.' I did a couple of weekends of courier duty for him toting shit around like in the old temporary buildings. But never an employee, never on the payroll.

No records that indicated HEMMING was the man who visited OSWALD have surfaced. HEMMING stated that OSWALD did not tell him his name or address when he encountered him at the Consulate. HEMMING was asked "If you didn't know who OSWALD was when you met him at the Consulate, how did you locate him at El Toro?" HEMMING 1995:

The second time he came I said, 'Hey, let me see your ID, I saw his ID.' He came back a second time after I ran him off. Some one calls me and says he's over there. 'Hey your friends back.' Friend, I said 'I ain't got fucking friends here.' They didn't know where I lived, they didn't know my real name. I went back there in my mother's car and said 'What the fuck is up sports?' Took him out to the driveway again. I figured, 'Well they got this place under surveillance - they're gonna get a goddamned picture. I said, 'Look, what is the thing? I told you these people can't do a damn thing for you. Number one, you say you're in the Armed Forces, your an LTA. What makes you think I would know what LTA is? What makes you think I'm a fucking Marine? These Cubans don't know if I'm a soldier or boy scout or fucking Marine. Who the fuck are you, you know?' I asked to see his dog tag. So we parted a little bit hot. I figure he's on my fucking trail for the stolen guns. So there's an additional charge. Remember Marines had deserted from Guantanamo to go into the mountains with Fidel. They nailed two guys on the base for causing that shit.

HEMMING was asked what the real nature of his relationship with OSWALD was: "I don't know. I would have to go jack my dick and think about that and invent some new bullshit story." HEMMING was asked why he failed to come forward and tell this to the Warren Commission or the FBI: "How come I didn't whip out my fucking dick at the goddamn school bus stop, asshole? Come forward? I'll come forward in your fucking mouth. Come forward?"

#### THE CIA CONSIDERS A HEMMING/OSWALD LINK JERROLD G. BROWN

Jerry G. Brown joined the Office of Security in 1956. Ron Kessler reported that as of 1994 Brown headed the CIA's Office of Security's Clearance Division. Jerry Brown worked with KGB "defector" Yuri Nosenko in 1964. Brown gave new recruits lectures on defectors. Since the CIA had no training program for handling defectors, such talks were the only formal indoctrination CIA officers received on the subject. Brown would say that Americans want to believe that Soviets defect for ideological reasons, to overcome tyranny and oppression. Not so, Brown would tell them. Soviet defectors do no really care about the political system. Nor do they experience any real difficulties in

the United States because they are in an alien environment and have to learn a new language and culture. Rather the problems lie in their own psychological makeup: "These people have a distorted sense of their worth, and they think they are entitled to more than they have been given." Brown cited Nosenko as a good example of this.

#### JERROLD BROWN AND KARL KOECHER



In 1984 Brown worked on the case of Karl and Hanna Koecher. Karl Koecher was a Czech Intelligence Service (STB) officer who had the distinction of being the only deep-penetration agent placed within the CIA. Koecher orchestrated a fake defection, and arrived in the U.S. from Czechoslovakia, in transit from Austria. He became a naturalized United States citizen, and applied for a post at the CIA in April 1972. After passing a polygraph test, Koecher was hired by the CIA in February 1973 as a translator. With his wife, Hana, Koecher attended sex orgies and wife-swapping parties in Washington and New York. At the parties, Hana Koecher, also a Czech Intelligence Service officer, would take on four to five men at the same time. Many of the party goers were fellow CIA employees who swamped classified information as well as sex with the popular couple. The Koechers also frequented the S & M Hell Fire Club and the partner-swapping Plato's Retreat. He supplied the KGB with information which caused Aleksandr Ogorodnik, a key CIA asset in Moscow, to commit suicide after his apprehension by the KGB. Ogorodnik used CIA-supplied poison hidden in a fountain pen to commit suicide. For more than 20 months, ANGLETON was unable to detect Koecher's presence within the CIA. Author Ronald Kessler interviewed ANGLETON in April 1987, and brought up the subject of Koecher. ANGLETON showed no interest in the case. In 1982 a Czech working for the FBI turned Koecher in. The FBI followed him for two years without developing enough evidence to prosecute him. Just before the Koechers were about to move to Austria, Jerry Brown, and other intelligence officers, talked him into confessing by telling him that he was going to be doubled, which was simply untrue. Kessler reported: "Fierer asked Geide about Brown's statement that the couple would be free to go about their business. Did he tell Koecher that was untrue?"

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. And Hana Koecher says 'It sounds great, really great.' And Jerry Brown says, 'And I promise.' Did you at the time say to Koecher or Hana Koecher that he had no authority to promise, did you say that?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you tell him that promise was a lie?

A. No sir.

Because of this false promise of immunity from prosecution, after one month in prison, in February 1986, Koecher was traded in an East-West spy exchange for Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky. [Kessler, *Spy vs. Spy* page 128]

#### JERROLD G. BROWN ON THE OSWALD HEMMING CONNECTION

On April 8, 1977, Jerrold G. Brown, the Deputy Chief of the Security Analysis Group of the CIA stated:

1. Reference is made to the attachment which is a copy of a memorandum contained in Subject file dated November 7, 1960, from Chief, Contact Division/00 to Chief, Personnel Security Division/Office of Security captioned 'Jerry P. Henning, Jr. Ex-U.S. Marine who served in Cuban Army and Air Force 00-A-3170536,' a copy of which was sent to WH Division and Counter-Intelligence Staff. It is apparent that the HENNING referred to therein is identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING.

2. Of pertinence for the purposes of instant memorandum is that information contained in paragraphs four and five of the reference and related by HEMMING voluntarily to the Contact Division/ Los Angeles Office between October 11, 1960, to October 21, 1960, to wit: 'HENNING returned to California in October 1958...He left for Cuba by air via Miami on or about February 18, 1959, arriving in Havana on February 19, 1959. He claimed to have contacted officials in the Cuban Consul's office in Los Angeles prior to his departure.'

3. In substance relative to the above, the HEMMING file reflects that he served in the U.S. Marine Corps from April 19, 1954, to October 17, 1958. (The 201 file concerning HEMMING reflects that he served in Japan with a U.S. Marine Air Wing.) He then returned to the Los Angeles area for discharge and then left for Cuba February 19, 1959, and joined Castro's forces. He claimed to have contacted officials in the office of the Cuban Consul in Los Angeles prior to his departure.

4. The pertinence of the foregoing is that OSWALD served with a U.S. Marine Air Wing in Japan, and when OSWALD returned to the U.S., he was assigned to Santa Anna, California (Los Angeles area). Extensive testimony contained in the Warren Commission Hearing by OSWALD'S fellow Marines at Santa Ana contain the theme that OSWALD was interested in going to Cuba to join Castro (upon his discharge) in early 1959 and that in early 1959 OSWALD allegedly made some contact with the Cuban Consul's Office in Los Angeles.

5. The above, as well as the Office of Security file concerning HEMMING, which is replete with information possibly linking HEMMING and his cohorts to OSWALD, was brought to the attention of the Inspector General



on April 6, 1977. Mr. Leader advised he would pursue the matter. [CIA Memo c/SAG from JGB re JPH OS #429 229]

On April 8, 1977, Jerry G. Brown sent the above document to Chief, Security Analysis Group, to Raymond M. Reardon, to the Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group, and "Hunt, J." (James Hunt?) "This was prompted by a separate discussion with Mr. Leader on the OSWALD matter. Jerry G. Brown." On April 8, 1977, John Leader stated: "From a perusal of Agency files, which are meager, I have been unable to corroborate a possible relationship between OSWALD and HEMMING. A comparison of their (limited) records did not produce any matches. John Leader, Inspector General Staff." [CIA R. & R. Sheet 4.8.76 Doc 929]

HEMMING told this researcher:

It may appear to an outside observer that I had more than one contact with OSWALD. They know I'm fucking around with the Cubans in 1958. Someone has spotted him around me. They wanted me to insert him in Cuba. This fucking late-comer!!

#### WILLIAM MORGAN & GUTIERREZ MENOYO FEBRUARY 1959



HEMMING told this researcher:

I took the Guantanamo flight, and then entered Cuba. Then I went back to Miami, got a visa, and went back in. They weren't handing out visas to everyone. It was waiting for me when I got there. I made contact with Felix Pena's people, who I had delivered guns to, and said: 'Here I am.' And that's where the story starts.

In Cuba, HEMMING worked with **William Alexander Morgan**. William Morgan was born in Toledo, Ohio, on April 19, 1928. He was a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division in Normandy and taught offensive hand-to-hand fighting as a member of the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division in Japan. He was court martialed in 1947 for armed robbery. Sentenced to five years at hard labor, William Morgan escaped from confinement and was a fugitive until 1950, when he was apprehended, dishonorably

discharged, and imprisoned. CIA documents indicated that a "Wm. A. Morgan MS 2001-M" was the Subject of an Army Loyalty Investigation in 1943 and that "W. S. Morgan MS-3547 was given a CIA orientation course on September 8, 1956, but was not interviewed - see above. This man was identifiable with the Subject." HEMMING told this researcher: "W. S. Morgan could be *the* William Morgan. He was in the Escambray Mountains in 1957. How does a guy from Toledo end up in the mountains? He was a truck driver in Florida who got hooked up with hauling some guns that went to Menoyo's people." In February 1958, William Morgan went to Cuba. He soon became Commander of the Rebel Army in the Escambray Mountains, working with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo was a former Havana bar owner whose brother, a Spanish Civil War veteran, was killed by Batista's troops in the unsuccessful attack on the Presidential Palace on March 13, 1957. On November 10, 1957, Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo formed the Second National Front of Escambray. By October 1958, his forces reportedly numbered 3,000 men. William Morgan was married on November 17, 1958, to Olga Rodriguez Farinas, a Cuban school teacher from Santa Clara, who had joined the rebel forces in the Escambray mountains, and later served as his secretary while he was Chief of the General Staff.



#### LEO CHERNE

In March 26, 1959, Leo Cherne, Executive Director of the International Rescue Committee, told Rudolph E. Gomez, Acting Chief, W/H Division, that:



...he had been in Cuba about a week before...While in Varadero he met a Mr. William Fidelston, (phonetic), a New York lawyer and a friend of his who was in Cuba on business. He told Fidelston that he would like to see Fidel Castro and Fidelston said that a friend of his, Comandante William Alexander Morgan [could help]...Upon his return to Havana Cherne saw Morgan at the Hotel Capri where Morgan is staying. Mr. Cherne said that Morgan was a most impressive person...Morgan claims 2,000 of his former troops are now in the Cuban Army and still loyal to him. Ché Guevara is very envious of Morgan, and had instructed Cienfuegos to have Morgan liquidated. Cienfuegos sent a person whose name began with 'B' and who was his second in command to liquidate Morgan. However, Morgan found out about the plot, was going to kill 'B,' but was stopped from doing so by Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who said he did not approve of killing a rebel. Morgan then came to Havana and met an American from Cleveland, Dominick Bartone, who is a well-to-do American businessman and who is trying to sell some Globemasters to Fidel Castro. Dominick Bartone befriended Morgan, and was paying for his room at the Capri. Cherne felt Morgan could be very valuable as he is on excellent terms with Fidel Castro. He knows something about the plans

Fidel Castro has to invade Panama, and is willing to give information in return for advice regarding how his status will affect his American citizenship...Morgan told Cherne that he wanted to do something to help the 3,000 families in the Escambray Mountains who have been bombed out. Cherne says it would cost about \$600,000 to rehabilitate these people and probably the IRC could provide quite a bit of this money. Also, that in his opinion, whatever committee undertook this enterprise could gain access to and probably develop Castro with the objective of eventually putting it in the position that it could influence Castro...Cherne said that Morgan had given him a recognition signal which is a Cuban five cent piece dated 1946 with an indenture on the edge of the coin. That anyone who presented this coin to Morgan would know that he was a person in whom Cherne had confidence and his would establish his bone fides.

Leo Cherne was an economist who ran the Research Institute of America, Vice Chairman in 1972 of Democrats for NIXON and was associated with the Free Cuba Committee, the Council Against Communist Aggression and the Citizens Committee for Peace and Freedom in Vietnam. In 1963 or 1964 the International Rescue Committee received \$15,000 in CIA funding. When President Gerald Ford appointed Leo Cherne to his Intelligence Oversight Board, John Crewdson of *The New York Times* reported this. Crewdson retracted some of the charges in his article the next day. The CIA released this document in 1993:

TO: Chief, Contact Division  
FOR: Support (Crowley)  
SUBJECT: Mr. Leo Cherne, Research Institute of America, New York, New York.

1. We had a long talk with SAC about one thing and another which included his contacts with Cuban refugee revolutionary leaders. He spoke of a lunch and long discussion he had recently with Raul Chibas (See New York Report No. 3383-1). In addition he spoke of his close connections with Sanchez Arrango, and the fact that he had other good relationships with other leaders of the Frente.

2. After reviewing his contacts with various revolutionary Cuban exile leaders and the fact that they seem to have complete respect for his knowledge of Cuba and Cuban affairs (in 1960 (illegible - document ripped) on the platform with Fidel at the 26 July celebration, he (illegible) that he felt certain that within a period of 90 days he could (illegible) a solid revolutionary front out of several groups and movements.

3. Although it was not stated, we felt the remark (illegible) tossed into the conversation to see what reaction it might be. Our reply was that we thought it was very interesting and that we (illegible) that he could probably bring it off. We suggested that he might (illegible) want to talk to

others about it. He said that he had dealt with (illegible) Rudy Gomez, the DCI and the DDP people before, but he felt that Rudy Gomez had been transferred to a post in Chile. He may as a result apply to either the DDP or the DCI sometime soon. We also felt that even if the remark was provocative that he has been giving the matter considerable thought and may very well decide to do just that.

[CIA C/DCD 7.28.61 FOIA 07428]

On March 27, 1959 CI/OA requested a search on William Morgan in connection with his contemplated use by the Cuban desk/Western Hemisphere for purposes of contact and debriefing. On March 30, 1959, a Memo for the Chief, Western Hemisphere Division, read: "Central Cover Division concurs in your proposal to use the above individual for the purpose indicated. In keeping with the requirement placed upon Central Cover Division to maintain an accurate register of current non-official cover activity you are specifically requested to advise Central Cover Division / Non-official Cover promptly by memorandum when Subject has been activated. John C. Southard Chief CCD/NC." Was William Morgan going to kill Fidel Castro on behalf of the CIA? The CIA stated: "Western Hemisphere/III/Cuba canceled the request as of May 5, 1959." On May 7, 1959, the CIA stated that:

...a psychiatrist has described him as an 'extreme example of a non-vicious type of psychopath.' His father describes him as emotionally disturbed and in need of psychiatric treatment. In Havana, Subject's reputation is extremely poor and he is described as a braggart and a little on the goofy side. Subject's sister, Marilyn Morgan, AKA Vicky, is reported to be the mistress of Ruben Miro Guardia, the Panamanian revolutionary.

The FBI related: "Morgan has been described as a judo expert and claims he once was a bodyguard for Meyer Lansky. (Deleted) advised this Bureau that Morgan is emotionally disturbed and needs psychiatric help. On August 13, 1959, the CIA reported that on July 27, 1959, or on July 30, 1959, William Morgan told the FBI in Miami that he had contacted the State Department and Kubark in Havana and furnished information to a State Department representative about middle July. The CIA:

ORIGIN: Hugh O. Macauley

DATE: August 11, 1959

On 27 or 30 July William A. Morgan told ODENVY in Miami he had contacted ODACID and KUBARK in Havana and had furnished info to ODACID representative about middle July. Morgan withheld exact nature of information he claimed to have furnished. Request verification above statement.

Western Hemisphere Division Comment: reported Morgan's presence in Miami, Florida, where he reported to AMBOAR that he was the leader of a

plot to assassinate Castro and that he had been interrogated by ODENVY in Miami on July 28, 1959.

William Morgan renounced his American citizenship on September 22, 1959. On September 30, 1959, an Indices Search Request, covert, was run on William Morgan. The dates and nature of six of these documents are withheld. On December 7, 1959, the CIA described Morgan as a "Formerly worked for MRD / Double agent for Fidel Castro." The CIA reported "There is a restricted (deleted) folder on the Subject of this 201 held under (deleted)."

### THE BOMBING OF THE LE COUBRE



Evidence suggested that on **March 4, 1960**, William Morgan had an anti-Castro dock worker plant an explosive device aboard the French freighter *Le Coubre*, which was waiting to be unloaded in the Port of Havana. The *Le Coubre* was carrying several thousand tons of munitions destined for Fidel Castro's army. When the bomb exploded, 75 people were killed and 300 were wounded. [FBI MM 97-4073-8 p4; NYT 3.5.60, 3,6,60] On March 4, 1960, Oklahoman Jack Leroy Evans fled Havana and arrived in Miami. He explained to newsmen:

The munitions ship which blew up in Havana harbor with a loss of between 75 and 100 lives was sabotaged by an anti-Communist dockworker...Jack Lee Evans, 25, fled to Miami after the explosion, declaring that he was fearful that his knowledge of the plot might put him in a Cuban prison or before a Cuban firing squad. The unidentified dockworker, said Evans, carried a package containing six sticks of dynamite aboard the French freighter, *Le Coubre*. He was to light the fuse so that the explosion would occur at 5:00 p.m. Friday, after the dock workers quit for the day. Something went wrong, and the explosion came an hour and 21 minutes early causing heavy loss of life. Evans declared he had learned of the plot two days before the explosion, and actually saw the dockworker burn a three inch length of fuse to time it. It burned for 15

minutes. He claimed he also saw the package of dynamite. He said he went to Havana after an exchange of correspondence with William A. Morgan...Evans, a Navy veteran of the Korean War said he did odd jobs and was a bodyguard for Morgan until March 1, 1960, when he was given an assignment to buy cotton seed and machinery for beginning cotton cultivation in Cuba. He displayed a letter of introduction signed by Dr. Fidel Castro...Meanwhile, said Evans, he lived in Morgan's house on 16th Street in the Vedado section. Last Wednesday, said Evans, while visiting an oceanfront home in Havana he learned of the plot to blow up the munitions ship. Evans claimed he went to the ship with William Morgan and others before the explosion, and helped load machine guns and ammunition on a truck to take to the INRA (National Institute on Agrarian Reform) Building where he showed others how to assemble them...Evans said he made no effort to tell anyone the ship was to be sabotaged. Asked why he didn't tell Morgan, he said, 'Morgan never tells you anything and you never tell Morgan anything.' The Oklahoman said he was on the 18th floor of the INRA building when the explosion occurred...Ernesto Che Guevara was on the floor below us, and Morgan was downstairs somewhere. They all hopped into their cars and headed for the explosion scene. 'As soon as they were gone I went down and hurried to Morgan's house where I picked up my clothes and then went to the airport. I got aboard the next plane for Miami.' Asked if he thought Morgan was in on the sabotage plot, Evans replied: 'No I don't think so. He probably knew nothing about it...In Havana Morgan denied he had been aboard the ship with Evans commenting: 'The kid has to be out of his mind to say a thing like that. It's crazy.' Morgan said Evans came to Cuba two weeks ago looking for job 'to help the revolution.' He said Evans stayed at his home and he helped him get a job with INRA, but the young Oklahoman was in no way connected with his staff. Morgan said he last saw Evans at a government office Friday morning, the day of the explosion. He said his wife told him Evans returned to the Morgan home before noon, stayed until after the explosion and left shortly after for the airport. Morgan added that Evans left him a note saying he was going home to sell his horses and his cows and would return to Cuba in a week. Morgan said he himself did not go to the dock area until after the explosion. 'He appeared to be a nice boy and he made a good impression,' said Morgan, 'But he's off his rocker somewhere to say I was on the boat with him.' [*Miami Herald* E.V.W. Jones]

Evans had arrived in Cuba on January 5, 1959. HEMMING told this researcher:

Jack Leroy Evans puts the finger on William Morgan for the *Le Coubre* thing. Everybody is waiting for the hammer to fall. I just came back from Saint Julian where Fidel was meeting with Mikoyan. Fidel ain't buying the story that nothing was done here because security was real tight. I told Morgan we should leave Cuba.

*The New York Times* reported on March 13, 1960, that two Oklahomans [Roger Sharp and John Taylor] were arrested by Cuban authorities while they were photographing an agricultural exhibit at the INRA Building:

The Americans said it was apparent that the Cuban military authorities were attempting to establish some connection between them and a young Oklahoman, Jack Lee Evans...Major Morgan went to the Institute Building where Sharp and Taylor were being questioned. They told him they had never heard of Mr. Evans, it was reported. However, the two Americans were taken to military intelligence headquarters and questioned before being released about midnight.

The Cuban Government reported:

A former CIA agent made public statements about this participation of the CIA in the criminal act carried out against the French steamship *Le Coubre*, where 100 Cubans were killed and about 200 seriously injured. He offers details about his accomplishments by blaming a slight damage in the mechanism of the blowing equipment which was used. [Opening Statement of GOC given to Sen. McGovern. Released 7.30.75]

A document about William Morgan was titled, "FBI Current Intelligence Analysis March 6, 1959." In a Freedom of Information Act Request to the FBI, HEMMING asked for documents on his

Activities with Major William Alexander Morgan, Cuban Rebel Army, from 1959 to 1960, with specific reference to anti-Trujillo (Dominican Republic) operations during the summer of 1959 and the *S.S. Le Coubre* steamship explosion in February 1960 at Havana Harbor.

According to Edward Epstein, OSWALD'S hero was "Major William Morgan...At one point, OSWALD suggested that Delgado accompany him to Cuba, where they both could emulate Morgan." In March 1960 the Second National Front of Escambray dissolved itself and became a part of the 26th of July Movement. Two of the signatories to this agreement were William Morgan and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo.

#### HEMMING AND THE **JULY 1959** NICARAGUAN INVASION

In **September 1959** HEMMING was detained for complicity in the plotting of a "Castroite" invasion of Nicaragua. HEMMING told this researcher:

At that point in time, in **late 1959**, Camillo Cienfuegos had set up a third invasion. We'd already done the Dominican thing, there was four days of fucking disaster. Then we did the Haitian thing with Andre Fortes. There was about five days of disaster, everybody got fucking slaughtered, and I barely got out of there myself. The third one was a Nicaraguan operation.

It was all going to be done in Saint Julian. What I didn't know was that they were flying the B-26s out and filling them with bombs and unloading them, putting them in the bunker. All the bombs and the fifty caliber shells and rockets are being stored in the bunker. At Saint Julian we only had officially, we only had two F-51s, we had TDM that was being repaired, an AT-6 that we were putting together at Aeronautical technical school. But unbeknownst to me, all the Nicaraguans pilots and a bunch of Cuban pilots were getting everything ready at Saint Julian to get straight to fucking Puerto Cabazes [phonetic] and knock the shit out of them. A Nicaraguan named Francisco Frixione [phonetic] contacted a number of troopers in the Paratroop Regiment to recruit volunteers for a Nicaraguan expedition. About 15 of my paratroopers were involved.

The expedition turned out to be well infiltrated with anti-Castro personnel and Batistianos. Its primary aim was the acquisition of arms for anti-Castro revolutionaries, and to embarrass Fidel Castro by tying him politically to a movement designed to overthrow Anastasio Somoza. The expedition never left Cuba and Frixione's men were captured in Camaguey sometime during September 1959. HEMMING:

You had two invasions of Nicaragua. Somoza got into the act too, he was happier than shit. Nobody could figure why these people weren't shot, why there wasn't a state of siege declared. The real guerillas, things got real peaceful for them. Pastora told us right away that everything got peaceful as shit when this invasion stuff started going down. Like a fucking joke. They were all provocations.

In September or October 1959 Hemming told the HSCA that he observed Jack Ruby at the home of William Morgan:

Triplett: Have you ever had occasion to meet Jack Ruby?

Hemming: See him. I have just seen him in Havana.

Triplett: Have you ever seen him in Dallas?

Hemming: I doubt it.

Triplett: Did you talk to him in Havana?

Hemming: This was at Morgan's house in 1959. The only time I recall the guy and the way he talked and made reference to a couple of things. Everybody that was trying to get to Fidel that was stupid came to Morgan. They thought he was in. He was not. This was a – as I recall this, Morgan's place was full of people. Cleve Roberts was there from Channel 12 in Los Angeles, and I used to watch his news show all the time when I was a kid. He was there interviewing Morgan for some special and what have you. Later, when Morgan was executed, Cleve Roberts, I watched his news because I figured he



would use a film clip from that interview at Morgan's place, and he did. I recall standing in the background, the camera swinging, and I was trying to stay out of camera range. A couple of his buddies from Toledo were there and all these pseudo-quasi mobster types hanging around. It was the most Americans I had ever seen there. Frank Emmick was there. Jack Ruby was there while the cameras were filming. This was September, October 1959. The only things happening then were people trying to sell jeeps or aircraft to Castro. I think the conversation then was Morgan referring to me. "Gerry tell them they are getting Belgium weapons" – that they got Italian artillery and they are getting British planes that they had paid for and that it is almost impossible to sell American equipment to Castro at this time. What I recall is, I had never seen the particular model of jeep that the Cuban Air Force had and some of the people in the Cuban army used. It was a miniature jeep. It is the same jeep the Post Office has right now with the sliding doors on it. I drove one one time and I almost turned it over. Here is this clown telling me he sold those jeeps to the Cuban Air Force. Ruby was to me --- I guess he was a Jew from Chicago --- and I am thinking: "Yeah, I could have killed myself in that jeep because of this guy" and how he is here, he does not know Morgan. Could not even send a telegram to Fidel at that point, in time because of the fiasco of the Trinidad Affair, the Trujillo thing, and how close Morgan came to getting axed on that particular venture. Here these people are showing up every day, finding their way to Morgan's place again. It is going to be full of these tourists and what I call feather merchants. I think I made a couple of choice comments about the jeeps and Morgan, I think, referred to Bartone. He was the one with Diaz Lanz and Fiorini trying to sell Fidel all these junk airplanes. I was quite familiar with that operation.

## HEMING

The FBI reported:

On **March 28, 1960**, MM T-2, another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations made available information concerning GERRY HEMING, who was then residing in Havana, Cuba. HEMING was described as an American with the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force, stationed in Pinar del Rio. It was reported that he claimed to be a T-33 jet pilot whose mission was to intercept airplanes based in the United States which fly over Cuba to destroy sugar cane fields. It was also reported that he had formerly been stationed in the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

This information also indicated that HEMING was an associate of Major WILLIAM A. MORGAN. Major WILLIAM A. MORGAN was a United States citizen who went to Cuba and fought as a revolutionary against the Government of BATISTA, which fell on January 1, 1959. MORGAN was later arrested and executed by the CASTRO Government on a charge of counter-revolutionary activity. The information from MM T-2 also reflected that HEMING was then wearing Army fatigues, was armed with a pistol,

and wore a United States paratrooper badge. He said he had been in Cuba for two years.

### **HAMING**

On **April 4, 1960**, MM T-3, another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, furnished information indicating that GERALD P. HAMING, a 23 year old United States citizen who had been born in Los Angeles, California, was then employed by the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force at San Julian as a parachutist and was then engaged in training Nicaraguans. At this time HAMING reportedly said that there were only 25 parachutists in Cuba, that all were willing to fight in Nicaragua and that they would come well armed. HAMING was described as having been a flyer who was a Marine in Korea and at the Guantanamo Naval Base and had been warned when he was fighting for Cuba that he could lose his United States citizenship. HAMING indicated that this was not important to him.

This information also reflected that HAMING had indicated an interest in going to Costa Rica to coordinate activities between Cuba and Costa Rican groups there. He was reported to have indicated a desire to travel to the United States under a false name and Cuban passport to sell liberty bonds in California and obtain arms and planes from a ranch in Texas. He was also reported to have proposed a scheme to steal two small planes from an air base in Texas and claimed that he had friends in the U. S. Marine Corps who would obtain arms from Marine Corps arsenals.

HAMING also is reported to have stated that when FIDEL CASTRO and Soviet diplomat ANASTASIAS MIKOYAN visited the San Julian Air Base, they discussed Soviet aid to Cuba, (including secret assistance in the form of men and arms).

It is noted that MM T-2 in a report dated **July 19, 1960**, furnished information regarding a small group of Nicaraguans, Americans and Cubans who composed the MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION SANDINO NICARAGUA (SANDINO MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF NICARAGUA). It was reported that the goal of this group was to gather materials of war, money, and to recruit non-Cubans in Latin American countries and the United States to serve in the military forces with which they intended to invade the Republic of Nicaragua. The group had the support of FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government as well as Comandante WILLIAM A. MORGAN and had been promised weapons, ammunition, clothing, and medical supplies. Among the individuals identified as members of this group was JERRY HEMING, who was reported to have fought in the Cuban revolution, to wear a Cuban Air Force uniform, and to be a Sergeant in the Cuban Air Force. As of the

time of that report, HEMING was believed to be in Los Angeles, California, visiting his parents.

On **April 4, 1960**, HEMMING was mentioned in a CIA Intelligence Report titled: "Persons in Cuba Involved in Nicaraguan Revolutionary Affairs." The CIA reported:

In February 1960 Pastora Molina, Nicaraguan opposition leader who left Costa Rica about February 20, 1960, after leading guerilla attacks against Nicaraguan regime from Costa Rica border area for several months, was winning increasing support among Cubans who favored the overthrow of Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza. If Pastora initiated a campaign against the Nicaraguan Government, he could count on immediate substantial aid in arms and men from Cuba. The Cubans would arrange public demonstrations to seek aid for Pastora, ostensibly spontaneous, but in reality, pre-organized with governmental approval. Communists in Cuba would take advantage of the situation to penetrate the revolutionary movement, following the guidance of Che Guevara and Raoul Castro. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister, was not disposed to support foreign revolutions because he feared an invasion of Cuba, and wanted to be in a position to defend his country...Francisco Frixione, Nicaraguan revolutionary leader in Cuba had hoped to attend a meeting of opposition leaders but was unable to obtain a visa for the trip. Frixione and Enrique Lacayo Farfan, opposition leader in Costa Rica, were quarreling and no longer cooperated...The following paragraphs lists persons in Cuba in February 1960 who were participating in or supporting Nicaraguan revolutionary plans and gives known details of their activities: GERALD P. HEMING, a 23 year old United States citizen born in Los Angeles, California, was employed by the FAR at San Julian as a parachutist. HEMING was engaged in training Nicaraguans and said that there were only 25 parachutists in Cuba...all were willing to fight in Nicaragua and would go well armed. HEMING, also a flyer, was a Marine is (illegible) and at the (illegible) Naval Base, and had been warned when he was fighting with Castro that he could lose his citizenship, but it was not important to him. He said that the base at St. Julian could be used as a location from which to fly food and arms to rebels fighting within Nicaragua. He knew of a number of Belgium automatic rifles that could be made available to Nicaraguan rebels. According to HEMING, a Mexican island 150 miles from Cuba might be used as a base of operations for sending a plane or boat to Nicaragua, since it was poorly policed. He said he would furnish a C-47 aircraft when it was needed. Those associated with the revolutionary activities practiced discretion to avoid having rumors reach Fidel Castro, who did not favor the entire opposition movement, having become discouraged with the disagreements and lost faith among Nicaraguan rebel leaders. The Cuban Minister of Government was aware of these activities and was sympathetic to the cause...

Concerning travel, HEMING said he would like to go to Costa Rica to coordinate activities between Cuban and Costa Rican groups. He also hoped to go to the United States, traveling on false name and Cuban passport. He had spoken to William Morgan and believed that Morgan could obtain the passport for him. In the United States HEMING wanted to sell Liberty Bonds in California and obtain arms and planes from a ranch in Texas. He claimed he could do this by using connections he used to obtain similar material when he was aiding Fidel Castro. He also claimed he had gone to Havana to talk with Frixione about the trip, and supplying arms to Pastora. He had wild schemes to steal two small planes from an Air Force base in Texas, possibly Brownsville, and he said he had friends in the Marine Corps who would obtain arms from corps arsenals. Another scheme was to hold up a truck carrying clothing and arms from Virginia to Indianapolis on a regular bimonthly trip...According to HEMING when Castro and Mikoyan visited San Julian they discussed Soviet aid to Cuba, including secret aid in men and arms.

In a Freedom of Information Act Request to the CIA HEMMING asked for documents regarding:

Incident with Major Fidel Castro Ruz and Vice Premier of the USSR, Anastas Mikoyan, at Julian Air Force Base, Cuba, in 1960. Incident regarding United States Air Force C-54 aircraft with U.S. military personnel on board that illegally landed at San Julian Air Base, Cuba, 1960.

HEMMING told this researcher:

The first time they busted me, in **July 1960**, I was 79 days on death row, little monk cells, at La Cabana, where they were shooting people by accident in the middle of the night. They didn't have any room, so they put everyone in Gallery 14. JOHN MARTINO was there. William Morgan was there. The hardcore guys. I got out under another guy's name. When they transferred me to Secret Police Headquarters from La Cabana they called for this guy. I said, 'Hey, I'm him.' It was very fucking slick.

HEMMING also said that Che Guevara persuaded Fidel Castro's intelligence agents (the G-2, later known as the DGI) to release him from military prison on **July 15, 1960**. A **July 19, 1960**, OUSARMA report stated:

In Havana there is a small group of Nicaraguans, Americans and Cubans who composed the Sandio Movement for the Liberation of Nicaragua. Their immediate goal is the gathering of support in the form of materials of war and money from Cuba. And the recruitment of non-Cubans from Latin American countries and the United States to serve in the armed force with which they intend to invade the Republic of Nicaragua. Their

ultimate goal is the establishment of their democratic form of government in Nicaragua the later expand to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

This group had the support of Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government as well as Commandante William Morgan and the Second National Front of Escambray, who have promised them weapons, ammunition, clothing and medical supplies. There is also a tentative commitment of money from the 26th of July Movement. Because of the political implications Fidel Castro has refused to commit troops for the movement, saying these must come from elsewhere.

Among the individuals identified as members of this group was JERRY [sic] HEMMING, U.S. citizen. Age about 26. Caucasian Height 6' 7". Talkative, of average intelligence, claims to have served in the U.S. Marines. Fought in Cuban revolution, wears Cuban Air Force Uniform. Claims to be a Sergeant in the Cuban Air Force. Stationed at Air Force Base in Pinar del Rio. Presently believed to be in Los Angeles, California, visiting." [FBI HQ 105-86406-p8, Army Intel. Report #2146986: Subject: Sandino Movement. Sam Kail?]

DAVID PHILLIPS was asked: "Now did there ever come a time to your knowledge when the Agency, around the time of the Cuban situation, was organizing bogus invasions of Nicaragua?" PHILLIPS refused to answer, citing his CIA secrecy oath. HEMMING was arrested a second time in August 1960. HEMMING left Cuba in late **August or early September 1960**. He flew to Mexico and remained there until **October 1960**. In Mexico City HEMMING made contact with the Sandinista underground. HEMMING claimed that one of his contacts was a woman named "Sylvia Duran." HEMMING told this researcher:

The Cubans thought I was in Central America with the Sandinistas. The Sandinistas thought I had gotten misplaced due to being arrested on my way out of Cuba."

His own version of his experiences was:

"After getting my companions out of Cuba, I made my way to the United States via Central America. Upon arrival in the U.S., I spent long hours typing out CIA reports. After a period of weeks with no orders from the CIA, I decided to drop my cover and proceed to the Miami area.

The FBI reported:

Regarding his past experiences: HEMMING mentioned that he went to Cuba in January 1959 and stayed until August 1960. He said he was in the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force, had worked closely with WILLIAM ALEXANDER MORGAN and had commanded the St Julian Air Force

Base located in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, until this base was visited by RAUL CASTRO, head of the Cuban Armed Forces. HEMMING related that RAUL CASTRO did not like Americans in positions of command and had questioned HEMMING concerning his attitude in the event of an invasion of Cuba by American forces. HEMMING said that he replied that "If a man shoots at you, you shoot back regardless of the flag he flies". HEMMING also advised that he "out-sloganed the sloganers", indicating he had talked against American imperialists and adapted his comments to the expediency of the situation. He said in the spring of 1960, MORGAN's position in relation to the Cuban Government began to deteriorate and HEMMING was twice arrested on suspicion of counter-revolutionary activity. He said he continued to wear the uniform of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force but lived in a hotel in Havana and was inactive for three months. He left Cuba in August 1960 and went to Mexico City where he spent two weeks after which he returned to California.

HEMMING entered the United States in **October 1960**. He was granted a security clearance by the CIA that month; however, this document is still classified as it links HEMMING to CIA. All we have of it is a document that titles it and indicates why it is being withheld.

TYPE		YEAR	NUMBER	DOC. NO.	NEW DOCUMENT RECORD		
1	CFE	60	0351	000614	Instructions for Divisions and Staffs: 1. Fill in and Sign on line 11. 2. Use back of form for any additional comments.		
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION (Circle if appropriate) (30 CHARACTERS)					DAY	MONTH	YEAR
2	CABLE MATCH MEMO REPORT	FORM LETTER AIRGRAM	DOC. NO. 22, P77-0092 (HEMMING) 5455		12	07	60
FROM/ORIGINATOR (30 CHARACTERS)				TO/RECIPIENT (30 CHARACTERS)			
LANG				WASHINGTON			
CLASS WHERE LOCATED (10 CHARACTERS)		REFERRED BY (10 CHARACTERS)		DDO Y		DD FILE NUMBER (20 CHARACTERS)	
C							
SUBJECT (30 CHARACTERS)					CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM RELEASE IN FULL 1998		
SECURITY CLEARANCE GRANTED					JERRY P. HEMMING		
6	J.P.			TYPE OF REVIEW	DATE OF REVIEW		
				I A (L)	6	NOV	66
					29	DEC	83
Determinations:							
<input type="checkbox"/> A. Release in full text <input type="checkbox"/> B. Release in sanitized form <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Deny in toto <input type="checkbox"/> D. Defer decision to (Specify in line 8) <input type="checkbox"/> H. Coordinate with (Specify in line 8)				<input type="checkbox"/> E. Sustain initial denial in toto <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. Sustain initial release of of sanitized version <input type="checkbox"/> G. Release additional information			
COPIES DESTROYED (10 CHARACTERS)		COORDINATE WITH (10 CHARACTERS)		NEW CLASS		SIGNATURE OF DO/MP/PLD REVIEWING OFFICER	
						G. P. B. Helms	
EXEMPTIONS AND PROVISIONS CLAIMED (40 CHARACTERS)							

When HEMMING returned to Los Angeles he contacted the Los Angeles CIA Domestic Contacts Division on in **late October** and on **November 1, 1960**. HEMMING:

Some proposals were made to me about going back in place. Then another was to take a team in, but I didn't approve of them. I could have gone back overtly. I was the head guy for the Sandinistas. I ran an air base there, flew supply missions and inserted personnel inside Nicaragua. Morgan had been busted and that raised the paranoia level. After Morgan was arrested, I'm talking to OO." The information he gave the Domestic

Contacts Division concerned "the markings of Cuban aircraft, operational capabilities and locations, missions, etc. along with reports regarding anti-Communist or anti-Castro leanings of Cuban, Nicaraguan and other nationals within the Cuban Rebel Armed Forces. [CIA 89; JPH ltr. 8.27.75]

The CIA confirmed that "HEMMING was probably telling the truth about furnishing reports to the Field Office...The contact produced 14 reports on Cuba. Our initial contact with HEMMING was in October 1960..." The CIA "Initial debriefs are in OO-3 reports 3/169, 982, 3/170,124, 3/170,077, 3/170,536."

#### HEMMING'S DOMESTIC CONTACTS DIVISION INTERVIEWS

On **October 11, 1960**, (and subsequently on October 12, 1960, and October 21, 1960) the Domestic Contacts Division contacted HENNING, who related the following: He left High School in the middle of his junior year to join the U.S. Marine Corps (enlisted April 19, 1954 #1,488,24).. He reportedly rose to the rank of sergeant and during the later portion of his tour(he was discharged on October 17, 1958) he attended Bainbridge Naval Academy Preparatory School. HENNING claimed to have been accepted into the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps subsequent to his attendance at Bainbridge, and he reportedly was slated to attend the University of Missouri. He changed his mind and decided not to enter the NROTC program because he wanted to engage in Special Forces type activity. He stated he tried several times to receive training of this type at Ft. Bragg and Ft. Benning but he was not successful. He then decided to leave the service and served the balance of his tour at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

HENNING returned to California in October 1958 and worked at various odd jobs including heavy labor, as he put it "...to get in shape." He left for Cuba by air via Miami on or about February 18, 1959. His reasons for going to Cuba are not completely clear in the mind of this writer (nor does the writer think they are completely clear in HENNING'S mind), but among the reasons undoubtedly are the following:

- a. A strong desire to experience the excitement and glamour of warfare, and particularly guerilla warfare, and the opportunity to gain experience in this field.
- b. The opportunity to combine the above mentioned desire with identification with a 'just' cause.
- c. A desire to see for himself what was going on in Cuba, and possibly to carve a niche for himself from which he might be able to influence later developments.

5. At any rate, HENNING reportedly bluffed his way into the Cuban Army, with no prior connections having been made in the U.S. (He claimed to have contacted officials in the Cuban Counsel's office in Los Angeles prior to his departure and also to have talked to a few 26th of July Movement members including a (FNU) Topenez, but received no help there).

6. He reported that Captain Johnny Mitchell, a U.S. national who in February 1959 was serving at Headquarters, General Staff, Camp Columbia, befriended him and obtained a pass for him. He talked to a number of Cuban officers including Maj. (FNU) Castillo and Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos. The latter sent him to Major Enrico Borbonet Gomez a Fort Benning trained officer (1948 or 1949) who was forming a paratroop regiment.

7. Major Borbonet reportedly did not like HENNING or want him in his unit, but HENNING obtained orders from Camillo detailing him to the paratroop regiment as an officer. Maj. Borbonet refused to accept him as an officer so he went into the unit as a Sergeant about the end of February 1959. He helped train paratroopers first at San Antonio de los banos Air Force Base and later near San Jose de los Lajas, a small town about 35 miles southeast of Havana on the central highway. See 00 reports (Deleted as of 2010) and (Deleted as of 2010) for FPI gathered from HENNING in initial debriefs. Advance copies of additional FPI collected from him will be forwarded if desired.

8. In December 1959 HENNING transferred to the Cuban Air Force, since the paratroop regiment was obviously bogged down in training and had not even completed one jump. He was stationed at Saint Julian Air Force Base (inactive) where he flew patrols and helped train militia during the day and led some reconnaissance patrols against the anti-revolutionaries at night. He obtained a discharge from the Cuban Air Force in mid-June 1960 (between June 10, 1960 and June 13, 1960) and finally left Havana about August 30, 1960 when he entered the U.S. via San Antonio, Texas.

9. While in the Cuban Army, HENNING became involved with a number of Nicaraguans who allegedly were interested in mounting an invasion of Nicaragua from Cuba. While the details of this story as related by HENNING are somewhat involved, the basic outline is roughly as follows: a Nicaraguan named Farfan contacted a number of troopers in the Paratroop Regiment to recruit volunteers for an expedition to Nicaragua. About 15 of HENNING'S troopers were involved. The expedition turned out to be well-infiltrated with anti-Castro personnel and Batistianos and the expedition appeared to have as its primary aim the acquisition of arms for anti-Castro revolutionaries and also to embarrass Castro by tying him politically to a movement designed to overthrow President Somoza in Nicaragua.



10. The expedition never left Cuba and Farfan's men were captured in Camagway sometime during September 1959. HENNING alleged that this aborted expedition got him interested in Nicaraguan activities in Cuba and he decided to find out more about them both for his own background and an attempt to protect his men in the Paratroop Regiment. He then initiated contact with a number of Nicaraguans, Cubans, Dominicans, etc. who had as their primary aim the overthrow of established governments either in Nicaragua or the Dominican Republic.

11. HENNING mentioned contact with Chester Lacayo, who reportedly was located at one time in Washington, D.C. and who was attempting to establish a base to train Nicaraguans in Cuba prior to invading Nicaragua; plus contact with (FNU) Ramirez, a Dominican national who had been involved in the stealing of a Cuban plane which was flown to the Dominican Republic; and Dr. Francisco Frixiones, a Nicaraguan exile who had been implicated in the assassination of ex-President Somoza and who had worked closely with Farfan until a break occurred between Frixiones and Farfan in December 1959.

12. HENNING was arrested by the Cuban G-2 on or about July 19, 1960, along with Frixiones and Harold Martinez (who HENNING described as the number two man in the Nicaraguan Movement located in Honduras). The three men were held for about five days then released. Frixiones, according to HENNING, now is located in Venezuela. Harold Martinez had planned to leave Cuba with HENNING and to spend some time in Mexico City. Harold Martinez could not leave the country, according to HENNING, because the Nicaraguan Communists in Cuba had applied pressure to the Cuban Communists in order to prevent his return to Honduras and or/ Nicaragua.

13. HENNING also noted that Alejandro Martinez, (Harold's brother) was the leader of a revolutionary column (Frente Revolucionario Sandino) which recently was captured by elements of the Honduran Army. Alejandro reportedly is now in prison in Honduras. HENNING also referred to two Americans located in Chicago, Jack Nordeen and John Sels, who recently were captured in Telucigalpa when they turned over some wounded Nicaraguan rebels to the Honduran Army.

14. These two Americans were removed from a Honduran prison and returned to the U.S. sometime between mid-June and July 1, 1961, under what were rumored in Cuba to be mysterious circumstances. Rumors in Cuba alleged that either CIA or FBI officials were instrumental in having these two men returned to the United States. HENNING states that is his opinion that they both merely were deported from Honduras. He connected these two Americans with a Nicaraguan in Chicago named

Guillermo Majia who reportedly is awaiting trial in Chicago on charges of recruiting for a foreign government.

15. HENNING claims to be standing by in anticipation of a journey to Honduras in connection with the movement headed by the Martinez brothers. He maintains that the Martinez brothers are anti-Communists who believe that neither the Cuban nor the Nicaraguan Communists are to be trusted. HENNING claimed that Harold Martinez has close contacts with Cuban counter-espionage officials who have told him that the Counter-Espionage Corps (CEC) regards the other Cuban intelligence agencies (G-2, DIFAR and DIER) as infiltrated by Communists and as enemies of the CEC. HENNING reported that both the Martinez brothers and Frixiones were very much afraid that any move they participated in Nicaragua would merely open the door for the Nicaraguan Communists in Cuba to move in and exploit that chaotic situation for their own benefit.

16. HENNING may have decided to contact CIA because of remarks made by a Sgt. Aldo Busto and by Dr. Francisco Frixione. Busto, an ex-Batista soldier who was a fugitive from the Castro regime when HENNING left Cuba, reportedly said the CIA helped out in Guatemala and that it would be a good thing if they could help out in Cuba. Dr. Frixiones stated that Chester Lacayo had been close to right in contacting U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter in an attempt to elicit support for Lacayo's Nicaraguan revolutionary movement.

17. While it is difficult to assess HENNING'S true motives for his past activities, and possibly still more difficult to ascertain where his true loyalties lie, it does appear that he might be useful either now or in the near future. From conversations to date (three short sessions) it appears that HENNING is not so closely allied with his Nicaraguan friends that he would find it impossible to concentrate his attention elsewhere. His interest in Special Forces type activity appears to transcend all other interests, and he probably would not hesitate to return to Cuba if such were thought useful.

18. His rationale in discussing his connection with the Nicaraguan movement (the Martinez brothers) ties in directly with his (and many others) general thesis of intelligence operations connected with revolutionary movements. HENNING maintains that the United States should utilize a number of Special Forces types who may be able to penetrate certain revolutionary movements at an early stage, attain positions of real influence within the organizations, and subsequently attempt to channel the movement's activities into areas which are most favorable, or at worst least detrimental to U.S. interests. He foresees the inevitable fall of President Somoza in Nicaragua and, furthermore, that this fall will be brought about by the Martinez brothers. He also claims to

recognize the dangers of Communist takeover inherent in the overthrow of President Somoza, and he hopes that the United States will be quick to prevent such, presumably through the use of people like himself.

19. HENNING maintains that he is "first and foremost" an American, and that his true loyalty remains with this country. This may well be true, but it should be noted that his reasoning appears to be based primarily on his respect for the superior ability exhibited by the U.S. military personnel he has served with in the past. He appears to be little influenced by deep beliefs in democratic principles.

HEMMING told this researcher: "Whenever I checked in with 00, they told ANGLETON. He probably had a flag on my name. Before they can interview and debrief you they got to give a preliminary security clearance. It goes to ANGLETON. I was debriefed on October 11, 1960." On **October 28, 1960**, the CIA generated the following Official Routing Slip: "To Acting Chief, CI Station. (initials illegible). C/CI/SIG Remarks: This would appear to be your department. If not, please let me know. If yes, would you prepare a reply for Mr. Bissell's signature. Suspense November 7, 1960. DDP/ASST. [Handwritten notation followed] I to Z Please handle Subject so sources 12b, SR, EG (Ann Egerton who worked for Angleton) (deleted) and project. I think an (illegible) answer might be sent (illegible)."

0351		Use back of form for any additional comments	
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION (Circle if appropriate) (30 CHARACTERS)			DAY MONTH YEAR
CLASS	FORM	DOC. NO.	DATE
DISPATCH	LETTER	WA-513207-002 (HEMMING)*	7 Mar 64
MEMO	AIRMAIL		
FROM/ORIGINATOR (30 CHARACTERS)		TO/RECIPIENT (30 CHARACTERS)	
WA		LANG	
CLASS	WHERE LOCATED (10 CHARACTERS)	REFERRED BY (10 CHARACTERS)	DDO: DO FILE NUMBER (30 CHARACTERS)
SUBJECT (80 CHARACTERS)			
OS granted ad hoc clearance thru CONF for			
G. P. Hemming.			
TYPE OF REVIEW	DATE OF REVIEW	DAY	MONTH YEAR
1 A O		18	SEP 84
Determinations:			
<input type="checkbox"/> A. Release in full text <input type="checkbox"/> B. Release in sanitized form <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Deny in toto <input type="checkbox"/> D. Defer decision to (Specify in line 8) <input type="checkbox"/> H. Coordinate with (Specify in line 8)		<input type="checkbox"/> E. Sustain initial denial in toto <input type="checkbox"/> F. Sustain initial release of of sanitized version <input type="checkbox"/> G. Release additional information	
DEFER DECISION TO (10 CHARACTERS)	COORDINATE WITH (10 CHARACTERS)	REF. CLASS	
EXEMPTIONS AND PROVISIONS CLAIMED (40 CHARACTERS)			SIGNATURE OF DD/MS/PLS REVIEWING OFFICER
			<i>R. J. [Signature]</i>

The FBI reported in **January 1961**: "Although HEMMING claims to be anti-Communist, he is amoral...he is capable of anything..." [FBI HQ 2-16963-p2] On **February 13, 1961**, JOSE CRUZ HERNANDEZ, Los Angeles, California, manager of a Cuban relief house operated by the Society to Aid Cuban Anti-Communists, advised that on the previous day a man who said his first name was GERRY appeared at CRUZ's home.

GERRY appeared to be an American and said he was paratrooper in the Army of FIDEL CASTRO under the command of WILLIAM A. MORGAN. GERRY said that he had been a trainer of Militiamen in Cuba and that he had been to Nicaragua in 1959 and 1960. GERRY told CRUZ that he had been in Los Angeles a year and expected to return to Nicaragua, expressing the belief that Nicaragua would be successful in its revolution and would overthrow the SOMOZA regime there.

The CIA granted HEMMING a POA and reported:

HEMMING informed Hendrickson of the Los Angeles Field Office that he is moving to Miami, Florida, and would arrive there **Monday, March 20, 1961**. Subject stated he was going to contact Jimmy Gentry and at that time the two men were going to proceed with a plan of activities aimed at organizing a small group of 'Professionals' (experienced revolutionaries) who would attempt to conduct certain reconnaissance operations on the mainland of Cuba via parachute drops and either light plane or water pickups. Subject stated he wanted to do what he could in Miami to attempt to unite anti-Castro forces there and also lessened influence of a number of 'mercenaries' who had joined various of these movements and were doing it more harm than good while bleeding off much of the available money. [OO-1 3/163,427 **March 31, 1961**] One report indicates that in March 1961 HEMMING informed Hendrickson of the Los Angeles Field Office that he had moved to Miami Florida...DD/P has never had any operation relationship with HEMMING. Our records reflect no contact with HEMMING occurred until March 16, 1967. [CIA Memo Seq. Docs. HSCA 2.10.65; HSCA Seq. Doc.00055]

Another CIA report stated:

HEMMING was approved for an ad hoc contact clearance on **March 6, 1961**. He was the source of 15 contact reports on Cuba... Subject's file reflects an ad hoc clearance was granted on **March 6, 1961**, for debriefing on military, economic and political developments in various Latin American countries. At that time HEMMING was engaged in revolutionary activities in Nicaragua. On June 2, 1961, the Contact Office was advised that National Agency Name Checks on HEMMING disclosed no pertinent derogatory information.

INTERPEN'S PREDECESSOR, THE ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONARIES IS BORN  
LATE APRIL 1961



**Loran Hall**



**Lawrence Howard**



**Edmund Kolby**



**Howard K. Davis**



**Gerry Hemming**



**Ronald Augustinovich**



**Steve Wilson**



**Joe Garman**



**Ronald Ponce DeLeon**



**Roy Hargraves**



**Ramigio Arce**



**James Arthur Lewis**



**William Seymour**



**Ed Collins**



**Bill Dempsey**



**Dick Whatley**



The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba failed in **April 1961**; at that point HEMMING put together INTERPEN, aka PATRICK'S Raiders by taking over a group assembled by George Tanner of Miami. Many early INTERPEN members had previously been associated STURGIS and Rolando Masferrer. Others were attracted as a result of the publicity generated by STURGIS and HEMMING in the press. HEMMING'S crew lived at Nellie Hamilton's boarding house UNTIL July 1961 when she kicked their asses out because of all the law enforcement and media people who visited her boarding house. HEMMING described the group as composed of young Americans "who had been upset as the result of the unsuccessful Cuban invasion." On **May 11, 1961 and May 18, 1961** the FBI in Miami, Florida, generated a document about HEMMING titled "Anti-Communist Legionnaires, File 2-312." The FBI reported:

On **April 28, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that the leader of the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES was a tall American, name unknown, who had been recruiting members for the organization with the view of conducting future military action against Cuba. On May 1, 1961, MM T-1 identified this American as JERRY (Last Name Unknown), about 6' 5" tall, weighing 230 pounds, and who claimed that he had been in jail in Cuba after having trained paratroopers in Cuba with the CASTRO Government and guerrillas and rebels in Nicaragua. MM T-1 said that about 20 members of this group had established a camp west of Miami in the Everglades where they were living on available vegetation.

On **April 29, 1961**, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was interviewed in connection with another investigation. HEMMING said ,that he was one of the leaders of the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES and active in the organization. He said he had gone to Cuba in February 1959 and remained there until August 1960. While there he was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, was later in the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force as a Sergeant and received a salary of \$70.00 to 00.00 a month on an irregular basis. In about August 1960, he went to Mexico City and contacted members of the Nicaragua Revolutionary Movement. In September 1960, he traveled from Mexico to Los Angeles, California. HEMMING said that in about March 1961, he received a telephone call from one JAMES GENTRY in Miami, suggesting that he come to Miami in

order to participate in Cuban anti-Communist revolutionary activities. HEMMING identified GENTRY as an American citizen who had previously served as a lieutenant in the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

In **May 1961** this letter from HEMMING appeared in *Sky Diver Magazine*:

Greetings Smogville Jumpers:

Thought I would pass on some scoop. Many of the East Coast Sky Divers are to be found presently in the ranks of certain active anti-Castro rebel groups. These same groups are the ones conducting the P.T. boat raids and are the only ones running the B-25, B-26 and light aircraft parachute missions..."

HEMMING told this researcher:

**May 1961.** I typed a document up and a guy came around six months later and said, 'a woman complained in Michigan that her son was being recruited for operations in Cuba and you sent out this.' I sent out a bulletin to the people directing them to go to their nearest skydiver club, or the reserves, and don't come to Miami. I would get tons of letters from these assholes and I had to crank something up to stop 'em. And that's what ANGLETON had a copy of cause ANGLETON approved the son-of-a...

Later, HEMMING said:

He was being made aware that it was being done, and the reasons it was being done, because it would appear that I was recruiting U.S. citizens.

#### Contact with Venezuelans

**On May 25, 1961** MM-T-1 advised that Hemming had made contact with a PRATO (first name unknown) an associate of Marcos Jimenez Perez, former head of the Venezuelan Government presently residing in Miami Beach, Florida. Hemming had offered his services to Jimenez Perez for future revolutionary activity in Venezuela. (deleted as of 2010) later took (deleted as of 2010) and (deleted as of 2010) members of INTERPEN and (deleted as of 2010) to see (deleted as of 2010). However (deleted as of 2010) was unable to confer with them because he was too busy with the matter concerning his (deleted) to be held in the United States District Court in Miami. (deleted as of 2010) said that (deleted as of 2010) wondered how it was possible for American adventurers such as the Interpen members to maintain a training camp, wear uniforms and practice military maneuvers in the United States after they have publically stated



they plan to violate United States Neutrality Laws by proposed military attacks against Cuba. (deleted as of 2010) expressed some apprehension in cooperating with them for fear he would be arrested by United States authorities (deleted as of 2010) and (deleted as of 2010) at a later time concerning offering their services and these of Interpen to (deleted as of 2010).

[highly deleted paragraph follows]

Hemming had another plan to obtain a (deleted) to take his group on a commando raid against Cuba. However, he was unable to obtain access to this boat. MM T-1 explained that Hemming has a new and different plan daily, does not follow through on any of them, and none of them ever succeed.

### CONSTANTINE N. KANGLES

An FBI document concerning HEMMING titled "Constantine N. Kangles," was generated on **May 29, 1961**. [FBI 105-3530] HEMMING told this researcher:

He represented Cuba and Fidel in some lawsuits that Chuck Ashmann, our lawyer, started. We met him through Bob Brown. He had a lot of influence with people. He was a Greek Jew. He worked with the OSS in Greece. Now they have an interest in me dealing with him after the Bay of Pigs. Isn't that interesting? I was trying to keep the prisoners from being executed.

The FBI reported:

HEMMING was re-contacted on **June 8, 1961**, at which time he stated that he had met JAMES GENTRY, mentioned above, in February 1959, at Camp Libertad, located near Havana, Cuba. HEMMING mentioned that he was also acquainted with various members of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Movement, also known as the Sandino Movement, as this group had had a nucleus in Havana during 1959 and the early part of 1960. HEMMING stated that he had associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Army during the period February 1959 to August 1960.

On **June 27, 1961**, the United States Border Patrol advised that Inspector Harry Rhodes, of the United States Border Patrol at Homestead, Florida, received a call from fisherman off Julia Island in the Florida Keys that some shooting was going on. "Upon arrival, Inspector Rhodes discovered that HEMMING and his group were conducting a jungle survey training class, and HEMMING had in his possession only one .22 caliber rifle, a small amount of ammunition and some equipment. The rifle shot apparently ricocheted and barely missed hitting a nearby fisherman. Those with HEMMING were identified as [various men not prominent in the anti-Castro struggle]." On June 28, 1961,



F.J. Baumgardner sent a Memo to William Sullivan regarding: "Anti-Communist Legionaries, Neutrality Matters." The document stated that

The Washington Capitol News Service, **June 27, 1961**, indicated that JERRY PATRICK, head of INTERPEN, allegedly associated with Junta Revolucionaria de Liberacion Nacional, had been practicing parachute jumping with members of his organization. The Director inquired: 'What do we know of this?'

We are well aware of the recent activities of Patrick. His true name is Gerald Patrick Hemming; however he has used the last names of Patrick, Henning and Hannon. He is originally from California but arrived in the Miami area in early May 1961. He became the leader of a small group of men attracted to that by newspaper publicity on the Cuban situation. The group became known as the Anti-Communist Legionnaires. The members were reportedly living in the Everglades on snakes and swamp cabbage and had no housing. Miami has an informant (Deleted) who has reported the group has only 15 to 20 members who are described as mercenaries, vagrants and adventurers and unreliable delinquents with an average age of about 22 years. No training camp is maintained but periodically, the group goes into the Everglades for training purposes to impress Cuban and Venezuelan groups hoping to get donations. Hemming has reportedly visited most of the Cuban Revolutionary organizations seeking donation and offering his services but has been refused. The group seeks publicity; has no arms, equipment or transportation; is not accepted in the Cuban Revolutionary Movement; and the informant does not anticipate any expeditions by the group.

According to the news release HEMMING claims his group is associated with the Junta Revolucionaria de Liberacion Nacional. We have no information indicating any such affiliation. This latter organization is an anti-Castro group headed by Aureliano Sanchez Arango and was reportedly created in March 1961 following a meeting of 117 Cuban organizations. We are following the activities of the Junta from an intelligence standpoint and on April 25, 1961, we also requested the Department to advise if its activities indicated a violation of Neutrality Statutes warranting investigation. The Department advised on May 15, 1961 that it was soliciting views of CIA concerning the group. No additional reply has been received from the Department.

The group headed by Hemming has had a large turnover in membership. It has been variously known as the Anti-Communist Legion, Anticommunist Legionaries, Revolutionary Force for Democratic Cuba and now most recently, as the Intercontinental Penetration Force (INTERPEN). All information received concerning Hemming and his group and associates has been disseminated to State, CIA, military agencies,

Customs, INS and to the Department. On May 23, 1961 the Internal Security Division was requested to advise if the activities of Hemming's group indicated violations of neutrality statutes warranting further investigation. No reply has been received to date from the Department. All pertinent information received concerning this group will continue to receive the above dissemination.

HOOVER HAND WRITTEN NOTE: "Follow up on Internal Security Div. It has been over a month since we asked for rulings." [FBI 2-1973-17]

On **June 28, 1961**, the FBI in Miami reported:

MM-T1 advised the membership has a high turnover, inasmuch as newspaper publicity caused these adventurers to come to Miami, but lack of any serious accomplishment causes them to become disillusioned and leave. At any one time, there are several members in jail in Miami for fighting, vagrancy and drunkenness. They beg food from Cuban grocery stores, are not employed, are usually without funds, and are dressed in Army combat clothes, boots, and a number of them wear beards. HEMMING and his group are interested in adventure and are willing to go to any Latin American country to engage in any revolution, not knowing the issues, reliability of the revolutionists, or the political ideology involved. HEMMING and his group are completely irresponsible and are not expected to accomplish any positive action and are stimulated by publicity given to them in the Miami, Florida, newspapers but lack of accomplishment causes them to become disillusioned and leave.

MM T-1 on **June 5, 1961** advised that Tom Cain and Frank (LNU) Interpen members, about a month previously went to Chicago, Illinois and contacted headquarters of the Frente Revolucionarie Democratico (The Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front FRD) an alliance group of anti-Communist organizations. Can and Frank were seeking aid and back for Interpen from the FRD.

MM-T1 said that at that time Interpen consisted of about fourteen members most of them were staying at 1925 Southwest 4<sup>th</sup> Street, the resident of a Mrs. Nellie Hamilton, who allows them to stay there free, and frequently provides meals for them.

MM T-2 (deleted as of 2010) and who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Tomas Gamba is an assistant to Manuel Antonio Varona, the co-ordinator of the FRD. MM T-2 said that it would be extremely doubtful that Gamba or any other FRD official would in any way help or take into membership any American group of volunteers. MM T-1 subsequently advised that Hemming and (Deleted as of 2010) contacted (deleted as of 2010) at FRD headquarters on June 6, 1961. (Deleted as of

2010) the FRD's policy has always been against accepting Americans and it was extremely doubtful that Interpen would receive any aid from the FRD. MM T-1 explained that HEMMING and INTERPEN members have contacted many other Cuban organizations and individuals, seeking money donations, equipment and members, but they have always been refused.

*The Miami Herald*, on June 27, 1961, contained an article concerning INTERPEN...that stated the existence of this group was known by *The Herald*, but it became generally known to the public on June 26, 1961, after Florida Senator George A. Smathers disclosed that Cuban exiles are training in Florida. The article said that Senator Smathers disclosure on a nation-wide radio network brought other newsmen and television cameramen to INTERPEN headquarters on June 26, 1961. [w/h FBI HQ 2-1693-18 pages 10 - 11 Border Patrol / w/h HQ 2-1693-18 p3)

The CIA: "FBI reports 19-9/1 DBF 77030 **May 15, 1961**, and DBF 76893, **May 11, 1961**. Subject described as a Castro infiltrator. People in Miami afraid to move against him because of his strong personality and influence he has over those under his jurisdiction." [C/Contact CO Support]

### SENATOR GEORGE SMATHERS



In 1994 HEMMING stated: "He was a friend because we had shit on him. He was getting payoffs from Somoza and Trujillo." When the media came, HEMMING stated: "INTERPEN was part of the International Anti-Communist Brigade, which was associated with the Revolutionary Junta of National Liberation, led by Aureliano Sanchez Arrango." [FBI 2-1693-18] In a Freedom of Information Request to the FBI HEMMING asked for records concerning his "Operations with Cuban exile group headed by Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arrango that included employees of Howard R. Hughes (Hughes Tool Company) including C. Osment Moody et. al. organized crime figures, and CIA operatives from **1961 to 1962**." On **June 28, 1961**, after Senator George Smathers' announcement, *The Miami Herald* published a feature story by Dom Bonafede about INTERPEN; the article had previously been withheld because the *Herald* claimed it concerned a sensitive area of national policy. *The Herald*:

Smathers disclosure Sunday night on a nationwide radio network brought other newsman and TV cameramen flocking around INTERPEN Headquarters Monday afternoon. The INTERPEN Garrison is led by GERRY PATRICK, a young giant who stands six feet seven inches tall. With his long wavy hair, neatly trimmed tuft of beard and Australian bush

hat, he looks a little like Errol Flynn in his early matinee days...'We weed out all the crackpots and bums.'

The article went on to describe the training which the members of INTERPEN received - living on swamp cabbage and parachute jumping and concluded: "Another anti-Castro band of Americans in Miami is lead by Vincent Hannard, a former registered agent for Castro who went over to the other side." The CIA reported,

In **May 1961**, Vincent Joseph Hannard, Miami private detective, formed a group called the Freedom Fighters. This organization of about fifty men consisted of Cuban exile revolutionaries, American mercenaries and adventurers. The purpose of the group was to invade Cuba and overthrow Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. HARGRAVES was one of the leading members of this group. The group dissolved after several months when they realized Hannard had been in a mental institution and was completely psychotic. In 1963, in U.S. District Court, Miami, HANNARD was sentenced to two years probation and \$1,000 fine for impersonating a Federal Agent. In November 1961 HARGRAVES lived in Miami, with an unidentified American girl. He had long hair, a beard and was periodically engaged in burglaries. At that time he was associated with Rolando Masferrer Rojas, the former Cuban Senator who had a group of men in Miami who were planning military operations against Cuba. Also in 1961 HARGRAVES was active with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, an American mercenary in Miami who had formed a group of 20 or 30 men for the purpose of invading Cuba. Most of HEMMING'S recruits were military deserters, fugitives, degenerates and psychopaths. HARGRAVES was one of the leading members of HEMMING'S group.

HEMMING 1994:

I tried to stop them from running the article. Bonafede was a CIA agent with journalistic cover. He was told to write the stories and invent a whole bunch of horseshit. We had no choice.

On **June 29, 1961**, Senator George Smathers held a press conference in Washington, D.C., and reported preparations for another invasion of Cuba were not receiving any cooperation from the U.S. Government. [FBI 2-1693-NR 6.29.61.] Senator George Smathers, a friend of Batista, had won his Senate seat using red-baiting tactics similar to those used by NIXON. In 1970, when files of the JFK Library were made public, a tape recording revealed that Senator George Smathers had pestered President Kennedy to assassinate Fidel Castro. President Kennedy refused, and told Senator George Smathers that the CIA frequently did things he did not know about and that he was unhappy with the Agency. He complained to Senator George Smathers that the CIA was almost autonomous. On June 29, 1961 HEMMING was mentioned in an FBI document titled: "Roberto R. Pino, Augstin Capo, Adolfo Perez-Prieto, Paul Mena, Niva Reyes Balsera, Leonardo Rolando Balsera, FBI Field 105-3895; Bureau 105-98261."

George Armistead Smathers died on Monday January 15, 2007. His father was a federal judge, his uncle was a United States Senator. He is survived by Bruce Smathers of Jacksonville, John Smathers of Arlington, Carolyn Hyder Smathers, and Virginia Meyers of Coral Gables. (NYT January 22, 2007) After INTERPEN received national publicity, a Department Of Justice spokesman warned STURGIS that an investigation of the International Anti-Communist Brigade was under way.

## INTERPEN/INTERNATIONAL ANTI-COMMUNIST BRIGADE

The FBI reported:

On **July 2, 1961** HEMMING with about five mercenaries and Cuban exiles dressed in military uniforms, put on an airdrop parachuting show for the press at the airport at Davie, Florida. Also in July 1961 HEMMING was contacting different Cuban exile groups in Miami offering them training camp facilities and seeking their contributions in dollar donations and weapons. (Deleted as of 2010) HEMMING claimed he went to Cuba and contacted representatives of the Cuban underground. Antonio Perez Quesada, Cuban exile boat captain, on interview admitted he took HEMMING and six others to Cuba on August 12, 1961 where they stayed about 42 hours. However, neither HEMMING or his men made any contact with the Cuban underground or militia.

On **July 10, 1961**, *The Miami Herald* ran an article by Dom Bonafede about HEMMING entitled "'We Choose How We'll Be Killed.'

In Cuba HEMMING joined up with Castro's hill-based rebels as a paratroop instructor. During this period he became friends with William Morgan...PATRICK still stands by Morgan. 'He was a pretty good damn head, damn good, the kind of guy hard to find...PATRICK also has a personal reason for wanting to return to Cuba. He left a Cuban wife behind. 'They, the Castro Government) don't know who she is. It wouldn't be good for her if they did. I think she is trying to get over here - but I don't know. I haven't heard from her in five months.

On **July 11, 1961**, six INTERPEN members were arrested in the woods near Forman Field and charged with vagrancy. [*Miami Herald* 7.11.61] July 1961 was the month that it was announced that STURGIS' International Anti-Communist Brigade merged with INTERPEN and became INTERPEN/International Anti-Communist Brigade. HEMMING 1994:

There was no merger. INTERPEN/International Anti-Communist Brigade never existed. It was a meeting with STURGIS at Forman Field one fucking day in May 1961. We were rivals, we didn't get along. Two of my guys wanted to kill FRANK'S ass. Whatley and Willis. Willis was a strange one from Chicago. Bobby Willis was arrested in Guatemala in 1954,

caused a big stink because he gave his name as Otto Skorzeny. [A Nazi war criminal] One of Masferrer's boys, FRANK'S boys, along with Bucky (Jerry) Buchanan. He came over to us when he got tired of FRANK'S bullshit. None of his people ended up in No Name, no way José. Howard Davis worked a couple of deals with him.

I asked HEMMING: "If you and FRANK weren't buddies, how come one night you told me to meet you on a street corner in Little Havana if I wanted certain documents? When I showed up, you weren't there. A few minutes later, FRANK and this overgrown Cuban drove up to me as if they were going to assassinate me? I ducked behind a building when I saw them. FRANK got a big laugh." HEMMING explained:

They were tapping the fucking phones, the place was bugged, wherever the fuck we were talking. I didn't deal with fucking FRANK. During the *Spotlight* trial STURGIS gave [Attorney] Ellis Rubin a long list of things I had done to work against him. I remember two conversations with STURGIS.

On **July 31, 1961** the FBI generated a report on INTERPEN. [FBI 2-312 (field) 2-1693 (Bureau)]

#### HEMMING AUGUST 1961

**On August 11, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had been in contact with ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, a Cuban exile leader in the Miami area. According to MM T-1, GUTIERREZ was planning to send ten of his men by boat on a mission to Cuba. Four of the men were to stay in Cuba while others would spend some time on British islands north of Cuba, including Anguila Key where it was believed some arms have been buried.

On **August 16, 1961**, HEMMING and nine Cuban exiles who were connected to Eloy Menoyo piloted a fishing boat to Cuba and carried out an anti-Castro mission. The CIA: "INTERPEN had no Agency connection. Although HEMMING is not accepted by leading Cuban organizations, he is well-known to them." [Garrison Invest. CIA traces 12.2867 73.] In August 1961 a con man named George Damon tried to hustle CIA money from desperate exiles by claiming that "Jerry Patrick is now in Cuba and has as his mission, the demolition of generator stations. Patrick at the present time is setting off about a pound of TNT nightly to create terror and confusion. When Patrick's mission is completed he will receive \$10,000." HEMMING offered his services to the CIA in **August 1961**. An Official Routing Slip [*Allen v. DOD* 07595-1398 8.28.61] read: "I received letter from Subject offering services again. (Deleted) is recommending no (illegible)." HEMMING 1994:

This came from Jim Sprague who ran a Naval Reserve Detachment right next to the *Miami News* Building and he was supposed to be ONI, he was really CIA, along with Steve Czukas of U. S. Customs.

On **September 26, 1961** the CIA informed that FBI that a source had been approached by four Americans who said they wished to volunteer to fight for the liberation of Cuba. They were "Little" Joe Garman, William Dempsey, Jim Bruce a Korean War veteran from Texas, and Patrick Stepanick who said he fought with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo. The CIA:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: FBI PAPICH

FROM: Deputy Director / Plans

SUBJECT: United States Citizens Who Wish to Volunteer to Fight for the Liberation of Cuba.

1. The following information received from a usually reliable source is forwarded as being of possible interest to the Bureau.

2. Source advised that he was visited by four Americans who were interested in volunteering to join an anti-Castro training group. The four men gave their names as Jim Bruce, who claimed to be from Texas and who fought in the Korean War, Pat Stepanick, who claimed he fought with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, William Morgan and other in the Escambray for more than one year; Bill Dempsey, who claimed to be a veteran of the Korean War and one referred to as "Little Joe" who did not give his true name. Bruce claimed to be the leader of the group, however Little Joe did most of the talking and according to the source, appeared to be most intelligent and competent of the group.

During the conversation with the source the group volunteered the the following information:

a. They had come from Texas and other distant places to join the Cubans and fight for the liberation of Cuba.

b. They can gather more than 100 combat experienced men at any moment and that these men have knowledge of arms, military training etc.

c. They are not politically minded and do not want to join or become a part of any private political movement.

d. They made the decision to fight for Cuba because they consider that the men directing the United States Government are "incompetent and incapable of action" if the (U.S. Government) men were to decide to help the Cubans 'it would be in a clandestine manner, would force the Cubans

to follow orders from the United States and would lead them to another failure.' For the above reasons, the four Americans wish to join the Cubans and fight independently.

e. They would not mind losing their United States citizenship by fighting with the Cubans, however, they want to be guaranteed the right to remain in Cuba if the war is won and they survive. They feel the United States has lost all its international prestige due to inactivity.

f. That they are friends of 'PATRICK' (GERALD PATRICK HENNING) the man who has received some publicity in the Miami papers concerning his training of Cuban paratroopers.

g. They feel they can count on some groups of persons in Canada to join them.

h. They stated they had visited the Cuban Revolutionary Front offices on Biscayne Boulevard and had been sent to a recruiting office at 914 W. 12th Street.

i. They are temporarily residing at 1936 S. W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Miami, and their economic situation is quite bad.

4. Source stated that he was under the impression that these four men wanted to be recruited immediately as they have no money and no resources to continue waiting; all they want is to be fed and sent to a training camp to fight with the Cubans.

5. A check of the file of this office reveals no identifiable information concerning Jim Bruce, Bill Dempsey and "Little Joe." On Patrick Stepanick was the subject of a report received from the Bureau, dated June 7, 1961. Gerald Patrick Hemming Jr. has been the Subject of numerous correspondences between the Bureau and this Agency. Any further information concerning the activities of the above individuals which might come to the attention of this office will be forward to the Bureau.

CSCI-3/767,435

cc: Department of State

Department of the Army

WH/FI-CI/PMiller:mt

Based on (Deleted) - 2192 August 23, 1961, WH/4/Records  
September 26, 1961.

Distribution: Orig & 1 Addressees, 1-RID, 1 -CI/LIA, 1 - CI/ R&a, 1 -  
WH/4/R, 2 - WH/4/FI-CI.



This document was also referred to as: "(Deleted) August 24, 1961 CSCI-3/767,435." [CIA 100-9-14 October 4, 1961; Info on HEMMING from various sources NARA 1993.08.03.19:05:37:060039] The CIA reported that on October 4, 1961, HEMMING: "Met with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and planned to establish base outside of U.S. for training and future attacks against Cuba." [CIA DBF 91349 10.4.61 100-9-14] In October 1961 the FBI generated five reports concerning HEMMING. Two concerned INTERPEN. One of these was dated October 4, 1961, and covered the investigative period from **July 22, 1961, to September 21, 1961**. Most of this document has been withheld. FBI informant Howard Kenneth Davis reported:

On **August 14, 1961**, MM T-1, who has been connected with Cuban revolutionary activities for the past four years, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Gerald Patrick Hemming had been in contact with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, a Cuban national living in Miami and a former member of the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

MM T-1 explained that Hemming is a twenty-four year old American soldier of fortune who previously served in the United States Marine Corps and who has been in Miami the past several months trying to organize an invasion force to overthrow the Cuban Government. MM T-1 said that Menoyo was planning to send ten of his men by boat on a mission to Cuba. Four of the men were to stay in Cuba. Another four would spend approximately ten days on Anguila Key, Cay Sal Bank, British islands located North of Cuba. This group would attempt to locate arms which they think are buried on Anguila Key. Menoyo was not expected to participate personally, but he is in charge of this operation.

On August 16, 1961, MM T-1 advised that on **August 11, 1961**, Hemming went to see Menoyo, with the idea of going to the Cay Sal Islands to obtain arms reportedly buried there. Menoyo said he was sending people to Anguila Key, to recover arms previously buried there. Menoyo offered to take Hemming along, if Hemming shaved his beard, got a haircut, and submitted to Menoyo's directions and instructions. Hemming quickly accepted. Menoyo reportedly has a large boat, location unknown, but docked at a place where his group would have to sneak aboard so they would not be seen. Menoyo planned to send about nine people on this mission. Four or five would wait at Anguila Key, and the other four would go to Cuba, where they would remain. Menoyo's boat presumably would return from Cuba to Anguila Key, and then to the United States. The whole trip was expected to take about ten days, and the exact purpose of this mission was unknown.

On about **August 13, 1961**, Hemming and the other nine people from Menoyo's group left Miami. Menoyo indicated that if the arms on Anguila Key could be recovered, he would sell them in Miami to Cuban

revolutionists, steal them back, and again resell them. It was not known where this group went to board Menoyo's boat.

On **August 26, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that he had been in contact with Hemming, who said that he arrived back in Miami on August 24, 1961. Hemming said that he and about eleven others went to Cuba on a sixty-five foot commercial fishing boat, which had both power and sail. The group went to Cayo Frances located off Matangas and Camaguey Provinces in Cuba.

MM T-1 stated that they contacted the under-ground in Cuba, stayed in Cuba three or four days and subsequently returned to Miami. HEMMING said that when they left Miami they were stopped by the U.S. Coast Guard and when asked their destination, the Cubans pretended they did not speak English. The Coast Guard presumed that they were fishermen and let them go. MM T-1 said that they were a total of eleven men on the boat, and it was originally planned that four of the men, who had been trained with the Cuban refugee forces in Guatemala, would remain in Cuba. However, these four decided to return to the U.S. On **August 28, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had subsequently stated that this group had visited Cuba and visited Punto de Alegre, which is northwest of Camaguey Province, and had also visited Cayo Coco. The group took photographs which they considered to be of future military value. HEMMING said that they spent some time at one island, which had a militia camp, and that the captain of the boat used by the group, who is well known, went ashore with HEMMING and one of the men, and had contact with the underground.

HEMMING said that he had taken with him an M-1 rifle, .45 caliber pistol and a Shmizer (phonetic) machine gun. HEMMING said the boat, which provided their transportation to Cuba, anchored some twenty or thirty miles off the coast of Cuba while HEMMING and his group were ashore. When HEMMING and the group wanted to return to the boat, it was necessary for them to hijack a Cuban fishing boat and hold the occupants of the fishing boat as hostages until they arrived at their boat, anchored off shore. One of the hostages was a bank president, who was accompanied by his fourteen-year-old son.

HEMMING indicated that the boat used for this mission is now docked somewhere in the Miami River but he did not furnish the identity or location. On **August 29, 1961** Lee Ruthford, United Press International employee, Miami, Florida, advised that he had recently talked to HEMMING who said that he had been to Cuba clandestinely on a boat with eleven men. He said they had visited each province of Cuba, and that four Cubans went ashore. According to HEMMING, these four Cubans had been trained with the Cuban invasion army in Guatemala in early

1961. RUTHERFORD said that although HEMMING admitted to him that he had clandestinely gone to Cuba, he did not clearly indicate the purpose of this mission other than that they had contacted the underground in Cuba.

On **August 29 1961**, JOSE M. GONZALEZ HERNANDEZ advised that HEMMING prior to his recent trip to Cuba had contacted GONZALEZ requesting a bazooka. GONZALEZ explained that he was unable to obtain such an article of war.

On or about **August 23, 1961**, Hemming went to GONZALEZ' store and said that he had gone to Cuba a clandestine mission, that he was with about eight others, and they had contacted the underground in Cuba. HEMMING said the underground claimed they have arms, but need a leader, and were prepared to overthrow the Cuban Government. HEMMING indicated that they used a small rowboat-type boat to row out to a motor launch and then the motor launch took them to the boat used for traveling to Cuba. HEMMING did not further identify the boats used. GONZALEZ requested that HEMMING make a report on this trip, and HEMMING immediately sat down at a typewriter and in front of GONZALEZ, typed the following report:

A reconnaissance and agent infiltration mission was executed the night of the 17th of Aug. '61. All personnel except one were Cubans. Transport was effected via use of a small fishing craft. Disembarkation was made at Cayo Guillermo near Caibarien, Cuba. The only surface craft encountered while entering the Cuban coast were commercial ships including one Russian transport encountered near Cayo Prances. There exists the possibility that the Soviet craft in the area are using their respective ships radar to detect clandestine surface craft infiltrating the Cuban coast.

The patrol craft utilized by the militia in the Camaguey-Las Villas zones are small fishing craft (less than 30 ft., less than 6 knots) on loan from the local cooperatives with normally less than 15 militiamen on board. The following information was procured:

1. The heavy artillery presently located at Punta Alegre is being dismantled for transfer to another local. The Local fisherman reported that last week (13-19 Aug.) the artillery opened fire on a presumed clandestine surface craft cruising off shore near the Cayos.
2. Contacts were made with the underground in the area and it was found that there are large numbers of militia and others that are willing to participate in anti-Castro activities and have arms and equipment procured from local sources and are only awaiting coordination and leaders to direct their activities.

3. The islands in and around Cayo Guillermo Cayo Frances were searched by a large number of militia 5 days prior to this recon mission. This patrol activity was stimulated by a report that counterrevolutionaries had a base of operations and arms caches on Cayo Frances. A militia camp containing 35 militiamen is located on the southeast end of Cayo Guillermo, but they conduct no patrols at present.

4. The Rebel Air Force has no aircraft patrolling the north coast of either province. The only aircraft observed were commercial passenger aircraft at odd intervals flying at high altitudes.

5. Indigenous personnel in the area are indifferent to both anti- and pro-Castro activities and though there is much discontent with the Castro regime they are lacking information (propaganda) and guidance as to the anti-Communist side of the situation.

6. The situation was compromised due to the fact that the agents could not be transferred to their pick-up point and the boat lasted for the exfiltration was not in the area. Three fishing craft had to be commandeered and hostages were utilized until transfer was made to the initial craft on the high seas.

7. Plans were made with the local underground for future contacts and operations that are due to begin immediately."  
"END"

GONZALEZ said that the original of this report was given to a Cuban, who reportedly made it available to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Miami, on August 28 last. On **August 30, 1961**, Lieutenant Commander JAMES SPRAGUE, Office of Naval Intelligence, Miami, advised that his office had received the original of the above report on August 28, 1961, but that the source of the report was unknown to that office. On September 1, 1961, MM T-1 advised that MENOYO was planning another mission to Cuba in which HEMMING and the same people would participate.

MM T-1 said that HEMMING is staying at the Blue lay Motel, Miami Beach, where MENOYO lives and has his headquarters.

[FBI HQ 2-1693-39 many page w/h]

The others were titled "Nicaraguan Revolutionary Activities, Los Angeles, October 9, 1961, 105-4223 (Field) 109-12-222 (Bureau); 30th of November Movement October 11, 1961 and October 14, 1961, Miami, Florida, File MM 97-406; Unstable Dynamite Located in Downtown Miami, October 11, 1961, File 157-0; Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo October 17, 1961, Miami, Florida, File No. 105-2102 (Field) 105-82298 (Bureau) and

INTERPEN October 27, 1961, Miami, Florida, File No.2-312 (Field) 2-1693 (Bureau)."  
On October 19, 1961, the FBI contacted HEMMING

...concerning the nature of his trip to Cuba and he denied he had made any trip to Cuba in August 1961. He also denied that he had typed a report concerning this trip or that he had told anyone he made such a trip. He said that sometime during the middle of August 1961, he went fishing about 30 miles southwest of Andros Island in the Bahamas with eight or nine Cubans. He said he could not recall the name of the boat which they had used, but said they were gone about 11 days, but all they did was fish. [FBI 105-86406-18]

In a Freedom of Information Request to the Office of Naval Intelligence HEMMING asked for:

Memoranda, to and from FBI and ONI, in reference to my filing written, unsigned intelligence reports to ONI, through intermediaries, said reports including, but not limited to:

(A) A report referencing maritime infiltration operations against Communist Cuba, during 1961.

(B) Specifically, the report, forwarded to ONI, during August 1961, which reports details of my participation in a trip to the North Coast of Cuba, on a mission to insert four Cuban CIA Agents, who were on a classified mission.

The FBI reported:

On **October 20, 1961**, ANTONIO PEREZ QUESADA, 224 S.W. 4th Avenue, Miami, Florida, was interviewed and advised that he was the owner and captain of a fishing sloop named "Blanca Estella". He said that on August 12, 1961, he departed Miami in his boat along with nine other individuals, including GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, and proceeded out to the open sea. He said his boat arrived at about midnight, August 17, 1961, at Cayo Guillermo on the north coast of Cuba, where eight men went ashore and were unsuccessful in an attempt to contact members of the Cuban underground. These eight individuals remained at Cayo Guillermo for almost two days during which time they had no activity and after which they all decided to return to Miami. PEREZ related that in the process of departing from Cayo Guillermo, none of the Cubans were held as hostages temporarily but were later released and no violence was involved. He said that the "Blanca Estella" returned to Miami about August 24, 1961.

On November 2, 1961, the FBI Director generated a letter about HEMMING. [FBI 105-86406] The FBI:

On **November 17, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that a group of Cubans and Americans were leaving Miami on that date to participate in a week-end of training at a site about fifty miles west of Miami in the Florida Everglades. A camp was to be set up at this location for week-end training and eleven Cubans and six Americans were to participate including GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. The training was to be sponsored by the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, an anti-CASTRO organization with headquarters in Miami.

On **December 6, 1961**, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING and his associates were no longer connected with the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement because they had been in contact with ROLANDO MASFERRER. MM T-1 said that HEMMING claimed to be working with the MASFERRER group and also claimed that this group was to receive assistance from the United States Government. ROLANDO MASFERRER was a Senator in the Cuban Government during the regime of FULGENCIO BATISTA.

#### HEMMING'S CIA EMPLOYMENT FORM: **JANUARY 1962**

A CIA Official Routing Slip was generated in **January 1962**. On **January 26, 1962**, HEMMING filed out a Personal History Statement for the CIA. HEMMING had applied for CIA employment as a Intelligence Operative (collection or preliminary analysis; Military Instructor). He listed High School and College level G.E.D. equivalency tests and stated that he was

Mentor, Cuban Rebel Army & Anti-Communist activities in Cuba & the U.S.A...Guerilla warfare instructor due to experience in Cuts, USMC and past training in airborne operation, Special Forces Activities, arms, explosives and demolitions. Limited experience in intelligence gathering.

INCLUSIVE DATES: February 1959 to June 1960 San Julian Air Force Base, Piner Del Rio, Cuba, Adjutant-Pilot-Instructor...Adjutants duties, instruction of local militia units, patrolling by aircraft, foot and motor vehicle in desert area of Piner Del Rio Province. Involved in numerous anti-Castro conspiracies, arrested by Cuban intelligence agency (G-2). April 1954 to October 1958 USMC MCAS El Toro, Santa Ana, California, U.S.A. Military. Approach Controller. Maintain safe separation of aircraft flying under instrument conditions while A/C are making a navigational approach to the airport. Maintain the proficiency of junior controlling personnel through continuous instruction on the job. Transferred to AC "C" GCA Radar Operator School as NAS, Olathe, Kansas. November 1955 to April 1956, GCA Unit 40M, El Toro, Final Controller. Directing aircraft that are flying under instrument and or adverse weather conditions to a safe landing at an airport through the use of medium range search and

precision radar. August 1956 to April 1956. MCAS Kanehoe Bay, (?) H. Military SGT. Link instructor. Instructions of pilots on flying procedures utilizing operational flight trainers and Simulators. Instructing on tower, GCA, GCI, refueling airborne, bombing (Special Weapons LABS & LOFT and all emergency procedures and techniques). Transferred to Naval Academy Prep School, NTC Bainbridge, Maryland. December 1952 to December 1953 Checker at supermarket. Left for short vacation in desert prior to enlisting in the Marines. August 1952 to February 1953. Rebuilding electric meters. Reason for Leaving: Enlistment, USMC (underage - refused). June 1960 to January 1962. Unemployed. Havana Cuba (till August 1960) Los Angeles California (till March 1961) Miami Florida. After separation Cuban Rebel Air Force (June 1960) was involved with Nicaraguan Rebels. Departed Cuba August 1960 for Mexico, then to Los Angeles. Maintained contact with CIA until departure to Miami in March 1961. Worked with numerous anti-Castro groups in Miami. Formed group of instructors known as INTERPEN, worked close with Triple A, 20 de Mayo, II Frente Escambray, 30th of November Movement. I received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps October 17, 1958. I was forced to separate from the Cuban Rebel Air Force due to the fact I was becoming involved with various anti-Communist elements and my position was becoming dangerous. DIPAR (Cuban Armed Forces Investigation Department) issued a shoot on sight order during March 1960. The DIPAR order was suspended seven weeks after issue. The Cuban Secret Police (G-2) arrested me on July 15, 1960. After being released was subject to strict surveillance thereafter.

HEMMING used David Hirt, Sanchez Arrango, FBI S.A. John J. O'Conner and Howard K. Davis as references. STURGIS was asked if he knew S.A. James O'Conner during his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*: "Well, him, his name registers. I believe - I'm not sure - he was one of the two agents pertaining to the Bay of Pigs Invasion." HEMMING listed membership in Junta Revolucionario de Liberation National, Second National Front of Escambray, Triple A, 30th of November Movement, the 20th of May Movement, INTERPEN, The Beachhead Brigade for Cuban Freedom, the Sandinistas, and the International Anti-Communist Brigade. HEMMING stated the foreign intelligence organizations he had contact with were Cuban G-2, DIFAR, DIER, Confidential Section of the National Police, Counter-Espionage Section. HEMMING added:

In 1958 I graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy Preparatory School, but I chose to leave the service and infiltrate in the Cuban revolution. For quite some time I have had intelligence work, or enlisting in the U.S. Special Forces, as my goal in the future. I consider my past activities since 1958 as slightly irregular, free-lance appearing, but a very valuable chance at obtaining first hand experience into my chosen career." HEMMING listed these references: "Hasia-Pacific, Inc. Art Simpson, (Pres.) 1329 S. Figueros Street, Los Angeles 15, California; Spiegel Inc. 1061 W. 35th

Street Chicago, 6, Illinois; Klein's 227 West Washington Street, Chicago, 6, Illinois.

HEMMING told the FBI that in about the middle of January 1962, he left Miami and went to Los Angeles, California, where he contacted a number of American businessmen who were interested in the present Cuban situation. In **February 1962**

MEMORADUM FOR: Chief, Support Branch  
FROM: Deputy Chief, Operational Support Div.  
SUBJECT: HEMMING, P.

1. On **February 1, 1962** (deleted) Executive Officer, Contacts Division, Office of Operations, advised the undersigned that he had recently been in contact with the Los Angeles office his Division relative to the above individual.

2. According to (deleted), on the basis of an anonymous tip, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office recovered a 45-caliber U.S. pistol, serial number 1504981-SA from a car in the Los Angeles. Subsequent to its recovery by the Sheriff's office the Subject [HEMMING] claimed the pistol indicating he was a CIA Agent who was on a training mission in connection with an assignment aimed at Cuba.

3. The Sheriff's office contacted the OO/C Los Angeles office who, in turn, requested the Sheriff's Office attempt to keep the matter out of the newspapers and that they would attempt to trace the identity of the individual. The local CID office of the U.S. Army also became interested in the matter; however, they were also requested to suspend any active investigation of the matter.

6. I also advised Joe Langam (deleted) WH Division who advised that the Subject is not of interest to Project JMATE nor has he ever been in the past, however forwarded to the undersigned the attached synopsis of information maintained by WH Division concerning Subject.

7. It is requested that you contact the SAC, LAFO to advise him of this matter and to request that he interview the Subject for purposes of determining the Subject's alleged status and what remarks were actually made to the LA Sheriff's office. Consideration should be given to the fact that this matter may well evolve into a case of stolen government property and / or impersonation. It may be well to suggest to the SAC, LAFO that initial contact be made with his counterpart at the OO/C LA Field Office to insure that the information received here at Headquarters was entirely accurate. Further consideration after the conclusion of the interview with the Subject should be given to possible dissemination of the results of the interview to the FBI in the event it would appear to be a matter in which



they would be concerned. I suggest we call SAC LAFO in approaching the Subject because of his reputation and his obvious interest in para-military matters as well as the fact that he possesses firearms.

Stanton F. Ense.

Jerry Mollani, SO/TF/W stated on February 5, 1962, that no record of instant pistol was available in records. [CIA 19774 2.2.62; CIA FOIA 00023] In February 1962 a notation was made on this routing slip which was withheld as of 2010. The FBI reported

On **March 30, 1962**, HEMMING was interviewed and advised that he continued participating in Cuban revolutionary activities. He said he was not conducting any training at that time but that he still considered himself available to train Cuban exiles for some future military action in Cuba. He said that in about mid-January 1962, he went from Miami to Los Angeles, California, where he contacted a number of American businessmen interested in the Cuban situation. He said he had unsuccessfully attempted to convince these men to make financial contributions to be used by the Cuban exiles for a future action against the CASTRO Government or Cuba. He said that in mid-February 1962, he traveled to Mobile, Alabama, where he visited a friend named DAMON NAPIER. While in Mobile, he was arrested and jailed by the police there on a charge of impersonation and was held for one week. HEMMING said he had previously met NAPIER in Miami and that when he visited NAPIER in Mobile, it appeared to him that NAPIER was then involved with stolen automobiles and checks. HEMMING said following his week in Jail, he was released by the Mobile Police Department,

HEMMING told this researcher:

"In **February and March 1962** I was in the East Wing of the White House meeting with the Kennedy people. We never had any problems from them until 1963." The FBI:

On **March 26, 1962**, MM T-1, an individual who has been active in revolutionary activity in the Miami area for the past 4 years advised that five men from the 30th of November Movement went into the Everglades west of Miami on the previous weekend where they practiced shooting M-1 Carbines. An American adventurer named GERRY HEMMING accompanied this group. On **April 3, 1962** (Deleted) advised he understood that the 30th of November Movement was planning to send

from 25 to 30 men to a training camp over the coming weekend. MM T-1 said that other organizations were also planning to set up their own individual camps, and that a base camp would be established to handle communications between the individual camps. [FBI 2-1693-55]

The FBI in Miami interviewed HEMMING at his home on **April 9, 1962**. He claimed his fund raising trip to Los Angeles in January 1962 had been a failure and that he no longer conducted paramilitary training. The FBI checked with its sources in the Cuban exile community and was told INTERPEN no longer existed, although HEMMING "continues to visit different Cuban revolutionary organizations, is tolerated by these organizations and continues to work for the establishment of some sort of a military training camp where he would train Cuban nationals for guerilla warfare in Cuba; however, HEMMING has no money for backing and no chance of establishing such a training camp." [FBI 2-312 (field) 2-1963 (Bureau)] On **April 11, 1962**, the CIA reported "As you know we have an extensive series of FBI reports on the activities of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and his INTERPEN. If HEMSING is HEMMING this info should go in his file. Can we assume writer did send this to the FBI?" [CIA FOIA 00611 NARA 1993.07.01.16:11:11:620340] On that day the CIA generated a Routing and Record Sheet that went to Charles Mott and TFW/CI which was largely illegible. One line read: "Any interest in contract agent?" [NARA 1993.07.01.16:13:51:310340] The Los Angeles Field Office of the FBI reported "On **April 25, 1962**, Burt Levy contacted the Los Angeles Office by telephone and furnished information concerning contacts by the Subject in the past." Levy had written a guerilla warfare manual and HEMMING corresponded with him. Levy turned over the correspondence to the FBI:

Dear Bert: April 10, 1962. The answer to your second question is that we of the Interpen are not supported by any U.S. Gov't agency whatsoever. We are getting very little aid from limited sources. Our boys are easting refugee food and what bread that is donated to us. We are constantly banging heads with the CIA, FBI, etc. The authorities frown on our activities and are continually attempting to break up our camps. We are not amateurs at the game of hid-and-seeek so they don't have much luck. We are very far back in the Everglades, in places where even the Seminole Indians don't go. We have trained over 400 Cuban volunteers in the past year. Let me know how your contact with Col. Mills turns out. Yours, (signed) Gerry. [FBI 105-86406-7]

On **April 3, 1962**, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING's organization, Interpen, was not active, had no members, and that HEMMING was not a member of any Cuban revolutionary organization although he was continuing to visit certain of these organizations relative to the establishment of a military training camp where he could train Cuban exiles for guerrilla warfare.

On **April 30, 1962**, the FBI created a report titled, "Larry La Borde, HEMMING, Edward Collins, Antonio Cuesta. Internal Security, Cuba"

## ANTONIO CUESTA

On April 8, 1963, Antonio Cuesta Del Valle advised that FBI that he is

the leader of the Commandos L and was previously a member of Alpha-66. The latter organization was under the leadership of Antonio Veciana Blanch. Cuesta stated the Veciana abandoned Alpha-66 and joined The Second National Front of Escambray organization in the fall of 1962. Veciana took with him the name Alpha-66 so the original Alpha-66 organization changed its name to Commandoes L, which is the same organization that conducted raids against Cuba in 1962. Cuesta advised that on March 17, 1963, and on March 18, 1963, Commandoes L departed Miami in two boats, a 50-foot cabin cruiser, *Alisan*, and a 23-foot speedboat. These boats rendezvoused near Cat Cay...An attack against a Russian ship was made under cover of darkness during the early morning hours of March 27, 1963, by the 23-foot speedboat, containing Cuesta, Ramon Font, Alfredo Mir, Angel Puxes, Mario Alvarez and Antonio Perez. The raiders attacked a large Russian freighter in Caibarien Harbor, Cuba, firing a 20-millimeter cannon and other weapons, and then the raiders set off a homemade bomb, which was suspended beneath the surface of the water and against the hull of the Russian vessel. [NARA SSCIA 157-10003-10486]

On May 29, 1966, Antonio De La Cuesta was captured by the Cuban Navy after an aborted infiltration mission. Cuesta was seriously wounded. [*Granma* 6.5.66] Cuesta stated: "We were thrown into the water after a terrible explosion and were picked up by the same boats that attacked us. They rescued us when we were badly wounded. And that is how we were rescued rather than arrested." The Miami Chapter of the Cuban Revolutionary Council reported the Council had met HEMMING "and following the U.S. Government's policy of not accepting Americans into their organization, they maintained no contact with HEMMING." On April 30, 1962, the CIA sent a communication to the FBI about HEMMING:

On **April 24, 1962**, MM-T1 who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported the following data: LARRY J. LA BORDE, an American in Miami who is a sailor by occupation, claimed he contacted MAX (LNU), a CIA agent in Key West, Florida, on April 22, 1962, and advised him that the ship "SS WILLIAMS," operating out of Miami, Florida, was running machinery to Cuba. LA BORDE requested permission to blow up this ship on its return to Miami. According to LA BORDE, MAX gave him permission, and indicated LA BORDE would receive five thousand dollars for the job, when completed. LA BORDE is associated with ANTONIO CUESTA, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, and EDWARD COLLINS in the plan to blow up the ship. CUESTA is a Cuban national who has previously participated in CIA operations against the present government of Cuba. HEMMING and COLLINS are American citizens, mercenaries and

revolutionists, who are not members of any Cuban revolutionary organization, but are in constant contact with most Cuban anti-CASTRO organizations in Miami. MM-T1 states that LA BORDE claims to know the location of CIA warehouse in Key West Florida where arms are stored, and LA BORDE plans to burglarize this warehouse later. Informant advised that on 1962, LA BORDE, HEMMING and COLLINS went Key West, and on their return, claimed to have seen the CIA warehouse and said it was full of all types of arms and ammunition, has only one night watchman, and they think they could burglarize it without difficulty. However, they plan to wait until after they blow up the ship.

The informant advised that on **April 24, 1962**, CUESTA visited the Pier 3 area of the Miami Municipal Docks to familiarize himself with the area and devise a plan. CUESTA has decided to use an aqualung to attach explosives to the ship. He claims to be an experienced diver.

Informant said that LA BORDE previously worked on a subchaser owned by ALBERTO FERNANDEZ which was of operational interest to CIA, but has had no action in the recent past. LA BORDE claimed that MAX might overlook LA BORDE's burglarization of the CIA warehouse containing arms, if the destruction of the ship were successful.

On April 24, 1962, informant advised that La Borde and Collins on that date visited the Pier 3 area of the Miami Municipal Docks to familiarize themselves with the general area. La Border planned to leave that evening for New Orleans to bring back to Miami a yacht 75 feet long which he hoped would be donated to the anti-CASTRO cause by DIXIE WYNN, of the supermarket chain. LA BORDE was not certain that this yacht would be donated, but hoped that it would be. The informant said that LA BORDE recently bought a 1949 dark green Buick automobile for \$160.00 and said that he would drive the automobile to New Orleans.

On April 24, 1962, Mr. GREG MARUCA, CIA Miami, was advised of the above information. MARUCA said that LA BORDE was of operational interest to CIA, but that he was dropped a couple of months ago. MAX (LNU), mentioned above, according to MARUCA is, in fact, a CIA agent in Key West, Florida and was contacted by LA BORDE. Contrary to the claim of LA BORDE, MAX tried to dissuade LA BORDE from an attempt to blow up the "SS WILLIAMS." MAX did not give LA BORDE permission to proceed, and CIA has not authorized this operation.

MARUCA said that LA BORDE had participated in CIA operations out of Key West, Florida, and knows the location of a warehouse containing arms. MARUCA considers him as being unpredictable and capable of blowing up a ship. MARUCA said LA BORDE was given money and a ticket to leave the Florida area and go to New Orleans, but had not done

so. MARUCA said that if LA BORDE were arrested and brought to trial for attempting to blow up the ship, he would probably expose CIA operations, which CIA did not want. MARUCA asked if the FBI could "pick up" LA BORDE and convince him not to go on with his plan concerning the ship. MARUCA was advised that inasmuch as there was no federal violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction, the FBI did not plan to interview LA BORDE, and in view of the possibility of loss of property and lives local authorities should be notified of LA BORDE's plan.

Prior investigation concerning another matter reflected that the SS Williams is owned by TEOFILO BABOUN, a Cuban millionaire residing in Miami who is anti-Communist and anti-Fidel. The ship is presently a time charter to Inter Island Shipping Company, of which VICENTE RODRIGUEZ is President and Manager. The ship left Miami on April 19, 1962 bound for Phillisborough, St. Marti Netherlands West Indies, and it is expected to be back in Miami on approximately May 2, 1962 The ship was described as being 750 tons, 167 feet long, and Panamanian registry.

On April 25, 1962. MARUCA said that LA Borde then in Key West, Florida, owed the Blue Lagoon nine hundred dollars on his bill, and the owner was going to sign a complaint and obtain a warrant for LA BORDE's arrest. MARUCA also advised that CIA were advising the local police authorities and the Coast Guard of LA BORDE's plans.

On April 30, 1962, MM-T1 advised that CUESTA has three aqualungs and planned to teach HEMMING and COLLINS how to use this underwater diving equipment. HEMMING on April 27, 1962, talked to ALBERTO FERNANDEZ, who said that LA BORDE was in Key West, and HEMMING should discontinue his association with LA BORDE, because of his being irresponsible. HEMMING said that he, COLLINS and CUESTA were practicing with the aqualungs in the ocean at Key Biscayne, Miami, Florida, on April 27, 1962, when CUESTA said that they were being watched by a CIA agent whom CUESTA had previously known.

Informant advised that HEMMING has a friend who is a ship surveyor, who was able to ascertain that the "SS WILLIAMS" would be back to Miami, Florida on about May 11, 1962.

The informant stated that CUESTA claims that during the time he was working for CIA, ALBERTO FERNANDEZ received a certain quantity of money from CIA, to be used to buy food for the group operating a boat belonging to FERNANDEZ. However, FERNANDEZ kept the money.

Inasmuch as this matter concerning the blowing up of the "SS WILLIAMS" is not within the jurisdiction of the Bureau, and LA BORDE and CUESTA have previously been of operational interest to CIA, and there is

apparently ill feeling between LA BORDE, CUESTA and CIA, the Miami Office anticipates no active investigation in this matter.

The Miami Office will follow this matter through contact with MM T-1 and liaison with CIA, and keep the Bureau advised.

Cuesto was eventually blinded in Commando raid against Cuba. [Miami Herald 9.5.81] An April 11, 1962, Routing and Record Sheet, from 1905 Quarters Eye read, "To 1: Any interest in OO contact? (deleted). This is not in my area of (?). If you have any..." An April 28, 1962, Routing and Record Sheet indicated that documents about HEMMING were sent to 1.B. Bond 2. (Illegible) 3. (Illegible) 4. (Illegible) 5. Barton Hull 6. Project W/ Quarters Eye POD Placement: "Applicant File Section Please refer this file to the Cuba desk. '5-6 Looks like a candidate for your activities (deleted) 6 to 8 & 9 No requirements at time Armstrong." [NARA 1993:07.01.16:16:36:750340] In May 1962 the FBI determined that INTERPEN had ceased to exist and that HEMMING was "considered untrustworthy and completely unreliable by American mercenaries and Cuban revolutionists in Miami." [FBI 2-1693-56 5.16.62 pages 2-3 w/h]

*The New Orleans States-Item* ran this story on **May 21, 1962:**

## NEW ORLEANS AND THE AMERICAS

### GUERRILLAS AIDED BY LOCAL CUBANS

By WILLIAM STUCKEY

A small group of local Cubans have been sending guns and general military supplies to guerrillas and saboteurs in Cuba for the past three months. A member of the group, who wanted to remain anonymous, said the weapons and supply items are first sent to secret military camps in the Florida Everglades. From there the weapons are smuggled into Cuba to equip the anti-Castro underground, or are used by Florida based raiders in lightning sabotage strikes on the Cuban coast, the informant said.

The latest shipment of arms left over the weekend on a boat manned by American soldiers-of-fortune and ex-Marines. The boat was docked at a secret site in the New Orleans area during the loading operation. The informant insisted that his group is an informal organization and has nothing to do with the Miami based Cuban Revolutionary Council, headed by Jose Miro Cardona. "A lot of us got tired of those who speak in pretty phrases and who have political ambitions in Cuba" he said. "We are tired of wasting time. We looked for men of action and we found them."

The indications are that the local Cubans are affiliated, or are attempting to affiliate with the Revolutionary Student Directorate...The informant said

that most of the guns and supplies shipped from here were donated by U.S. citizens in New Orleans or cities in other states.

William Stuckey told the Warren Commission: "Most of the organizations I had contact with...were violently anti-Castro groups, and there were a number of them in New Orleans. These people were news sources for me also. I used them quite frequently." Was Stuckey's source for this story one of the American soldiers-of-fortune and ex-Marines who were involved in this activity? Was his source Larry La Borde, FRANK STURGIS or GERRY HEMMING?

#### HEMMING JUNE 1962

On **June 18, 1962**, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had recently purchased a quantity of skin-diving equipment from Water World on Biscayne Boulevard in Miami. MM T-1 said that HEMMING paid slightly over \$1000.00 for the equipment involved. The CIA reported that HEMMING contacted it in June 1962, "but no action was taken because his activities were primarily of FBI interest." [CIA Memo to John Warner DEA 6.4.76] On June 12, 1962, the Los Angeles Field Office of the FBI generated a document on HEMMING. On June 11, 1962, PB\ Keefe concluded:

1. Corres.
2. AFS Inactive Tell him we have completed a review of his application and have no suitable position. 5B1 [*Allen v DOD* CIA 01226]

A Transmittal Slip stated: "The attached FBI (illegible) GERALD PATRICK HEMMING were forwarded by (Deleted) re: possible employment. From Administrative Staff." On June 21, 1962 HEMMING was sent a letter by Director of Personnel of the CIA, E.O. Erhotz that informed him no suitable position had been found.

The CIA reported, "In January 1962 Mr. Hemming submitted an application for employment to the Agency. The Office of Personnel checked with several components of the Directorate of Operations which expressed no interest in his services.

#### HEMMING, KOHLY AND ROBERT MORROW

From 1960 to 1963 Robert D. Morrow, a former CIA Technical Services Division technician, and Mario Garcia Kohly, ran an operation in Baltimore to counterfeit Cuban pesos which were dumped on the Cuban economy in order to disrupt it. Mario Kohly, of the Christian Democratic Movement, was an associate of NIXON and was a rival of Tony Varona in the Cuban Revolutionary Front. On July 27, 1962, an Official Routing Slip read:

TFW/PM (illegible initials) July 30, 1962, July 3, 1962 / TFW/PA-Prop (illegible initials) August 3, 1962 / C/TFW/CI (Deleted) (date deleted) TFW

(illegible and deleted): Attached correspondence to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency may be of interest to you. Unless you consider it necessary, we are not planning to reply to Subject's letter. Please inform undersigned if you desire to take any action on this matter. No record of Morrow, his organization, or Hemsing Report cards, however, Hemsing is undoubtedly identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, the "noted" guerilla trainer. TFW/EXEC BARKLEY July 27, 1962

[NARA 1993.07.01.16:08:51:560340]

A recently released version of this Slip contained: "C/TFW/CI [a (deleted)]. William Harvey was the Chief of Task Force W. HEMMING 1994:

JAMES ANGLETON was responding to an inquiry by Bill Harvey. Morrow was Robert Morrow, who wrote *Betrayed*. Robert Morrow was part of William Harvey's operation. It refers to Robert Morrow and Mario Garcia Kohly in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Robert Morrow wrote a letter to John McCone.

On August 8, 1962 Task Force W/Counter-Intelligence stated:

Morrow, who I think is slightly 'nuts' states twice in his letter that he has sent the same information to the FBI. Also the entire scope of this case is of primary interest to the FBI and not to us. Thus I think there should be no further action on this except to file it. If we answer Morrow we'll be bothered with more letters from him. I have placed a card on Morrow in our TFW/Support card file. (see thermo attached) Please file in 201-309125 GERALD PATRICK HEMMING.

On October 1, 1963, Robert Morrow and Mario Garcia Kohly were both arrested by the Federal Government. Both served a short time in jail for the counterfeiting operation. Morrow:

Kohly made himself unpopular with the Kennedy Administration by suggesting to the Attorney General that the missiles in fact had not been removed from Cuba after October 1962 and that his underground sources in effect told him that the Cuban missile crisis had not had a favorable outcome to the United States. Kohly believed for these and other reasons the Kennedy Administration was unfavorable to his anti-Castro activity. Consequently, Kohly approached NIXON to intercede for him." NIXON wrote a letter the judge in Kohly's counterfeiting case telling him of the useful services Kohly had performed for the United States Government in the past. In 1971 Robert Morrow ran for the President of the Baltimore City Council as a Republican and in 1972 he became the Republican nominee for Congress. "Robert Morrow feels it is possible that the Christian Democratic Movement was associated with people who were in turn



associated with OSWALD. If this is the case he thinks it is not inconceivable that the CIA case officers of the Christian Democratic Movement exiles may have had knowledge of some potentially dangerous anti-Kennedy activities. [SSCIA 157-10005-10284]

Morrow was associated with HEMMING, Kohly and NIXON however, in *Betrayed* (later titled *First Hand Knowledge*) Robert Morrow claimed he worked with David Ferrie and Cuban exile Eladio Del Valle. He claimed to have delivered two Mannlicher-Carcano rifles to David Ferrie prior to the assassination. This researcher has been unable link David Ferrie to Eladio Del Valle. Nor could this researcher link David Ferrie directly to the assassination of John Kennedy. HEMMING told this researcher:

That's a totally separate deal. He didn't know what was going on. That's a long story in itself. Kohly wanted to do a hit on Fidel in the winter of 1961. Morrow was one of these compartmentalized, isolated assholes, that had a need to know zip. He knew a little bit about a few things and he's adding up two and two and it's coming up nine. It pissed me off when the book came out. Some of the things in there are the truth, but he wasn't privy to most of the sensitive shit. He imagined a bunch of shit.



LAWRENCE LA BORDE

In May 1962 HEMMING and INTERPEN members HARGRAVES, Loran Hall and former CIA maritime employee Lawrence La Borde (born August 27, 1909) were traveling back and forth between Miami and New Orleans. [HSCA Seq. Doc. 00037] Lawrence La Borde was a Port Captain in New Orleans who was formerly employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Mexico in 1947 to 1949 as a small boat operator, but was fired for misconduct. The charges included excessive use of intoxicants, unauthorized use of firearms and failure to support dependent children. Lawrence La

Borde had been an asset of Project JMATE from March 17, 1961 to April 24, 1962, where he worked in Task Force W under William Harvey. [Harvey to ID/3 Tobiassen 4.24.62] HEMMING told this researcher:

He worked for an extension of ZR RIFLE. Ethnic cleansing of the new government after the Bay of Pigs. Larry La Borde was part of this. He put guys inside Cuba for live practice runs.

Lawrence La Borde was Captain of the *Tejana III*, which was used in CIA operations until 1962. The *Tejana III* was owned by Alberto Fernandez Hechavarria, a former wealthy Cuban engaged in the sugar industry. Alberto Fernandez Hechavarria was a Princeton graduate and had attended Prep School with John Kennedy. On March 20, 1961, H. K. Clayton, the Chief of the Investigations Branch of the CIA generated a memo for the Chief, Security Support Division on "La Borde, Lawrence J. #2415898 PCSA IB/3.

1. WH/4 has requested a Provisional Operational Approval in the name of the Subject on an expedite basis to permit his utilization under PROJECT JMATE." Clayton asked for an FBI check on La Borde.

September 29, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, WH/4/Security

SUBJECT: Crew Member, *Tejana*, Lawrence La Borde.

1. On September 29, 1961 Mr. Charles V. Piotti was debriefed upon his return from TDY at the TIDE area and his subsequent return to the Office of Logistics. Mr. Piotti advised of the following incident that occurred during his travel from TIDE to Washington while in Key West.

2. The chief engineer of the motor vessel *Tejana*, first name Larry (LNU), happened to meet Piotti at a small restaurant at lunch time when Piotti was in Key West. Larry recognized Piotti and proceeded to tell him that he, Larry, knew where Piotti had been and what he had been doing. He further went on to state in an indiscreet manner that he knew where all of 'you' people were at all times. Mr. Piotti did not pursue the situation further and attempted to exit gracefully. He stated that this is not the first time that Larry has been indiscrete in his discussion of Project activities. From previous contact with Larry, Mr. Piotti has observed him to be addicted to alcohol, or unsavory reputation and indiscreate in his conversation however this individual is the only engineer aboard the *Tejana* that can operate the vessel. In difficulties with the operation of the *Tejana* due primarily of Larry's being an American citizen, Larry has stated in effect that he does not care who gives orders. He will go on operations if he so desires. At various times he has further berated the Agency.

3. This matter is brought to your attention for possible action on your part.

[CIA Memo for Chief/WH/4/Security from Donald Connors]

### LA BORDE BECOMES a CIA RENEGADE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE: April 24, 1962

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: JMWAVE

ACTION: C/TFW 3 (TEMPO COPY SLOTTED C/TFW

INFO: DOP, S/C 2 CITE WAVE 3023

1. On April 24, 1962, ODENVY Rep contacted KUSODA WAVE. Advised that ODENVY had received info that Lawrence La Borde reportedly received instructions from a "Max A. Kubarker" to blow up vessel *S.S. William* owned by one Babun and of Panamanian Registry when it docks at pier three Miami next two or three days. Further La Borde and unidentified group considering raiding a warehouse owned by KUBARK at Key West, containing various arms and equipment protected by only one guard

2. Check with COB BARR revealed that La Borde contacted him on April 22, 1962, and advised that La Borde considering destruction of a ship, name not furnished, that would dock at pier three next few days. La Borde indicated ship carrying material not in best interests of PBPRIME COB BARR attempted to dissuade and urged La Borde return home in Louisiana.

3. Check with all local ODIBEX Rep Negative.

4. ODENVY advised that La Borde had been member of group we had supported, but was not directly employed by KUBARK. Upon termination of the activity of which La Borde was a member, La Borde was let go on March 12, 1962. He is of no interest to us nor are we responsible for his actions. La Borde had signed a secrecy agreement and was knowledgeable our installations Key West area, therefore we have security interest in his not revealing this aspect of his activities. La Borde has reputation of being completely unpredictable and not easily controlled. There is some opinion he is capable of attempting alleged course of action.

5. Station attempting learn La Borde's whereabouts and if successful will notify ODENVY. If ODENVY contacts La Borde will attempt to obtain results of their interview.

6. COB BARR alerted to increase guard coverage on warehouse.

C/S COMMENT: Dissemination applicable to RYBAT GYROSE YOBITE CABLES.

April 24, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Security (Investigations & Operational Support)

ATTENTION: ID/3, Mr. Tobiassen

SUBJECT: LARRY LA BORDE

1. Reference is made to the memorandum dated March 17, 1961, which requested a POA for the Subject's use as a maritime asset of Project JMATE and to the POA issued on March 24, 1961.

2. The Subject is no longer of any interest to Task Force W and all clearance action may be canceled.

(Deleted) William K. Harvey, Chief, Task Force W.

On **May 2, 1962**, this CIA cable was sent:

Origin: Pmiller;dad

From: Director

Conf. C/TFW 3 \*\*

Info: DDP, S/C 2

REF: WAVE 3023 (IN 24722)\*

1. Ref info received Headquarters May 1, 1962, states La Borde working with Antonio Questa, Cuban national, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and Edward Collins, American mercenaries.

2. Further stated KUBARK rep Miami should apprise local authorities of La Borde's plan. Has this been done?

End of Message.

TFW Comment: Re La Borde's plan to blow up *S. S. William* and raid Kubark warehouse at Key West.

C/S comment: Dissemination applicable to (deleted) cables.

Releasing Officer (signature deleted)

William K. Harvey, Chief, Task Force W. (Deleted)

On **May 23, 1962**, "NO-T-1," an FBI informant connected to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, advised that Lawrence La Borde contacted three members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in early May and told them

he wanted to help move supplies to anti-Castro Cubans within Cuba. Lawrence La Borde said that he had been active in fighting Castro before the Bay of Pigs, and was currently running guns from the Florida Keys to Cuba with CIA assent.

DISPATCH

TO: Chief, Task Force W

From: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: (Deleted) Operational Comment on Newspaper Article.

1. In reply to referenced request for information with regard to the newspaper article to be published in the *Denver Post* [by Robert K. Brown] on **June 3, 1963**, the following is provided.

A. The source of the information in this article is almost certainly Lawrence J. La Borde who was associated with the motor vessel M/V *Tejana* III, which has been utilized in KUBARK operations on and off since early 1961. La Borde has at various times been Acting Captain of the *Tejana*, but basically served as its Chief Engineer as a result of his experience with pancake diesel engines which comprised the power plant for the ship. The *Tejana* is probably identical to the '*Florida*' mentioned in the article on the basis that the size of the crew and the general crew replacements generally conform to crew changes that were made on the *Tejana* at JMWAVE's instigation.

B. La Borde was formerly employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Mexico in 1947 to 1949 as a small boat operator, but was fired for misconduct. The charges included excessive use of intoxicants, unauthorized use of firearms and failure to support dependent children. Charles J. Hostynski, Chief, JMBAR, was the Agricultural Department Personnel Officer who handled La Borde's out processing in 1949. Hostynski's first true name is identical with the name appearing in the article as KUBARK's head man in the BARR area.

C. In April 1962 when Larry La Borde was informed that his services on the *Tejana* were to be terminated, he became quite bitter towards those KUBARK officials with whom he previously had contact necessitated by the mounting of maritime operations in which the *Tejana* was utilized as the mother ship. La Borde evidenced prejudice toward Hostynski whom he knew to be responsible for his being fired in 1949 in Mexico. His conduct on being separated included the making of reckless threats which were recorded at the time in WAVE 3023.

E. As background for Headquarters in formulating answers to questions which may be forthcoming re Subject article, it should be pointed out throughout 1961 WAVE, of necessity, relied upon wealthy Cuban exiles to

provide boats to be used on maritime operations in the absence of unilateral boats or the ability to acquire them. Numerous problems developed mainly in the realm of security. The La Borde/*Tejana* situation was the most difficult one of these arrangements to control mainly as a result of (1) La Borde's American citizenship, and (2) that fact that Larry La Borde's qualifications as a pancake diesel motor engineer made him literally indispensable if the *Tejana* was to be utilized. The problems mounting out of the program to utilize Cuban exile boats on a contract basis led to a policy decision to replace such boats with unilaterally controlled boats as soon as time would permit. The phasing out of Cuban exile boats quite naturally was interpreted by the boat crews and owners to represent a decrease in anti-Castro activity and possibly an end to such activity. The anger among the crews at this possibility quite naturally resulted in a number of protests which, with the exception of Larry La Borde, were taken care of by the appropriate reassurances which of necessity could not reveal KUBARK's policy of continuing the anti-Castro campaign with unilaterally controlled vessels.

F. La Borde was finally removed from the WAVE area with the assistance of AMDENIM-1 who sent him to New Orleans with ample termination funds only to have him show up in the area again and become involved with any KUBARK sponsored exile groups, who, under the leadership of independent American soldiers-of-fortune who were regularly coming to the attention of the local press. La Borde was again assisted out of the area by AMDENIM-1 and has not been heard from for approximately a month prior to the arrival of the reference.

G. The PBPRIMER identified in the article as the KUBARK head of marine operations in the WAVE area is probably Bertrand R. Jobes, whose true first name is identical with the name in the article and who was associated with the *Tejana* in early 1961 when it was first picked up by KUBARK. Jobes reputation as maritime officer of course belies the derogatory statements made in the article.

2. In analyzing the possible immediate security ramifications of this matter on WAVE operations, it should be noted that the contract for *Tejana* was terminated in April 1962 and it is currently anchored in Miami under the owner's sole responsibility. None of the previous *Tejana* anchorages except the Mineral Carriers site are in present use and no operational boats are anchored there. The REEFER III is anchored close by this site and is being moved to a new location.

3. The above is a hasty effort to provide Headquarters with the basic information and can be further documented as required. It is believed that Headquarters' records contain a good bit of the information under varying subject files and operational reports. WAVE would like to suggest that in

this instance the best approach may be to allow the material to die a natural death insofar as possible. Secondly, the preparation of a brief factual statement on the true nature of the source for giving to key officials and editors should serve to spike further publicity. It would seem that there is more than sufficient information available showing LaBorde to be a completely unethical ne'er-do-well to be able to so advise such persons as really have to know. The entire situation is of course extremely regrettable, but can be interpreted as a further example of the difficulties being encountered in endeavoring to mount an effective clandestine program against PBRUMEN from the WAVE area and through the PBRUMEN exile community with all of its national characteristics which do not lend themselves to clandestine operations.

William Harvey was angry:

We would appreciate it receiving your views on what might possibly be done to make life difficult for La Borde. Any proposal you might have, including possible use of the AMOT will most certainly receive favorable consideration and will probably be approved. Our aim obviously would be to ensure that Larry La Borde does not continue to be a source of misinformation and to be a general nuisance to all of us. [CIA 201-294688 6.29.62]

The FBI reported:

MM T-1 who has been actively engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities **June 11, 1962**, for the past four years advised that Larry LaBorde called Miami Florida the previous evening and said he expected the 67 foot schooner "Elsie Reichart" to arrive in Miami on or about July 14, 1962. LaBorde advised the boat would have four Americans and three Cubans aboard as crewmen.

MM T-1 advised that the schooner "The Mariner" is still located at Fort Meyers, Florida, needs an anchor and other repairs. Both of these boats are reportedly being operated by their owners and crews without monetary remuneration from LaBorde.

Bill Seymour, an American citizen who had previously been trained as a mechanic while serving in the United States Navy has been residing in Miami is closely connected with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING an American soldier of Fortune who is closely associated with persons involved in Cuban revolutionary activities in the Miami, Florida area. Hemming, who is a close friend and associate of LaBorde, planned to send Seymour to St. Petersburg to work on the boat's engine.

Captain Jose Rodriguez Soso, a Cuban national residing in Miami and a member of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, a Cuban revolutionary organization, has been in close contact with LaBorde and plans on sending another Cuban from, Miami to join the "Elsie Reichart" which recently sprung a leak in the hull, and whose, engine is still inoperative.

On **June 21, 1962**, HEMMING received a letter from the CIA informing him that he would not be hired. HEMMING told this researcher:

That's bullshit. CIA never sent me a letter about being hired or recruited for a goddamn thing. They never sent me a fucking message. I had contact with Justin Gleichauf from OO twice. One time was the Bay of Pigs. They sold out two of my guys who Somoza wanted dead. After that nothing face-to-face, all by pay phone. Gleichauf was liaison with law enforcement.

HEMMING, RABEL, BARTES & THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL  
LUIS RABEL

Luis Rabel Nunez, aka Luis Ravel, was the delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans from 1960 to 1961. Luis Rabel was the son of a native born American citizen and had been raised in comfortable circumstances, on an experimental rice farm next to that of the father of Fidel Castro. He had known Fidel when both were children. When interviewed in 1977, Luis Rabel said that he had resigned and moved to Venezuela in October 1962, since the Cuban Revolutionary Council had turned out to be a "complete fiasco." Luis Rabel said the names HEMMING or Lawrence La Borde did not ring any bells. When questioned in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT denied having known Luis Rabel. STURGIS's CIA 201 file contained an index cards that read, "FIORINI, Frank #284008 \*RABEL, Joseph Luis FBI Rpt. August 3, 1962 p.4 (copy in file 10/77)." Francisco Antonio Bartes Clarens [CIA 201-289005 also CIA 201-289685], was the delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans from November 1962 to 1964. Frank Bartes succeeded Luis Rabel. Frank Bartes had been the president of a private railroad in pre-Castro Cuba. His firm, which employed thousands of workers and had assets of \$100 million, was nationalized by Castro in 1960. Bartes was mentioned in an FBI Report July 11, 1960. (DBF 52-700) When he came to the United States, he operated a New Orleans Washeteria from 1961 to 1963. On JANUARY 3, 1961 the CIA generated an Access Restricted on Bartes. On JANUARY 3, 1961 an Indices File request yielded one result.

DATE January 6, 1961

Memorandum For: Chief, Security Support Division

From: Chief, Investigations Branch

Subject: Bartes (Clarens) Francisco Antonio #22571 OA IB/3

GIST: Request for an expedite FBI check concerning the Subject.



DETAILS: CI/OA has requested that the results of Subject's FBI check be returned to their officer no later than January 10, 1961.

ACTION: It is requested that the FBI check be conducted through the FBI Liaison Representative.

H. Kenneth Clayton

TOBIASSEN January 6, 1961 PENDING

RALPH TOBIASSEN Deputy Director CIA Office of Security

CANCELLATION OF FILES

AUGUST 31, 1961

SUBJECT's OA No. (deleted) SO NO. 225714

DIVISION CANCELLING WH 4 August 31, 1961

#### FRANK BARTES: INFORMANT



An FBI report of July 3, 1964 subject: Christian Democratic Movement (MDC) stated:

BARTES was the head of the CRC in New Orleans but that on or about June 4, 1964 he had received from Miami headquarters a notification that the CRC was being dissolved. Bartes advised the New Orleans office of the FBI that the New Orleans delegate to the MDC was Jose Manuel Cusco, who was not very active, and that the Miami chief was Jose Ignacio Rasco. (Comment: There is no record of CUSCO in the RI/Main Index.) A PRQ II on BARTES shows that he was an FBI informant (dates not given) and that his contact was with S.A. DeBRUEYS."

The CIA reported:

Subject's 201 file shows that on the basis of favorable information provided CIA by a U.S. citizen and former employee of Frank Bartes, William C. Davis, Headquarters queried Havana about him. (DIR-46206 July 15, 1960) Havana requested a POA for his use in JMATE on December 29, 1960. Whether any paramilitary or operational use was made of Subject cannot be determined from the files listed above. (Comment: It is requested that Western Hemisphere/Caribbean Operations Group answer this question). The POA was cancelled on

August 30, 1961 at the request of WH/4 which has no further operational interest."

Frank Bartes connection to the Deputy Director/Plans began with a December 29, 1960, Provisional Operational Approval request that was granted January 30, 1961: "The request was canceled on August 30, 1961, and Bartes was not used during this interval. (Per JMWAVE 0483 December 4, 1967)." Frank Bartes had meetings with the Domestic Contacts Division: "The first contact of Domestic Contacts Division New Orleans with (deleted) occurred on May 4, 1961. Between that date and January 1967, a total of 13 meetings took place. Bartes is the source of six Domestic Contacts Division reports. Contact has not been terminated." [CIA Memo 8 1.12.68] While he was being debriefed by DCD Bartes asked to be put in touch with Phil Klepack, who had been an assistant to the United States Naval Attaché in Havana. On May 8, 1961 DCD reported:

Mr. BARTES said that there is some chemical the name of which he did not know which can be added to the oil in diesel locomotive which will cause the cylinders to freeze thereby paralyzing their movement. He said the particular additive which he heard of was practically impossible to detect and that therefore an examination of the oil in the locomotive would not indicate sabotage. However, be that as it may, this matter never did come to fruition and Bartes left Cuba on the day that diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba were broken. The Consolidated Railways of Cuba has been intervened by the government and we understand that in the process Mr. Bartes has lost in the neighborhood of seven million dollars.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Bartes was a very distinguished guy, a close friend of Bill Pawley. He was of Spanish descent, very patrician. This ain't no flat nosed beaner, tortilla roller. This is a goddamn aristocrat. The guy is honorable.

On May 21, 1963, this article appeared in *The New Orleans Times Picayune*:

#### CUBAN COUNCIL ENVOY IS HEARD

Franklin, La. Man Honored for Editorial

Cubans have the feeling they have been sold out, not only by the American people, but by the American Government, Frank Bartes said Monday night...Bartes, a delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council spoke at a meeting sponsored by the DRE, Alpha-66, the Second National Front of Escambray and the Council. CARLOS BRINGUIER also spoke.

A Counter-Intelligence Research & Analysis memorandum stated: "On June 25, 1962, Lawrence La Borde, HEMMING, Howard K. Davis paid a visit to Frank Bartes in New

Orleans and reached an agreement to train anti-Castro Cubans." [CIA Attach. No.5. Garrison 8.7.67]

BARTES INFORMS CIA RE: **JUNE 25, 1962** MEETING WITH HEMMING

A memorandum from the Chief of the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division Office, Subject, "Proposal Made to New Orleans Refugee Group for the Military Training of a Refugee Group in the State of Louisiana," stated:

1. On **Thursday, June 28, 1962**, Cuban Revolutionary Council Delegate among the Cuban refugees, Frank Bartes, spoke with Lloyd Ray, with whom he is on friendly terms and (illegible) he could give us some interesting information.
2. The information he gave us is certainly not foreign positive intelligence but it may be of some interest to the Counter-Intelligence Staff.
3. Bartes said that on Monday, **June 25, 1962**, he had been contacted by three U.S. citizens named Larry La Borde, HEMMING and Howard K. Davis. Bartes says that he had met La Borde some time ago in Miami. At any rate, these three people told Bartes and another Cuban refugee here in New Orleans at a meeting held in Bartes house that they were anxious to begin training of a group of Cuban refugees in the New Orleans area. They would train them as guerilla fighters and as demolition experts with the idea of infiltrating into Cuba.
4. Bartes says that he and another Cuban refugee from New Orleans went to Miami a month or so ago and at that time they met La Borde and La Borde had told them that he was interested in working with the Cuban refugees and that he had been previously been connected with a training camp in the Everglades and that camp was abandoned because of fires in the Everglades.
5. When Bartes returned to New Orleans, according to him, he called the local FBI office and asked them, if he could, in his words, 'clear' La Borde. The Bureau told him that it could not give him an official clearance, they would look into the situation and contact (illegible) would contact Mr. Bartes and Mr. Rabel, who is the nominal head of the Cuban movement in New Orleans.
6. Bartes says some days later the FBI contacted Luis Rabel and told him as far as La Borde was concerned, off [sic]. Curiously enough, both Bartes and Rabel took this to mean the FBI clearance of La Borde, so when La Borde and the other contacted Rabel and Bartes in New Orleans, they had no hesitancy in working with them.

7. We, of course, told Bartes that all of this was out of the question and we had absolutely nothing to do with such matters and could not offer any advice which he seemed to be asking for. He said, however, that the (illegible) was giving us this information was that these men (text covered) that the CIA is doing nothing and is preventing other people (text covered) and that they are anxious to do something to help the Cuban (text covered). And Bartes said that since he had furnished us with information (text covered) thought that we should know about the present situation.

8. The three men gave to Bartes the documents which (text covered) which is a clipping, or alleged clipping from the *Denver Post* of Sunday June 3, 1962, which castigates CIA and Dr. Miro Cardona, the other document which is undated, and which is signed by Luis del Nodal Vega who styles himself Military Coordinator MR 30 11, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING JR., G/W Instructor for INTERPEN and Howard K. Davis, G/W Instructor for INTERPEN, and is approved by Carlos Rodriguez Quesada, National Coordinator for MR 30 11, Arturo Gonzales Gonzalez MR 30 11, Dr. Odoardo Fonseca, M.D. MR 30 11. Bartes was also told by HEMMING and (text covered) this document had been presented to the CIA in Miami last year but that (text covered) come of it.

9. As we said above, we told Bartes that while we would be glad to have copies of any of the documents which he had, we could not and would not advise him in any manner, shape or form in connection with any such operation. He seemed to understand that we could not help him and when he left he said that he would tell the three men, La Borde, HEMMING and Davis, that he could not go along with them.

10. While Bartes did not tell us this, we did ascertain from a source who is a close friend of Bartes that he had seen Bartes with the men described above, and they looked like a bunch of thugs. He also said that Bartes had told him confidentially that he was dealing with these people as a representative of the New Orleans refugee organization but he did not give him any details. He did tell the other men, however, that these men were armed and therefore potentially dangerous.

11. We pass this information on for what it is worth. [LAR Memo Burke to Collins 1962] The CIA stated "Bartes reached an agreement with La Borde who, he said, was anti-CIA.

Frank Bartes told an investigator for Jim Garrison that:

...when he took over the Cuban Revolutionary Council in November 1962 membership lists had been prepared for the New Orleans Division and that these membership lists remained essentially the same for the New Orleans area. During the period of his administration Mr. Bartes had two

informal meetings of the Council at his home and the persons he remembers as attending these meetings at his home are indicated by a check mark next to their name on Attachment No. 3. According to Mr. Bartes, Mr. Lawrence La Borde of this city would occasionally come to the meetings of the Revolutionary Council, but Mr. Bartes does not recall having Mr. La Borde in his home at any time to attend a meeting of the Council. Mr. Bartes recalls that Mr. La Borde introduced him to JERRY PATRICK HEMMING and to HOWARD DAVIS in late 1962 but he does not recall whether La Borde brought these two men to his home for the introduction, or whether the introduction was made elsewhere. He does recall, however, that on one occasion JERRY PATRICK HEMMING and HOWARD DAVIS came to his (Bartes) residence to try to obtain funds for a training camp in the Covington area, and to locate a site for the training camp. Mr. Bartes was not able to assist in obtaining funds for this project, but states that he did fly over the Covington area with HEMMING and Davis in an attempt to locate a suitable training area in early 1963 in an aircraft rented from the Pan-Air Corporation located at the New Orleans Lakefront Airport. He recalls that Howard Davis piloted the aircraft and that the conversation indicated that the training area, if one could be located, would be used to train a team of men to blow up the Shell Oil Refinery in Havana Harbor. Bartes expected that his operation had the sanction and support of our State Department and/or the CIA but later learned, through his superiors in Miami, that it was a private project of HEMMING and DAVIS and the end result was that it was not given the support of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

These names were on attachment No. 3: CARLOS BRINGUIER, Arnesto Napolian Rodriguez, Manuel Gil and Orestes Pena. Frank Bartes told the HSCA: "Tony Varona was especially leery of the plan, also news reports of the camp contributed to the rejection of the idea." When questioned in HUNT v. WEBERMAN, HUNT denied knowing Frank Bartes.

In June 1993 Howard K. Davis recalled:

We did not establish a training camp there, but someone else did. The only reason it wasn't established was because the guy who took us to Louisiana was a CIA boat captain [Larry La Borde] down in the Florida area. After we had made arrangements and had done some preliminary work, he went to the newspapers and all of a sudden it was in the front page of the New Orleans newspapers. And they had a big story about how we were seen going up the Mississippi River in a PT boat. None of this was true.

WILLIAM A. PENNINGTON

On **June 26, 1962**, William A. Pennington, an unemployed male nurse, contacted Army Intelligence Region V, 112th INTC Group, New Orleans:

On June 26, 1962 William Pennington, presently a patient at U.S. Veterans Hospital, New Orleans, reported that he has been in contact with Luis Ravel (phonetic) [Rabel] concerning Pennington's possible recruitment for military service with anti-Castro forces. Ravel advised Pennington that President Cardona arrived in New Orleans on Sunday, June 24, 1962, and that 'plans are being made for a move soon.' Pennington interprets this to mean that an invasion of Cuba is imminent. Ravel stated that he hoped Pennington would soon be able to leave the hospital and arrange for a personal meeting with him. Pennington, who is being treated for a gall bladder disorder, expects to be released from the hospital within the next 10 days. Pennington requested that this office furnish him with U.S. Army Field manuals dealing with infantry tactics." Pennington was advised to request such publications through the U.S. Government Printing office.

On July 9, 1962, William A. Pennington told Army Intelligence that he had again been in contact with Luis Ravel concerning Pennington's possible military service with anti-Castro forces. On the evening of July 9, 1962, exact date unknown, a sailing vessel, equipped with two diesel engines, further description unknown, left the New Orleans yacht basin. Aboard the vessel was a landing party, strength unknown led by two United States citizens, Larry (LNU) [La Borde] and FRANK (LNU) [STURGIS]. Both of these individuals are former members of the United States Marine Corps. The vessel will reportedly anchor 20 miles off the Cuban coast, at which point the landing party will proceed to the beach by motor launch. The purpose of the landing is to bring out some people, however, Pennington does not know whether or not these unidentified persons desire to voluntarily leave Cuba. Through his conversations with Ravel, Pennington gained the impression that the individuals will be involuntarily brought from Cuba...Pennington was prepared to accompany the landing party; however, at approximately 12:00 p.m. July 9, 1962, Ravel advised him that the landing party was formed and that his services would not be needed. Ravel told Pennington that the vessel would participate in a similar operation in about two weeks. Pennington is to contact Ravel again on July 14, 1962. If Pennington takes any part in the operations of the anti-Castro forces, the expenses of his family will be defrayed by the Pemberton Theater Chain, Miami, Florida.

William A. Pennington also contacted the CIA, advising:

Larry La Borde, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and Howard K. Davis...were anxious to begin training a group of Cuban refugees in the New Orleans area...the reason he was giving [CIA] this information was

that these three men hate the CIA, and have said that the CIA is doing nothing to overthrow Castro.

William Pennington gave the Agency a newspaper article in which HEMMING, Howard K. Davis, and several members of the 30th of November Movement castigated it. [CIA F82-0428/5] Contacted in 1993, Luis Rabel stated that although the name sounded familiar, he did not remember William Pennington. He conceded that he met a lot of "screwballs and nuts that offered help" around this time. HEMMING told this researcher:

During the meeting with Luis Rabel we also met with Guy Banister, although the FBI shit doesn't mention it. We went next door to Luis Rabel's son-in-law to use his telephone. Banister was there.

#### WILLIAM PENNINGTON IS 'ROLLED OVER'

By July 17, 1962, William Pennington had been "rolled over" by the INTERPEN crew. When William Pennington made his next report to Army Intelligence, he told the agents that he "has now gone all the way and holds the rank of Captain' in the anti-Castro forces in the New Orleans area. Pennington vehemently attacked the U.S. Government in general, and the various federal and military intelligence agencies in particular for their failure to take any action to overthrow the Castro regime. Pennington also strongly attacked the maritime and trade policies which allows Greek, Liberian, Swedish, English and Canadian vessels to load military equipment and supplies at the Port of New Orleans for delivery to Cuba. Pennington requested information as to 'what would happen' if such a vessel were to be sabotaged in the Port of New Orleans, or 'pirated on the high seas.' Pennington's conversation implied he might possibly be contemplating such actions; however, he made no definite statement to that effect." This FBI document on Pennington cited an article by William Stuckey in the July 21, 1962, edition of the *New Orleans States-Item* about HEMMING. That was the last the Army Intelligence heard from Pennington. The HSCA tried to interview Pennington and found: "Information received from neighbors, who 'request no identification,' Subject is 'deceased.' Died approximately one and a half years ago. Family still resides at the above address and was not available for interview." [HSCA OCR William Brown 5.15.78] The parents of William Pennington told HSCA investigator William Brown that their son had died in 1976.

#### LA BORDE AND WILLIAM STUCKEY

William Stuckey advised the FBI on July 25, 1962, that Lawrence La Borde had contacted him. He claimed to have some connection to the CIA and to have sailed back and forth to Cuba between 1960 and 1961. "La Borde informed Stuckey that he was a soldier-of-fortune...and that he had worked with JERRY PATRICK, aka JERRY PATRICK HEMMING, an ex-Marine." In August 1962 Lawrence La Borde had reportedly duped certain persons into buying a schooner by saying he and a crew would operate it for Cuban operations. In September this CIA Dispatch was generated:

To: Director FBI Attention Mr. S. J. Papich  
From: Deputy Director, Plans  
Subject: ARGOINO FONSECA FERNANDEZ and the Harmandad Cubana

January 28, 1963

Argimino Fonseca Fernandez is organizing a group or association called Hermandad Cubana (Cuban Brotherhood) which includes about seven or eight Americans. Fonseca lives with two Americans in Miami, Florida. In the upper room of this house the group has arms and equipment stored. It is also selling fund-raising bonds; about twenty or thirty persons are engaged in selling them. Among the Americans who go around with Fonseca is one called "Larry" who, with another American in the group, was an instructor of Fidel Castro's troops during the early part of the Castro Regime. Fonseca makes no attempt to hide anti-American feelings, and he says that he does not want to have anything to do with this Agency personnel. He also said that if he had to join the army, the army would have to watch out for him. End of Dispatch. [CIA FOIA 18626]

#### HEMMING: JULY 1962

#### STUCKEY'S JULY 21, 1962 ARTICLE ON HEMMING HEMMING AND THE NEW ORLEANS TRAINING CAMP

William Stuckey did a feature story on HEMMING and INTERPEN for the July 21, 1962, *New Orleans States-Item*, which read:

#### NEW ORLEANS AND THE AMERICAS

#### ADVENTURER WORKS HARD TO ESTABLISH ANTI-CASTRO BASE NEAR COVINGTON

By BILL STUCKEY

Local Cubans and a shadowy American adventurer have been working feverishly - but unsuccessfully - for over a month to set up an anti-Castro guerilla training camp base near Covington.

The American soldier-of-fortune, *The States-Item* learned, is GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. He claims to be an ex-Marine.

PATRICK first popped into the news last summer when Miami newspapers found he was training anti-Castro guerillas in the Everglades.



He called his band the Intercontinental Penetration Force. Both he and INTERPEN however, dropped out of sight last fall after the FBI began checking to see if he was violating U.S. neutrality laws.

Last February, PATRICK showed up in New Orleans, apparently at the invitation of local Cuban Revolutionary Council leaders and other Cubans who wanted to take direct action against Castro. With the help of anonymous U.S. patrons, the Cubans began supplying PATRICK with machine guns, explosives and other military supplies.

PATRICK made regular trips here, slipping in and out of the port secretly in a modern, well-equipped PT boat.

Last spring, another anonymous U.S. patron offered PATRICK a large tract of land - complete with airstrip - on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. PATRICK agreed to set up a training base, handling classes of 50 or so Cuban recruits at a time. After completion of training, the guerillas would be like their Everglades counterparts, transported to Cuba secretly to work with the anti-Castro underground. The men also would have been used to make lightning raids on the Cuban coast to divert the attention of Castro's militia from important sabotage missions.

Luis Rabel, local delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, confirmed last week the Miami Council Headquarters nixed the Covington base for undisclosed reasons.

Who is this PATRICK?

Rabel describes him as a rangy, six-foot-seven type who can shoot two heavy machine guns from the hip at the same time, cowboy style. Miami sources say he wears an Australian bush hat, a neat beard and wears his hair long and wavy. He's been described as an Errol Flynn type in appearance, a French musketeer type and as the "biggest, strongest and homsomet" man in INTERPEN.

Although he claims his group has little money, local Cubans guess that he has extensive financial backing. His equipment is of the latest model, and the power boat he brings here periodically is "at least a \$20,000 job."

PATRICK tells the Cubans he was to topple Castro because the Fidelista regime imprisoned his Cuban wife on charges of "counter-revolutionary activity." She has been sentenced to 30 years.

About 30, PATRICK claims to have served with the Marine Corps for more than four years, including a stint in the Far East as a sergeant with the Marine Air Wing. However, when PATRICK first began to get headlines

there, Miami sources said Marine records show no trace of either a PATRICK or a HEMMING.

PATRICK also says he was a paratroop instructor with Castro in 1958 and stayed on with the Cuban regime until August 1960. About the time he left Cuba, he was also involved in an "invasion" intended to topple the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

Estimates of the size of his organization range from 30 to 100 men - Cubans, Americans, Latins, Canadians and others. "We weed out all the crackpots and bums" he said.

INTERPEN is connected with the International Anti-Communist Brigade headed by FRANK FIORINI...Both FIORINI and PATRICK at one time had connections with Sanchez Arango, former Minister of Foreign Relations and Education under pre-Batista President Carlos Prío Socarras. It's an educated guess that PATRICK'S big backer might be Prío, who reputedly left Cuba with a huge fortune.

Although the PATRICK guerilla base plan fell through here, there is enough happening to whet the appetite of any invasion-rumor connoisseur. Last April 1962 the *New Orleans States-Item* confirmed for the first time Cubans were trained here (New Orleans) at the old Algiers ammunition dump, for the Bay of Pigs invasion. There Cuban leader, an ex-Castro officer named Nino Diaz, returned to Miami when the New Orleans force was unable to land.

HEMMING 1994:

This was a burn article. It's bullshit. We used sail boats, fishing boats. Stuckey had a goddamn gun stuck in his fuckin' head. Why was he endangering our lives?" In a Freedom of Information Act Request to the CIA HEMMING asked for: "Reports not delivered to the Warren Commission showing that shortly after my visit to the New Orleans area to establish an anti-Castro training camp north of Lake Ponchartrain in 1962, government agents immediately thereafter co-opted our supporters and duplicated our efforts for unknown purposes.

OSWALD AND HEMMING AT FORT MEYERS BEACH IN **MID-1962**

HEMMING:

He turned up at Fort Meyers Beach. On a steel, two-masted 48-foot boat, another crew of people that Larry La Borde conned into sailing down the Miami with their vessels, to fight for freedom. OSWALD was seen around those people. He was on deck telling fucking ghost stories. I was gonna confront him: 'Who's this guy from Los Angeles says he knows me?' They called back up to the harbor master and he said this guy had left. OSWALD was the missing crew member at Fort Meyers Beach.

## OSWALD AND HEMMING IN NEW ORLEANS IN **MID-1962**

HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD was at the fucking airport, got a glimpse of his ass at the airport when we got on the plane to do the first overflight survey in the scene in mid-1962. In New Orleans in 1962. We saw him. A familiar fucking face.

## THE CIA'S TRAINING CAMPS IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA

HUNT wrote that in early 1961: "Nino Diaz had been dusted off, and together with a hundred untrained followers, sent to the CIA's amphibious base on Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana." [HUNT *Day* p156] In 1967 the FBI found no traces of this base:

During the years 1960, 1961, 1962, no information was obtained from sources regarding a camp where guerrilla training was given to Cuban exiles in the Lake Pontchartrain area. The only information contained in the files of the New Orleans Office regarding a training camp for Cuban exiles in the New Orleans area is contained in a New Orleans letter to the Bureau, dated March 23, 1961, in the case captioned "Clip" Bufile 105-89923, New Orleans file 105-1446 which sets forth information that William A. Royer appeared at the New Orleans office on March 13, 1961 and identified himself as a security officer in charge of an operation under the caption "CLIP" which is identified as the U.S. Army Element Composite Operation Group, Pentagon located at the Belle Chasse Ammunition Depot. He advised there were approximately 140 to 200 Cubans located at that base undergoing expert training in underwater demolition use of sabotage techniques and combat techniques, use of sabotage techniques and combat techniques. ROYER also advised that there was a ship at the docks below New Orleans, which was being loaded with ammunition and that the story they were giving out as a cover is the fact that they were working on a number of weapons and training personnel in the use of these weapons as well as experiments in various types of armament. ROYER explained that they had obtained a home at Pass Christian, Miss for use by approximately ten of these Cubans under cover of being foreign exchange student in the country who were using this base as a vacation spot. Be advised that GIL STRICKLER was the commanding officer in charge of this training group. ROYER indicated that he had briefed Chief

of Police Joseph Giarrusso and other top officials of the New Orleans PD as well as Captain Bradley of the Louisiana State Police and had three persons is the US Border Patrol. Information was also set forth in this communication that on 3/10/11, Royer and Gene Shanks, who identified themselves as investigators for CIA contacted SA William F. Dukes and SA Percy V. Richardson at Gulfport, Miss. and furnished data relative to the nature of their operation. They also furnished information that they had rented house at 551 Rest Mach Blvd., Pass Christian, Miss. use as a training base for a limited number of Cuban volunteers under the guise of foreign exchange students. The New Orleans States and New Orleans item in its issue of 4/7/61 carried an article entitled "Invasion Cheers Refugees in New Orleans", which quoted Sergio Arcacha Smith head of the Cuban Revolutionary Front in Louisiana, as saying there were many New Orleans area Cubans in the invasion force but he refused to hazard a guess as to the number. Smith declared that none of the force recruited in New Orleans were Americans. Smith said that many of the revolutionists formerly were students in New Orleans and Baton Rouge and other recruits came to New Orleans from Texas and Oklahoma. SMITH said these individuals were sent on to Miami, Fla. and none were trained in New Orleans. Sergio Arcacha Smith, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Front (FRD) advised on 10/9/81, that the FRD no longer had office in the Balter Building in New Orleans, but that the offices of the FRD were then located at the home address of Smith located at 112 Egret St., New Orleans. Mr. ARCACHA related that the FRD had been largely inactive in the New Orleans area, adding that activities of the organization at New Orleans had been limited to collection of funds and clothing to be used to assist Cuban anti-CASTRO refugees in the New Orleans area. On 12/6/61, SMITH advised that although the activities of the FRD had been dissolved in the New Orleans area a Campaign known as the "Crusade to Free Cuba" would be continued under his guidance and also under the sponsorship of the Revolutionary Council. He explained that the FRD at Miami had merged into the Revolutionary Council. An article in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, a daily newspaper, on 12/2/61, carried a story captioned "Crusade Begins to Free Cuba". This article stated that a two month crusade to free Cuba had been started at the beginning of December, 1961 and would continue until the end of January, 1963. The article said that the founders claimed that the purpose of this crusade was to raise money to educate New Orleans of the danger that Communist orientated Cuba presents to the US. According to the article the Crusade to free Cuba had the support of the Mayor of the City of New Orleans and that a proclamation had been issued by Mayor Victor H. Schiro of New Orleans on 12/1/61, backing this crusade. The article further reported that local prominent citizens of the New Orleans area had been chosen to direct the crusade and the campaign chairman was W. A. Monteleone a hotel executive. [FBI 62-109060-4759]

On October 26, 1967, Donovan Pratt of CI R&A sent a Memorandum to C/WH/COG (Cuban Operation Group) the Subject of which was "Garrison Investigation: Belle Chasse Training Camp: "A recently published booklet concerning the Garrison case and entitled *Plot or Politics?* was written by *States-Item* reporters Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw. The following appears on page 49: 'Meanwhile, Executive Assistant DA Alvin Oser...came across a third training camp near Belle Chasse, Louisiana.'" Pratt wanted to know everything about this site. This memo was routed to DAVID PHILLIPS who drafted this reply:

WH/C 67-336

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/R & A

SUBJECT: Garrison Investigation: Belle Chasse Training Camp

REFERENCE: CI/ R & A Memorandum Dated October 26, 1967

1. Listed below is the information pertaining to the Belle Chasse training camp which was requested in reference memorandum.

a. The training site was activated on February 18, 1961 and the first group of trainees arrived on February 18, 1961.

b. The site was located eight miles from New Orleans at the U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot which had been inactive for five years.

c. The site covered 3,500 acres of marshlands adjoining the Mississippi River. The depot consisted of ammunition magazines storage areas, warehouses, various frame and brick buildings, many miles of interlocking railroad tracks and both hard surface and improved roads and the entire site was enclosed by a chain link fence. Since much of the terrain was unaccessible and unsuitable for training purposes, due to the marshy ground and poisonous reptiles, a limited area was used for actual training purposes. This area was located where the activity could neither be heard nor observed.

The base closed on April 21, 1961, and the training site was completely sterilized by Base and cleared Navy personnel after all demolition, ammunition, ordnance items, and field equipment was sterilized and air-lifted to a Midwest depot. Material on loan from the military was restored to original condition and returned to the appropriate military component.

e. Approximately 300 Cubans were trained at the site over a six week period. The only known list of trainees which was available at Headquarters has not been located to date. A search has been initiated for this list.

f. The training consisted of weapons firing, demolition, guerilla warfare, communications, UDT, etc. One group was trained as a strike force assault battalion and was sent to Guatemala on March 22, 1961, to join the Bay of Pigs invasion strike force.

g. The training camp location never came to public knowledge through press media. However, the *New York Times* and New Orleans radio and television stations reported that a Cuban training camp was located outside of New Orleans, according to information emanating from Miami. Inquiries were directed to high level military and Louisiana officials, who denied knowledge of such a camp and the site was not identified. Subsequent to the above publicity, the representative of a leading T.V. station appeared at the main gate of the installation and requested permission to enter and take pictures. Naval authorities denied permission and there were no further inquiries. The actual training site was quite some distance from the main gates of the depot which was identified by an inscription cut into the concrete 'U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot.' Whether the T.V. representative was trying to identify the location of the rumored training site or simply take pictures of a deactivated historical landmark for posterity, is not known.

h. The training camp was entirely Agency controlled and the training was conducted by Agency personnel.

2. During the initial phase of activation, the depot was sterilized to avoid any indication of government interest and to prevent disclosure of actual physical location of training camp to newly assigned trainees. For example, all U.S. Navy references on boxcars, buildings, etc. were painted out or destroyed. Although the first group of trainees transferred to the base from Florida knew they were going to an abandoned ammunition depot located near New Orleans, maximum precautions were taken to insure that the site location could not be pinpointed while the trainees were being transported from the airport to the camp. Despite all precautions, one incident occurred that is significant in view of the recent publication naming the Belle Chasse camp. One night, a group of trainees arriving at the Moisant Airport from Miami, were observed by Orlando Piedra, the former Chief of the Bureau of Investigation during the Batista regime. Piedra obtained the license numbers of the rental vehicles used for transporting the trainees to the camp. His license number was likewise observed by our security officer at the scene. Piedra, who is one of the individuals included in the CI R&A memorandum dated September 15, 1967 (page 3 -item 21), and memorandum #5 (paragraph 4-J) may be the individual who provided the information contained in the recent publication. In any event, it would be surprising indeed if some of the 300 trainees involved have not discussed their training activities in detail over the past six years. With the clue that the camp was located at an

abandoned Navy ammunition depot outside New Orleans, a long-time resident such as Piedra, Arcacha Smith, Fowler, or La Borde, would eventually be able to narrow down the location despite the extreme security precautions that were in effect during the training period. Although only the commanding officers of the ammunition depot and Naval Air Station were knowledgeable of the activities on the grounds, an enterprising reporter or investigator could probably surface other corroborating bits of information which would help identify the training site. For example, despite the fact the majority of supplies and equipment was procured through Navy facilities, certain items were necessarily purchased on the local market, thereby producing a sudden influx of cash in an area that had been dormant for five years. In any event, although the Garrison investigation may eventually lead to identifying the site as a government installation, there has never been any evidence or publicity identifying the Agency as the actual operators of the training camp.

3. CI/R&A may wish to discuss further aspects of the Belle Chasse training camp with Mr. Gilbert Stricker former Base Chief, and Mr. Willaim Royer former Security Officer, who are presently assigned to Headquarters. Mr. Strickler can be reached at this SOD office and Mr. Royer can be reached at OS/SRS.

Signed DAVID PHILLIPS Chief, WH/COG  
DDP/WH/COG/CICS/N. Gratz:ear  
Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee  
1- WH/Reg/C  
1 - C/WH/COG  
1 - WH/COG/CICS  
1- Originator  
[CIA OGC 67-2061]

[CIA MFR 2.14.68 Sarah K. Hall] Why was this memo concerning the Belle Chasse training camp routed to PHILLIPS whose job relating to the Bay of Pigs was supposed to have only concerned propaganda? DAVID PHILLIPS had a detailed knowledge of this camp. If he hadn't organized it, he certainly had visited it. PHILLIPS was familiar with Larry La Borde, who was close to HEMMING.

BARTES

In **June 1962** Frank Bartes reported [deleted] that Lawrence Joseph La Borde, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING Jr. and Howard Kenneth Davis called on him and said they wanted to train Cuban refugees as guerrilla fighters and demolition experts for use in Cuba. Bartes reached an

agreement with La Border who, he said, was anti-CIA. [NARA Record Number: 1993.08.02.10:00:45:150060]

## AMERICANS WHO WISH TO VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT IN CUBA

Counter-Intelligence Chief JAMES ANGLETON either generated or approved this report:

TO: Director, FBI. Attention Mr. S. J. Papich **August 2, 1962**  
From: Deputy Director (Plans)  
Subject "United States Citizens Who Wish to Volunteer to Fight for the Liberation of Cuba."

1. Reference is made to this Agency's CSCI-3,767,435 of October 4, 1961, Subject: United States Citizens Who Wish to Volunteer to Fight for the Liberation of Cuba.

2. The following information was received by this Agency from a usually reliable source concerning another interview on August 14, 1961 with the group in the above reference:

a. Source reported that "Little Joe" and Pat Stepanick came to ask him for help in obtaining a fragmentation hand grenade of the pineapple type. They also wanted source to accompany them on a mission planned by themselves to blow up the Cuban gunboat which was to be returned to Cuba that next day in exchange for the return of the Eastern Airlines plane. They said the object of this mission was to provoke an incident which would tend to force United States armed action against Cuba. Source said all efforts to obtain the grenade were fruitless.

b. According to source, the group with which the four Americans were working was called the Intercontinental Penetration Force (INTERPEN); "Patrick" (GERALD PATRICK HENNING) is the man who was acting as the chief of the group, and he had been training a bunch of Cubans in the Everglades. They relied a great deal on a man called "Larry" whose surname sounded something like Yidisepe. Identity cards for the members of INTERPEN were signed by a man called FRANK FIORINI, said to be of Italian descent. Source said there was another person who seemed to be higher in command than FIORINI; this person was described as a tall, stout man who had great prestige in the Junta de Liberacion headed by Aureliano Sanchez Arrango.

c. Source said that when he arrived with the two Americans at the place where they were living, a young man, allegedly a reporter for an American paper in Miami who spoke Spanish with a Mexican accent, was waiting for them. "Little Joe" said later that this man was their agent and had been the



one to tell them about the Cuban gunboat plus information which had not been published in the papers. The newspaperman, according to the source, said that he had verified the fact that agents of this Agency had the district where the men were living under surveillance, and he was heard to refer to a bookstore. Source said he asked "Little Joe" to notify him how they knew when they were under surveillance, and there the newspaperman said the agents of this Agency gathered. Source reported that the attitude of these men was that the Bureau and this Agency must be regarded as enemies because they will not permit any action against Castro and Communism. Stepanick mentioned the fact that he had been arrested for vagrancy and held for 20 days in order to get rid of him.

d. According to the source, while he and the two men were waiting across the street from the Junta De Liberacion office they were joined by a tall young man with a mustache who said he was a Hungarian named Francoise. He said he spoke French and had fought in Indochina. Another man who joined them at the same place was a man whose left arm was missing. He claimed he was Joseph Canfield and was also known as "Gitano" outside of the United States..." [CIA CSCI 3/771,919 cc Department of State, Department of the Army]

#### HEMMING'S TRAINING CAMP **AUGUST 1962**

The CIA stated: "New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has charged that Cuban training activities at Lake Pontchartrain were Agency sponsored. While this statement is false, the Cuban Revolutionary Front which later became the Cuban Revolutionary Council was Agency created and funded." [CIA OS Rasco Memo 12.14.67] HEMMING 1994:

Part of my cadre had operations in the Covington, Louisiana area, near Lake Pontchartrain, [where OSWALD grew up]. It was set up unofficially. We had scattered facilities at Mandeville, Houma, La Combe and Algiers. Howard K. Davis was there. No Name Key was our next training facility.

HEMMING convinced New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that David Ferrie was at this camp. In a memorandum to William C. Sullivan, William A. Branigan advised: "Garrison alleged David Ferrie was a member of a group of anti-Castro Cubans who were located in 1961 and 1962 at Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana (deleted). Nothing in Bureau files to indicate David Ferrie connected with this (deleted)." [FBI 109060-4634]. On February 1, 1977, Raymond M. Reardon of CIA's Security Analysis Group/Office of Security, wrote a memo for the Deputy Inspector General, which stated:

1. During our Task Force meeting on January 27, 1977, there was some discussion of the question of any Agency training activities having taken place in the vicinity of New Orleans. The attached debriefing of a former Staff Employee in regard to training and demolitions came across my desk

recently. You will note that paragraph 3 contains a reference to Agency training conducted near New Orleans circa 1960. I have also seen references to some Agency training that had taken place at the "Old Algiers Ammo Dump" near New Orleans and this may be the site referred to in the attached debriefing.

2. This Agency training should not be confused with the infamous training activity which took place at Lake Pontchartrain circa 1962. The Lake Pontchartrain activity was run by GERALD PATRICK HEMMING as part of his Intercontinental Penetration Force (INTERPEN). There was no Agency connection with any INTERPEN activities. FRANK STURGIS of Watergate fame was also connected with INTERPEN activities." [CIA FOIA 18658 SAG Memo w/h re: H 9.10.75]

Questioned in 1993 Rabel stated, "I heard of it but I never went there. I think it was in operation at one time." Mr. Blackmer of the HSCA questioned him about this: "Did you ever go to Lake Pontchartrain to survey possible sites for any kind of (Access Restricted FBI/CIA)." Rabel was also asked about HEMMING:

Q. So did this man discuss with you the killing of Fidel Castro?

A. Oh, he had an obsession about it. In fact, he used to say, 'I just come back from Cuba. I took a shot at a man who had whiskers on.' I think this man was really unbalanced, truthfully. We were scared of him. We got to the point where we would - and yet he was crazy. That's the funny thing about it. He said all these kinds of crazy things. [HSCA Rabel Dep.]

HEMMING 1994:

Never had any conversations with him. He's a pudgy guy. What the fuck are we trading war stories with some pudgy fuck who ain't going on the boat with us?" HEMMING was intent on killing Castro: "We had a postmaster that was dying of cancer that volunteered to do the job. He was from Marathon, Florida. He had the balls to do one of those Islamic Jihad jobs.

William Stuckey wrote: "Both FIORINI and PATRICK at one time had connections with Sanchez Arrango, former Minister under President Carlos Prio...It's an educated guess that PATRICK'S big backer might be Prio." [*New Orleans States Item* 7.21.62] HEMMING told this researcher: "Marcos Jimenez Perez gave us more money than Prio did. Prio was a tightwad fuck." As a result of William Stuckey's article, on August 2, 1962, an FBI document entitled "Cuban Revolutionary Council, New Orleans, LA. IS - Cuba, NM File FRANK FIORINI" was generated: "Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, July 10, 1962 transmitting a LHM concerning the possible establishment of a training camp in the New Orleans area. Enclosed for the Bureau and Miami is a copy of a news item that appeared in the *New Orleans States-Item*, July 21, 1962." [FBI 2-1499 NR 8.2.62]

The next day the FBI generated a document on HEMMING and the Cuban Revolutionary Council. [FBI 105-1698 NO 8.3.62]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG: P. A. MAGGIO: gdr  
UNIT: Task Force TFW/CI  
DATE: August 30, 1962  
To: PRITY WAVE  
GYROSE  
REF: WAVE 7857 (IN 13819)\*

1. Paragraph 4 reference implies that FIORINI is under the impression Kubark has interest in operation. View fact FIORINI publicity hound and could easily implicate Kubark. Request Station through (deleted) dispel any ideas FIORINI might have regarding Kubark interest soonest. Please advise action taken.

2. Was Guantanamo Naval Base or city intended?

End of Message.

TFW Comment: Reports efforts of Cuban revolutionaries connected with the Garceran group to procure crews for B-26 aircraft to be sent to a base in Central America.

C/TFW/PA-PROP (in draft)  
Releasing Officer: William K. Harvey C/TFW  
Authenticating Officer: VICTOR WALLEN C/TFW/CI.  
[NARA 1993.06.30.13:35:02:780510]

HEMMING:

Sanchez Arrango arranged for two B-26's to be delivered. He had trouble moving the second one. That's where we came in. There would be interest in the movement of B-26s. That's a nasty bird.

On August 24, 1962, the FBI in Miami generated a document about HEMMING titled "Theodore Roosevelt Brigade." [FBI 105-6145 (field)] The FBI reported:

MM T-1 advised on **August 3, 1962**, that HEMMING was supposed to be the middle man in the sale of 250 pounds of C-4 explosive. MM T-1 advised, however, that HEMMING had been unable to obtain the explosive as of that time. He was to purchase the explosive for resale to one DAVID QUINTAS, 469 N.W. 48th Street, Miami, a Cuban exile involved in revolutionary activity.

MM T-1 advised that on **August 23, 1962**, QUINTAS contacted HEMMING and said that he hoped to leave Miami on the following day providing HEMMING could obtain a boat for transportation. MM T-1 said that on that same date, SAM BENTON, an American citizen who resides in Miami and who is employed as a private detective, arranged for the use of a boat which would be operated by HEMMING to carry QUINTAS and his men to the Bahamas and thereafter to Cuba. This boat was the "Outlaw 6", a thirty foot Chris Craft twin-engine cabin cruiser. HEMMING and QUINTAS were planning to take a total of nineteen Cubans to Anguila Key in the Bahamas to remain there for a few days where they would meet another group of Cubans and then proceed to Cuba.

MM T-1 advised on **August 27, 1962**, that four groups of Cubans had left Miami on the previous evening for Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and that they were maintaining telephone contact with QUINTAS in Miami for further instructions. It was planned that HEMMING would take the boat to a secure place where the Cubans and their equipment could be loaded without being seen by the U. S. Border Patrol or local police. The four groups of Cubans, however, returned to Miami and were not taken aboard the boat.

On **August 28, 1962**, Mr. J. H. WILCHESTER, U. S. Customs, Miami, Florida, advised that in the early morning hours of that date, Customs agents had observed the "Outlaw 6" at Pompano Beach, Florida, where it was being loaded with boxes, packages and steel drums. Mr. WILCHESTER said the boat contained no automatic weapons and among the several Americans aboard was GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, who claimed that they were going fishing. MM T-1 advised on August 28, 1962, that HEMMING had called Miami, Florida, to report that he had been stopped by U. S. Customs agent<sup>3</sup> and that he was returning to Miami. On August 29, 1962, MM T-1 reported that HEMMING and his crew had returned to Miami but that HEMMING was impatient to attempt another expedition and hoped to leave within two or three weeks.

The FBI summed it up:

In August 1962 HEMMING planned a military expedition to Cuba. He obtained a boat and recruited Cuban exiles, but at the last moment the exiles deserted him, U.S. Customs agents searched the boat, and then the boat broke down and became inoperative.

#### HEMMING RETURNS TO MIAMI **SEPTEMBER 1962**

HEMMING left Louisiana in late August 1962 and returned to No Name Key. HEMMING told this researcher:

Masferrer had used it with Diosdado's permission after Bay of Pigs. They fiddlefucked around there a couple of months. Did shit. We had no interest in the place until May, June 1962.

On September 6, 1962 the FBI in Miami generated a document titled INTERPEN.

MM T-1 advised on September 8, 1962, that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and five other Americans left Miami that day for Big Pine Key, Florida, where they were going to start to train a group of Cuban exiles in infantry tactics, small arms, demolition, and military formation. On September 10, 1962, DARREL C. CARICO, U. S. Border Patrol, Key West, Florida, advised that he had gone to Big Pine Key on the previous day where he observed some sixteen individuals in possession of several Enfield rifles, various makes and calibers of pistols and other military equipment. CARICO said that the group consisted of six Americans, nine Cubans, and one Canadian, and included GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. He said that the group was planning to go to No Name Key, Florida, where they were to remain until about September 14, 1962, when they were to move back to their camp in the Florida Everglades. On **September 18, 1962**, Mr. J. H. WILCHESTER, Supervising Customs Agent, Miami, Florida, advised that Customs agents had visited the above-mentioned training camp and that they had confiscated several weapons which were in the possession of members of the training camp.

Customs confiscated several weapons to ensure they had not been modified in violation of Federal law. No arrests were made. [FBI 2-1693-64] HEMMING 1994: "Diosdado came there twice." That month, the CIA questioned an FBI source about the training camp. [Unmarked CIA Doc. Enc. 14 H, GP Jr. Ref. II Tracing Status: Not traced. Prior Reference - full para. deleted found in *Allen v. DOD*; Diosdado, Cesar 1774 Yale Ave Chula Vista, CA. 91913 telephone 619-421-5256] On September 24, 1962, the FBI in Miami generated a document titled INTERPEN.

#### HEMMING: **OCTOBER 1962**

HEMMING claimed that during 1962 he had obtained information on Soviet missiles in Cuba prior to, during and after the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 which he furnished to then-Governor of Florida Farris Bryant and to the Office of Naval Intelligence in "reference to my liaison with certain Marine Corps and Naval Aviation officers involved in Cuban overflights, during the missile crisis." [HEMMING ONI Appeal 12.22.76] After the Cuban missile crisis, HEMMING appeared on Allen Courtney's radio program, and spoke openly about his activities training anti-Castro soldiers in the Keys. HEMMING told this researcher: "Courtney was a mean man who became our friend. He didn't believe the government would put people in jail who were really trying to fight communists." When Justice Department officials received news of this broadcast, they ordered another investigation of INTERPEN. HEMMING told this researcher:

There were some people who considered the whole Kennedy scenario treasonous. You have the Civil Rights Movement, you've got all this unrest that's going on. The Cuban missile crisis was considered a sell out, and then he's letting the niggers have the country? Treason. Many people, had they the connections, would have put money out. The only reason they didn't, was that they didn't have the connections. Maybe I was abrupt with people. Maybe my bedside manner wasn't that good, A.J. But I was kind of pissed off, especially after the Bay of Pigs. Some of my guys got wiped out down there, they were assets, the fucking company authorized these fucking people to be blown. I was demoralized that the greatest fucking power on the fucking planet couldn't pull off a simple fucking operation. After the Cuban missile crisis, nobody was doing a fucking thing. Jesus Christ, the fucking war is over? What the fuck is going on here? What the fuck is going on here? Have they given up? Tremendous demoralization was occurring. After the Cuban missile crisis Bobby Kennedy decided to join the fuckin' pack and say 'Everyone out of Cuba' to avoid further confrontations. They were scared shitless. They thought it was the end of the world. The team started forming after the Cuban missile crisis. That's when everything started. That's my best information. OSWALD shows up December 7, 1962.

MM T-1 advised on **October 8, 1962**, that HEMMING continued to operate his military training camp at No Name Key, Florida. On October 29, 1962, MM T-1 advised that most of the Americans who had been at the training camp at No Name Key had returned to Miami where they were planning to borrow or rent a boat to go on a military expedition to Cuba. On **November 13, 1962**, the CIA advised the FBI that it had "no operational interest in INTERPEN or in any individuals belonging to it." [FBI 2-1693-67] On **November 19, 1962**, the FBI in Miami, Florida, generated a document on INTERPEN. The FBI reported, "In **November, 1962** HEMMING was working with a private detective Sam Benton in Miami. HEMMING was supposed to sink pleasure boats so the owners could collect insurance. The first boat he was to sink was a 31 foot CrisCraft, however, HEMMING became frightened and refused to sink the boat. Therein, the business enterprise between Benton and HEMMING was terminated.

### SAM BENTON

In 1939 Sam "Benton" Finkelman (born July 4, 1920) stowed away on a Polish ocean liner going to Panama. The Panamanians deported him to Havana. After a five year wait because of a derogatory immigration report, Sam Benton was allowed to enter the United States on condition he join the Army Intelligence Corps. After the war, Sam Benton returned to Cuba and by 1958, became friendly with Juan Orta. In 1960 Sam Benton was arrested by the G-2. Released, he returned to America and joined the anti-Castro Cuban exiles. Sam Benton and Aurelio Sanchez Arrango started Cuban Relief Incorporated in 1962. By late 1962, the FBI investigated Sam Benton's connection to INTERPEN/International Anti-Communist Brigade; in January 1963 he became the Subject of an investigation into illegal gambling by the FBI, due to his association with

Mike McLaney. Miami Police investigated Cuban Relief Incorporated in March 1963 because the only exiles who received its benefits were members of Aurelio Sanchez Arrango's Triple-A. Cuban Relief had collected \$24,000 by mid-1963, on behalf of all Cuban refugees.

On **November 13, 1962**, MM T-1 stated that HEMMING and his followers were still eager to launch a military attack against Cuba and were in possession of some arms which included a Thompson sub-machinegun, rifles, and a case of dynamite. MM T-1 advised on November 14, 1962, that HEMMING had stated that his group would probably depart from the vicinity of Marathon, Florida and would defy U. S. Border Patrol and Customs agents if the Federal Government attempted to stop them from proceeding on this military expedition. HEMMING said his group would return fire on any Federal Government group that would try to stop including the United States Navy. Problems later developed, the boat was not used and the expedition was called off.

On **December 2, 1962**, MM T-1 advised that a thirty-five foot Cries Craft motor boat named "Sally" had been rented in Miami on December 2, 1962, for use by HEMMING and his associates. MM T-1 said they had raised \$200.00 to put down as a deposit on the boat. They departed on that date from Miami en route to Marathon, Florida, where the boat was to be outfitted for a military expedition. MM T-1 advised on December 3, 1962, that HEMMING had purchased four 55-gallon drums which were to be taken along on the boat for reserve fuel. MM T-1 also reported that HEMMING had obtained an M-2 carbine, a Thompson sub-machinegun, four M-1 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. He was also planning to steal a 20 mm. cannon which was in possession of an anti-CASTRO Cuban exile.

#### THE NO NAME KEY BUST - **DECEMBER 4, 1962**

U.S. Customs Agent Wallace Shanley had returned to the No Name Key camp in October 1962 and compiled a list of INTERPEN members. An FBI informant brought word: "INTERPEN plans to go to Cuba...to participate in guerrilla warfare and demolitions for a period of one to two weeks, and then steal any available boat and go to Cay Sal, Bahamas, where they can easily be rescued by the United States Coast Guard." The FBI: "MM-T1 HEMMING and 13 of his American associates, none of them Cubans, plan to leave Marathon, Florida, night of December 3, 1962, for military expedition against Cuba. On **December 3, 1962**, a FBI Letterhead Memorandum was generated about HEMMING, however it was still withheld. [FBI 2-1693-71]

LHM

**December 3, 1962** Miami, Florida

Re: INTERCONTINENTAL PENETRATION FORCES (INTERPEN)  
NEUTRALITY MATTERS

MM T-1, who has been involved in Cuban Revolutionary Activities for the past six years and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on **December 2, 1962**, that a 35 foot Chriscraft motor boat, "*The*

"Sally" was rented in Miami on December 2, 1962, for use by Gerald Patrick Hemming, and American adventurer and soldier of fortune. MM- T-1 explained that Hemming and his associates, about thirteen American mercenaries and adventurers had raised \$200 to put down on this boat as a deposit.

On the afternoon of **December 2, 1962** that boat left Miami en route to Marathon, Florida, where it will be tied up at Edward Germain's Docks, Marathon, Key, Florida, load and outfitted for a military expedition against Cuba.

After they land in Cuba they will split up into different groups, conduct commando raids and thereafter leave Cuba by stealing a Cuban fishing boat and go to Cay Sal, Bahamas, Islands, just north of Cuba. From there they plan to obtain transportation back to the United States. MM T-1 advised that Hemming planned to take automatic weapons on this military expedition and had already obtained on Thompson sub-machine gun.

On **December 4, 1962**, Miami U.S. Customs Agents Wallace Shanley and Cesar Diosdado arrested 13 INTERPEN members at No Name Key. The charges were: Conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Possession of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War and Conspiracy to Illegally Export Articles of War. Shanley would testify that Customs had been investigating the training camp for months. The raid netted HEMMING, Ronald Ponce De Leon, William Johnson Dempsey, William Houston Seymour, Edmund Kolby, James A. Lewis and Eleno Oviedo Alvares, HARGRAVES, Edwin A. Collins, Steve Justin Wilson, Lawrence Henry Howard, James Cavendish Garmen, and Remedio Arce.

HEMMING told this researcher in 1994:

Lewis died in 1970 on a treasure hunt at Eggemont Key, Tampa, Florida. He had discovered gold coins while doing underwater construction work. The stuff had no coral cover, and still glistened. They thought he stole someone's collection. The Internal Revenue Service got wind of the thing. Lewis got a re-breather, he went down by himself to get some coins, and he died.

Dom Bonafede wrote an account for the *Miami Herald* entitled "U.S. Nabs Anti-Castro Fighters - Why?" which read in part: "The existence of the group has been known for the last several months by Federal officials. But until their arrest, cadre members had not been interfered with by U.S. Agents. Cuban exile leaders speculated that the crackdown indicates a stiffened U.S. policy toward the anti-Castro resistance forces operating in Florida." [12.5.62] Miami Attorney Charles Ashmann secured the group's release. On December 4, 1962, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach called the FBI and asked whether "there was any CIA or other government involvement" with INTERPEN. In September 1984 there was an interest by the HSCA in the December 5,



1962, arrests: A CIA Official Routing slip indicated the document went to C/SAB on **December 6, 1962** and C/SD/Y on December 6, 1962. From Chief, Operational Support Division "Lets have SD-4 look into those arrested to determine if any connection with (deleted as of 2010)." On **December 7, 1962**, (Deleted), CI Support Desk, OS/OSD/SD/4 generated this Memorandum for the Record the Subject of which was Cuban Underground Activities in Florida (Anti-Castro) #EE-29 229:

1. On December 6, 1962, discussed with Charles Matt TFW/PM regarding the 13 men seized in Florida. According to (Deleted) the Agency has no connection with the men who were arrested. He did say that the OO representative in Los Angeles had submitted a PHS on HEMMING. As far as Task Force W was concerned they have had no contact with this group at all.
2. MATT was asked where the group would have gotten their support and funds. MATT stated that they obtained their money jumping from parachutes, 'passing the hat around,' writing bad checks, etc. (In a name check run in the W indices, a Colby (fnu) was reported in July 1962 as approaching a representative of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for financial support for his underground group).
3. TILTON PA PROP / TFW stated on December 6, 1962, that there was no connection between this group and the Agency.
4. In a name check in the TFW indices, there was only the attached information on GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and a Colby (fna) probably Edmund Colby [KOLBY]. All other names in the Washington Post article dated December 5, 1962 were 'no record.' Attachment, Indices check on HEMMING and Colby. [Document 60 from CIA file given HEMMING by CIA under FOIA]

On **December 11, 1962** the FBI in Puerto Rico generated a document "Junta Revolutionaria Cubana" (JURE) that concerned HEMMING. [NARA 1993.07.30.15:08:21:090028] In **January 1963** Charles Ashmann said the CIA and other government agencies were guilty of entrapment in HEMMING'S No Name Key bust. On January 8, 1963, the FBI reported: MM T-1 advised that although HEMMING claims to be anti-Communist, he is amoral, being for or against Communism depending on how it personally affects him; he is capable of anything and is motivated by a dream of future economic and political advantage and power in Latin America." [FBI Hq. 2-1693-76] On January 8, 1963, the FBI in Miami generated a document titled William J. Dempsey, aka Bill Internal Security - Cuba - Neutrality Matters. [FBI 2-312] A CIA representative discussed HEMMING'S case with U.S. Attorney Edith House on January 19, 1963. Edith House asked if HEMMING was connected with the CIA. The CIA representative expressed his conviction that HEMMING was not a KUBARK agent, but could possibly be in a position to identify CIA personnel, since HEMMING had come into contact with



Lawrence J. La Borde. [CIA From: JMWAVE to TFW 10 1.19.63 ] The No Name Key charges were dismissed on January 22, 1963, because the Justice Department failed to go ahead with the prosecution.

The **January 22, 1963** issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article captioned "Anti-Castro Trainees Freed; U. S. Doesn't Press Charges", which article related that Federal charges have been dropped "against 13 anti-Castroites arrested December 4th as they started to leave by boat for what Customs men believed was to be a hit-and-run attack on Cuba. "U. S. District Judge David Dwyer dismissed the cases because the Internal Security Section of the Justice Department failed to go ahead with the prosecution." In October 1977 the FBI reclassified documents about the raid on No Name Key as "SECRET, Date of Automatic Declassification: Indefinite." [FBI 2-1693 Miami Report 12.3.62, p1 para 3,5] On January 23, 1963, MM T-1 advised that the Inter-Continental Penetration Forces (Interpen) organization of HEMMING had recently purchased seven carbines and 1,500 rounds of ammunition for a future military expedition. MM T-1 said that HEMMING was then in Tampa, Florida, and was expected to arrive in Miami on January 24, 1963. Interpen was reported to be using an office at 160 Southwest 16th Avenue, Miami, which MM T-1 described as actually an office of the John Birch Society. On January 22, 1963, *The Miami Herald* contained a press release from Steve Justin Wilson, INTERPEN member which noted the group was returning to their training camp at No Name Key, and would resume training and would take along their arsenal of rifles, pistols, bombs and grenades.

On **February 3, 1963**, HEMMING wrote this letter to Dick Billings of *Life Magazine*:

"Dear Dick: We have been very busy here in Florida since arriving two weeks ago. We hit just about every newspaper between L.A. and Miami on the trip. Did interviews with most of them. Did T.V. interview in Dallas for two days. Spent time with General Edwin Walker both those days. Appears he plans to involve his element in the Cuban fight. Contacted the raider groups i.e. Alpha-66, DRE, Cardenas raiders, Major Vidal's raiders...We have completed the following: The DRE group is set for their first lecture in Denver...The DRE group leaders are extremely interested in showing their films and slides, stills, etc. in Texas and California. The only obstacle to their tour of lectures is lack of airplane tickets and funds for food, hotel, etc...The DRE maintains a teletype machine in the HQ, Miami, (UPI) so if you want to communicate on anything routine for me, then check with a buddy in one of the wire services. The Alpha 66 group and new Committee of Rebel Officers are available for lectures. They have English speaking members with real interesting backgrounds. Andrew St. George did a story on them in *Life Magazine* last December...Major Felipe Vidal, who speaks English, is available. He has done 23 missions in the last year...Enclosed find one handout issued by the new Revolutionary 'Elmer Gantry,' one Alexander Rorke, Jr. A phony...Rorke put the bad mouth on our group last month to Ruby Hart Philipps of the *New York Times*. This has been rectified. He is presently

on tour throughout the East coast, prior to our witnessing his two hour revolutionary 'MacBeth' act in West Palm Beach last week, he had been claiming to have flown 'AIR COVER' for the DRE boys on their raid to Havana last summer. We took two of the leaders of that raid to his act, and he got a little a shook when he recognized them walking in on the middle of act #2. The DRE states that it met Rorke only once last year, and that was when Rorke showed up in Miami and asked them to 'loan' him some guns. Last December, on our arrest by Customs, there was present one Remigio Arce, 'Cucu,' who had captained Rorke's boat, the Violin III, on a run to Cuba. 'Cucu' got messed up by some of Rorke's orders on the run and ended up out of fuel about 20 miles off the North Coast of Matanzas Province. 'Cucu' called on a radiotelephone to a relative's house and asked for a fuel drop. We were asked for assistance by the relative. I called that night on the telephone via Miami Marine Operator and talked to 'Cucu,' and then to Rorke. He had already called for the U.S. Coast Guard for help (100 gallons gas). I advised him that we could have a boat rendezvous with him in about four to six hours if he would not want to jettison his illegal cargo. A few minutes passed and he stated that he had the Coast Guard in contact and would go ahead and refuel from them. It seems that the other American disagreed with this decision and they engaged a very seasick Rorke in a lengthy argument that continued all the way back to Key West. The other Americans were students that Rorke had conned into financing, and they were determined to go all the way to the island, which Rorke had no intentions from the beginning of doing. This Rorke has already been on a large number of aborted expeditions. He is the same Rorke that had an F8F Bearcat Navy Fighter confiscated in Fort Lauderdale three months back, after stupidly bringing it right under the noses of the Customs people. This way he looks like a hard-charging commando with out ever sticking his lily white neck out. After arrival at Key West the argument continued in a restaurant outside of the Boca Chica Naval Air Station. The students then had one of their smallest take on six foot two inch Rorke, and he proceeded to throw Rorke all over the terrain, breaking three ribs in the process. You will notice where Rorke claims that a 55 gallon oil drum fell on him during a storm with on a 'dangerous' mission to Cuba. Other claims to fame that are interesting:

1. That he works with Major Nino Diaz. Nino wants to break his head.
2. His build up of phony FIORINI is a riot. FRANK don't love him no more cause 'Fat Daddy' ain't getting his cut any more.
3. 'Underground Chief' Tico Herrera is sitting about ten feet from me now and he has never heard of Rorke, but would like to talk it over though.

4. He was not the first reporter imprisoned by Castro, he was arrested by Rafael Hugett, II Front Escambray, at Major William Morgan's house at 66th & 7th Avenue, Havana, August 7, 1959. I was there dad. He has been claiming to be Morgan's buddy recently, what a laugh. Morgan would have blasted him if given the chance. I did an operation with Ralph Hugett to Cuba in August 1961.

5. If he is a 35 year old World War II veteran, then he was a 17 year old teenage German provincial commander that captured mucho SS men.

6. FIORINI was never a member of Edson's Raiders, according to the service record book, the Raider Association etc...

7. Major Pedro Diaz Lanz is a crook, thief, swindler, traitor to his country. He was not the first chief of the FAR. The first was Captain Evans Rosales Bressler, released last month from Havana's La Cabana Fortress Prison sick with TB (he refused to fly against the invaders during April 1961). The 2nd Chief of the FAR was Captain Orestes Del Rio, who was my C.O. in the FAR at San Julian Air base. The third Chief of the FAR was Captain Enrique Molina Rivera, who is sitting in the next room tonight...

On **February 7, 1963**, the FBI generated a report on "Wallace H. Welch, HEMMING and Lorenzo Hall, Dallas, Texas." HEMMING told this researcher: "I was in Baltimore, Maryland, on **February 7, 1963**." The Retail Merchant's Credit Association of Fort Worth stated that the FBI inquired about OSWALD on **February 7, 1963**. FBI 2-1693-77 concerned HEMMING'S activities and was dated **February 19, 1963**. It was all withheld.

#### HEMMING'S LETTER TO GENERAL DEMOTTE

On **February 12, 1963** HEMMING wrote a letter to General C.V. Clifton, Military Aide to the President, the White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. In this letter, HEMMING gave General Clifton a synopsis of this background in the Marines, then stated:

While attending the U.S. Navy Academy Prep School I became interested in the Cuban situation and upon graduation I decided to separate from the service and travel to Cuba. I received my Honorable Discharge at the U.S. Naval Academy in October 1958.

The FBI reported that in **May 1963** HEMMING and Loran Hall traveled to Dallas, where they considered setting up a training camp. Wiley G. Yates stated:

In **May or June of 1963** Wally Welch once more called me at work. This time he told me that Loran Hall was in Dallas and that he wanted me to meet Hall. I agreed to meet Hall outside my place of employment when I finished work for the day and I did so...Hall did not have a place to stay in

Dallas so I suggested that he stay at my house which he decided to do. He told me and my wife that he was in Dallas to help raise money to finance the purchase of arms and equipment for a proposed invasion of Cuba by a group of exiles who were then training in Cuba, namely Big Pine Key and No Name Key. PATRICK, who was mentioned to me before by Mr. Welch, was assisting in training of this group...Hall spoke fluent Spanish and was supposed to be a personal friend of the Cuban leader Manolo Reyes. During the time he stayed in our home Hall made a great show of writing Ray about activities then underway in Dallas, but he never made any attempt to mail this letter, and still had it in his possession when he left two or three weeks later...My wife and I began to be suspicious of Hall because he made so little effort to carry through on the things that he said he was going to do. He seemed to be more interested in watching T.V. and getting free meals than in securing financial backing for the Cubans. Finally I told him I wanted some proof of his activities or else I wanted him to leave. He offered no proof and without the least argument, packed his few belongings and left." [ltr. Yates to Garrison 4.28.67]

#### HEMMING: MARCH 1963

In **1963** HEMMING visited Washington, D.C., after which the FBI sent reports to the Director and Deputy Director for Plans of the CIA; and to the Attorney General and his Deputy; to Army, Navy, and Air Force Intelligence. [FBI 105-86406-10] HEMMING claimed they concerned:

...conversations, at the White House, during March 1963, with General Clifton, military aide to President Kennedy...briefing at the Pentagon with Victor Krulak, U.S.M.C...under-Secretary of State Sterling J. Cottrell. [HEMMING ONI FOIA/PA Req. 12.22.76]

HEMMING complained about the lack of action against Fidel Castro. HEMMING told this researcher:

They wanted to know why CIA was not doing what we were doing, and why CIA was badmouthing us. Kennedy was enthusiastic. He went nuts about this crazy covert shit. I was there, book reader.

On **March 12, 1963**, the FBI in Washington, D.C. generated a highly deleted Letterhead Memorandum about HEMMING, copies of which we sent to the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, State, CIA and the military agencies and Kenneth O'Donnell at White House. HEMMING'S case number was now 105-86406, which indicated he was being investigated for Internal Security. [FBI 105-86406-10] HEMMING told this researcher:

The FBI thought I was checking out JFK'S routine and all that shit. They would check the United States Secret Service logs.

On **March 30, 1963**, HEMMING advised the FBI "that as a result of press publicity and letters received in July 1961, he devised a form letter. This form letter was to give general information concerning INTERPEN, dissuade persons from coming to Miami to join INTERPEN, and eliminate people without specialized training. (Deleted) advised that INTERPEN no longer exists. Members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council consider HEMMING a mercenary and maintain no contact with him."

HEMMING'S letter:

Dear Sir: Thank you for you letter requesting information concerning our organization. We have received many letters such as yours and we are pleased to find that there are thousands of young Americans that are anxious to actively participate in the fight against International Communism...As a self-supporting unit our present facilities are extremely limited, and we are accepting only those veterans that were in Special Forces trained as guerilla warfare instructors, survival, parachute qualified etc. Also we suggest that prior to an individual leaving his home he should have already purchased his own uniform, combat equipment, have a car and enough money to pay room and board until he can be placed with one of the units under our command Considering the aforementioned, should you still be interested in joining we suggest that prior to your departure to Miami you contact a local Sky Diver Club...

On March 30, 1963, HEMMING advised the FBI he was unemployed and explained that he "did not consider the above letter in any way an instrument of recruiting or any attempt to defraud or use the mails to defraud."

#### HEMMING AND GENERAL EDWIN WALKER **APRIL 1963**



During World War II, General Edwin A. Walker, a West Point graduate, commanded the 1st Special Service Brigade. It was an elite formation of 900 Americans and 900 Canadians. Soldiers in the unit were demolition experts, parachutists and skiers. In Korea, he commanded the 24th Infantry Division, holding the center of the United Nations line, during some of the heaviest fighting of the Korean war. In 1957 he led federal troops to force school integration in the Little Rock, Arkansas, public schools. A racist, Walker did this only after General Eisenhower refused to accept his resignation from the Army. Walker cited "the fifth column conspiracy and its influences on the home front" as the reason for his resignation. In 1961 General Edwin Walker returned to the news, when it was learned he passed out John Birch Society literature which stated that President Kennedy was a traitor to troops under his command. General Edwin Walker was relieved of his post in Germany by President Kennedy in 1961.

On October 1, 1962, General Edwin Walker was arrested for assault and for resisting or otherwise opposing federal officers, for conspiracy to prevent a federal officer from discharging his duties, and for insurrection and conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government, after he led a riot at the University of Mississippi. The University had admitted James Meredith, an Afro-American student. It took 3,000 troops to put down this riot. When General Edwin Walker could not post \$100,000 bail, he was committed to the mental ward of the Federal Medical Hospital, Springfield, Missouri, by the Chief Psychiatrist of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, who diagnosed Walker as having a paranoid mental disorder. United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy approved this unusual procedure. General Edwin Walker gave the authorities his name, rank and serial number, then issued a statement through his aid, Robert S. Surrey. Walker was soon released on \$50,000 bail.

General Edwin Walker was represented by **Dr. Robert Morris**, a former Counsel with the McCarran Committee (the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee), who later became a prominent Republican and a member of the American Security Council. Dr. Robert Morris was also a former president of the University of Dallas and an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator from New Jersey in 1960. Dr. Robert Morris was the candidate of the John Birch Society for U. S. Senate on the Republican ticket. Morris called Walker "America's first political prisoner." General Edwin Walker became a legendary hero to the far right. In 1962 Walker ran for the Democratic nomination for governor of Texas against John Connally and others. He received nearly 150,000 votes. General Edwin Walker knew HEMMING and raised funds for INTERPEN. He flew to Miami and met some of INTERPEN'S members.

In mid-**April 1963**, HEMMING wrote to President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes and asked for permission to train anti-Castro fighters in Guatemala. HEMMING told this researcher:

BERNARDO De TORRES reviewed the memo. The letter was hand-delivered to Ydigoras at his home in Miami Beach.

On March 10, 1963, Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes met with Miro Cardona:

Miro said that Ydigoras complained about President John F. Kennedy and the U.S. Government in general, saying that neither have conducted themselves well with Guatemala and with him. He was critical of U.S. weakness in dealing with the Communist problem, particularly in respect to Cuba...Ydigoras said that in his own country, Guatemala, only a strong position and continual vigilance has prevented the Communist from striking a successful blow and taking over his country. [CIA Report # TDCS DB-3/653,704 3.10.63]

On **May 10, 1963** the FBI in Miami generated a report on INTERPEN. In **June 1963**, HEMMING and about four of his men visited Carlos Zarraga Martinez, a Cuban exile who maintained a large supply of arms at his residence. HEMMING and his men pulled out guns and threatened Zarraga's life if he did not give them these arms. Zarraga turned over these arms and HEMMING left the house momentarily. While he was gone U.S. Customs agents arrived, confiscated the arms, and arrested HEMMING's men.

Date: **June 21, 1963**

To: Deputy Commissioner Division of Investigations and Enforcement Bureau of Customs

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: INTERCONTINENTAL PENETRATION FORCE

(INTERPEN) INTERNAL SECURITY CUBA NEUTRALITY MATTERS

Reference is made to previous information furnished concerning the captioned organization. On the evening of June 18, 1963, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

One Richard Lockley (phonetic) (Lauchli) of Collinswood, Illinois, driving a late model station wagon, was in Miami, Florida with a load of miscellaneous automatic weapons some of which he had reportedly sold to the Second National Front of Escambray and Commandos L. anti-Castro organizations, and to Joe Garman of the captioned organization. Lauchli has been taken around Miami by Frank Anthony Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, and Gerald Patrick Hemming, American adventurers.

One Marino, an American residing in Hialeah, Florida, reportedly has a large quantity of arms in his home which he has tried to sell to Hemming. Hemming and about four other Interpen members planned to meet Marino on June 18, 1963 on pretext of purchasing the arms and then rob him of the weapons, Marino, however, did not keep the appointment. Reportedly an armed robbery of Marino's house was scheduled for June 19, 1963 by



Hemming, Lauchli and the four Interpen members. Lauchli claimed that he would bring along a machine gun which he would use if the police were encountered in this undertaking.

The Bureau of Customs in Miami was furnished the foregoing information. Inquiry by our Springfield Office indicates the license on the station being driven by Lauchli was issued to Rich Albert Lauchli, Collinsville, Illinois. Information available to our Springfield Office indicates that Lauchli is a gun collector who has previously been investigated by the Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Division for illegal possession of automatic weapons. Lauchli was convicted in connection with the theft of 23 rocket launchers from the Jefferson Proving Grounds, Madison, Indiana, in March 1959. In 1959 Lauchli made an unsuccessful attempt to organize an internal security force that would serve as a last ditch resistance in the event of an enemy invasion of the United States. In 1961 and 1962 Lauchli was active as Regional Director of the Minutemen, an anti-communist guerilla warfare movement in the United States. Lauchli was arrested by local authorities in October 1961 for the illegal possession of automatic weapon during a Minutemen training session. Lauchli was born January 23, 1926 in Saint Louis, Missouri, and served as a paratrooper in the United States Army from March 1945 to October 9, 1946.

On June 20, 1963 Customs in Miami advised that arrests had been made in this matter and that weapons were confiscated. Roy Hargraves, Joe Garman, Mike Marino one Wilson and another individual were among those arrested. Hemming was not in the area when the arrests were made and Customs contemplates no action against him.

Deputy Commissioner

Division of Investigations and Enforcement, Bureau of Customs

1. Director CIA Att: Deputy Director, Plans

1. Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Department of the Army

Attention Chief Security Division

1- Office of Special Investigations Air Force

Attention Chief Counterintelligence Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Chief Counterintelligence Group, Defense Intelligence Agency The Pentagon

1 - Mr. Dwight E. Avis, Director Alcohol Tobacco Tax Division IRS

1. The Commissioner INS

1. J. Walter Yeagley Assistant Attorney General

FBI Agent Robert Dwyer reported that in **June 1963** HEMMING met Michael Roland Marino,

...an American who has dealt with the Cubans before on arms sales. Mike Marino had a small quantity of arms and HEMMING planned to rob them. HEMMING devised a plan, and on **June 19, 1963**, met with Marino at diner in Miami and negotiated an arms purchase. Mike Marino took four of HEMMING'S men to a Cuban's residence to show a .50 caliber machine gun offered for sale. HEMMING and another man later arrived at the residence, where HEMMING and his men drew their guns on Mike Marino and the Cuban living there and robbed them of uniforms, ammunition magazines, miscellaneous types of guns and the .50 caliber machine gun. Then HEMMING changed his mind and gave all this equipment back to the Cuban, Carlos Zarraca. HEMMING'S men took Mike Marino to Mike Morino's house to rob him, and HEMMING was to meet them there later. HEMMING lost contact with his group, and then found out that U.S. Customs agents had just raided Carlos Zarracha's house, confiscated all the arms, and had arrested Mike Marino and four of his abductors. On June 20, 1963, United States Customs Agents advised they confiscated a .37 mm anti-tank gun, a .20 mm cannon, a rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition and miscellaneous military equipment. Incidental to this raid, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit that day seized a 1963 Ford Falcon automobile, seven rifles, a .20 mm gun mount, some pistols, miscellaneous equipment and several hundred rounds of ammunition. Mr. Wallace Shanley, advised ROY HARGRAVES, Joe Garman, Justin Wilson, Michael Marino and Richard Whatley were arrested for possession of a machine gun.

When Marino's wife and children returned home unexpectedly HEMMING postponed the robbery. HEMMING told this researcher: "That's the Mike Marino caper. Customs and ATF snitches had conned Richard Lauchli out of a bunch of arms." HEMMING stated that Steve Justin Wilson died in 1986. The prosecution dropped the charges against Richard Whatley, and in October 1963, the case against the other members was also dropped. On June 6, 1963, Carlos Prio Socarras said that he would sponsor a military camp, and that HEMMING would head it. Final arrangements were to be made 20 days hence. [HSCA OCR 6.21.78 Martin J. Daly] The defendants were represented by Charles Ashmann and Robert Rust. [FBI 2-1693-95; USDC Miami 63-404-Cr-CF] A letter HEMMING wrote to General Edwin Walker in June 1963 stated:

GERRY PATRICK  
c/o Davis  
3350 N.W. 18 Terr.  
Miami, 35, Fla.  
General Edwin A. Walker **June 28, 1963**  
4011 Turtle Creek Blvd.  
Dallas, 19, Texas.

Dear General Walker:

Please convey my best wishes to your family and friends, and I hope this letter finds you enjoying good health and work.

On behalf of the men of that serve in our Instructor Teams, and many others that serve in supporting roles, I want to convey the sincere gratitude of the entire Para-Military Liaison Group (volunteer) for your rapid response to call for assistance.

I received the six hundred dollars via Western Union later in the evening of the same day of my telephone call. Yesterday I received your check of the same amount which I am enclosing for return.

Allow me to elaborate on last weeks happenings. Four of my instructors were arrested by federal agents Wednesday night (June 19, 1963) and subsequently have languished in the hot, humid and badly ventilated Country Jail. These young men were well aware of the risks involved when they volunteered for a difficult and distasteful job. All four have been serving as volunteer instructors and liaison operative for the past three years, without pay, and with great personal sacrifice and hazard.

Of these men, Richard Whatley, a veteran of the U.S. Special Forces (Airborne), was captured by Mexican authorities last year, while on a mission to the Yucatan Peninsula. He and one other instructor were destined to be starved, tortured and degraded for a period of seven months before they were finally released. The Mexicans handed them over to the FBI at the border and they were again jailed at San Antonio, Texas, on a trumped up charge of auto theft. This charge was finally dropped three weeks later because the FBI "discovered" that the legal owner of the alleged stolen car was Howard K. Davis, my colleague and fellow senior instructor. Davis is a former Airborne Ranger, Korean veteran, Paramedic and is a veteran of the Sierra Maestre fighting in Cuba (1957 - 1958).

The aforementioned ex-Special Forces operative was present the night of our detention by Customs agents at Marathon Key, Florida, (December 3, 1962). He held no desire to return to confinement after only two short months of freedom from a Mexican prison. He did successfully avoid capture, and accompanied by his partner from Mexico, made his way safely to another island and later traveled to our camp at No Name Key.

Two months later, during February this year, Dick Whatley and three other instructors were assigned a mission that again involved crossing Mexico to Honduras. None of these men hesitated for a moment in accepting this assignment, even though it meant that should the Mexicans intercept them, they would, without doubt, spend many more months inside a Mexican prison. During four months they moved all over Central America

and Mexico. They established excellent new contacts and reaffirmed old ones, and thus will benefit our future operations in those areas.

That mission cost them greatly in personal health, and hard earned funds. One of them required hospitalization on return to Miami. They all required medical treatment for skin ulcers, malnutrition, dysentery and other intestinal disorders, but only one, James Lewis, required surgery to remove fissures aggravated by the dysentery.

You can image what our moral problems are here. A great percentage of the men that serve as volunteer instructors to the Cuban Freedom Fighters usually are forced to quit after two or three embittered months. These men are mostly former Special Forces G/W instructors or are veterans of the Army Airborne, Marine Corps Para-Recon and other branches of the service and have received equivalent instruction. Men of this caliber are hard to come by, and harder to keep on the job once they find what the situation is.

Most of these men leave their homes, jobs and benefits to serve as volunteers without pay, plus they must purchase their own arms and equipment, which very often is later confiscated by the U.S. authorities. A man can take just so much of that and then he disobeys his own conscience and decides that Cuba and the fight against Communists is not worth it. Many of the volunteer instructors bring their hard earned savings with them and donate their all to the cause.

It is hard enough to instruct, go hungry for days, live like an animal for weeks, without having the added discomfiture of knowing the monthly wages you could have earned, are gone down the drain forever. The instructor that underwent surgery, James A. Lewis, since has been on a mandatory rest leave for two months. Jim is a licensed sailing skipper and is at present earning \$650 per month, enjoying himself at his favorite hobby. He is Captain of a windjammer that hauls tourists around the Bahamas on the delightful ten day cruises. He is a typical salary level for our men. We have six others that are on rest leave at present. Normal procedure dictates that we require all our instructors to acquire seaman's papers so that if they need a vacation, they don't have to leave the general area in order to earn a good salary. This means they can go to sea for a month or two and earn an average of \$475 per month. The lowest-salary man in the group is a mechanic that earns \$455 per month at Miami Airport. Quite routinely they donate their earnings towards maintaining the camp, arms, equipment, gasoline, and in many cases they aid a Cuban group...

Much of our personal equipment, arms, clothing, etc. has been sent or delivered by us to the guerillas inside Cuba. At Marathon we lost about

\$6000 worth of arms and equipment confiscated by the authorities, not including the value of two automobiles, medicine and drugs, gasoline, charts, tools, spare parts etc.

We, as a group, feel that it is for a good cause, Our Country. We plan to continue as before, a small group contributing a small effort towards a big cause. Some of our men, Americans and Cubans, have in the past been captured and executed by Castro. Some are still in Cuban prisons. We cannot forget them or turn our backs and ignore their great contribution, their loss of life or liberty. I expect we will be arrested and jailed many more times before Castro is overthrown. We undoubtedly will lose more men on future operations, but we know this; when the Cuban prisoners are freed, when the mothers of the dead are to be faced, the first question on their lips will be: "What did you do during the fight against Castro?" I feel that when that day arrives, our group can answer, "Very little, but we were there."

Once again I want to thank you and reiterate that your loan of assisting funds will be returned shortly. Must close now, but hoping to hear from you soon, and with best personal wishes, I am,

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING Jr.  
(JERRY PATRICK)

On September 30, 1963, the SAC of the Miami FBI office sent a LHM, which was highly deleted, to FBI Headquarters regarding HEMMING:

On September 13, 1963, Wallace Shanley, U.S. Customs, Miami, advised that Richard Whatley was one of the five arrested on June 20, 1963, by U.S. Customs, and charged with being in possession of a machine gun. This incident was a matter involving HEMMING'S plans to rob Mike Marino of weapons reportedly stored in Hialeah. At the time of his arrest, (deleted) but his fingerprints reflected his true identity and that he was also wanted as a parole violator from some other state. He was unable to make bond and the judge ordered a sanity hearing being given to Whatley. On September 9, 1963, he went to trial at U.S. District Court, Miami, and on September 10, 1963, he was found not guilty. (Deleted) advised that the other four individuals are scheduled for trial on October 22, 1963. These individuals are presently out on bond.

**HEMMING: JULY 1963**

HSCA Outside Contact Report June 21, 1978. Identifying Information: Name Whatley, Richard (FBI File Review). Summary of contact: "The file on the above Subject, listed under the following numbers: 109-584;

Section 61, serials 3739-3781, 3742 ep 23 was reviewed by the undersigned. The report dated *September 30, 1963*, and is titled INTERPEN. A confidential source MMT-1 indicates that HEMMING visited on **June 6, 1963**, Carlos Prio Socarras at 5070 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida. Prio stated that he would sponsor a military training camp and that HEMMING would head it. Final details of the arrangements were to be made 20 days hence. **On July 11, 1963, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING left Miami on July 3, 1963, and arrived in Dallas on July 4, 1963, where he conferred with General Edwin A. Walker who would not back any specific cause as he wanted to remain free to fight communism all over the United States.** Following this meeting HEMMING then met with Lester Logue, geologist and oil man at the firm's office, 628 Meadows Building, Dallas, Texas. Logue told him that he had a (6-8) six to eight man group which is interested in fighting against communism but that he, Logue, could not participate as he couldn't afford to offend U.S. Government officials. Logue further states that he was working with a major in the United States Army Reserve, both of whom were do for future promotion and that shortly they would be attending an intelligence briefing in Washington, D.C. and that when they returned and briefed Logue they would then be in a position to help HEMMING in some way. Logue said that he would visit Miami, Florida, in about 10 days and set up an intelligence unit, send some men to handle the funds and also personally see some people about donating boats to HEMMING'S anti-Castro movement in Miami. Martin J. Daly.

On January 26, 1996, HEMMING was asked by this researcher, "Who was with you when you visited Prio, General Walker and Lester Logue?" He answered, "Howard Kenneth Davis." Howard K. Davis related: "I think I probably talked to O'Conner once or twice, or maybe three times. Now Ed Kolby knew him very well."

MM T-1 advised on July 11, 1963, that HEMMING had left Miami, Florida on July 3, 1963, and arrived the following day at Dallas, Texas, where he conferred with EDWIN A. WALKER, former Major General in the United States Army. According to MM T-1, WALKER told HEMMING he did not want to participate in Cuban affairs because he did not want to back any specific cause, but rather would be available to fight communism all over the United States. MM T-1 advised that HEMMING said he had also conferred with LESTER R. LOGUE, 629 Meadows Texas, a wealthy oil man, who told HEMMING that he had a six to eight-man group which was interested in fighting against communism. LOGUE said he could not participate with HEMMING at that time, for fear of offending United States Government officials, and thereafter HEMMING returned to Miami, Florida.

Loran Hall described a meeting he witnessed between General Walker and HEMMING:

They talked about INTERPEN. And he gave Walker a book, about this thick, that had the background of INTERPEN and how it would be set up and what their functions would be and it would be like the SOP and MOP and the whole bit for the INTERPEN. And he gave that to Walker and they talked about what it would take to set up an organization like this, that it couldn't be done in this country, but that it could be done in Latin America. And Walker says, 'You're doing a good job, keep it up, but the government is going to try to nail your butt' and all this stuff. And we left. [Garrison interview with Hall 5.8.68]

Loran Hall stated that when he visited Niko Crespi in July 1963, in Dallas, he was told that OSWALD was going to give a pro-Castro talk. Niko Crespi was one of the first rebels from the Sierra Maestre to defect to the United States. HEMMING knew him in Cuba. HEMMING told this researcher: "Is there any indication that OSWALD ever did anything pro-Castro in Dallas? You think the fucking White Russians would have put up with that bullshit?" HEMMING visited Dallas again in July 1963. He wrote Lester Logue on August 13, 1963, that "Luis Somoza visited Miami three weeks ago...Davy and I were in Dallas at the time of Somoza's visit to Miami." That would place HEMMING in Dallas on or about July 21, 1963. When HEMMING visited Dallas in July 1963, he "met with individuals threatening Kennedy's life." HEMMING elaborated,

We'd begun to encounter more and more organizations of people in different cities with one thing on their mind, initially taking care of Castro, then doing something about the other 'problem' - that guy in the White House. These offers were made by organized elements that had financial backing within the United States.

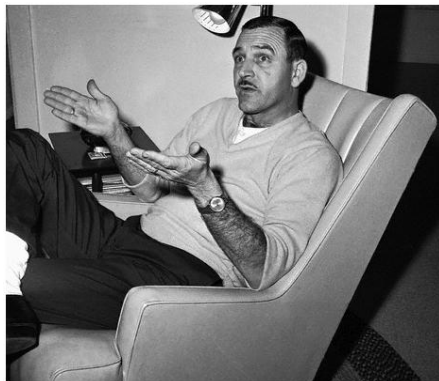
In **July 1963** federal and county officers invaded the No Name Key training camp in answer to a complaint from local residents, but HEMMING and the INTERPEN crew were not to be found. HEMMING told this researcher: "We did not use No Name Key in 1963. LARRY HOWARD took Loran Hall and William Seymour down there in 1963. That's the only time any one was on the Key. It was shut down after the bust." In **July 1963** the FBI believed HEMMING was "involved in a plot to exfiltrate several alleged Soviet missile technicians from Cuba" known as OPERATION RED CROSS which was directed by JOHN V. MARTINO.

On **August 6, 1963**, MM T-1 advised that FRANK NELSON, an American adventurer from New York City who has been connected with Cuban and Dominican Republic (DR) revolutionary activities in the past, had recently visited Miami and conferred with HEMMING. NELSON claimed he was representing a friend, who was interested in buying PT-boats for shipment to some country in Africa. NELSON and HEMMING visited boatyards in the Miami area.

Circa **August 1963** Loran Hall visited Frank Bartes and Lawrence J. La Borde in New Orleans. [Interview with Loran Hall 12.67 trans. by Lifton; Loran Hall/Weisberg interview

NYT 4.22.59; Baltimore Sun 6.77; Village Voice 10.30.77; L.A. Free Press 1.12.68; Citizen Comm. Of Inq. Steve Burton Report on LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD; National Enq. 9.1.68; Ltr. Yates to Garrison 6.28.68; Ltr. Duncan to Winslow 9.13.74; WCD 1546 p211] In **September 1963** INTERPEN allegedly no longer existed. HEMMING's followers lost interest and felt HEMMING would never be able to launch any military action against Cuba. The majority of the recruits left Miami, others were run out of town by the police, and others were arrested for burglary, larceny and vagrancy. During this time HEMMING visited leading Cuba exile political figures and a number of American rightwing Conservatives asking for donations. He traveled to Dallas, Texas, Chicago, Illinois and other places but was unable to raise money.

On **September 17, 1963**, MM T-1 reported that HEMMING had had no further contact with LESTER LOGUE since HEMMING'S visit to Dallas, Texas in early July of 1963. MM T-1 said that HEMMING was still occupied in making plans for training camps, arms purchases and invasions of Cuba. MM T-1 advised on September 24, 1963, that HEMMING had returned to Miami from a trip to Chicago, Illinois on September 22, 1963. While in Chicago, HEMMING said he conferred with a Chicago attorney named CONSTANTINE KANGLES, who previously had connections with Cuban revolutionaries. MM T-1 said that KANGLES and HEMMING talked about the possibility of negotiating with the Government of Cuba for the release of prisoners.



On **September 2, 1963**, Loran Hall was arrested for violations of the Neutrality Act at Key Largo, Florida. Upon his release, Loran Hall visited the offices of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami and protested his arrest. HEMMING told this researcher: "There was no Cuban Revolutionary Council office anymore. They didn't pay the rent. They're off the payroll in 1963." Loran Hall flew to Los Angeles on **September 4, 1963**. On **September 11, 1963**, he was joined in Los Angeles by LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Castro, who had driven in together from Miami. HEMMING

1994: "Celio was 71 at the time. He had a bad leg from the Machado revolution. He acted like he was 40. He was a stoned cold motherfucker." National States Rights Party member Stanley Drennan donated medical equipment and arms to Loran Hall for use against Castro. [Garrison interview with Hall 5.6.68] When Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Castro left Los Angeles for Dallas around September 18, 1963, they stopped at the offices of Private Investigator and soldier-of-fortune Dick Hathcock. The FBI:



To: SAC Los Angeles (89-75)  
From S.A. Jerome K. Crowe  
Date November 23, 1963.  
Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy.  
Re: Memo of Robert H. Matheson, Jr. dated November 23, 1963.

Richard Hathcock, Allied International Detectives, Suite 310, 6605 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles, advised Roy Payne is his associate in the above enterprise. Hathcock advised as follows: He, Hathcock, has known one Dick Whatley for several years. Whatley, to the best of Hathcock's information, currently resides at 3350 NW 18th Terrace Miami, Florida., Whatley is a male Caucasian.

Prior to Hathcock's present occupation, he was the proprietor of Adventurers Corner, a shop at the corner of Sunset and La Brea, which sold articles from all over the world, and was an unofficial gathering place for adventurers in this area.

Shortly after the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba, Whatley, who Hathcock had not seen for some time, came into the Adventurers Corner and gave Hathcock a shoulder patch that had a skull and crossbones on it plus the words 'Brigada Internationale.' Whatley told Hathcock that he had been in Guatemala instructing troops down there, and that he had pulled out a week or two prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion, and hadn't participated in the invasion. Hathcock did not see Whatley again until about 7 or 8 months ago when he came to Hathcock's office with two other men, all three of whom were wearing green fatigues and one of the men was wearing a 'Mohawk' hair cut. The men were interested in getting into the wild animal business, and asked Hathcock where they could get some wild animals.

Approximately one year ago, JERRY PATRICK, whose true name is JERRY HEMMING, a male Caucasian, approximately 30 to 31, 6' 4", 230 pounds, well built, curly brown hair, handsome, and Lorenzo Pascillo, aka Lorenzo Hall and Skip Hall, a male Caucasian, 35 to 40 years old, 5' 11", 175 to 180 pounds, black hair, mustache, ruddy complexion from Wichita, Kansas, came into Hathcock's office which was then located at 6715 Hollywood Blvd. stating that they were broke and that they knew Dick Whatley, and Whatley had sent them to him. They had with them a set of golf clubs, and a 30-06 Johnson semi-automatic with a Bushnell, variable powered scope. Hathcock loaned them \$100 - \$50 on each item and it was his understanding that they were to pick up the articles as soon as possible. Hathcock only saw JERRY PATRICK once after that and that was approximately one week later when he came to his office.

Several months ago, since the men did not retrieve the articles, Hathcock sold the golf clubs. On **September 18, 1963**, Lorenzo Hall came in with \$50 and retrieved the rifle. Shortly thereafter Hathcock received a telephone call from JERRY PATRICK, who was then residing at 2450 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida, inquiring as to whether Hathcock still had the rifle. Hathcock told him he had given the rifle to Hall for \$50 and this seemed to irritate PATRICK to some extent. Since then Hathcock has sent the receipt he received from Hall for the \$50 to PATRICK to convince him he had returned the rifle.

On the day Hall retrieved the rifle, he sold him a Bolex Motion Picture Camera with telephoto lens which was then the property of Hathcock. Hall paid by two checks - one drawn on the Citizen's Bank on the account of the Committee to Free Cuba in the amount of \$350 and another in the amount of \$150 on the account of a resident of La Habra. Hathcock gave Hall back \$100.

Hathcock advised that PATRICK and Hall are violently anti-Communist and anti-Castro and they both told him they fought in the mountains with Castro in Cuba, however, fell out with him after the revolution. Lorenzo told Hathcock he spent seven months in prison in Cuba, however, he eventually got back to the United States. PATRICK stated he fell out with Castro and eventually got back to the United States. (Hathcock has Xerox copies of newspaper articles from Florida in his office concerning the anti-Castro troops training there and PATRICK'S picture appears as one of the anti-Castro troops).

PATRICK, when in Los Angeles, had an address of 1209 South Atlantic, Alhambra, California, (Atlantic Radio and TV) and an address in care of Howard K. Davis in Miami. It is Hathcock's information that Davis was Castro's personal pilot, and a close friend of Dick Whatley. Lorenzo Hall now resides at 1191 College View Drive, Monterey Park, California, and Hathcock does not know where he is now employed. He last saw Hall about two weeks ago when he came by Hathcock's office to simply talk. Hathcock reiterated that both men are anti-Communist and very strongly anti-Castro.

On March 9, 1977, Hathcock recalled:

About two months before the John Kennedy assassination in Dallas, two men came to see me in my office. One was GERRY PATRICK HEMMING who was using the name JERRY PATRICK. The other man was Lorenzo Hall, who liked to be called Skip Hall, whose real name was Pacillio, which I understand is a Cuban name. These men came to see me one afternoon, stating that they had heard of me because of my many years of undercover investigation of communism on the state college campuses

here, when I worked for the Hearst chain, and some other activities, anti-Communist activities I had been involved in. They were here, they told me, to raise money with which to buy medicines and equipment, military hardware for a planned invasion of Cuba. That they were going to train troops in Guatemala, which they actually did later. They told me that they were dead broke, and that they were going to be here for two or three weeks, they had some other contacts they wanted to see, raise money, but meantime they needed \$100. They wanted to borrow the \$100 and what they had for security was a set of golf clubs and a rifle which was a 30 caliber Johnson, modified to semi-automatic operation, which I believed held nine rounds, and was also equipped with a Bushnell, variable scope. I gave them the \$100 and they left the golf clubs and rifle. For several weeks after that, I saw both men frequently, then my understanding was that JERRY PATRICK returned to Miami to set things in operation down there for the planned invasion of Cuba. What they had planned essentially was to blow up some oil storage tanks on the west coast. Lorenzo Hall stayed here, and was in the private eye office very often, almost every day. He told me that both he and PATRICK had originally been in Castro's Army when they believed that he was trying to free Cuba from Batista, found out he was a communist, had no interest in the people, and they turned on Castro with the result with the result that both were imprisoned, and sentenced to be shot. Both, through manipulations and through friends, managed to escape and get to this country. They showed me lots of photos, gave me documents and I do believe they told me about those things. Eventually, as I say, PATRICK went back to Miami and I did not see him after that. Shortly before the assassination, if memory serves me correctly, it was no more than ten days before the assassination, Skip Hall and a big, fat Mexican man whom I'd never seen before, and whose name I don't recall at this time, but I'm sure the FBI has it, came to see me, told me they were going to Dallas to pick up some medicines and some other material, they wanted to redeem the rifle. They gave me \$50, told me to keep the golf clubs, I got a note signed by Skip Hall that he had picked-up the rifle, which I later gave to Jerry Crowe of the FBI...Skip Hall later told me he had turned the rifle over to a doctor friend of his in Miami, Florida. JERRY PATRICK told me later that was a damn lie, that he had talked to Hall, and as far as he could find out that was a lie about where the rifle was. But he told me he had never recovered the rifle. The rifle was in my office all those weeks, and one of the gentlemen who worked with me in the detective business, Roy Payne, who is a gun expert and gun nut assembled and disassembled and reassembled that rifle on numerous occasions. And I'm sure Mr. Payne can tell you a great deal more about that rifle than I can. The day after John Kennedy was killed in Dallas, I received a phone call from Jerry Crowe, an FBI agent here in Los Angeles, who asked me if I had an agent working for me who was named Roy Payne and I said yes. Jerry wanted to know if he could come by the office and see me and Mr. Payne, and we

arranged for that meeting. It's my opinion that the reason he wanted to see Mr. Payne was because Payne's fingerprints undoubtedly were all over that rifle from his having handled it so many times. It's also my opinion that, unless that particular rifle had been found or in some way involved in the whole thing, that the FBI would have no interest in it...My name is LeRoy Barton Payne. I have heard and have listened to Mr. Hathcock make his statement and I agree with him in every aspect of his statement and I will, to the best of my recollection, account my experiences with JERRY PATRICK and Lorenzo Hall...They were here on a speaking and fund raising campaign for going back to Cuba, and, as I remember, they were out gathering various types of military accouterments, weapons, medicines. How they obtained these weapons was not part of the information given to Mr. Hathcock or myself. Lorenzo Hall did tell me that he had his closet in his apartment full of weapons, and that he was afraid the FBI was going to come in there and raid the place and take him along, and they were going to have to smuggle them out, and that they were getting ready to go back to Cuba. He drew us a map of an inlet on the shore south of Havana, or near Havana, that was the oil storage reservoir and tank farm. It showed on this map the tank farm and several storage docks, and what they had planned on doing was taking a boat to Kingston, Jamaica, refueling, and then going in as frogmen to take satchel charges of plastic explosives and set them on the storage tank farm and the dock area and destroy this to cripple Cuba by getting rid of all the fuel, oil, gasoline etc. that was presently stored for Castro. About I would say, ten days, 15 days, maybe a month, somewhere along in there, prior to present Kennedy's assassination, here I am fuzzy on the exact period. But Lorenzo Hall and a fat Mexican fellow come and redeemed the rifle. Now this rifle I had been told that it would, it had gone on several Cuban raids in the past, and knowing that it is very easy to modify a weapon such as this to make it full automatic, and that it did have nine rounds in the chamber, nine rounds in the weapon and one in the chamber, making it ten rounds that could be fired automatically, I took the weapon and test fired it, and then pulled it apart to make sure it had not been tampered with. It had not and was a straight semi-automatic weapon. It was a Johnson semi-automatic 30.06, it had a 30 power variable Bushnell scope, very much like a telephoto lens on a camera. I would say that this weapon, properly sighted in would put a hole in a dime at 500 yards. The bullets would be fired as fast as one could pull the trigger. Ten seconds, ten rounds or less. They picked this weapon up, and signed a note that they had picked it up, as I was present in the office when these two gentlemen were there to pick the weapon up. Approximately the next day or two, they left for Miami, and I made the statement to his Lorenzo Hall, well, that we'll be reading about you in the paper. Well, Dick and I went about our business as normal as far as the Agency was concerned and didn't really think about them except to say, well, we hadn't heard anything. Five days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy Mr. Hall was in Hollywood,

California, in front of our building, talking with Mr. Hathcock and I stopped and talked to them, and of course I said, well, why don't you come over and let's get a cup of coffee and tell us what happened, and he says, well no, I've got to make the plane for Dallas. The situation with Mr. Hall is that he stated to me when I asked him, well, you know, what happened during the situation, we didn't hear anything. He said that the CIA confiscated and arrested everybody at the boat in Miami, and I asked him at that time why he didn't get himself arrested also, and he said, well, he was on the dock and could not be connected with the situation. They didn't have any evidence against him. I'm going to make an assumption now, or a relatively educated assumption.

On November 23, 1963, S.A. Crowe interviewed Payne, who subsequently reported:

Mr. Crowe came in and I opened the door for him and he showed me his identification, he had a big bundle of papers with him in a large manila envelope...he put his bundle down on the chair in front of the desk and took some papers out and said, 'I would like to ask some questions about Skip Hall and Roy Payne,' and I said, well, 'I'm Roy Payne, why don't you ask me whatever you want to ask.' He seemed rather surprised I was there. At least that was the impression I got. We discussed the situation about what had occurred and what has gone on with GERRY PATRICK HEMMING and SKIP HALL, then I did not see him for some time after that. I did however find that the FBI, or someone, was, I can only make the assumption, following me, and did tail me for some months after that. I had a brother-in-law who was, and I am not correct with this, he is deceased now, and his name was Harvey Berkey, who was assistant agent in charge of the local field office for the FBI here. In asking, or making an attempt to ask Harvey what the heck was going on, Harvey refused to talk to me, and I could not gain entrance to his house, he would not answer the door, nor did his wife and children. There was one occasion, I did run into Harvey Berkey outside of my office with Mr. Hathcock, and he did not want to talk to me at all and excused himself and said he had to go. I did, within a week after the President's assassination have occasion to go to Palm Springs, I believe it was on a Thursday, and I stayed in a small motel upon entering in the town and about 3:00 a.m., I had occasion to see two gentlemen go through my vehicle pretty thoroughly, and they had keys to enter and to go through the car, they went through the glove compartment, I had evidence prior to that my vehicle had been entered and searched, as our offices, which had been moved...We had suite 310, which covered several rooms, and we did have a system to show if our offices had been entered, such as, seeing as we had the only keys, and our offices had been entered and the files had been searched several times. We feel, or I felt, that our telephone, both at home and the answering service for the office, had been tapped. This went on for several months. The next night, Saturday, after the

assassination, I had to drive to Santa Maria, and was there overnight. There were three vehicles that followed my car up Pacific Coast Highway, all the way up to Santa Maria, and then again picked me up the next day when I went through several of the small towns in the rural area, and up to Highway 99, which is now I-5, and then coming back to the ridge road. The same Subject vehicles that had followed me the next day after the assassination were the same vehicles that I saw in Palm Springs for the, a week later, along with the same gentlemen that were in them. Like I say, this went on for quite some time, two to three months after the assassination. One afternoon, about ten days or two weeks after the assassination, I received a telephone call at the office from Lorenzo Hall. I said, 'Hey buddy, you better have a lot of witnesses, because you were in Dallas at the time of the assassination,' and he said 'I've got witnesses to prove I was right in the middle of the lobby of the Hilton Hotel, and a hundred people know I was there, and I was nowhere near where Kennedy was assassinated.' I have never heard from again the Lorenzo Hall. I did, on one occasion, go and drive out to visit with JERRY PATRICK HEMMING, who was living in Monterey Park. He discussed with me, at the time, turning over the rifle to them, and he didn't like the idea that the rifle went down there, since he felt it was his rifle and the golf clubs that were also hocked at that time of the original meeting were Hall's, and that the rifle was his and other than that conversation. I have never had any further contact with HEMMING." [Baxter Ward Affidavits 3.9.77 to Cong. Dodd] Richard Hathcock told Kenneth D. Klein that Loran Hall "came in and took the rifle, he was alone and said he was going to Dallas. [NARA HSCA 180-10102-10154 also see NARA FBI 124-10265-10288]

In 1978 HEMMING told this researcher:

It was my weapon. We were short of money at the time and I told Hathcock, I said you know, you come up with some money but I want to leave some security and I don't feel like taking my weapon and shit back to Miami anyway, so I'll leave some gear for you. He said 'You don't have to do that. I said I'll do it because it would be more secure because some asshole ripped me off for my records - Saul from that McDonald book. Saul conned my relatives out of a lot of weapons. I trusted him, Dick Hathcock was on the Company [CIA] payroll anyway and he was anxious to know what was happening and all that shit so it was an entrée - you just don't walk into somebody's door. It's always good to get in their debt a little bit - it's a technique - it allays their suspicions...Hathcock was into all the mob, Rosselli, Hollywood stars bullshit, and then he went to work for Channel Seven News, then for the guy that's county supervisor now, Baxter Ward. Roy Payne used to work for Hathcock. I met Roy Payne in the middle of the night in Santa Monica in 1967 and he was shitting all over himself. He says, 'They're either gonna get you or get me, or they're

gonna get both of us? I don't know why.' I said: 'Who's your girlfriend Roy?' 'Maria Cellini.' That's Dino Cellini's sister. That's why they are going to kill you. They think you know too much about Dallas. You got the wrong girlfriend, kid. Go to Mexico.

HEMMING stated in 1994:

The gun was not in pawn. It was in Dick Hathcock's private possession. The excuse to get the weapons out of the car, was to leave them with Hathcock, for a \$50 loan. I didn't want the weapons in the fucking car. We'd been busted at No Name Key. You can't carry weapons when you're under indictment. I didn't want to be set up on a weapons charge, so I had to make sure there was no goddamned weapons in the car.

HEMMING stated the Committee to Free Cuba was a private citizens group of which Representative John Rousselot was a member: "My uncle managed his campaign." Loran Hall stated that the Committee to Free Cuba was "headed up by Dr. - I don't remember his name now - anyway it was good guys that had Philbrick on the committee." [Misc. References: HUNT *Undercover* p141; 9.15.64 teletype from Dallas; USSS 100-10,461 3-P; WCD 1179; FBI Analysis of William Turner's 1.68 Ramparts article.] A CIA Memorandum for the Record, SUBJECT, Richard Hathcock, stated: "Information concerning the above Subject can be found in a report dated January 9, 1968, Subject, Loran Eugene Hall, and enclosure number 14, CI Staff, (regarding GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Jr. of a Counterintelligence Staff memorandum dated August 7, 1967." [CIA 19733]

After Loran Hall redeemed HEMMING'S rifle from Dick Hathcock on **September 18, 1963**, Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Sergio Castro drove to Dallas pulling a trailer load of weapons and medicine. They arrived in Dallas on September 28, 1963, and registered at the Lawnview Motel. On October 5, 1964, the FBI determined that Hall telephoned Lester Logue or his secretary, Gloria Kouthart. Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Sergio Castro visited Gloria Kouthart who HEMMING said would be helpful in fund raising. Wiley G. Yates of Dallas, Texas, reported:

In September 1963 Mr. Hall once more appeared at my home in Mesquite. My wife was quite surprised to see him since we had no contact with him since he left earlier in the summer and since he came during the day while I was at work and completely unannounced. This visit occurred during the week of **September 23, 1963**, to **September 28, 1963**...At this time Hall was accompanied by a large burly looking Latin American man. Both Hall and the man who accompanied him had full beards. Hall said that he wanted to talk to me and would contact me. Hall called me at work and asked me to meet him at the Dallas motel where he was staying, which I agreed to do. I called Hall at the motel and told him that I would be at home that evening, and that he could come over if he wanted to see me.

Later that evening he came to my home, accompanied by the large burly Latin-man of that afternoon, and other small Latin-American appearing man, who according to Hall, spoke no English. Both of his companions were as unkempt in appearance as Hall and were supposedly Cuban exiles who were training for the Cuban invasion...I want to make it clear that none of these three men in any way resembled OSWALD...I do not think that it could have possibly been the same man that accompanied the other two men to the Odio apartment from the description that Mrs. Odio has given. Hall did not introduce his two companions except to identify them as Cuban exiles.

Loran Hall also telephoned Robert Morris from his motel room. HEMMING had suggested Loran Hall call Robert Morris for a donation. [FBI DL 100-10461 10.8.64 Richard J. Burnett] Loran Hall told Jim Garrison:

Q. Who took you to Robert Morris?

A. PATRICK. PATRICK knew right where to go. In fact he called him on the phone and we went right up there. And he says something about, well, would you like to meet General Walker, or something like this and PATRICK says yes, this is one of the fellows we want to see.

HEMMING 1994:

Loran Hall went there to get some money from Lester Logue. Hall was visiting people behind my back. LARRY HOWARD had a falling out with Hall about this. I didn't suggest Loran Hall call Robert Morris. He did it behind my back. I only introduced him to Logue, and here he is, a month later, contacting my Dallas people and knowing everything about them. Logue gets nervous. I told Logue, 'Give the son-of-a-bitch a few bucks, get rid of his ass, he may be working for the FBI trying to set us all up.' We'd been warned months before that Hoover was after our ass with a passion." Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Sergio Castro left their trailer load of arms in Dallas, and left by bus for Miami on October 4, 1963. From Miami Hall drove back to Dallas with William Houston Seymour to pick up the trailer load of arms and medicine he had left there. They arrived in Dallas on October 12, 1963, and checked into the same YMCA where OSWALD had stayed on October 3, 1963. Wiley Yates reported: "Sometime later, in October, Hall once more visited my home and pleaded with me to give him what supplies I might have. On this visit he was accompanied by a Caucasian male, who much more closely resembled OSWALD, than his companions of his previous visit. They stayed for only a few minutes so positive identification would be impossible. This is the last time that I saw Hall...Enclosed you will also find a copy of a letter from GERRY PATRICK HEMMING to Mr. Wally Welch, which came into my possession during this time, and which describes the



activities in Florida." On October 17, 1963, just before Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour left Dallas, they were arrested for possession of dangerous drugs. William Houston Seymour believed that the Dallas Police Department mistook Loran Hall for a beatnik because of his beard, and stopped and searched him on that basis.

Loran Hall:

HEMMING tipped off the cops...I was being set up for the Kennedy killing. Not as a conspirator or a patsy, but as a smoke screen. My arrest was for the records. To show that Loran Hall was in Dallas just before the President was killed. Anyone investigating the assassination would come up with my name and figure this guy might have a reason for the killing because Kennedy didn't back the anti-Castro movement. They would waste time investigating me while the real killers covered their tracks."  
[Interview with Harold Weisberg; *National Enquirer* 9.1.68]

HEMMING 1994: "They got caught driving a fucking trailer around with that asshole driving who gets tickets every fifteen fucking minutes." Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour left Dallas for the Florida Keys on **October 19, 1963**. *Life Magazine* reporter Tom Duncan interviewed Loran Hall in Florida:

Hall was in a sticky position due to barbiturates in his possession, although arms and ammunition were parked safely in trailer separated from vehicle. No charges made, and while no specific name mentioned as to who wielded influence, later heard from GERRY PATRICK HEMMING that Lester Logue, oilman, was responsible...Got to Miami and he stored the equipment and began looking for a boat...Hall finally made connection with Manuel Aguilar, head of FRAC (Frente Revolutionaria Anti-Communist), for use of Aguilar's boat, the *Pitusa*.

Tom Duncan recalled that Loran Hall and Manuel Aguilar departed: "around nightfall on Tuesday, October 29, 1963...Earlier, Hall, Aguilar, Howard and Seymour and I had driven to launch site suggested by Aguilar...Hall suggested use of my car to tow the boat, with no weaponry. To avoid debate, I agreed. I drove Aguilar's car." The mission was aborted because Hall had been stopped by Caesar Diosdado of the United States Customs Service. [Ltr. To Gordon Winslow 9.15.74 from Tom Duncan] On October 31, 1963, Hall was arrested for the illegal possession of arms. HEMMING told this researcher: "They had the Johnson, a couple of Carcanos, a Springfield, two M-1 Gerands and a couple of fucking carbines." On November 1, 1963, HEMMING filed a complaint with the Miami Police Department that read: City of Miami, Florida

Inter-Office Memorandum

To: C.H. Sapp, Det. Sgt. Intelligence Unit

From G. Zenoz, Policeman 1/c Intelligence Unit.

Date November 1, 1963.

JERRY PATRICK 2450 N.W. North River Drive, Apartment K. As instructed by Det. Sgt. Sapp I met above Subject at 201 S.W. 21st Court Apt. #2. Subject stated that one man, Loran Hall, stole two rifles from his apartment last night. One rifle being a Jungle Carbine #R5841; the other being a Savage 22 rifle with a scope. Hall was seen as he left the Subject's apartment carrying two rifles. Recently, in California, Loran Hall stole a Johnson 30-06 rifle from this Subject. Hall is staying with Cuban Manuel Aguilar at 829 S.W. 9th Ave, 373-3829.

HEMMING told this researcher: "Hall bullshitted Hathcock that he was going to deliver it to me." Loran Hall, weary of constant harassment from various Federal Agents, returned to Los Angeles on November 10, 1963, and retired from the anti-Castro struggle. On November 23, 1963, **Sid Marks, a FBI Potential Criminal Informant** and Private Investigator from Gardena, California, advised FBI S.A. Robert Matheson that

"...about 30 days ago or a little more he was in the private detective office of Dick Hathcock and an associate of Dick Hathcock's Roy Payne, described as White Male American, 6', 210 pounds, shaved bald head, was there and prior to going out asked source if a fellow came in to get a rifle and \$50 from him. An individual named Skip came in and got a high powered rifle which source, who is not familiar with weapons, advises looks identical to one he saw on TV today. Skip is described as Mexican male, white, 6' age 40 to 45, slender, and a loud mouth. Source says that Payne and Skip are anti-Kennedy and pro-Castro from remarks. Says nothing else available regarding Skip Payne was ambulance driver for the Los Angeles Police Department. [FBI 62-109060-7815; NARA FBI 124-10066-10042, 10043, 10044]

HEMMING 1994:

Hathcock was lying about when he first met Whatley. He knew Richard Whatley when Whatley was doing movie work. This was in the 1950's. He worked at a place called Nature's Haven. That cross-eyed lion, that was his cat. That's where he first met Dick Hathcock, because Hathcock did all the star's bullshit, for the movie stars. The CIA used him as an informant. Whatley started out on the Cuban scene working for STURGIS. After Bay of Pigs, he got jobs for some of the people in the team who worked with STURGIS.

Dick Hathcock told the FBI that Loran Hall or HEMMING were unknown to him prior to this meeting. When Gaeton Fonzi questioned him in 1976 he said: "It was through HEMMING and Loran Hall that I met Richard Whatley." Gaeton Fonzi asked, "You met HEMMING and Loran Hall prior to knowing Richard Whatley?" He said, "Oh yeah, sure. I'm positive about that." HEMMING told this researcher:

I had met Hathcock a couple of times talking about some other business, and then, when it was time to go down the road, Hall didn't have any fucking money for the car. Hall is talking about visiting with SANTOS, and I figured this guy is going to show up in Miami either fucking way, so I better keep a short leash on this son-of-a-bitch. So I introduced him to Hathcock.

HEMMING stated that he recovered the weapon from Dr. Crockett of Miami in January 1964.

HEMMING told this researcher: "Hall never knew the trailer was in Miami. He and William Houston Seymour traveled to Miami from Dallas by Greyhound bus. Loran Hall was back in Dallas two days before the assassination talking to Lester Logue. Hall was in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

The Dallas FBI ordered the Los Angeles FBI to "show charges fully resolved." [FBI Dallas 89-43-4096] The Los Angeles FBI created a Letter Head Memorandum. After it was approved by William C. Sullivan, it was sent to Dallas and Miami. When the FBI turned over its Kennedy assassination documents to the Warren Commission, the Letter Head Memorandum was rewritten, and filed with crank reports. Warren Commission Document 1179 concluded: "No further investigation was conducted as it is obvious that the rifle mentioned above was not used in connection with the Kennedy assassination." HEMMING instructed Loran Hall to take a rifle, with a scope sight, out of pawn just before the assassination and bring it to Dallas because he was setting Loran Hall up as an alternate patsy. HEMMING told this researcher: "Not likely. Loran Hall couldn't shoot fucking straight. He could even fucking talk straight. This guy is a snitch for more than one fucking agency." Had HEMMING filed the police report so that it would be discovered after the assassination? HEMMING told this researcher:

Well, it was kind of known before the assassination, so that would preclude using that rifle, wouldn't it? If a warrant is sworn out for somebody, and a rifle is identified, it's not likely somebody is going to run around using that tool. The weapon was never registered or identified with me anyway. I told the Miami City Police that he stole it in Miami. He brought it, in his possession, to Miami. He had stolen property in his possession within the Miami City limits. I was trying to get him busted with that rifle. We thought about beating the shit out of him, but it would have been a fucking shoot out. They were laying in wait for us. Loran Hall was a snitch for the Los Angeles FBI. Hall tried to snitch me out in 1959 when I went back to Los Angeles. After my father died in January 1963, Hall shows up at my mother's new house before I got the address. He said he wanted to get involved. We drove back to Miami together. Did an interview with Bill Stuckey. Stayed at STURGIS' buddy's place in Dallas - Wally Welch. Hall went to Tampa, without my knowledge, and started dealing with TRAFFICANTE after he arrived in Miami with me. Then came back

and was dealing with STURGIS. He's hooked up with a guy named Manuel Aguilar, a Castro agent. He's got a safehouse and he's out recruiting my people. I wondered 'What the fuck is going on here?'

HEMMING tried to put this researcher into one of his patsy scenarios. He offered to drive me to a university laboratory where one could allegedly construct a homemade atomic bomb so he could work off a beef. HEMMING 1994:

You were going to meet Cokie Zimiri. He was looking for some critical mass summaries at the time. He'd explain how he was going set up a nuclear device. I was not trying to set you up. He wanted to tell the press how it was possible to set up a nuclear device. He was an inventor and a physicist.

In April 1976 HEMMING was asked by Dick Russell during an interview for *Argosy Magazine*: "You told the Senate investigators that Loran Hall was somehow involved." HEMMING:

Yes, on the day of the assassination, I made a call from Miami to Texas. And I pointedly asked, 'Is Lorenzo Hall in Dallas?' I made the call about 1:30 p.m. or 2:00 p.m. He was there. My contact had seen him in Dallas the day before.

Russell: Why were you suspicious of Loran Hall?

HEMMING: Because he left Miami with the stated intent to kill Kennedy. He had my weapon, a Johnson 30-06 breakdown rifle with a scope on it, that had been prepared for the Bay of Pigs. I'd left it with a private investigator who had previously worked under Agency auspices on the West Coast. Hall got the weapon when we ran short of funds on a return trip from L.A. to Florida, and we ended up using Hall's car.

Russell: You were working closely with Hall?

HEMMING: He came to work with our group in 1963. Then he ran afoul with some people and immediately went to work with a group that I thought was infiltrated by Castro's agents. Hall ignored this. He siphoned off a couple of people who had worked with me in the past, and started organizing his own operation with FRANK STURGIS and some other guys...He knew how to do the job...But I think someone was trying to put him there so he would be one of the patsies.

HEMMING 1994:

After the thing went down, I called Lester Logue. Lester, having been a big guy in Republican politics, started making calls. I said, 'Did Loran show up

there?' Logue says, 'Yeah, he was here yesterday.' I said, 'That son-of-a-bitch has got my fucking rifle, I don't know if he's part of this shit. If he shows up on your doorstep blow his fucking head off, cause he's come to kill you.' Hall could have ended up in the fuckin' school book depository himself. He was another fuckin' OSWALD being led down the path. Being put into position where he could have taken a fall. A fall guy.

HEMMING told the HSCA that people around Lester Logue suggested that President John F. Kennedy should be assassinated and that the same group came to Miami and made a similar offer to Alpha-66. HEMMING told this researcher:

Totally wrong. I met Logue through Robert Morris. He was chairman of the Republican Party Committee, and a personal friend of NIXON. He was an oil geologist. You don't have Lester plotting and scheming to take out anybody. Not that he didn't say something like that now and then. It's not my testimony. I wore a goddamn wire, [when I testified before the HSCA] you simple fuck. The main person talking to Lester Logue was DeMohrenschildt. Lester had heard about OSWALD and had been told by other parties that this kid has a strange background. Lester made a couple of inquiries about OSWALD and they tell him 'He's okay.' I was in touch with Logue at the same time DeMohrenschildt was in touch with Logue. This was when DeMohrenschildt was in touch with OSWALD. Logue died while we were making the movie, *JFK*.

#### LORAN HALL AND JIM GARRISON

In December 1967 New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed Loran Hall to testify about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. California authorities quashed Jim Garrison's subpoena citing Loran Hall's alibi for November 22, 1963. Nevertheless, Loran Hall voluntarily appeared at Jim Garrison's office and conveyed that "other individuals had caused Loran Hall's name to be mentioned in the Warren Commission Report." A CIA document stated:

1. On September 10, 1975, Ruth S. Taylor, DDO/LA/COG/CI, contacted the writer regarding the 201-file concerning Loran Eugene Hall temporarily held by writer. Taylor advised that DDO/DCD was making inquiry concerning Agency involvement with Hall. Taylor reviewed the 201 and the writer advised Taylor that she could alert DCD that the Office of Security, specifically the writer, has a file on Hall and could possibly assist DCD.

2. On September 10, 1975, Sean Ryan DCD/OSO, contacted the writer, advising that the FBI in Los Angeles had contacted the DCD in Los Angeles for information concerning any Agency affiliation with Hall. Apparently, Hall had contacted the FBI in Los Angeles and is to be interviewed by the on September 10, 1975, on an allegation made by Hall

that he was a gunrunner for the Agency in the early 1960's. Ryan was completely unfamiliar with Hall's background and a short briefing was provided by this writer. DCD was alerted to their prior interest in Hall, the only known Agency connection, when he was of interest for debriefing relative to Cuban matters. DCD was further alerted to their prior interest in debriefings of a close associate of Hall in the early 1960's, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. Ryan was also advised that HEMMING, in the early 1960's, was closely connected with FRANK STURGIS who has recently made unfounded claims of Agency involvement, specifically in connection with STURGIS's arrest as one of the Watergate burglars.

3. Loran Hall was one of the principals of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Garrison placed Hall in Dallas, Texas, at the time of the Kennedy assassination, claiming that also Hall was one of the individuals who visited Sylvia Odio prior to the assassination. Odio had long claimed that one of the individuals with Hall was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The Warren Commission chose to discount Odio's testimony, but her testimony has been one of the major basis of contention given by Warren Commission critics.

Jerry G. Brown,  
Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group.

Bruce Solie commented: "Suggest that the FBI liaison be advised. Office of Security would be interested in results of Loran Hall interview." Loran Hall, interviewed by telephone in May 1977, stated:

Hall: Who's GERALD PATRICK HEMMING? Never heard of him. Who is he, some left-winger?

WEBERMAN: He was with INTERPEN and the International Anti-Communist Brigade.

Hall: That's a Communist organization.

WEBERMAN: The International *Anti-Communist* Brigade is a communist organization?

Hall: Yeah, I wouldn't know anybody like that. Anybody with a name like GERRY PATRICK HEMMING has either got to be a Communist or CIA.

WEBERMAN: Well, I think this man was a dedicated anti-Communist.

Hall: Who? GERRY PATRICK HEMMING? If it's the one I heard about he's CIA. I've got nothing to talk to you about. Anybody who associates

with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING has either got to be CIA, FBI or an asshole. I got nothing to say. Hey, nobody is going to print anything I got to say, nobody. That's fine. I'm in no hurry to get my head blowed off. HEMMING is a CIA punk. I've known the son-of-a-bitch for fifteen years. He turned his own goddamned crews in so he wouldn't have to go to Cuba. He has fingered me on my own goddamn deals and caused me to get arrested. Ah fuck. Hey man as it stand right now there's only two of us left alive. That's me and SANTO TRAFFICANTE as far as I'm concerned we're both going to stay alive because I ain't gonna say shit. I ain't gonna have some asshole come up to me and blow me away...The only thing I'm saying is that if any of you assholes come near me you better have a fuckin' army with you baby. Cause I got my shit together and I'll blow the first one of you motherfuckers away that even comes near me. That you can put in print.

The HSCA questioned Loran Hall about the statement he made during this conversation:

Triplet: Have you ever made the statement to the effect that as of now there are only two of us left that is me and SANTO TRAFFICANTE, as far as I am concerned we are both going to stay alive, because I am not going to say anything. Have you ever made a statement to that effect?

Hall: You have got the tape of it Mr. Triplet, yes I did.

Triplet: What did you refer to as far as there are only two of us left?

Hall: There was a meeting in New Orleans. I mean Miami that was to set up the Pawley-Bayo raid on Cuba. And of that meeting, to the best of my knowledge, there is just the two of us left alive.

Triplet: Did that statement have any reference to the assassination of President Kennedy?

Hall: No it did not.

On June 8, 1977, Loran Hall told the HSCA:

I was in Monterey Park, California, and Los Angeles...On November 22, 1963, I called Mildred Hyatt to establish my whereabouts. She called me back. [I visited] IPCO Hospital Supply. I had made a statement to an FBI man in Dallas, probably within a month and half of the time the President was killed...something to the effect that someone ought to kick his ass or blow him away...In those days I really didn't give a damn about Kennedy. I testified under oath before Garrison...I then went to Sacramento to see Governor Reagan's aide, Mr. Meese...After the Garrison subpoena was

served on me...I was on my way down to the attorney's office when I was forced off the canyon road...a few days later, it was New Years Eve, and I was hit in the arm with a needle and given infectious hepatitis. On the third time that someone had taken a socket wrench and removed three bolts off my steering column and I almost had a head on collision with a retainer wall as a result of that.

When Loran Hall sought medical treatment, his doctor believed he was a heroin addict. Loran Hall told the CIA about these incidents. When asked if he ever received money from the Agency, he said that Sam Giancana had given him \$20,000. **On October 5, 1963**, MM T-1 said that HEMMING and his group was considering the release of some abandoned buildings at the Clewiston, Florida Airport for use as a military training site. On **October 16, 1963**, MM T-1 advised that some parts for a .23 mm cannon, along with a .20 mm cannon itself, arrived in Miami that day. It is unknown how this cannon or the parts arrived, but HEMMING took possession of it. MM T-1 advised on **November 8, 1963**, that HEMMING and the above-mentioned group returned to Miami, Florida on November 6, 1963, after having conducted an unsuccessful search operation for RORKE and SULLIVAN.

"INTERPEN - Neutrality Matters. Classification: None given. FBI File No. None given (Miami)" dated **November 14, 1963**, was the last pre-assassination FBI document about HEMMING. HEMMING told this researcher: "The November 1963 report concerned Werbell and Felipe Vidal." On February 10, 1965, Western Hemisphere/SA/INTEL became aware of a statement made by ROY HARGRAVES that he went on a CIA mission to Cuba on October 22, 1962, and that he trained men in the organization of Felipe Vidal. The CIA reported:



In October 1959 Felipe Carlos Vidal Santiago arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, as the Cuban Naval Attaché. In January 1960 a CIA representative contacted Felipe Vidal when it became known he was disaffected with the Castro regime. Felipe Vidal defected from his position on March 7, 1960, and fled to Bogota, Colombia. A Provisional Operational Approval was granted to Felipe Vidal on March 15, 1960, and this was later superseded by a CSA, granted on October 27, 1960. This Agency planned to use Felipe Vidal as Chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Front Maritime Force. It was later learned Felipe Vidal was an opportunist, and associated with people whom the CIA frowned upon. He was considered a security risk and interest in him was terminated in August 1961. Vidal then aligned himself with various exile groups, notably the Frente Liberacion Nacional (FLN). Vidal appeared before the Immigration and Naturalization Service on numerous occasions for violations committed while engaging in anti-Castro activities with various exile groups. On one occasion he related to



the INS and FBI that he was at one time a CIA agent and furnished them some background information regarding his activities while working for us. While attempting to infiltrate Cuba in March 1964, he was captured. He was executed by the Government of Cuba on May 26, 1964. At no time after August 1961 was this Agency affiliated with Vidal. There is no record of this Agency having utilized the services of ROY EMORY HARGRAVES. He may well have infiltrated Cuba on October 22, 1962, as he claims and also trained some men in Vidal's organization, but this was neither a CIA mission nor CIA men that he claims to have trained. NOTE: As Vidal is dead, do not see how an issue could be raised over HARGRAVES statement that he went on a CIA mission to Cuba on October 22, 1962, and that he trained the CIA men in Vidal's organization. HARGRAVES lawyer would have a picnic on this. WH/SA-INTELL.

#### HEMMING AND OSWALD AT THE SPORTSDROME RIFLE RANGE NOVEMBER 1963

OSWALD was driven to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range several occasions by HEMMING, including **Saturday November 9, 1963, Sunday, November 10, 1963, Sunday November 17, 1963**, as part of the set-up. A credible assassin had to have practiced, and HEMMING knew that OSWALD'S presence at the rifle range would be detected, and reported after the assassination by the good 'ole boys in adjoining booths. HEMMING also had to obtain spent shells from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano to plant in the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. HEMMING fired OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano and OSWALD fired HEMMING'S "sporterized" Mannlicher-Carcano. HEMMING put the spent shells from OSWALD'S rifle in his pocket, and OSWALD put the spent shells from HEMMING'S weapon in his pocket. HEMMING said he liked OSWALD'S gun, and offered him double what it was worth. He told him to bring it to the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. By that time, HEMMING would have the money to purchase the weapon from OSWALD, because everyone in INTERPEN, including OSWALD, was going to come into some money. After the assassination, several men who were at the range that day told the FBI that they had seen OSWALD there. However, after the assassination, the FBI, determined, to portray OSWALD as the lone assassin so it would not be accused of having overlooked a broader conspiracy, suppressed all indications that OSWALD had a questionable associate - such as the tall man who accompanied him to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. According to the Warren Commission Report, four Sportsdrome witnesses were convinced that the person they had seen was OSWALD, however, Ruth Paine, Michael Paine and Marina Oswald testified that OSWALD was watching pro football at the home of Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas, on **Sunday, November 10, 1963**, when the first of the Sportsdrome witnesses sightings of OSWALD occurred, and was with him on the other occasions when the Sportsdrome witnesses placed him at the range.

Jenner: It is your opinion, based on your recollection of all the association of LEE OSWALD with you and at your home, that it could not have been

possible for him to have taken a weapon, such as the rifle involved here, to any range, shooting range, sportsdrome, gun range, or otherwise, on any occasion when he was in Irving, Texas, residing or staying as a guest in your home?

Paine: The only time when he was there and I was away long enough for him to have gone somewhere and come back, and I now know that I can recall was Monday November 11, 1963. I have described my presence at the home on **November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963**. And to the best of my recollection, there was no long period of time that I was away from home when he was there. I may also say that there is no way of getting from my home unless you walk or have someone drive you...It has been reported in the press that he had been seen at a firing range on the weekend of **November 9, 1963, November 10, 1963**, and the following weekend and it all seemed to me important to say what I could on the subject if I had any contrary information, and I did any time the reporters asked me about it.

The testimony of the Sportsdrome witnesses was dismissed in favor of the Paines' and Marina Oswald. No impartial witnesses came forward and corroborated the testimony of Ruth Paine, Michael Paine, and Marina Oswald. OSWALD never went to the movies, or to a grocery store etc. all weekend, so no one else except these two dubious individuals and a frightened Marina Oswald, put him in Irving, Texas. The Sportsdrome Rifle Range witnesses were all credible, and there was no indication they had ever perpetrated a hoax, before, or after, the assassination. Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald were putty in the hands of the FBI. Michael Paine went along with it out of a sense of loyalty to his wife. When S.A. Hosty made it clear to Marina Oswald and the Paines that the FBI and the Warren Commission were determined to prove OSWALD was the lone assassin, the three were willing to account for his presence whenever necessary. Marina Oswald was afraid of being deported for sexual immorality, Ruth Paine was either afraid she would either have to come out of the closet, or expose someone in her family who told her Oswald was "alright." Michael Paine:

I am sure my wife didn't lie. If people had asked me, seldom do I keep records enough so I can say where I was, or what I was doing, on a certain day. My wife is a lot better at it, so I don't recall what evidence, what records she was basing that statement upon. So she could have, I won't say she said things that weren't true, but they were true to her belief, I'm sure.

Ruth Paine was asked about this by this researcher:

I'm sure they're sincere. They didn't get a name, right? What I tried, when I went before the Commission, was to be sure that I had dredged everything I could from my memory so that I could remember what happened. Out at my house, I would remember, that's real clear. Which

makes the other sightings, whether it's the rifle range, or going into the furniture store, were at times when I knew he was with me. I know what I saw. I don't have to reconcile my testimony with theirs. It's a question of what I know. It's pretty simple for me. You're the one with the problem. How did Posner deal with that? I think he thought they were pretty reasonable people too. He did talk to me at one point and he said these people seemed credible.

There was no reason to believe Ruth Paine, Michael Paine, and Marina Oswald. It was their word against Bogard; it was their word against the Sportsdrome witness. These average Americans did not trace back to ANGLETON as Ruth Hyde Paine did. The Warren Commission:

Rifle Practice - Several witnesses believed, that in the weeks preceding the assassination, they observed a man resembling OSWALD practicing with a rifle in the fields and wooded areas surrounding Dallas, and at rifle ranges in that area. Some witnesses claimed OSWALD was alone, while others said he was accompanied by one or more other persons. In most instances, investigation has disclosed that there is no substantial basis for believing that the person reported by the various witnesses was OSWALD.

One group of witnesses, however, believed they observed OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range in Dallas at various times from September through November 1963. In light of the number of witnesses, the similarity of the description of the man they saw, and the type of weapon they thought the individual was shooting, there is reason to believe that these witnesses did see the same person at the firing range, although the testimony of none of these witnesses is fully consistent with the reported observations of the other witnesses.

The witnesses who claimed to have seen OSWALD at the firing range had more than a passing notice of the person they observed. Malcolm H. Price Jr. adjusted the scope on this individual's rifle on one occasion. Garland G. Slack had an altercation with the individual on another occasion, because he was shooting at Slack's target; and Sterling C. Wood, who on a third date was present at the range with his father, Dr. Homer Wood, spoke with his father and very briefly with the man himself about the individual's rifle. All three of these persons, as well as Doctor Wood, expressed confidence that the man they saw was OSWALD... Although the testimony of these witnesses was partially corroborated by other witnesses, there was other evidence which prevented the Commission from reaching the conclusion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the person these witnesses saw. Others who were at the firing range remembered the same individual, but, though noting a similarity to OSWALD, did not believe the man was OSWALD; others were either unable to state whether

the man was OSWALD, or did not recall seeing anybody who they feel may have been OSWALD. Moreover, when interviewed on December 2, 1963, Slack recalled that the individual that he saw had blonde hair, and on December 3, 1963, Price stated that on several occasions when he saw this individual, he was wearing a 'Bulldogger Texas style' hat and had bubble gum or chewing tobacco in his cheek. None of these characteristics match those known about LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Moreover, the date on which Price adjusted the scope for the unknown person was **September 28, 1963**, but OSWALD is known to have been in Mexico City at that time; since a comparison of the events testified to by Price and Slack strongly suggest they were describing the same man, there is reason to believe that Slack was describing a man other than OSWALD. In addition, Slack believed he saw the same person at the rifle range on **November 10, 1963**, and there is persuasive evidence that on November 10, 1963, OSWALD was at the Paine's home in Irving and did not leave to go to the rifle range. Finally, the man Price assisted on **September 28, 1963**, drove an old car, possibly a 1940 or 1941 Ford. However, there is evidence that OSWALD could not drive at that time, and there is no indication that OSWALD ever had access to such a car. Neither OSWALD'S name, nor any of his known aliases, was found in the sign-in register maintained at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, although many customers did not sign this register. The allegations pertaining to the companions who reportedly accompanied the man believed to be OSWALD are also inconsistent among themselves and conform to no other credible information ascertained by the Commission. Several witnesses noticed a bearded man at the club when the person believed to be OSWALD was there, although only one witness thought the two men were together; the bearded gentleman was located and he was found not to have any connection with OSWALD.

It seems likely that the identification of Price, Slack and Woods was reinforced in their own minds by the belief that the man who they saw was firing a rifle perhaps identical to OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. The witnesses agreed that the man they observed was firing a foreign-type, bolt-action, rifle, with the ammunition clip immediately in front of the trigger action, and that a scope was mounted on the rifle. These features are consistent with the rifle OSWALD used for the assassination. The witnesses agreed that the man had accurate aim with the rifle.

However, the evidence demonstrated that the weapon fired by the man they observed was different from the assassination rifle. The witnesses agreed that the barrel of the gun which the individual was firing had been shortened in the process of "sporterizing" the weapon. In addition, Price and Slack recalled that certain pieces were missing from the top of the weapon, and Dr. Wood and his son, and others, remembered that the

weapon spouted flames when fired. None of these characteristics correspond with OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. Price and Slack believed that the gun did not have a sling, but the assassination weapon did have one. Sterling Wood, on the other hand, recalled that the rifle that he saw had a sling. Price also recalled that he examined the rifle briefly for some indication as to where it had been manufactured, but saw nothing, whereas the words 'Made In Italy' are marked on the top of OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano.

The scope of the rifle observed at the firing range does not appear to be the same as the one on the assassination weapon. Price remembered that the individual told him that his scope was Japanese, that he had paid \$18 for it, and that he had it mounted in gun shop in Cedar Hills, although apparently no such shop exists in that area. The scope on the Mannlicher-Carcano was of Japanese origin, but it was worth a little more than \$7 and it was already mounted when he received the rifle from a mail order firm in Chicago. Sterling Wood and Slack agreed that the scope had a somewhat different appearance from the scope on the assassination rifle.

Though the person believed to be OSWALD retained his shell casings, presumably for re-use, all casings recovered from the area where it is believed that OSWALD may have practiced have been examined by the FBI Laboratory, and none has been found which was fired from OSWALD'S rifle. Finally, evidence discussed in Chapter IV tends to prove that OSWALD brought his rifle to Dallas from the home of the Paines in Irving, on November 22, 1963, and there is no other evidence which indicates that he took the rifle or a package that might have contained the rifle out of the Paine's garage, where it was stored, prior to that date. [WR p319]

#### THE SPORTSDROME WITNESSES

Malcolm H. Price Jr. had to retire from his job at Ling-Temco-Voight because of a heart condition. He worked at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range to support his wife and five children. Malcolm Price Jr. was a confused witness. Malcolm Price Jr. told the Warren Commission he first saw OSWALD at the range on Saturday, September 28, 1963, when he drove up in a 1940, or 1941, model Ford. Malcolm Price Jr. told his boss Floyd Davis about OSWALD. Floyd Davis told J. P. Adamcik, and K. L. Anderton, of the Dallas Police Department, on December 2, 1963, that Malcolm Price Jr. said he had seen OSWALD "on **Saturday, November 9, 1963, and Sunday, November 10, 1963, as well as Sunday, November 17, 1963.**" Price was questioned by the Warren Commission:

Liebler: I would like to have you state your full name for the record.

Price: It is Malcolm Howard Price, Jr.

Liebler: Where were you born?

Price: I was born at Graham, Texas.

Liebler: How long have you lived in Grand Prairie, Texas?

Price: Oh, about 13 years.

Liebler: When were you born?

Price: April 6, 1928.

Liebler: Where are you employed?

Price: I am retired, I am unemployed.

Liebler: I understand that's primarily because of the fact that you have a heart condition?

Price: Yes, that's right.

Liebler: Are you married?

Price: Yes; I am.

Liebler: Do you have any children?

Price: I have five.

Liebler: Are you familiar with Sportsdrome Rifle Range?

Price: Yes; very familiar with it...I have helped them there - I'm not, as you say, employed, but I do help them from time to time. They are close friends of mine, and I have helped them get the things set up and get it started...Virginia and Floyd Davis.

Liebler: The Commission had information to the effect that sometime during November 1963 you saw a gentleman at the rifle range whom you subsequently came to believe was LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

Price: That's right. The first time I saw this person was in September, the last week, the last Saturday of September, and that was the afternoon they opened the rifle range.

Liebler: On the last Saturday of September? That would be Saturday, September 28, 1963?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Tell me the circumstances under which you first saw this fellow?

Price: Well it was just about dusky dark, and he came in an old model car, I would judge it was possibly a 1940 or 1941 model Ford.

Liebler: Was anyone with him?

Price: No; he was by himself, and I have heard that he couldn't drive, but he was driving that day because he was the only one in the car, and he came down and inquired if there was anyone there that could set a scope, a telescope on a rifle, and I told him that I could, and he said, well - he had one that he had had mounted and boresighted, but it hadn't been fired on a range, and that he would like to have it sighted in, so I went down and set up a target on a hundred yards. Actually he set up the target himself and I drove my car and turned my headlights on the as I proceeded to set the rifle. I fired the rifle approximately 12 to 18 times, I would say, and I zeroed in on it a hundred yards, and Mr. Floyd Davis came in from work before we left, and he also drove his pickup down and turned his lights on the target.

Liebler: On the opposite side of the target from your car?

Price: Yes; and Mrs. Davis went home - she was tired and wasn't feeling too good, and she went home as soon as he got down there.

Liebler: As soon as Mr. Davis did?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Did Mr. Davis see this fellow at that time?

Price: Well, I don't know whether he saw him or not. He apparently don't remember it.

Liebler: You have discussed it with Mr. Davis?

Price: Oh, we have talked about it some, but he doesn't - he don't even recall turning his headlights on.

Liebler: Now, did this man fire the rifle himself?

Price: He fired three shots after I had got it set to where I could fire a pattern, with three shots in a bull's eye. I turned it over to him and I said, "Now I am satisfied with it, you try it."

And he fired three shots and scored bull's eyes with all three - a very tight pattern. He said, "Well, I am completely satisfied."

Liebler: How much did you charge him for zeroing the rifle in?

Price: I didn't charge him anything. I charged him \$1 for the use of the range, and that was all. I just did that as a favor to Floyd to help him get his business in. I figured this was just another hunter who had come down to get his rifle zeroed in for deer season.

Liebler: Did you have any other conversation with this fellow at that time?

Price: No, that was all. It was rather abrupt. He didn't talk too much, and I was kind of surprised that he didn't fire the rifle more. He just fired three shots and he said "Well, that's good enough," and he got up and left.

Liebler: Did he leave the shell casings lying there at the range or did he take them with him?

Price: No, he took them with him - he picked them all up after the rifle was fired and took the shell casings along with him.

Liebler: You have an opportunity to observe the rifle, did you not?

Price: Yes, I had it in my hand.

Liebler: Would you be able to identify it?

Price: Well I believe I would - it was a foreign made rifle, and I wasn't too familiar with it at the time.

Liebler: Did you see it again?

Price: On two other occasions that he was there.

Liebler: Before we go on to that, you indicated that in order to see the target you have to turn the lights of the automobile on and that of Mr. Davis' truck on is that right?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Was it light, up at the rifle range, from where you fired?

Price: Oh yes, we have neon lights there.

Liebler: So you didn't have any difficulty in seeing this fellow?



Price: No - no difficulty at all.

Liebler: Then this fellow just put the rifle in the car and drove off?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Did he have a gun case or anything like that?

Price: Well, if he did, he didn't bring it down to the firing house.

Liebler: He didn't have anything he wrapped the rifle in?

Price: Not that I know of. In fact, the best I remember, when he got out of the car, he just picked the gun up out of the back seat because it wasn't wrapped in anything or wasn't in a case.

Liebler: Did you see this fellow again?

Price: On two other occasions - one was two weeks later and at the turkey shoot. It was Sunday, though, it was on a Sunday.

Liebler: It would have been in October sometime, and then is that right?

Price: Yes it would.

Liebler: The last Saturday in September, which is the day you indicated was the first time you saw him was **September 28, 1963**?

Price: Yes; that was the day they opened. They opened in the afternoon.

Liebler: And two weeks later would have been **October 12, 1963, and the Sunday following would be October 13, 1963**; is that right?

Price: Yes, somewhere around there. They had a turkey shoot, and I went down to participate in a turkey shoot, and he was sitting in a Booth Six or Booth Eight, and was firing on a hundred yard line with a heavy bore rifle and I didn't talk to him then, but the third time that I saw him there I did.

Liebler: Did you see this time in October, the day of this turkey shoot; did you see he had the same rifle you had observed?

Price: No, I didn't pay too much attention to that. I just saw him as he came by and he went on down to the booth. There are people that come down there and some of them have as high as six or seven different rifles. This Mr. Slack that you just talked to - I noticed him in particular because

he had quite a variety every time he come down there - he had three or four rifles with him.

Liebler: There's nothing that happened on this second time that you saw him that particularly stands out?

Price: Well - not that I know of personally, but I do understand there was a hassle between him and Mr. Slack over shooting the wrong target or something like that. I was over at the opposite end shooting at a target for the turkey shoot, and I didn't pay attention to that. That was their business.

Liebler: Who told you there was a hassle between this guy and Slack?

Price: It was Mr. Davis and Mrs. Davis.

Liebler: But you, yourself, don't remember anything that happened on this day, as far as this fellow was concerned?

Price: No.

Liebler: Now going back to the first time you saw him, was there anyone there at the rifle range besides this man, Mr. Davis and yourself?

Price: At the first time I saw him - me and Mrs. Davis was the only one there, and we were just fixing to close up and go home and he came in and, like I said, inquired if there was anybody that could set a telescope. I took him down to set his telescope, and we stayed there that much longer, and Mr. Davis came in, and Mrs. Davis went on home.

Liebler: Did Mrs. Davis have the opportunity to see this man?

Price: Not that I know of - she knew there was somebody there, but she was inside the building.

Liebler: There was nobody else there?

Price: There was no one else there.

Liebler: When was the next time you saw him, the third time?

Price: Well, I don't remember just exactly when it was, but it was - it could be anywhere from one week to three weeks later - I don't remember exactly, but it was on a Sunday, Sunday, was the only time I went down there after that in a good while.

Liebler: Mr. Price, this is Mr. Davis from the attorney general's office for the State of Texas. Mr. Price has testified that he saw OSWALD out at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range.

Price: I don't remember the exact date on that, but the third time that I saw him he did have the same gun. And I asked him if it was still doing the job, if it was still set, and he said, "It was shooting just fine," and Mr. Slack was there at the time and at this particular time - that might have been the day they had the hassle there, I don't know, but they were sitting right next to one another - Mr. Slack was in Booth 9 and OSWALD was in Booth 8, and he commented on his telescope.

Liebler: Who commented on the telescope?

Price: OSWALD.

Liebler: Commented to you?

Price: Yes; he asked me to look through it, and he said, "It's one of the clearest telescopes that I have ever seen - one of the brightest." He said, "It's a Japanese scope, and I gave \$18 for it."

Liebler: He told you that he paid \$18 for it?

Price: Yes; he said that it was - he remarked that it was a four-power telescope, and he said it was mounted on Redfield mounts. You see, they make mounts for several different guns, but I don't know one mount from another myself. I just took his word for it that it was a Redfield mount, but I looked through the scope and it was very clear. It was bright, and we compared it with two scopes that Mr. Slack had on his gun, and a fellow that was shooting on the right side in Booth 7 - I don't know who that was, but we compared it with three different American-made scopes and his telescope was brighter and clearer by far. You could read the lines and numerals on the target very plainly with it...

Liebler: Did he tell you where he had it mounted?

Price: He said he got the thing from a gunsmith in Cedar Hill for a debt, the gun, and that he bought the scope and the gunsmith mounted it for him.

Liebler: The same gunsmith?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: And that was in Cedar Hill?

Price: It might be; but I don't know of any gunsmith in Cedar Hill. [The Warren Commission determined no such gun shop existed. WR p320]

Liebler: But you remember that he did tell you it was done by a gunsmith in Cedar Hill?

Price: Yes; then, I questioned him about it, I told him, I said, "I didn't know there was a gunsmith in Cedar Hill." He said, "Yes, one over there, and he owed me some money, and he gave me this gun to settle the debt" and he said, "I bought the scope, and he mounted it and boresighted it."

Liebler: Was there anyone with him that day, or was he by himself?

Price: I don't know; I don't know whether he by himself or not.

Liebler: Did you see anybody else that seemed to be with him?

Price: No; there was a lot of people there, and everybody was milling around talking to everybody else, and I don't know whether he was with anyone or not.

Liebler: Now, what about that fellow that was in the booth on the other side of Mr. Slack, do you remember anything about him, I think you said.

Price: **All I remember about him was that he was a big fellow with a long black - it was either black or dark red beard.**

Liebler: Did you talk to him at all.

Price: Other than just to comment on his scope - I didn't have any conversation at all with him.

Liebler: Are you talking about OSWALD now?

Price: No, I'm talking about the fellow with the beard.

Liebler: Did you look through his scope too?

Price: Yes, I did.

Liebler: Did OSWALD talk to the fellow with the beard?

Price: Well, I suppose - he spoke to all of them - to OSWALD and Slack both, about the clarity of the telescope.

Liebler: Were you there when they were talking about the clarity of OSWALD'S telescope?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Did you see this fellow that you think was OSWALD come or go from the range, or did you just see him there then?

Price: I just saw him there. I just saw him there a couple of times.

Liebler: A couple of times that day?

Price: No; two separate times I believe, that OSWALD was present at the range both times that he was, as I remember, but I don't know whether they were there together or not.

Liebler: We are getting our wire crossed - you're talking now about the fellow with the beard.

Price: Yes.

Liebler: You meant that he was there on the range at a couple of different times?

Price: Yes, he was there both times I saw OSWALD.

Liebler: That you saw OSWALD?

Price: That I saw OSWALD, yes. The second and third time.

Liebler: But you never saw them come and go together?

Price: No; I didn't pay any attention to who came - whether they came or left together, or how they got there, but just that one particular time - he was the only one there.

Liebler: You never noticed how OSWALD came to the rifle range, and left the range?

Price: That's right.

Liebler: Except that first time you saw him?

Price: That's right.

Liebler: Did you see the rifle closely that day - you must have handled it looking through the scope?

Price: Oh yes, I handled it. It was a Mauser-type rifle.

Liebler: What do you mean by that? I don't know anything about rifles.

Price: Well, it's strictly a military rifle and it's patterned after the German Mauser.

Liebler: A bolt-action rifle?

Price: A bolt action and the general outline it had - about oh, possible a six shot clip that set just ahead of the trigger, and I understand that it was a 6.5 Italian, but at that time I didn't know. I thought it was a Mauser, because there's a friend of mine in Grand Prairie that has an Argentine Mauser that was 7.6, and it looked very familiar - they looked a whole lot alike.

Liebler: Did you have a chance to look at any of the writing, or printing, that was stamped on the rifle?

Price: Well, the only thing that I could see on it - I looked for a brand name so I could see approximately where it was made, and the only thing I could find on it was a serial number.

Liebler: Did you look closely for a brand name?

Price: I didn't examine it too close.

Liebler: But you did see the serial number?

Price: I saw the serial number and the gun wasn't blued at the time - it had a bright finish on the barrel. It looked like it had been placed in a lathe and turned down, as far as - well, in an attempt to sporterize the gun.

Liebler: It had been worked on in some manner in an attempt to sporterize it?

Price: I thought it had.

Liebler: How far did the barrel protrude from the stock of the rifle, how far did it stick out from the end of the stock?

Price: Possibly six or eight inches at most.

Liebler: Had the stock been cut back in an attempt to sporterize the rifle?

Price: Well, not that I could tell - it was similar to a German Mauser and they have, you know, they have got a full length, almost a full length stock with a wooden piece on the top of them also.

Liebler: And the wooden piece on the top was still on this rifle - which did you see?

Price: No, I don't believe it was.

Liebler: It had been taken off?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: And it had been taken off as part of an attempt to sporterize the rifle?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Had the end of the barrel been cut off?

Price: I don't know whether it had been cut off or not.

Liebler: You say the barrel had a shiny finish?

Price: Yes, it did at the time.

Liebler: I will show you two pictures that have been previously marked "Exhibits 3 and 4" on the deposition of Mr. Greener, and ask you if you recognize that as the rifle that this man had at the range.

Price: Except from the sling and forepiece - I would say they are the same gun. The gun had no sling on it. It did have the mounts on the side for a sling.

Liebler: It didn't have a sling on it?

Price: It didn't.

Liebler: What do you mean when you say forepiece?

Price: The forepiece is this top wooden piece; of course that could be taken off and replaced very easily.

Liebler: The wooden piece that is on the top of the barrel, is that what you are referring to?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: And you say that was not on the rifle that you saw?

Price: No; it wasn't. This barrel has a step along in here somewhere.

Liebler: A step?

Price: A step along in here building up to a larger diameter, and another one here, which you can see.

Liebler: It get larger by degrees as it come back toward the action, is that right.

Price: That's right, and that's the reason I thought at the time that it had been placed in a lathe and turned down, but I'm not too familiar with the foreign-made guns, and I have learned since then that all Mauser rifles are of that type - they are made that way.

Liebler: With these steps as they come back toward the action?

Price: That's right.

Liebler: Is this the same kind of scope that you saw on the rifle that OSWALD had, the fellow you thought was OSWALD?

Price: Yes; it had large receivers at both ends and I believe, now, I might not be right about the brand name, but I believe it was a Tascosa, since I examined it - it was a Japanese made scope. They make several different brands of those things - it could be any of them, but I believe, as I remember it, it was a Tascosa.

Liebler: So, if you took the sling off this rifle and took the top wooden piece off the barrel, you think it would look pretty much like the one that this fellow had?

Price: Yes...

Liebler: When did you first become aware of the fact it was OSWALD - when did you first think that it was OSWALD?

Price: When I saw him on television when they were transferring him from the Dallas jail.



Liebler: And did you recognize him right away as the fellow you had seen at the rifle range?

Price: Yes; I contacted the FBI the next day. I debated on it all night whether I should call them or get mixed-up with it, or not.

Liebler: Did you mention it to anyone else, when you saw him on television.

Price: Yes; my family.

Liebler: Did you talk about it with anyone else before you told the FBI?

Price: No.

Liebler: Whom did you talk with at the FBI, do you remember?

Price: Charlie Brown.

Liebler: Let's see if we can establish the date of the last time that you saw this man at the rifle range. Do you recall that the President was assassinated on Friday, November 22, 1963? Can you tell us approximately how long prior to the assassination this time was that you saw the man?

Price: The last time I saw him was a week before Thanksgiving; Sunday before.

Liebler: The Sunday before Thanksgiving - that's the last time you saw him at the rifle range?

Price: That's the last time that I was down there at the rifle range - the last time I went there until after, oh, a month or so after the assassination.

Liebler: You mean it was the Sunday immediately preceding Thanksgiving?

Price: That's right; I was down there for the turkey shoot that we had.

Liebler: You saw him at the rifle range that day?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Well, the last Sunday before Thanksgiving was after the assassination.

Price: It was after?

Liebler: Yes; and you saw this man at the rifle range, you saw OSWALD at the rifle range after the assassination?

Price: I believe I did, because that was the last time I went down there.

Liebler: What makes you say it was the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving, are you sure about that?

Price: Well, I am not exactly positive but it was getting close to Thanksgiving because I was trying to get a turkey.

Liebler: Do you remember whether you saw him after the assassination?

Price: No.

Liebler: You are not sure one way or the other?

Price: I know I haven't seen him after the assassination - I was down there the last time and I was thinking it was a week before Thanksgiving, but anyhow, it was before the assassination, the Sunday before but they were holding a turkey shoot.

Liebler: **The Sunday before the assassination would have been November 17, 1963, that would have been two Sundays before Thanksgiving.**

Price: Well, it might be right - that's been so long ago - I'm not sure about the dates, **I don't remember dates too well.**

Liebler: But you were pretty clear in your mind you didn't see OSWALD after the assassination.

Price: That's right.

Liebler: Have you ever seen him since?

Price: I have never seen him since. I have been down there quite often since December.

Liebler: Down at the rifle range?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: And business at the rifle range has fallen off since the assassination, rather sharply, hasn't it?

Price: Well, for a while it continued, but it has fallen off very sharply in the last month and a half except for Sundays - they do have good business on Sunday...

Liebler: The last time you saw this man at the rifle range - do you remember if there was anybody else there that you know?

Price: Garland Slack.

Liebler: And you saw Mr. Slack?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Anybody else?

Price: Well, there was this big fellow, I don't know who he is.

Liebler: Have you ever seen him since?

Price: No; I haven't. I understand that Mr. Davis saw him one time because he called me and told me that he had saw him, about two weeks ago, and he turned the license number of the car over to the FBI.

Liebler: Did you ever see him talk to this big fellow other than to talk about this telescope on this time you have told us about?

Price: Well not that I particular remember.

Liebler: Did you form any impression as to whether they were together or not?

Price: No.

Liebler: You couldn't tell one way or the other?

Price: No. I didn't pay attention to it. There was - I just thought of it - a doctor and his son there at the same time and they were firing a .308 caliber Winchester, I believe - it was either a Winchester or a Remington, and anyhow, they had identical guns and they were sharpening up for, I believe, they said they were going to Canada and they were there at the same time.

Liebler: Was this the Sunday, the last time you saw him?

Price: Yes.

Liebler: Do you know their names - do you know what their names are?

Price: No; I don't - I don't know their names - I have heard it, but I don't remember it.

Liebler: Would you remember it if I mentioned it to you?

Price: Well, I might.

Liebler: Is the doctor's name - Dr. Wood?

Price: That don't sound like it - there was doctor there and his son - I know they were father and son.

Liebler: About how old was the son?

Price: In his early 20's I believe.

Liebler: And did they talk to this fellow about the telescope?

Price: I don't remember if they had any conversation with him or not.

Liebler: What makes you mention that?

Price: It's just the fact that they were there at the same time, and I know they were talking to Garland Slack, and there is a possibility that they either observed or talked to OSWALD, because he was sitting next to Slack.

Liebler: You have nothing else that you want to add - I don't think of any more questions. I want to thank you for coming down and cooperating with us to the extent that you have...

Price: Well I try to help all I can. I don't remember dates too well - it's been quite some time. I can remember faces but I can't remember names and dates worth a hoot.

Liebler: Well we appreciate your coming down here.

Davis: Thanks again - we appreciate your coming down.

Price: You bet.

THE MYTH OF THE OSWALD "DOUBLE"

OSWALD was in Mexico City on September 28, 1963, when Price placed him at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. The error of Malcolm Price in regard to OSWALD'S alleged visit to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range in October 1963, and the testimony of seemingly innocent Ruth and Michael Paine led this researcher to have once believed in the existence of an OSWALD "double." This researcher should have examined the testimony of Malcolm Price, and realized that Price was clearly confused about dates, and said so on several occasions: Malcolm Price was indefinite about the date of his second encounter, and his last encounter with OSWALD. If he was unsure of these encounters, was he mistaken about the one that occurred on September 28, 1963? In reality it was OSWALD who appeared at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, not an "OSWALD double." Malcolm Price was shown several different photographs of OSWALD, and Curtis La Verne Crafard, a employee of JACK RUBY. Malcolm Price pointed to both OSWALD *and* Curtis La Verne Crafard, then said that *he* was the man he had seen at the range. Malcolm Price told the Warren Commission that only one of its pictures had any resemblance to the man at the range - a photograph of OSWALD that highlighted his pointy nose and receding hairline. Malcolm Price, 48, died of a heart attack in 1976. Mrs. Price was contacted in July 1993. She related,

When we saw OSWALD on television on the night of the assassination he said 'That was the same man who had been down there.' He was convinced it was OSWALD, and he was not someone who went around making up things. My husband doubted Ruth Paine's testimony. My husband had no reason to make up anything. He said that to us, here, and I don't know how the word got out, he said that, then someone wanted to interview him. He always had a real bad heart all his life, but he never missed a day's work at LTV, where he worked for 13 or 14 years. We had five children. I have no reason in the world to think he made this up. He was sincere.

Mrs. Lovell Penn reported: "Two men were standing by a car, which was a 1957 black and white Chevrolet bearing Texas license." Floyd Davis reported: "This Mr. Price did say that OSWALD was in an old model Chevrolet when he was out there on this Friday, the 9th, because it was late in the afternoon when he came out there...He definitely thinks that it is the same man OSWALD on November 9, 1961, and November 10, 1963. I don't believe he said there was anyone with him, and he come out there just at dark, right before dark and was driving an old-model Chevrolet, or was an old-model Chevrolet." Note that OSWALD was spotted in Cedar Hills by Mrs. Penn, and then OSWALD told Price he had been to a gunsmith shop in Cedar Hills.

GARLAND GLENWILL SLACK's (born May 9, 1904; died August 1978 of heart disease) testimony supported Malcolm Price:

Lieber: I would like you to state your full name for the record, if you would?

Slack: Garland Glenwill Slack.

Liebler: Where do you work, sir?

Slack: I work for myself. Heating contractors and real estate development.

Liebler: How many people do you have working with you?

Slack: Just my wife and I now. We are on a semiretired basis. We were in the water business and we sold out our water business to the city of Dallas in June 1963, and we are on a semi-retired basis.

Liebler: How old are you Mr. Slack?

Slack: 58.

Liebler: Are you married, do you have any children?

Slack: Yes, Johnny Glenwill Slack is a mechanical engineer. He is working on a government project in Richmond, Indiana, and Marilyn Slack, she is the wife of an Air Force man, Vernon Stone, stationed at Burke Burnett. I have six grandkids. Our profession, we are real estate business. We just sell what we own. We own half a million dollars worth of property on the Military Parkway, and the heating business, we only do what people can force us to do, our old friends jobs that we had put in 30 years ago. And we are on an area selling off our land around us. We subdivide and sell off ten or 12 lots, and when we get that finished, we subdivide another tract.

Liebler: Are you familiar with the Sportsdrome gun range?

Slack: Yes; quite familiar with it.

Liebler: Do you know the man who owns it or who runs it?

Slack: Yes, he ran a ditching machine, and dug water ditches for the waterworks. I didn't know that until after we got real well acquainted, and I knew I had seen him, but I never could figure out until "Doc" Carter and Charlie Brown, they knew my full name and found out where I worked, and who I was, and I said I knew him but where, I didn't know.

Liebler: Were you out at the rifle range at any time in November 1963.

Slack: Yes; we were there the Saturday before Armistice Day. We marked it on our calendar. That was November 9, 1963. We were out there late in the evening and there were not very many people there, because we got there in the really closing time. But we didn't shoot the rifle because they wanted the people to go home. But we went back Sunday for this turkey shoot.

Liebler: What was the date?

Slack: Now that was November 10, 1963.

Liebler: You went back to the rifle range the immediate following Sunday, is that right?

Slack: **That is right, November 10, 1963. OSWALD was there Sunday, November 10, 1963. He was there on Sunday, November 17, 1963. Sunday, November 10, 1963, was the turkey shoot.** I contacted him three or four times trying to get him to pay a dollar and get in the turkey shoot. Ten men were paying a dollar a shoot, and he commented he could win the turkey, but he didn't have the dollar.

Liebler: This was on November 10, 1963, is that right?

Slack: But had no direct contact no more than asked like the ten other fellows I talked to. That was my impression of him. The next, Sunday, November 17, 1963, is where he and I had the run in, where he shot my target. I paid two bits and put up a target, and before I got ready to shoot it, somebody would shoot a hole in it. So Lucille, my wife, she was with me. She was keeping score. We got to noticing who it was, and maybe he would shoot anybody's target, and I raised the devil. I didn't see why I have to pay my two bits and pay for a new target sheet and I'm shooting at Booth 9 and the rifle range operator came and told him not to shoot at my target after that, and that is how I remembered the part in his hair, and the look on his face. And I told him, I said, 'You are not going to win no turkey shooting rapid fire.' He shot rapid fire about three or four times, and they had a cap full of shells and they were shooting - I mean he was burning up the ammunition. And I talked about this going back to Snug Harbor, because somebody is going to get hurt, because everybody's shooting at everybody else's target. And there was a bunch of ruffians shooting pistols, and there was lots of people. And I remember when I told him that, he gave me a look that I would never forget. That is the only reason I remember him when they showed him on television. It made me sick, and I tried to figure it out. It took me a day to figure out where I had seen him. I said, Lucille we own the waterworks, and we know a lot of men, and do a lot of things. We have a fish hatchery, and we contacted maybe five or six people we don't know every day, and I didn't sleep at night for three nights until I pinned down where we saw him. And I went to the rifle range and these four or five other people knew he had been there, but they were afraid to say anything about it. But when I asked the manager, I said, 'OSWALD was over here,' and he said, 'Yes, I know he was.' And they was afraid it would hurt their business. I told Charlie Brown and Doc Carter where I saw the fellow, and I think it was; everyone doubts if they

knew anything at all on him, so they met me over there, and between the three, they admitted sure.

Liebler: Who is this Charlie Brown that you referred to ?

Slack: He is the FBI man. He and Doc Carter, they came out two different times and I talked to them.

Liebler: Carter is also and FBI agent?

Slack: One was Secret Service, and one was the FBI.

Liebler: You mentioned there were other people out at the range who saw OSWALD. Do you remember their names?

Slack: No sir; because I was not taking their names. But I do know that they got the boy that worked on his rifle scope on Wednesday. That was in the middle of the week, between November 10, 1963, and November 17, 1963. They got his deposition, because the boy, I know, put his scope on his rifle for him...I read about it in the papers about a week afterwards.

Liebler: You have no direct knowledge yourself about the scope?

Slack: No; there were so many different fellows working on the rifle range, there was possibly three or four boys who did it, and I never really connected which one it would be, because I wasn't doing any investigating anyway. See what I mean? I felt that knowing the guy and connecting it together, if I just kept my mouth shut and tried to just remember seeing the fellow, there was a lot of that done. It was done in our own family. In other words, Vernon Stone was with me and Jimbo, he is 12 years old, the boy, and when it dawned on me where I saw him, and I knew that I had my son-in-law take my gun, my custom made gun out of OSWALD'S, take it out of his hand and put it in the car, because I was afraid he would steal it, and I told Vernon by long distance on the telephone, and Vernon did too, and well, he had already made up his mind that he never had seen that fellow. He didn't want to remember, anything, and Jimbo doesn't either. He didn't want to remember.

Liebler: What is this incident about the rifle? Did OSWALD have your rifle at any time?

Slack: He handled my rifle and he handled my targets, that was November 17, 1963.

Liebler: Did you say anything to OSWALD other than -



Slack: The only time - I didn't specifically say to OSWALD. I said to all the boys, to seven or eight shooters, about that rapid firing, and about shooting other targets, rather than the one they bought and paid for. If they were in chair seven, and there was a number down 100 yards, Number Seven, he was supposed to shoot Number Seven.

Liebler: Other than that, you didn't say anything to him?

Slack: That is all I said.

Liebler: Did you have a chance to see the rifle he had?

Slack: I absolutely saw the rifle.

Liebler: What kind of rifle was it?

Slack: It was an Italian type rifle, but it never showed in the newspapers a picture of that rifle. In other words, if the first picture that came out of the officer holding the rifle, that was on the floor of the Book Depository, if that was the gun, I had never seen that gun before, and I know rifles and I know scopes.

Liebler: What was the difference between it and the rifle you saw?

Slack: The one that he had was a small three quarters, about seven hundred and fifty thousandths diameter tube, a small tube no bigger than your thumb, with the windage gauge. They were practicing. It was a cheap scope. Well, \$5.66 scope. But it was sporterized. You cut the wood off of them. Short barrel.

Liebler: In other words, this rifle that OSWALD had was a sporterized rifle? It had been rebuilt?

Slack: Just as advertised. I have seen besides the OSWALD, I have friends that have those rifles. I wouldn't shoot a toad frog with one of them, because I know they are just junk. In other words, you take that rifle as it was manufactured, and you cut the barrel off eight inches, and you take all the wood off the top of the barrel and cut this off her and varnish it, and you have it blued, and it makes a pretty little gun. It was one that he had wrapped up and handed over the fence, but they had two other guns that type. They had no scopes on them.

Liebler: Was there somebody else?

Slack: That Sunday there sure was. The tall boy had the biggest feet of any kid I ever saw, and about the time he would go to shoot, he would kick

with his feet, and I said if my feet was that big I would bump somebody too. He was the boy that drove him to the rifle range on November 17, 1963. They found the boy. He had no connection with him except that he had driven him there.

Liebler: How do you know they found him?

Slack: I read it in the paper. I don't know what his name was. Don't know where they found him, but they found him and he had no connection with him, no more than I had. He just probably begged a ride, and he took him to the rifle range, but they had three guns. Lucille remembers the boy handing the guns over the fence, and they were throwing the guns in the back of an old-model car and taking off like they did. And I recognized that because a gun, a good gun, you are not supposed - they just threw those old guns in that car, or they took two of them. Of course, one was wrapped up in a blanket, a dirty looking old grey blanket that had a red trim, I remember. I remember that because, because we found an old blanket at our house and I told Lucille I was trying to think, I knew it was something common, this good gun, it was wrapped and tied up. The sporterized Italian gun was tied up, and he handed it over the fence nicely. And he had a grey and red maroon, looked slick as satin, and I remember it well, what a gun case - you see everything at a shooting place - some bring a rifle in a tote sack - for a gun case. The other thing I remember about that blanket he had wrapped around his gun, it was tied up with a rag string that was torn about an inch and a half wide out of a filling station type wipe cloth, a ribbon, pink, and he had torn it up and - to use as a rag string.

Liebler: Do you remember what kind of car these fellows drove?

Slack: No, I couldn't remember it, and Lucille couldn't except it was an old model car.

Liebler: Was it a sedan?

Slack: A four-door sedan, and it was a dark color, and he left there like a crazy bunch of hoodlums. And Lucille would remember that because she made a remark to me. You know how boys take off and make dust fly.

Well we had - in other words, without having some reason, you wouldn't notice what kind of car it was.

#### SLACK IS SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AND CRAFARD

Liebler exhibited photographs of the Mannlicher-Carcano to Slack. Slack maintained it was not the gun he saw at the range. Garland Slack was shown the same photographs Malcolm Price had seen. He said that Curtis La Verne Crafard was not the man that he

had observed. When shown a photograph of OSWALD, he said it depicted the same man he had seen at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range with some differences. Garland Slack gave the FBI a target which he believed OSWALD had handled so the Bureau could examine it for latent fingerprints. [FBI DL 89-43-1810] No prints were found.

Slack: Now this newspaper man, Gruber, a Washington pressman, was he some of your bunch?

Liebler: What was his name?

Slack: Gruber.

Liebler: What about him?

Slack: He is the fellow that came to see me about three weeks ago. He called me three or four times and gave me a lot of trouble, and I give him to understand that I didn't want to talk with him, because the newspapers had, I thought, made too big a show of it. And they used my name and address. They didn't put my picture with the assassination, or the picture, but I expected it any time to come out, but I have a good friend with the *Times Herald*, Mr. Albert Jackson, and I called Albert and I told him not to send his men because I was not talking to the newspaper. My phone was tapped, and they came out the next day, and everything that I told Albert, the newspaperman, and I told him that, because I didn't want it to get in the paper. He never put it in the paper. My old friend he never got anything but the *News*, they got it all.

Liebler: What made you think your phone was tapped?

Slack: I think it was because they had things in the paper.

Liebler: Who do you think tapped it, the newspaper people?

Slack: The FBI and the Secret Service they didn't tap it. They don't do things like that.

Liebler: The Secret Service doesn't?

Slack: No.

Liebler: What about the FBI?

Slack: They said they did not do it, and I blamed it on the newspaper. And they came and made a television picture of me, and gave me an interview. And I wanted to know what identification they had and who they were with, and they fooled around and made about a three minute conversation and

they never did show it, but it was never shown anyplace. Just news hounds. And they put up a big front that it was the Warren Commission.

Liebler: Who were they?

Slack: The television guys from Fort Worth, and they were in such a hurry to leave, they just took my picture and took off. They had 15 minutes to get to Fort Worth, and I never heard any more of it at all.

Liebler: I don't think they had anything to do with the Warren Commission.

On September 1, 1964, J. Lee Rankin requested that the FBI interview **Lucille Slack**. On September 10, 1964, Mrs. Lucille Slack told the FBI

...that on **November 17, 1963**, she went with her husband to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. She stated she was certain of the date, November 17, 1963, as her daughter, son-in-law and grandson had visited them on **November 9, 1963, November 10, 1963, and November 11, 1963**, and her son-in-law and grandson had accompanied Mr. Slack to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range on **November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963**, whereas her son-in-law and grandson did not accompany the following **Sunday, November 17, 1963**. She stated they arrived at the rifle range about noon, and after Mr. Slack had purchased his ticket, and had talked to some people, she carried a 30.06 rifle from their car through the building to Mr. Slack who was in the far west shooting stall, believed to be Booth 9. She stated she remained with him until dark. Mrs. Slack stated she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or anyone who resembled him, at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. She claimed she did not recall Mr. Slack being involved in any altercation; however, she did remember someone firing on his target on two different occasions, and he told Mr. Davis, owner, Sportsdrome Rifle Range, about this, and received new targets. Mrs. Slack advised she recalled seeing a great big man with a beard, who was wearing ear muffs, a red plaid shirt, and green pants. She stated he was shooting big guns and was shooting from stall number four or five. She stated she did not see anyone with this person and believed he was alone at the rifle range.

Mrs. Slack advised that on the night of November 22, 1963, Mr. Slack, after seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S picture on television, mentioned to her he believed he had seen OSWALD before. Mrs. Slack stated that Mr. Slack first thought that OSWALD was a truck driver for the Dallas City Water Works. She explained that she and Mr. Slack owned the Urbandale Waterworks, but had turned this business over to the Dallas City Works on July 1, 1963, and for about eight weeks subsequent thereto, a number of the Dallas City Waterworks trucks were in and out of their place. She stated that following Thanksgiving dinner on November 28, 1963, Mr.

Slack told her he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. She stated they drove to the rifle range and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Davis. She stated they did not want to talk about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being seen at the rifle range, saying it might hurt their business. She stated they did mention that a dentist and his son had been at the rifle range and had claimed OSWALD was there the day they had been there.

In an effort to resolve discrepancies in information furnished by Mr. Slack concerning this incident, Mrs. Slack contacted Mr. Slack during this interview. According to Mrs. Slack, Mr. Slack maintained that OSWALD was at the rifle range on November 17, 1963, and that he had been brought there by a man named 'Frazier' from Irving, Texas. Mrs. Slack stated she felt her husband was confused as to the date when he observed the individual he believed to be OSWALD at the range, but he was sincere in the statement he had previously made to Agents to the FBI and during his testimony before the President's Commission. [FBI 62-109060-3765]

#### POSNER'S ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT SLACK

Gerald Posner quoted Garland Slack out of context: "You see, you read the papers and you get to where you imagine things and you find yourself imagining that you saw somebody..." Here is the context:

Liebler: Could you recognize the side of his face?

Slack: But not positive enough until I got to see him at the time he was shot. You see, you read the papers and you get to where you imagine things and you find yourself imagining that you saw somebody and I never had anything that made me as sick for three days. Absolutely made me sick of stretching my brain or trying to figure out what the contact we had with the guy. [WC V10p398]

Garland Slack's imagination would not have caused him to be sick to his stomach for days. Only the truth would have caused this visceral reaction. Garland Slack had never perpetrated a hoax prior to this report or after this report. He was a responsible citizen who would not have lied to his own wife. He was not a publicity seeker. Although he was confused on several points, he was telling the truth about having seen OSWALD. Note Mrs. Lovell Penn said OSWALD acted nasty. Witness E.P. Bass described OSWALD as rough in appearance and very rude. Albert Guy Bogard admitted that OSWALD had scared him when the two went for a test drive. Garland Slack told the FBI that OSWALD was ready for a fight and looked cocky. Slack's description of OSWALD'S personality conformed with other reports.

DR. HOMER WOOD

The Dallas Police Department reported:

This date, December 2, 1963, I went to 220 West 10th Street and interviewed Dr. Homer Wood. He stated that on November 16, 1963, he took his son Sterling Charles Wood, w/m/13, to the Sportsdrome Gun Range, 8000 West Davis, to zero in his rifle. Sterling was assigned to the Booth 4, and shortly after he got in the booth, he saw OSWALD walk up an enter Booth 5. After OSWALD had fired a few rounds, Sterling noticed that his rifle was spitting a long steam of fire from the end of the barrel and that prompted Sterling to ask OSWALD what kind of rifle and scope he was using. OSWALD told Sterling he was using a 6.5 mm Italian make carbine with a 4X scope. No other conversation transpired. Sterling and Dr. Wood observed that OSWALD fired approximately eight to ten rounds, and that each time he was careful in ejecting the hulls, that they were caught in his hand and put into his pocket. OSWALD checked his target at least one time, then left the range by himself. He was driving some type of car, but Sterling does not remember what make or color it was. When Sterling and Doctor Wood checked Sterling's target, they also looked at OSWALD'S target and both concurred that he did some good shooting, since all the rounds fired except one hit the bull's eye. Dr. Wood and Sterling are sure that OSWALD was using the sling when firing the rifle.

The Warren Commission questioned Dr. Wood:

Liebler: Please state your full name for the record.

Wood: Homer Wood.

Liebler: You are a dentist, is that correct?

Wood: That is correct.

Liebler: Would you state briefly your educational background.

Wood: Well I had two years of pre-dental at Southern Methodist University, and four years at Baylor University College of Dentistry, Dallas, Texas.

Liebler: Are you a native Texan?

Wood: I am a native Texan, yes.

Liebler: Born here in Dallas?

Wood: Born in Besse May, Texas. It is a dead town now.

Liebler: When were you born?

Wood: July 4, 1910.

Liebler: How long have you been practicing dentistry?

Wood: Since 1938.

Liebler: The Commission is advised that sometime during November 1963, you and your son, whose name I understand is Sterling Charles Wood, went to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, is that correct?

Wood: That is correct. If I recall correctly, it was on November 16, 1963. That was a Saturday afternoon.

Liebler: Are you clear in your own mind that it was a Saturday that you went to the range?

Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Was that the only time you went to the rifle range during November?

Wood: That is correct.

Liebler: What time of day did you go out there?

Wood: I was listening to the Southwest Conference football game. My boy kept asking me to "Hurry daddy, I want to go try my scope out on my gun," and I listened to half of the game. I presume when he got out there it was around 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon. At the rifle range, I am not definite, but it was between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. We left before 5:00 p.m.

Liebler: Left the range before 5:00 p.m.?

Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Did you get an opportunity to finish listening to the game?

Wood: No; we didn't hear any more of the game.

Liebler: Tell us what happened after you arrived at the range?

Wood: Well, the range was pretty busy because it was just before deer season and most of the fellows out there were sighting in their scope, and we waited a short while to get a place for my boy to sit down to sight in his

scope. Then when he did - now do you want me to start here with OSWALD?

Liebler: I want you to tell me just what happened.

Wood: Okay. My boy was shooting his rifle, and there was a fellow sitting to his right. I thought it was an off brand gun. It wasn't shooting like the other rifles there. When he would fire the rifle, at the end of the barrel there would be a big ball of fire coming out at the end of the barrel, and that is what attracted my attention to this fellow.

When I said to my son, I said, "Son be careful, I am afraid that gun is going to blow up." And I was kind of laughing and joking around with the other fellow that was waiting in -waiting to sight in their scope, and I would hand him cotton, and I would say. "Get ready, this fellow is getting ready to shoot this 105 Howitzer." And I said to my son, step back, or lean over, or be careful, and he said "Daddy, that is alright. It's an Italian carbine."

So they fired several rounds, and after they would fire three or four rounds, then the keeper out there would say let's go look at our targets, and we would go down, and I would look at my boy's target, and he wasn't doing so good, but the second round we went down there and we noticed this fellows target to our right, and my boy made a statement, "Daddy, this fellow is not having much trouble." So I did notice his target, and most of his shots was within the target, but there were a few that was outside the target, from an inch to two inches outside of it.

Liebler: Outside the bull's eye?

Wood: Bull's eye. And that is a far as - do you want me to go into the OSWALD deal now, or just want me to go on and tell what he did, or are you going to ask me some questions?

Liebler: I want to ask you first of all, did you talk to this fellow at all?

Wood: I didn't say a word to the fellow, but my son did.

Liebler: Did your son tell you at the time what he had said to the fellow?

Wood: He didn't tell me at the time, no sir. He told me later on.

Liebler: He told you after the assassination, is that correct?

Wood: Yes; after the assassination he told me that.



Liebler: He told you what he said to the fellow after the assassination. Now you mentioned previously that when you warned your son to be careful of that rifle because of your fear that it would blow up and your son had told you, don't worry, it is an Italian carbine, is that correct?

Wood: Well -

Liebler: And that is substantially what he had mentioned to you at the range, that it was Italian?

Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Do you know whether your son spoke to this man before he told you it was an Italian carbine, or not?

Wood: I feel sure he did not speak to the man before.

Liebler: Your son's statement was based only on his observation of the rifle, is that correct?

Wood: On his observation of the rifle and what he knows about guns, but he knows quite a bit. He studies about guns a lot.

Liebler: Do you think your son would be qualified to make a statement in this regard?

Wood: I feel sure, more so than I am. I know very little about guns, but he knows quite a bit.

Liebler: Did you observe this fellow leave the rifle range before you?

Wood: I did not, but I didn't notice when the change was made, but my son said he did. He noticed that the fellow came there after my boy and this fellow had left, before my boy had finished. The reason for that was, that my boy was having some trouble sighting in his scope, and he asked the keeper to help him. This fellow was there less than most of the fellows that was out there.

Liebler: Do you remember the name of the keeper?

Wood: I do not. He was a tall fellow; all I know.

Liebler: Slender?

Wood: Slender, yes.

Liebler: Do you know Mr. Floyd Davis?

Wood: No, sir; he might have been the fellow that was helping my son, I don't know. But I recognized his picture later in the paper when it came out, and - that this fellow was there practicing, and I recognized the fellow as the fellow who had helped my son.

Liebler: Helped your son sight in his scope?

Wood: Helped my son sight in his scope, and I don't know who owned the range. I have no idea.

Liebler: Did there come a time subsequent to that, that you were able to identify this man that you had seen there as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Wood: Would you repeat that?

Liebler: After you saw this man you left the rifle range. Then later on the next Friday the President was assassinated, and at sometime subsequent to that time, did you connect up LEE HARVEY OSWALD with this man that you saw at the rifle range?

Wood: I did.

Liebler: Tell me when and how you did that?

Wood: I saw him flashed on the television screen at home several times. They would interrogate him and bring him down the hall and bring him back to his cell. This particular time I mentioned to my wife, I said to her "Honey, that looks exactly like the fellow that was sitting next to Sterling at the rifle range." But I am not going to say anything to Sterling, because I want to see if he recognizes him and if he thinks it was. Well, I would say within 30 minutes, or an hour, he was flashed back on the screen and he said to me, "Daddy, that is the fellow that was sitting next to me at the rifle range."

Liebler: So that you, independently of your son, first noticed the resemblance between OSWALD-

Wood: And mentioned it to my wife.

Liebler: And Sterling was not in your presence at that time?

Wood: No, sir; he was not in the room.

Liebler: Then later he came into the room, saw OSWALD'S picture on the television, and said to you that that was the guy that was out on the rifle range that previous Saturday, is that correct?

Wood: Yes.

Liebler: You did not mention to Sterling in any way the resemblance between OSWALD and the fellow at the rifle range prior to the time he mentioned it himself?

Wood: No. They mentioned on the newscast that he was an ex-Marine. Well, I figured an ex-Marine will be a husky sort of fellow, and I kept watching him, and he didn't look like a Marine to me. But he was a Marine, but he didn't seem to have the build. He looked to me as a fairly frail man, not too strong, and that is the reason I wasn't thinking too much about it until he was flashed on the screen and then his profile just came to me that that was the man that was out at the rifle range.

Liebler: What did you do then after you had this conversation and Sterling's observation?

Wood: I said I think I should report that to either the Dallas Police or the FBI.

Liebler: Did you do so?

Wood: I did not until the following Monday. On Sunday, the next morning - this was Saturday night - on Sunday morning we went to church and my wife said after church, let's go down and look at the place where the President was assassinated. We haven't been down, so we went down there and looked over the area and we walked back to our car, and I would say it was between 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m., and I turned on the radio in the car and it said OSWALD had been shot.

So I said to my wife, well I don't know whether it would do any good to turn it in or not, and I didn't turn it in. But later on, on Monday I had a fellow in my office who works for the State's Comptroller's office and told him about this incident and he said, "Dr. Wood, I certainly would turn it in. Any thing that you could do will help." So after I left the office, I called the FBI and told them I had some information that might be of importance to them concerning the OSWALD case, and they talked to me, and this was Monday. And I told them I was leaving town. I think I told them, I am not positive, but we went out, me and my wife and son went out to Uvalde deer hunting, and while we were out there - this was on, we went out on Tuesday, and we were there Wednesday night, and Will Fritz of the Dallas Police force called me and questioned me about my son and me and were

we sure, and I said we were fairly sure that it was, and he wanted to know when we were coming back, and I said that me and my wife were thinking about going to Mexico so it will be Sunday before we return. And he said, when you return would you please call me. Well, that was on the following Monday and I called Will Fritz and he had two men from homicide come out and talk to me. And on my lunch hour, two FBI agents came out and talked with me.

Liebler: Was this on Monday, too?

Wood: It was on Monday, I believe. I am fairly sure it was on Monday, because I called as soon as I came back, and I recall that when I called, there was the homicide, two officers from Will Fritz's office came, and as well as I remember, they called my office girl, the FBI called my office girl and asked could they come out to see me, and they came around my lunch hour, and I talked to the FBI at the time...

Liebler: Did the FBI or Dallas police show you any pictures of OSWALD when they interviewed you?

Wood: Both the Dallas police and the FBI, I think, showed me the same photograph that each showed me as they came out.

Liebler: And you identified that man in that photograph as the fellow you had seen at the rifle range?

Wood: I put it in this category that I couldn't be absolutely positive, but in my mind I was positive it was OSWALD that I saw out at the rifle range.

Liebler: They showed pictures also to your son, did they not?

Wood: He said they did, yes sir.

Liebler: You weren't there when they did?

Wood: They interviewed my son at school. The Secret Service came out to his school, I think, a couple of times to see him, and an officer from Will Fritz's office came out once or twice to school to see him, and the FBI came out, I think, at the house on two occasions just before I got off from the office, and I never was there when my son saw either of them.

Liebler: Do you know that the FBI subsequently showed your son a picture of the rifle used to assassinate the President?

Wood: I knew this.

Liebler: Were you aware of the fact that your son indicated that the picture that the FBI showed then [him] was not the same rifle that was in possession of this man at the rifle range?

Wood: I am not aware of that. I am aware of the fact that he - he thinks he said that the rifle they first showed him was the rifle, but the scope was not the same scope that he showed them [him]. I think that is what my boy said. I don't know for sure whether they showed him two different pictures or not, but one time they came out, the FBI come and stayed a very short while, and said is this the scope? That is the way I understand my wife to say, and my boy said, no that is not the scope.

#### HOMER WOOD IS SHOWN PHOTOS OF OSWALD AND CRAFARD

Dr. Homer Wood was shown the same photographs exhibited to Malcolm Price and Garland Slack. He rejected the photo of Curtis La Verne, and identified OSWALD as the man at the range. Dr. Homer Wood was questioned about having seen OSWALD:

Liebler: Do you have any doubt about it?

Wood: In my mind, there is no doubt. If I just had to swear on a Bible, I couldn't, but in my mind, it is him.

Liebler: Well, of course you realize you are testifying under oath?

Wood: I know he is a dead man and all that, but I must say in my own mind it is him, I am positive...

Liebler: Do you know of anybody else that was at the range when you observed this fellow, who also observed him?

Wood: Yes, I told the FBI of Kenneth Longley. Dr. Longley's son, a dental surgeon, a friend of mine, was talking to me at the time they were shooting. He was getting ready to take over one of the booths, and I understand that later the FBI went out to interview him. And he had two friends with him. They interviewed them too, but I have forgotten their names.

Liebler: Did they observe this individual too?

Wood: Other than what I have said, the conversation that I was concerned about, and I handed them each cotton to put in their ears when he fired this rifle, and I don't know how much observation they made of the man.

Liebler: Have you discussed with them the question of whether or not this man was LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

Wood: I had seen Dr. Longley's son. He had a front tooth knocked out and Dr. Longley brought him over to my office, but nothing was mentioned about OSWALD or this man at the rifle range.

Homer Wood, contacted by this researcher in July 1993, stated: "The more I get into it, the worse it gets. I get nothing out of it. Last time my son Sterling talked about it was with the FBI. He was in Junior High, and they had him crying, and saying he was a liar, and all that stuff, so I'd rather not get into it. My boy saw whoever was with him, my boy says he didn't drive, he just got in the car. We got out of the way when he started shooting. He called us from school one day about it. I was not that good of an observer, I was just talking about my son. He said it looked like him.

Dr. Homer Wood, a professional dentist, testified that he had seen OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range Saturday, November 16, 1963. Homer Wood stated the time of OSWALD'S presence was between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. OSWALD first caught the attention of Dr. Homer Wood when Homer Wood noticed a "ball of fire" coming out of the barrel of OSWALD'S gun each time he fired. HEMMING told this researcher: "The old Italian ammo gives off flashes of fire. Unburned powder. Old powder that's got damp over the years, still burning as it comes out the barrel, which causes a blow torch effect. Like at the Sportsdrome." Homer Wood had seen OSWALD.

#### STERLING C. WOOD

Sterling Wood, age 13, was questioned by the Warren Commission. Sterling Wood said he was at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range Saturday, November 16, 1963, at about 1:30 p.m. for about one hour.

Liebler: Would you state your name for the record?

Sterling Wood: Sterling Charles Wood.

Liebler: How old are you?

Sterling Wood: Thirteen.

Liebler: Do you go to school?

Sterling Wood: Yes sir, Boude Story Junior High.

Liebler: The Commission has been advised that you and your father went out to the Sportsdrome gun range on West Davis at about 8000 West Davis sometime in November, is that correct?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Can you tell us the date that you went out there?

Sterling Wood: It was the Saturday before. It was six days before the President was killed. It was a Saturday.

Liebler: The Saturday before he was assassinated?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Who all went out to the range, you and your father?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Can you tell me about what time you got out there?

Sterling Wood: I would say it was about 1:30 p.m. right after my daddy was off from work.

Liebler: How long did you stay out there?

Sterling Wood: About an hour.

Liebler: You went there to sight your rifle in for deer hunting?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Did you go deer hunting?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Now I understand that you and your father saw a man out there firing in the booth next to you?

Sterling Wood: Yes sir.

Liebler: Can you tell us what happened right there at the rifle range that day?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir. I came out there. I had been shooting for about ten or 15 minutes, and he came up next to me and he started shooting, and he only shot about eight or ten times. I noticed every time he got through shooting, he would take the breech and open it up, and put the shell in his pocket. We went down to check our target and I remembered that his was almost always in the bull's eye. And as we came back to shoot again, I talked to him. I said, "Sir, is that a 6.5 Italian carbine?" He said, "Yes, sir."

Liebler: Why did you ask him that question?

Sterling Wood: Because I read gun books, and I was pretty sure that it was a 6.5 Italian carbine, and I wanted to make sure.

Liebler: Have you told your father about this, that it was an Italian carbine?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: How did you express it?

Sterling Wood: I said, "Daddy, it looks like a 6.5 Italian carbine," and I asked him if it was a four-power scope, because it was funny looking, it wasn't American, and he said, "Yes it was."

Liebler: Had you talked to your father about this fellow, or this rifle, before you talked to this guy?

Sterling Wood: I think I said that it looked like an Italian make gun to me.

Liebler: You said that to your father?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Can you remember why you mentioned that particular gun to your father?

Sterling Wood: Well, call it an Army rifle.

Liebler: How could you tell that?

Sterling Wood: Well, you could tell it had been scratched up and it was a surplus gun. It was probably - you can tell it was probably used in the war.

Liebler: Was there anything else peculiar about this rifle that made you mention it to your father?

Sterling Wood: It had a sawed-off barrel, shorter barrel than most rifles were.

Liebler: How long did the barrel of the rifle stick out?

Sterling Wood: About how far out of the stock?

Liebler: Would you say that it was about three or four inches?



Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Would you say the barrel was sawed off?

Sterling Wood: You could tell it was shorter than most military rifles, and every time he shot, a spit of fire would come out, and I could feel the heat when he shot every time...it wasn't too much bigger than a yard stick.

Liebler: Did you talk to this fellow any more than just ask him what you have already told us?

Sterling Wood: No, sir.

Liebler: And he only said two words to you?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Did he leave the range before you left?

Sterling Wood: Before I did.

Liebler: Did you see him go?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: How did he go?

Sterling Wood: He left with a man in a newer model car.

Liebler: Did you see the model?

Sterling Wood: No, I didn't. They went into the parking lot. They went around and I heard the car door slam and they took off, but it was a newer model.

Liebler: What kind of car?

Sterling Wood: It was a Ford if I remember.

Liebler: Was it a convertible or station wagon?

Sterling Wood: It was a hard top.

Liebler: About this other fellow that this guy was with, was he a big man or just -

Sterling Wood: About the same size this man was.

Liebler: About how tall would you say this man was?

Sterling Wood: Oh, about 5' 9".

Liebler: Now the FBI talked to you about this once before or a couple of times, didn't they?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Did the FBI ask you now how this fellow left the range?

Sterling Wood: What do you mean by that?

Liebler: Did he ask you, did he go and get in a car or did he leave with somebody else?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Do you remember them asking you this?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: What did you tell them?

Sterling Wood: I told him that they left in a newer model car. He had to go around through the main office because that was 30 yards down and he had to come around, and he left in a newer model car with this man, and he wasn't driving.

Liebler: That the man who you saw firing was not driving?

Sterling Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Did you tell the FBI what kind of car it was?

Sterling Wood: I think I told him, I am pretty sure it is a Ford. That is what I remember because I like Fords and I remember what a Ford looks like.

Liebler: Did you tell the FBI that this fellow, who you saw shooting this rifle, left with another man?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: You are pretty clear about that?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: And you also told that the fellow you saw shooting the rifle wasn't driving the car, is that right?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Now later on the next week, after the President was assassinated, did you see a picture of this man, or observe his picture on television, or the radio, or newspaper, or see him in any other way?

Sterling Wood: Are you talking about OSWALD?

Liebler: The man that was firing at the rifle range?

Sterling Wood: That is what made me notice him.

Liebler: Tell us about that.

Sterling Wood: The man out at the rifle range had a mean stern face. You could tell he was a cold man, and that is what made me look at him more than I did anybody else. So when I saw the picture on television that night, I was sure it was him.

Liebler: You spoke to your father about it?

Sterling Wood: Yes, we went out to get a paper about the assassination and I said, "Dad, that looks like the man to me." And he said it did, too.

Liebler: Did your father mention it to you first, or did you mention it to your father?

Sterling Wood: I mentioned it to him first.

Liebler: Was your mother there when you mentioned it to him?

Sterling Wood: No sir, she was out. We had gone to get a paper.

Liebler: The first time you saw this guy's picture was in the newspaper, is that right?

Sterling Wood: Yes: I kept remembering how he looked and I finally told my dad.

Liebler: You told your father that this guy you saw at the rifle range looked like OSWALD, based on the picture of OSWALD in the newspaper?

Sterling Wood: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Now did you ever read in the newspaper anything about OSWALD'S ability to drive an automobile?

Sterling Wood: No, sir: I didn't read anything about that.

Liebler: Do you remember whether or not OSWALD could drive a car or not?

Sterling Wood: I think he could because my mother told me something about him going to Mexico, is that right...I thought he could drive.

Liebler: Did this other man that he was with fire a rifle at all?

Sterling Wood: No, sir.

#### STERLING WOOD IS SHOWN PHOTOS OF OSWALD AND CRAFARD

Sterling Wood was shown the same photographs as the other witnesses. He rejected the photograph of Curtis La Verne Crafard and identified OSWALD. He said the rifle that OSWALD used at the Sportsdrome was not identical with the Mannlicher-Carcano that was purchased by OSWALD. Sterling Wood stated that Charles McDowell and Kenney Longley might also have observed OSWALD that day. Sterling added that OSWALD was a very good shot: "He was the most accurate of all the targets I noticed."

#### THERESA WOOD

Liebler: Do you recall that sometime after the assassination of the President, your husband saw a picture of OSWALD either in the newspapers, or on television, and said something to you about it? Do you remember that?

Theresa Wood: Yes.

Liebler: Tell me what happened and the circumstances and what you saw?

Theresa Wood: He thought he was the same man he saw out at the gun range. In fact, he was sure of it. And he asked Sterling and Sterling said, "Yes, daddy, it is the same man." And they were very, very, sure of it at the time.

Liebler: Now was Sterling in the room? Did your husband first see OSWALD'S picture on the television or in the newspapers; do you remember?

Theresa Wood: I don't remember exactly. I think it was in the newspapers, or somewhere. They had three pictures of him. I think it was in the newspapers, could have been on television.

Liebler: Was Sterling there at the time your husband first spoke of this to you?

Theresa Wood: No, I don't think so. I think he later asked Sterling.

Liebler: Do you remember whether he asked Sterling, or whether Sterling mentioned it of his own accord without any prompting from his father? Do you remember now what happened?

Theresa Wood: No, I don't remember exactly. I know they were both talking about it. They were both pretty sure that he was the man.

Liebler: But you have no recollection at this point that your husband first saw a picture, and said to you, now in substance, that this looked like the man he saw on the rifle range and he wanted to wait and see if Sterling recognized him also, and that he purposely did not mention it to Sterling, but waited to see if Sterling would come forward with the same idea? Do you remember that happening?

Theresa Wood: No; my husband was very, very sure. In fact, he was positive. And there was a friend that they met at the range. He called him to see if he thought, or if he had recognized OSWALD.

Liebler: What was that friend's name?

Theresa Wood: It was Kenny Longley.

Liebler: You didn't talk to Longley, did you?

Theresa Wood: No.

Liebler: Your husband did.

Theresa Wood: I think my husband called, but never did talk to the boy. The boy was in school.

Liebler: Do you know if he ever talked to the boy about it afterwards?

Theresa Wood: I don't think so. Kenneth Longley though was a good ways off or something, and I don't know whether he really saw him. According to my husband he said he could have.

## THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT INTERVIEWS FLOYD DAVIS

L.C. Graves: December 2, 1963

We talked to Floyd Davis, owner of the Sportsdrome gun range at about 10:00 p.m. tonight. He lives in the Sunset Trailer Park. Mr. Davis and his wife say that they couldn't say that they had seen OSWALD at the gun range. They said they opened the range on October 16, 1963, and have been there every day except for three days. Mr. Harold Price, who lives on Rice Street in Grand Prairie, works for Mr. Davis at the range. Price told Davis that OSWALD has been out there to the range on November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963, as well as Sunday, November 17, 1963. Price also told Davis he had helped him set up his scope. Price says that OSWALD wouldn't talk to anyone at the range, and that he would shoot his rifle three or four times real fast, wait a little while, and fire three or four more fast shots. Price said that OSWALD had not carried his rifle in through the gate, that someone handed it over the fence to him after he got inside. The rifle was wrapped in something and tied with string. Davis doesn't know anything about the person who was supposed to have handed him the gun.

**Price thinks that a white male, who looked like a foreigner, 250 to 300 pounds, with a beatnik beard,** was with OSWALD when he was at the range.

A man named Mr. Slack, who works for the Water Department in the Urbandale Sub Station, is also supposed to have seen OSWALD at the range on the above date. Mr. Davis says that his records and some 605 brass shells was turned over to the FBI man who contacted him on December 1, 1963.

### FLOYD GUY DAVIS' WARREN COMMISSION TESTIMONY

Floyd Guy Davis was questioned by the Warren Commission on April 1, 1964. He said he did not remember having seen OSWALD on Sunday, November 17, 1963 but he did remember someone getting into a fight with Garland Slack.

Davis: Well the only thing that I know that happened there was some people that said they had seen OSWALD out at the range on three different occasions. I believe it was on November 9, 1963, November 10, 1963, and November 17, 1963. And they informed the FBI that he was out there. The two I am sure that contacted me was Mr. Malcomn Price, or Howard Price, and Garland Slack, and the FBI in turn came out and talked to me. That is Malcomn Howard Price, he worked with me. He does now. At that time he was helping us out there get the range started, and he has

a heart ailment where he don't hold a regular job, so he helps us out there a little bit on the range.

Liebler: Did he tell you he saw an individual he thought was OSWALD at the range?

Davis: He sure did.

Liebler: Did he tell you what date he thought he saw this man?

Davis: He said on November 9, 1963, November 10, 1963, and November 17, 1963.

Liebler: Three different occasions?

Davis: Yes sir.

Liebler: Were you at the range on those days?

Davis: I was there, but not at the same time he was talking about on November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963. Now on November 17, 1963 I was there, and the two individuals he brought up in his testimony, I remember them being there, but I don't remember their faces.

Liebler: How do you mean you remember them being there?

Davis: Well, Mr. Slack, there was this Booth 9 on the rifle range -

Liebler: On what date?

Davis: On the November 17, 1963; and I was holding this turkey shoot at the same time. Mr. Slack came to me and was complaining about someone shooting his target. So there was two young fellows. I can remember the approximate height of them, but I don't remember what their faces looked like, that they were in Booth 8. I do remember the person that was in Booth 7 though, because I don't know if you have talked with Mr. Charlie Brown in the last two weeks or not on this.

Liebler: Mr. Brown, the FBI agent, yes.

Davis: There was a fellow with a black beard in the Booth 7 at the same time. I remember him because he was outstanding you know, and I went to see these fellows in Booth 8, and was giving them heck about shooting at the wrong target. And this other fellow, I remember him because he wouldn't say anything to me. I tried to speak to him on two or three

different occasions because he had a lot of guns and I thought he would be a good customer.

Liebler: The fellow with the beard?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: He was how tall, approximately?

Davis: **He was over six feet and weighed a good 250 pounds. A big bruiser.**

Liebler: I think we can assume that was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Davis: They were trying to find him. Charlie Brown was trying to find this person, and two weeks ago on a Sunday morning I saw him in an automobile out on Davis, I believe it was.

Liebler: The big fellow with the beard?

Davis: The big fellow with the beard. And I got the license number on the car, and the type of car it was, and called it into the office. I haven't heard anything from Mr. Brown since then, whether he got the information, but I am sure he did when I turned it into the office.

Liebler: Now let's review this. Mr. Slack was in Booth 9, is that correct?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: This big fellow was in Booth 7?

Davis: Right. And there was two young fellows in Booth 8. One of them was 5'6" or 5'7" somewhere in that vicinity, and the other one was about 6' and he was blackheaded. I can remember that. As far as remembering their faces, with that turkey shoot we had 225 people that day, I can't remember what they looked like.

Liebler: You say these two fellows, one was approximately six foot tall or over, is that correct?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: Was he heavy or slender?

Davis: No; he wasn't particularly heavy set, he was just a medium build.



Liebler: He was not of a light build however?

Davis: No he wasn't. He was just about my size. I would say 160 to 170 pounds.

Liebler: How tall are you?

Davis: Six-one.

Liebler: And you weigh?

Davis: I weigh about 160, but I was a little bit heavier around that time.

Liebler: Did you determine which of the fellows was shooting at Mr. Slack's target?

Davis: No, sir.

Liebler: Did you speak to both of them or all three of them?

Davis: Not as an individual. I spoke to the group to be sure they were firing at the right target and to watch where they were facing because they were shooting at the wrong target.

Liebler: This Mr. Slack, now then, believes that one of the two of these fellows could have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is that right?

Davis: Yes, that's right.

Liebler: Mr. Slack has told you that?

Davis: Yes, sir.

Liebler: And Mr. Price was also there that same day?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: He also indicated that he thinks one of those two gentlemen was OSWALD?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: You, yourself had an opportunity to observe both of these gentlemen, did you not?

Davis: Yes, I sure did.

Liebler: I want to show you some pictures which had been previously marked...[Davis rejected the photograph of Curtis La Verne Crafard, and said the man looked like OSWALD]

Davis: It sure looks like him. I couldn't say definitely that it was him, but it sure looks like him...This Mr. Price did say that OSWALD was in an old model Chevrolet when he was out there on this Friday, the 9th, because it was late in the afternoon when he came out there. And Mr. Price helped him sight that rifle in. Helped him sight the scope in on the rifle, and he had two comments to say about the rifle, sir. I am not for sure, I don't know anything about it, but he said the markings, all but the serial number, had been filed off this particular rifle.

Liebler: Did Mr. Price say that?

Davis: Yes, sir. All he said that the scope was the clearest scope he had ever seen for a small scope...

Liebler: How long have you known Mr. Price?

Davis: Well, I have actually only known him since the rifle range opened. But two of his boys helped us at the racetrack, or helped my wife last summer. As far as an individual person, I didn't know him until we opened the gun range, other than to speak to him.

Liebler: How older fellow is he?

Davis: Mr. Price is approximately 35, and he does have a heart condition that the doctors won't let him work, as far as any work is concerned, and that is why he stays down at the range, more or less to watch it for us.

Liebler: In your opinion, is he a reliable fellow?

Davis: He is very reliable or I wouldn't have him down there.

Liebler: You don't think he would say he saw OSWALD, if he didn't in fact see him?

Davis: No, sir. In fact, he told us about this before he called the FBI. But he was afraid - he had five children, and he was afraid that it was some Communist plot or some gang that had done this, and he was afraid for his children or he would have called them sooner.

Liebler: He is not a publicity seeker?

Davis: No, he wasn't. I would say he was very sincere of this. It might have been a case about a double identity, or someone that looked a lot like him. I would say definitely that he thought he saw him. There was also some doctor or lawyer in Oak Cliff, and his son, that he said he saw him out there on November 17, 1963.

Liebler: That was on November 17, 1963?

Davis: That was on November 17, 1963.

Liebler: Was that Doctor Wood?

Davis: I believe it was.

Liebler: Was that Doctor Wood?

Davis: I believe it was.

Liebler: Dentist?

Davis: He might be a dentist. They told us at the range - Charlie Brown, I believe, afterwards, of the FBI, said that he wasn't sure if it was him, but they told us previously they were sure that it was OSWALD.

Liebler: Do you know whether the cases that you gave the FBI were cases that were used in a rifle that were used by these gentlemen that were firing from Booth 8, on November 17, 1963?

Davis: From what Mr. Price told me, he was down at the range helping out on that particular target He saw these fellows pick-up all the shells and - they shot that day, which is very frequent, because they reload a lot of that ammunition, but these particular fellows did pick them up.

Liebler: Did your wife observe these two individuals on November 17, 1963?

Davis: No, sir; she was in the office, she doesn't remember them, or she said that she didn't remember them. She doesn't remember this part I was telling you about, Slack coming to them and complaining about their shooting the wrong target.

Liebler: Who else said they saw OSWALD on November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963?

Davis: That was Mr. Price.

Liebler: That was Mr. Price?

Davis: Yes. Mr. Slack said he saw him on November 17, 1963.

Liebler: November 17, 1963, only?

Davis: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Mr. Price was not at the range on November 17, 1963.

Davis: Price was at the range on November 17, 1963, yes, also.

Liebler: Did he say that he thinks these gentlemen were with Mr. OSWALD?

Davis: He thought this one individual that was **with this taller fellow** in booth number eight was OSWALD.

Liebler: Both Mr. Slack and Mr. Price came to that conclusion, is that correct?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: Am I correct in understanding then that both Mr. Price and Mr. Slack observed these two gentlemen on November 17, 1963, but only Mr. Price observed them on November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963, is that correct?

Davis: Yes, sir.

Liebler: Do you know whether Mr. Price thinks they are the same men?

Davis: He definitely thinks that it is the same man OSWALD on November 9, 1963, and November 10, 1963. I don't believe he said there was anyone with him, and he come out there just at dark, right before dark and was driving an old-model Chevrolet, or was an old-model Chevrolet.

Liebler: Was it just a car or a station wagon?

Davis: I don't remember. He just said it was an old-model car, and he could have meant a station wagon when he said an old car.

#### VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS' JOURNAL

Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis verified her husband's story and told the Warren Commission she had noted OSWALD'S visit in a journal:

Liebler: Can you tell us the date that Mr. Price said he took OSWALD in, or this man who he thought was OSWALD, who was the last customer?

Mrs. Davis: I don't know the exact date, but I wrote it in my journal, but I don't have it with me.

Liebler: When you refer to the journal, what do you mean?

Mrs. Davis: It is a daily record I keep of everything that happens at the range. When we first opened, everyone had to sign it. But the FBI picked-up the sign in slips and checked it out, and of course, OSWALD wasn't on it, but at the time we did not have fences up, and anyone could get on the range without us knowing it.

In August 1964, J. Lee Rankin wrote this to the FBI: "In the interview report prepared by Special Agents Carter and Brown on December 2, 1963, covering their interview with Mrs. Davis' husband, Floyd Guy Davis, it is stated that Mr. Davis 'furnished a list of members who have registered to shoot at the range.' I do not believe that the Commission is in receipt of this membership list.

From several statements obtained from the Davises, it is not clear precisely what records were maintained at the rifle range during 1963. Hence, we request that you have them clarify what records reflect the names of persons present at their rifle range during those months, and that you attempt to get for the Commission a copy of all such records which you have not previously obtained. In addition, please attempt to obtain a copy of the 'journal' or 'daily record' to which Mrs. Davis referred, for the months of September, October, and November 1963. The Commission is particularly interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal which she may have made on September 28, 1963, October 13, 1963, November 10, 1963, November 13, 1963, and November 17, 1963, and a few days on either side of these dates.

If your Bureau previously has obtained any membership lists, or other similar records, from the Davises, we would appreciate receiving a copy of them, so that we will have a complete set of everything which has been obtained in regards to the rifle range.

On September 1, 1964, the FBI noted:

The Commission requested Mrs. Davis and her husband Floyd Guy Davis, operator of the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, to be reinterviewed to clarify what records they maintained at the rifle range on October 1963, through November 1963, which would reflect the names of individuals present at the range during those months. In a previous interview with Mrs. Davis she commented that no written registers were kept when OSWALD was

alleged to have practiced at the range, however, when she furnished a deposition to Mr. Liebler of the President's Commission, she commented she had written in her journal regarding a date that a man thought to be OSWALD had been at the range. The Commission was interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal and they further indicated the desire to have a complete set of documents of records which have been obtained in regard to the rifle range. [FBI Airtel 9.1.64]

#### HEMMING AT THE SPORTSDROME RIFLE RANGE

HEMMING was at the range with OSWALD but he was not the big bruiser with the beard. He was the man who was in the same booth with OSWALD as described by Davis. The big bruiser was Michael Bentley Murph.

#### MICHAEL BENTLEY MURPH

Floyd Guy Davis told the FBI that the fat man with a beard he associated with OSWALD returned to the range on March 15, 1964. Floyd Guy Davis got his license plate number. The FBI traced the plates to Michael Bentley Murph, who said he was at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range:

On a Sunday, either November 3, 1963, or Sunday November 10, 1963, about one and a half hours before sunset, he went alone to the Sportsdrome Gun Range in a 1962 white over red, four-door Chevrolet, bearing 1963 Texas License PW 2958, which vehicle is registered to his employer, Southern Lead Rolling Company, to test fire two Remington rifles. One rifle was a Model 721, .300 Super, Holland and Holland, and the other a U.S. Rifle, .30 caliber M 1903A3. Neither rifle had a scope, only open sights.

He did his target practice in about third position from the west end of the firing point. As he remembers the position was Booth 7 or Booth 8. The best he can remember is that there was a white male, and a white female, firing together at the west end of the firing point. On the east of his position were some six or eight other individuals and possibly two or three others on the gun range. He was not acquainted with anyone who was at the range that day and could not recall well those who were there. He believes he was the only lone individual and all others were in groups of various sizes. Upon viewing a photograph of OSWALD he advised OSWALD is unknown to him other than through the news media. He does not recall seeing anyone at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range resembling OSWALD. He does not recall anyone shooting a rifle with a scope, and believes most everyone else at the range was shooting .22 caliber rifles. He spoke only briefly with the persons on his left or right and this limited conversation was in regard to clearing firing points so everyone could go forward and examine their targets.

He is described as: Age 27, Born November 6, 1936, Height 5'11" weight 300 pounds, Hair dark brown, Eyes brown. It is noted Murph had a four year growth beard. When at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, as described above, which is the only occasion he has ever been at the Sportsdrome Gun Range, he was wearing his firearms earmuffs. He had a red sweat shirt and green work trousers, but he does not recall if he was wearing these. He arrived at the range about one and a half hours before sunset and left after sunset.

The Warren Report stated: "Several witnesses noticed a bearded man at the club when the person believed to be OSWALD was there, although only one witness thought the two men were together; the bearded gentleman was located and he was found not to have any connection with OSWALD."

#### MALCOLM PRICE SPOTS MURPH

Malcolm Price said that OSWALD was accompanied by a man, who fired from booth seven, "who looked like a foreigner 250 to 300 pounds with a beatnik beard...a big fellow with a long black or red beard...OSWALD was present at the range both times that he was."

Price: All I remember about him was that he was a big fellow with a long black - it was either black or dark red beard.

#### MRS. SLACK SPOTS MURPH

Mrs. Slack advised she recalled seeing a great big man with a beard, who was wearing ear muffs, a red plaid shirt, and green pants. She stated he was shooting big guns, and was shooting from stall number Booth 4 or Booth 5.

#### MALCOLM PRICE SPOTS MURPH

Malcolm Price stated: OSWALD was accompanied by a man, who fired from booth seven, "who looked like a foreigner 250 to 300 pounds with a beatnik beard...a big fellow with a long black or red beard..."

#### GARLAND SLACK SPOTS MURPH

Garland Slack described the man who accompanied OSWALD on Sunday, November 10, 1963, as tall, having a lot of hair, dark complexion and full beard, "a tall boy wearing a beard." [FBI 62-109090 NR 9.2.64, 62-109060-3765]

#### STERLING WOOD

Wesley Liebler asked Sterling Wood about the other man OSWALD might have been with:

Liebler: About this other fellow that this guy was with, was he a big man or just -"

Sterling Wood: About the same size this man was...oh about 5'9".

In 1993 Homer Wood stated, "How could Sterling tell how tall he was when he was seated in his car? Driving, how could he tell? My son could have been mistaken."

#### FLOYD GUY DAVIS SPOTS MURPH AND HEMMING

Although Floyd Davis did not remember OSWALD, he stated that OSWALD was not with Michael Murph, but with another man. Floyd Davis stated:

OSWALD was at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range Sunday, November 17, 1963, - the day of the turkey shoot - "two young fellows were in Booth 8. I do remember the person that was in Booth 7. [ Michael Murph] This was when I went to these fellows in Booth 8, and I was giving them heck about shooting at the wrong target. Mr. Slack, was in Booth 9 on the rifle range...On November 17, 1963, and I was holding a turkey shoot at the same time. Mr. Slack come to me and was complaining about someone shooting his target. So there was two young fellows, I can remember the approximate height of them but I don't remember what their faces looked like, that were in Booth 8. I do remember the person that was in Booth 7, though, because I don't know whether you talked to Mr. Charlie Brown in the last two weeks or not on this-

Liebler: Now let's review this. Mr. Slack was in Booth 9, is that correct?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: This big fellow was in Booth 7?

Davis: Right. And there was the two young fellows in Booth 8. One of them was 5' 6" or 5' 7", somewhere in that vicinity and the other one was 6' and he was black headed. I can remember that but as far as remembering their faces, with the turkey shoot we had 225 people that day, I can't remember what they looked like.

Liebler: You say that these two fellows, one was approximately 6' tall or over, is that correct?

Davis: Yes.

Liebler: Was he heavy set or slender?

Davis: No; he wasn't particularly heavy set, he was just a medium build.



Liebler: He was not of a light build, however?

Davis: No; he wasn't. He was just about my size. I would say 160 to 170 pounds.

Liebler: How tall are you?

Davis: 6'1"

Liebler: And what do you weigh?

Davis: I weigh about 160, but I was a little bit heavier about that time.

Liebler: Did you determine which of the fellows was shooting at Mr. Slack's target?

Davis: No, sir.

Liebler: Did you speak to both of them, or all three of them?

Davis: No as an individual. I spoke to the group to be sure they were firing at the right target and to watch where they were facing because they were shooting at the wrong target.

Liebler: This Mr. Slack, now then, believes that one of the two of these fellows could have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

Davis: Yes, that's right.

Liebler: Has Mr. Slack told you that?

Davis: Yes sir.

Liebler: Malcolm Price was also there the same day?

Davis: He said he was.

Liebler: He also indicated that he thinks one of those two gentlemen was OSWALD?

Davis: Yes...There was a fellow with a black beard in the Booth 7 at the same time. I remember him because he was outstanding you know, and I went to see these fellows in Booth 8, and was giving them heck about shooting at the wrong target. And this other fellow, I remember him because he wouldn't say anything to me. I tried to speak to him on two or

three different occasions because he had a lot of guns and I thought he would be a good customer.

Liebler: The fellow with the beard?

Davis: Yes.

## HEMMING'S DOPPELGANGER

HEMMING 1994:

That was not me. I call him the döppeganger. His name is John Orr. He was in on Iran Contra. He looks just like me. I weighed about 200. Skinny as a fucking rail. I was 6' 5". If there are people out there who have gotten the idea that I'm a player, it makes them nervous. These aren't bad people themselves. Sorry about that. It's all a misunderstanding. I had no business in Dallas after July 4, 1963, and July 5, 1963. I was never in Dealey Plaza until 1975 when I was on my way down to Ecuador. I was working for the Florida Life Insurance Company collecting a dollar and a half from little old ladies. I worked for them until we left for the Guatemala trip and that was the end of that.

It was pointed out to HEMMING that OSWALD'S visits to the range occurred on weekends. HEMMING told this researcher:

Who the fuck would fly 800 fuckin' miles? The standard plane that was available at the time was the Aztec and that flew 175 miles an hour. But you could get faster planes like Learstars, which were Navy Ventura bombers converted to Executive shit. It whipped along at about 275. It would take two hours to fly across the Gulf from Miami to Dallas. A B-25 could even do it faster...Did he practice with that weapon? I take it under consideration. The guy would have had to have practiced somewhere, it had to be a remote area, buses don't run to remote areas, and they don't want him to have a friend with a car - that's completely out - so he's got to ride a bus to a place within the city that is a range to fire his weapon. Where's the box of ammo, where's the empty shell casings? Where is the gun cleaning kit, where are the extra clips that hold the fucking bullets? It could be a completely innocent thing or that one of these mysterious friends that he'd never want to identify, whoever encouraged him to get the weapon, or bought the weapon for him, or all that bullshit, he on his own decided, 'Hell, I'll call up Sammy, or Slime Ball, and pop a few caps. My next problem is getting fucking ammo. Well maybe Slime Ball or Sammy. 'Well let me look around.' And it took him a few weeks and he found some ammo.

HOMER WOOD

Dr. Homer Wood was asked to look at a photograph of CHRIST and asked if this was the man who accompanied OSWALD to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range:

You gonna get me in a knock down and drag out divorce from my family, but I'll look at it. You better start researching the divorce columns. I was in the service, I'm patriotic. I don't want to be a hero. My son was the hero. He made the statement and he came home from school. We saw it on TV and that's when we turned it in. Kids are a lot better observers than older people. In fact my son, when he was 10 and 12 years old could identify every car on the road. How he did that, I don't know. My son is a foot surgeon. A good one too.

Homer Wood said the man was definitely not CHRIST, and "I asked my boy and he said 'No.' CHRIST looked fairly old to me." Homer Wood was sent a photograph of HEMMING and asked if this was the man OSWALD had been with. He said, "I never received it." It was sent out again. Homer Wood said: "I'm not interested in that situation. Too many problems with it. I don't like to be rude. Discontinue, will ya?"

#### THE MIAMI AIRPORT

On Monday, **November 18, 1963**, President John F. Kennedy arrived in Miami at 5:00 p.m. In 1978 HEMMING told this researcher:

They tried to get us to Dallas. They got us to the airport when Kennedy came through Miami on November 18, 1963, supposedly to eyeball the crowd for Castro double agents who might try to harm the President. I made sure our people weren't carrying any weapons. We were there and there was going to be a hit. We got in a helicopter and went over to the beach. [In 1994 he denied having said this.] Now when that didn't work they tried to get us to Dallas. They tried to get us in the same city.

In 1984 HEMMING told this researcher he was at the airport:

FBI S.A. George Davis was the man who contacted us on Saturday, November 16, 1963. I had never dealt with him before. He told me to go down to the undercover office of military intelligence. We had a meeting, during which they explained to us why we were needed at the airport. Nick Navarro, Tony Fontana, BERNARDO De TORRES and Secret Service Agent Ernesto Aragon were there. Aragon had posed as a Postal Inspector to set up Robert K. Brown in 1962. I met him. These people are dirty, but I will give them the benefit of the doubt - that they were doing what they were fucking told to do. That they have gravitated to positions of prominence since then, means somebody thinks they know something.

They wanted our group to be at the airport when Kennedy came through Miami on November 18, 1963. Gorman disobeyed orders. There was going to be a hit by the Santana brothers. During the shootout with the Castro double agents the President would catch a slug. Learn the goddamn business. That's the way it's done. We were supposed to be left there with fuckin' holes in our head. A hit was going to go down there and we were going to be left holding the bag, asshole. Now when that didn't work, they tried to get us in Dallas.

HEMMING was asked if any files existed on this incident:

Who the fuck keeps files on a crazy fucking operation like that? Were we seen there? Yeah. STURGIS was photographed there.

In a Freedom of Information Act request dated January 3, 1977, addressed to the United States Secret Service, HEMMING asked for

Reports reflecting the request of an intelligence agent that my associates and I be present at Miami International Airport, to assist in the 'security' of the visit of President Kennedy to Miami on November 15, 1963.

STURGIS was questioned about his presence at Miami Airport. He said he knew nothing of it. "That's too far back, really..." Joseph Gorman, contacted in Bowling Green, Kentucky declined comment. HEMMING called Joe Gorman:

Well, I talked to Little Joe and he said no, he didn't bring his 45. If he did he would have probably taken a shot at him. I mean that's how he felt. What if somebody thought that was our attitude too? That we'd all been running our mouths and bad mouthing Kennedy. What if they thought Joe was representative of the group? What the fuck you think they're puttin' us there for?

During another conversation HEMMING stated:

We got within spitting distance of Kennedy. We were right there in the receiving line. We're in the gauntlet line. And that's supposed to protect him from anybody trying to rush in and do something. Their attitude is a guy with knife, a bomb, a gun, is gonna rush up. They're not into this kind of rifle sniper type bullshit for some reason. We were the only ones that would recognize Castro double agents. Diosdado had engineered the Santana brothers being taken off the *U.S.S. Oxford* and being sent to No Name Key the year before. Now, according to George Davis, one of the Santana brothers was reported back in Miami for a hit on JFK. They needed people that could recognize Santana in an instant.

Howard K. Davis confirmed HEMMING'S Miami Airport story. Gordon Winslow located photographs of the event, but could not locate HEMMING or Howard K. Davis. Gordon Winslow: "HEMMING didn't know President Kennedy gave a speech out there that day." HEMMING told me about the airport incident in 1978. In 1994 he denied that he did this:

I first told Oliver Stone about the airport incident in 1990. I didn't even tell my own brother, so why should I tell you, slipdick? It wasn't likely OSWALD was there that weekend. It is only likely if they really were prepared to do the hit at the airport. Now that hit would have gone down in front of a lot of people.

Wallace Shanley stated: "I have no knowledge of his being at the airport. But it is plausible. There are such people, and HEMMING would have some competence in identifying them."

# PATRICK'S RAIDERS

## THE INTERPEN CREW

STURGIS and HEMMING'S INTERPEN / ANTI-COMMUNIST BRIGADE militia attracted many former members of the Cuban rebel armed forces. Several of these men had done time in Castro's prisons. INTERPEN was a para-legal organization: U.S. citizens were forbidden by law to be combatants in foreign military operations. INTERPEN was partially financed by dispossessed casino owners who had operated under Batista. Other funding came indirectly from the CIA. Former INTERPEN member Howard K. Davis was asked about this. He responded, "Well, we got it from Cubans. Cuban donations. Of course they could have gotten it from the CIA. In fact we knew that some Cubans did get their money from the CIA and they would then..."

Before he went into private practice in Miami, INTERPEN'S Attorney, Charles Ashmann was an Assistant to the Florida State Attorney General. HEMMING reported: "He was prominent in politics. A power broker." The CIA reported:

Subject does not have a security file, but limited information concerning him appears in reference files. He is described as a 33 year old attorney with the law firm of Guilmartin, Schneiderman and Ashmann of Miami, Florida. In September 1960, Ashmann, representing the Harris Advertising Agency of Miami, attached planes belonging to Cubana Airlines and garnished funds belonging to the Cuban Government, because the Cuban

Government refused to pay \$429,000 which it owed the Harris Agency. At the time, Fidel Castro was attending a 1960 United Nations meeting. When Ashmann confiscated the Cuban airliner which had taken Castro to New York, Castro was forced to obtain a ride back to Havana in Premier Khrushchev's plane. [National crime syndicate associate Sam Benton also was instrumental in seizing four planes on behalf of the same company, to satisfy a debt owed by the Castro Government to a client].

Most of Ashmann's clients were Cuban exiles and anti-Castro commandos. He had stirred up speculation in the press that he was employed by the CIA, but Ashmann denied any affiliation with the Agency and in fact stated that most of his clients were outspoken in their hostility to the Agency.

In January 1963, a cable describing Ashman as 'publicity seeking Miami attorney' who was representing JERRY PATRICK HEMMING who had been arrested on charges of violating U.S. Neutrality laws by an attempt to form an expedition to invade a foreign country.



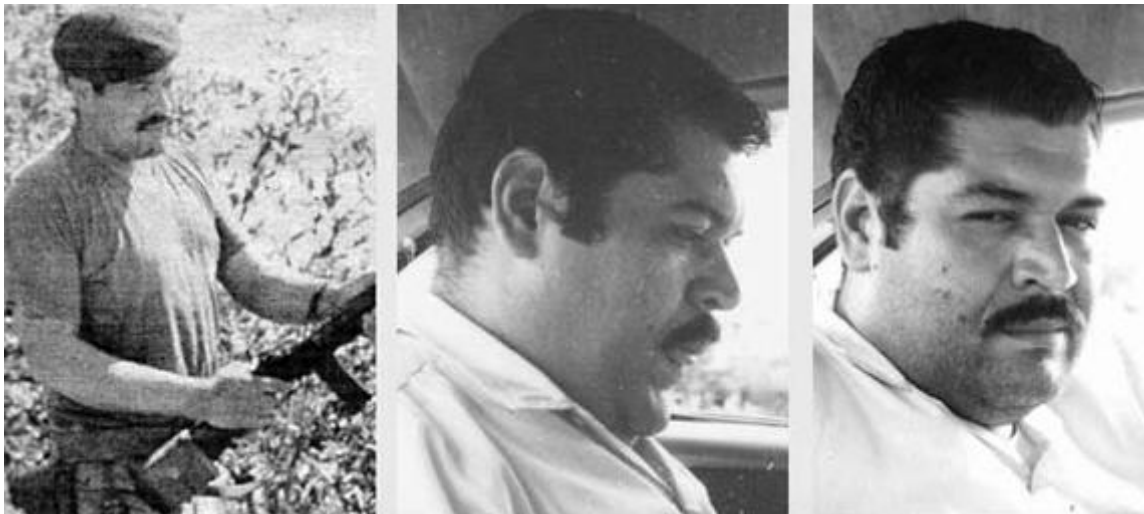
**Howard K. Davis**, (CIA 201-0189473) born August 11, 1930, had been a high-ranking member of the Rebel Air Force of Fidel Castro. He related, "I flew mostly into where Raoul Castro was, and saw Raoul, and spoke to him a good bit. I have been described as Castro's 'personal pilot.' I was not." When he began to oppose Castro, the Border Patrol placed the name of Howard K. Davis on a list of persons banned from renting aircraft. The CIA described him as an acquaintance of many Miami-based anti-Castro Cubans and reported: "Station files show...during the middle and late 1950's Davis was at least an acquaintance, if not a colleague, of William Morgan, assassinated by Castro in Cuba. It is known that Davis has known Robert K. Brown for some time. Subject appeared on Allen Courtney's Miami radio show on November 27, 1962, with Edward LeRoy Collins and GERRY HEMMING and Charles Ashmann." In 1957 the 26th of July Movement placed a bomb in Allen Courtney's driveway. CIA Office of Security traces on Howard K. Davis:

Howard K. Davis born August 11, 1930 was an associate of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING involved in anti-Castro and anti-Duvalier groups and lived in Miami. Subject could not be identified with any one of the same name in Office of Security indices. Howard Davis, subject of OS file #107537 was born March 7, 1937. Howard Davis, subject of OS file #25489 was born February 8, 1900. The only information we have on Subject is that contained in attachment 14 of your Memo dated August 7, 1967 on GERALD PATRICK HEMMING." [CIA 40490 3.21.68]

Hemming told the HSCA:

Howard had stayed on after the revolution with Orta, living at the palace and what have you, and quite often was on the scene when the first casino people, what have you, by-passed everybody and went to the President when it appeared Castro was going to be military commander and these casino people and property owners felt that Orta was going to have a strong palace government, they rerouted. Howard Davis was on the scene And became one of these people. Later Raoul Castro deported because of aligning himself with Orta in other matters. They probably felt he was working for Uncle Sam anyway, and once in Miami, working with Sturgis and these other people, reacquainted himself with these people. Our prime point of contact with Jimenez Perez was Howard Davis.

In May 1963 the CIA's JMWAVE base was "queried regarding possible use of Subject. Said it had no interest." [Allen v. DOD CIA 40490] The CIA's Locator Data indicated that Howard K. Davis' file was "Permanently charged to C/CI/R&A 2B1405, 1345, 04.08.67." CI/CA issued an Information Correct Card regarding Howard K. Davis. Howard K. Davis was FBI source MM-T1.



**LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD** (born January 17, 1933) came from a group headed by Guy Gabalon called the Drive Against Communist Aggression. In 1961 Gabalon ran an anti-Castro office in Los Angeles. When he ran for Congress in 1964 Loran Hall was his

campaign manager. When the CIA released HOWARD'S 201 File, rather than release the 201 File of JOHN LAWRENCE HOWARD, it released the 201 File of Lawrence Henry Howard (born November 3, 1913 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. [CIA 201-756375] When the CIA did an INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REPORT on HOWARD on July 24, 1975, it located one applicable reference dated November 10, 1959. The nature of this reference has been withheld. HOWARD claimed to know Pedro Diaz Lanz, Enrique Molina "thinks he flew Rorke to Mexico and suspects he was working for Castro," ROY HARGRAVES, INTERPEN associate - in contact still in 1968," FRAC, "group HOWARD was working with in Miami - went on three raids," and Tony Varona, who "thought HOWARD was double-crossing him because he was involved in training about 50 men from New York area who were interested in deposing Papa Doc Duvalier in Haiti. Oscar Pino, working with Masferrer, more or less 'infiltrated' these men into HOWARD'S training camp on the Key while HOWARD was in Miami." [Garrison interview with HOWARD 2.25.69; NARA HSCA 180-10085-10185]



**William Houston Seymour** was born December 1, 1937 or January 12, 1937 at Fort Benton, Montana. On January 10, 1968 the FBI ran a file check on William Houston Seymour. Serials 89-69-1797, 1809 page 2, 1839 page 2. On September 2, 1977, the CIA ran an INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REQUEST on William Houston Seymour much of which was withheld from research. William Houston Seymour's address was listed as 1008 Simmons, Tucson, Arizona. A document that was attached to this request read: "Seymour, W.H. Wash-CIA-Int-28 Folder #1 p.14 60-749/16 Requested from DDP Records Center 'Will Follow' RI/Archives References 362070." The first traces on William Houston Seymour in the CIA'S highly illegible MAIN INDEX SEARCH RESPONSE: "\*\*\*\*Locator Data Order From IP/CFS January 1, 1959 01774066." The second trace read: "Seymour 201-0011838 (Deleted) 07732A01 June 55 Enclosure 1. \*\*\*Locator Data: Order from IP/CFS (Deleted) 07732 March 17, 1975, 06667012." The CIA discovered traces on a (FNU) Seymour in Trieste in 1949, which was unidentifiable with the Subject. The fourth trace "Seymour 201-007038 (Deleted) 60682A01 November 30, 1971. Locator Data: Order from IP/CFS 6C-52 (Deleted) December 14, 1971 02949487 Aperture Card Available See Aperture Card Attached. END OF REPLY - 4 records listed."



During the FBI's investigation of the Minutemen in 1963, the names Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour surfaced. The reason for this was classified. The FBI: "Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour's present whereabouts are unknown, but it would appear, from information concerning them, they are adventurers and mercenaries, and it is not believed they warrant attention at this time with respect to the Subject organization, or until or unless some more specific information identifying them with Subject organization is received." [FBI 157-218-70-2.14.64]

A HSCA document revealed:

\*\*\*Material has not been seen by the Committee  
Material Furnished by: Hugh Tovar CI/Staff  
Subject: HSCA REVIEW AT HEADQUARTERS **William Seymour** (Tab G), **FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS** (Tab H, 1 and 2), Operation Cobra

---

\*\*\*Material has been reviewed by: Betsy Palmer, Pat Orr, Jonathan on November 16, 1977 (except for Tab D (1-2) and H-1 and H-2)

\*\*\*Members of the HSCA.

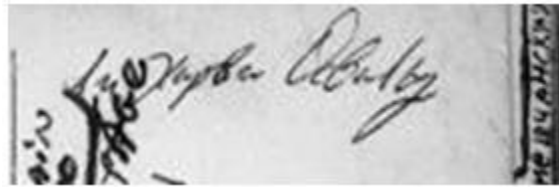
A CIA Memorandum for the Record stated: "Information regarding OPERATION COBRA may be found in the files of the Defense Intelligence Agency. [CIA FOIA # F81-0351D0605]



**Edmund Kolby's** name appeared on a CIA index card titled "FRD - Cuban Revolutionary Front 34244B /D October 21, 1960 p1 KOLBY, Edmund 350653 /U 64." The CIA: "COLBY (FNU) (Illegible) received from a representative of Office Original Coordination of Standard Oil of New Jersey. During week July 8, 1962, source visited by Colby. Subject's first name, address (illegible) dressed, wearing glasses, speaking with slight stammer. Apparently U.S. citizen from Eastern section of U.S. Source said he spent six years in Army with Special Services, now working on project training Cubans unconventional warfare Florida, Everglades. Claimed spent three or four months a year on merchant ship. This supported him during the rest of the year while worked on training project. He expressed little love for the CIA or the U.S. Government and gave source copy of article that appeared in

June 3, 1962 issue of the *Denver Post* 'Cuban Exiles Have Learned to Hate CIA.' Reason visiting source is to get financial backing for his project. Very critical of money given to underground groups while his group gets no financial support...Subject was not specific activities of group. Mentioned getting food and medical supplies into Cuba and 18 day course guerilla warfare." [CIA-DO1251-1500 Source CSCI-3/772,387 8.22.62 WH-740, 7.17.62 also MFR Sub: Cuban Underground Activities in Florida (Anti-Castro) #EE-29 229 Thomas A. Ogden, CI Support Desk OS/OSD/SD/4] HEMMING told this researcher:

Kolby was born in Finland. He was with the U.N. partisan forces behind the lines in North Korea. He's the black sheep of the family. Doesn't know how to drive a car. Stammers a little bit. Looks just like Wally Cocks, Mr. Peepers, he was on a number of operations. He lives in Miami. Works for the Department of Agriculture. Kolby didn't run around soliciting support. They came to him.



OSWALD'S address book contained the name "Colby." This may have referred to Edmund Kolby since his name was often misspelled. For example, a December 7, 1962, Counter-Intelligence Support Desk Memorandum stated: "In a name check run in Task Force W indices, a Colby [FNU] was reported in July 1962 as approaching a Standard Oil representative for financial support for his underground group." [Thomas A. Ogden CI Support Desk OS/OSD/SD/4] The FBI stated that the address book entry referred to Ted Colby, a Revlon Corporation salesman, since the number 1147 appeared directly behind the Colby entry, and Ted Colby lived at 4711 Homer Street in Dallas. [USSS #CO-2-34,030-197 p2] HEMMING told this researcher: "Kolby was in and out of New Orleans on merchant ships. Kolby told me in 1962 when he come off a merchant ship that he had ran into some assholes in New Orleans who I thought was

Larry LaBorde, who was in a bar talking about training camps. Kolby don't talk." [Kolby's Last Known Address 4035 N. Meridan Ave Miami, Florida]



The CIA reported, "**Loran Hall** served in the U.S. Army 1947-1952, West Germany, and was given an honorable discharge for medical reasons. According to his father he has suffered a nervous breakdown and is still subject to severe depression. He claims to be a soldier of fortune who once served Castro's cause, but some who know him think that he is lying." In 1958 INTERPEN member Loran Eugene Hall [201-253411] smuggled arms to rebel commander Camillo Cienfuegos. On April 21, 1959, the Castro regime arrested Loran Hall on property owned by Camillo Cienfuegos for training recruits to conduct an expedition against Nicaragua: "I was a member of a group inside Cuba in the early parts of 1959 and I was part of the group that was to have gone into Nicaragua for the purpose of assassinating Somoza, and with me at that time was a man called Miro Cardona." [NYT 4.22.59] Camillo Cienfuegos was killed in a mysterious aircraft accident. Loran Hall was imprisoned for three months, and then released in July 1959. The CIA's Office of Security reported:

Subject's file reflects that 00/Contacts requested an ad hoc clearance in July 1959 to debrief Hall at the time of his return to his home in Wichita, Kansas, after his release from a Cuban prison. The FBI interrogated Hall for two hours at the Wichita FBI office on July 16, 1959 and released him. They had no objection to the Agency contacting Hall after that date but from the FBI it was learned that Hall was an unlikely Subject from which to obtain truthful information, and his value was considered questionable. The request for clearance from 00/Contacts was, therefore, canceled on October 29, 1959. The reports of the FBI interrogation of Hall in Wichita dated July 28, 1959 are contained in this file. His file also contains a copy of a 00 report dated September 12, 1963, and September 18, 1963, concerning a polygraph examination of Hall on 'invasions of Cuba.' This examination was given by a Mr. Robert Berrick, President of the West Coast Lie Detection Center. At that time (September 1963) Hall made a speech before the John Birch Society and he was referred to the West Coast Lie Detection Center by a representative of the John Birch Society...Hall revealed himself to be vehemently anti-Jewish during the polygraph examination and expressed his view that of the 142 top advisors in the U.S., 104 at least were Jews and that the man directly under J. Edgar Hoover at that time had at one time been deported from the U.S. for Communistic activities. The polygraph report stated that Hall had been arrested for forgery. [CIA D00213 1.9.68]

HEMMING claimed Loran Hall had never been to Cuba prior to April 1959 and was there for three days before he was arrested for meeting with an anti-Castro figure. In May 1968 Loran Hall told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison "Prior to my being arrested over in Cuba I met five or six Americans that was over there during the revolution, like FIORINI, Thompson, Austin Young, I met quite a few of the...HEMMING told me he had been with William Morgan and I can never recall having seen HEMMING all the time that I was in Havana. I can never remember seeing him." He described his release: "Cienfuegos got me out. Put me in a command car and drove me to the airport."

рожа азасо Ноба  
замятуды "БЭРЛУН" МАН.  
(СОБИ)

---

Амер. Embassy  
TELE Moscow  
52-00-08 1/1. 1/11 КОБ.  
72-20-87 19/21  
72-00-10 9-6 PAS

---

Абузлеп, Уера Калетта  
земеа Teacher конвен.  
at Lodge

---

АККОНОФ ПРАКОБНОК  
МАН. БНУ. Аед S.C.C.F.

---

Russ. for Forit, AA 549666  
AMER PASS, 1733242  
WIDRUSSIAN 1731478

рожа азасо Ноба  
замятуды "БЭРЛУН" МАН.  
(СОБИ)



INTERPEN appealed to people whom HEMMING described as having "a low level mentality," like Edward Anderson Collins. Collins was born at Shreveport, Louisiana, on August 21, 1935. HEMMING told this researcher:

Collins had come from ECONCON in Europe. He was reporting to Wallace Shanley's people.

Edward Collins worked in the Dixon Language School in Miami and had ties with racist groups like the Ku Klux Klan and J.B. National Stoner's National States Rights Party. James Earl Ray's brother, Jerry Ray, was J. B. Stoner's bodyguard. In May 1962 both the FBI and the CIA were investigating Edward Collins, "regarding a bomb threat." [FBI 105-110398-2 5.1.62] The name COLONS appears in OSWALDS address book on a page opposite contiguous with HEMMING's name.



**ROY HARGRAVES** was HEMMING'S primary action agent. HARGRAVES (CIA SF #518 334) was born February 14, 1940, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was 5' 10" tall, 165 pounds, hazel eyes and brown hair. His father was a laborer. On May 16, 1957, HARGRAVES was charged with AWOL and escape at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

He received a dishonorable discharge from the Air Force in 1958, after nine months of confinement in a military prison. HEMMING told this researcher:

He was charged with being AWOL and they were going to raise it to desertion. The Feds wanted to charge him with the Mann Act. HARGRAVES was trying to get his discharge cleared up in 1962. OSWALD would do the same a year later. There's some coincidence for you. People got the impression he was my enforcer and it made them nervous.

On February 13, 1958, HARGRAVES was arrested for burglary in South Phoenix, Arizona. On May 5, 1958, he was charged with Grand Theft. His probation was revoked and he was sent to the Arizona State Penitentiary for two to three years. On May 23, 1958, the Board of Paroles and Pardons, Phoenix, Arizona, sentenced him to two to three years in prison. On December 12, 1959, he was "rel by expiration." In June 1960 he was in Bossier City, Louisiana, and Benton, Louisiana, where he was arrested for investigation of burglary. On April 17, 1961, he was arrested for vagrancy in El Paso, Texas. By May 1961 he was back in Miami where he was arrested for vagrancy and shoplifting. HARGRAVES listed his occupation as "decorator." [NARA FBI 124-10031-10034]

#### ROY HARGRAVES AND THE 30th OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT

The 30th of November Movement was named for an anti-Batista uprising on November 30, 1956. It was composed primarily of labor union members and leaned politically toward socialism and nationalization. The group began anti-Castro activities, including guerrilla actions, sabotage and exfiltration of members from Cuba. The 30th of November Movement was an effective Cuban underground organization until infiltration by Castro agents and Cuban Government repression following the Bay of Pigs invasion crippled its activities. The leader of the 30th of November Movement, **Carlos Rodriguez Quesada**, escaped to the United States. The 30th of November Movement joined the Cuban Revolutionary Council, but was expelled for having helped organize the hunger strike in Bayfront Park in Miami. [FBI 105-107224-A NR 3.19.62] The strike was planned as a peaceful demonstration during President Kennedy's visit to Miami from March 10, 1962 to March 12, 1962. The CIA reported: "Carlos Rodriguez Quesada commenced by stating that the Cubans are united at Bayfront Park to seek a solution to Cuba. The solution to Cuba is war. The Consejo members are traitors to that cause." [CIA 201-286382] This caused a split within the 30th of November Movement. By May 1962 there were two factions: one, led by Carlos Quesada, refused to associate with the Cuban Revolutionary Council; the other faction, the November 30th Revolutionary Movement, still associated itself with the Cuban Revolutionary Council. In July 1962 the FBI reported that the 30th of November Movement and the November 30th Revolutionary Movement were both inactive. By 1963 Carlos Quesada and the 30th of November Movement had joined Junta Del Gobierno de Cuba en Exilio which was headed by Paulino Sierra. Several reports reviewed by the HSCA raised questions about Quesada's motivation for joining Junta. One report indicated Quesada was

seeking respectability to cover illicit dealings. Another report called him unreliable and untrustworthy, "a man who surrounds himself with thieves, drug addicts and homosexuals." In late February 1963 eight members of the 30th of November Movement tried to land in Cuba in pirated Cuban fishing boats that had been hijacked to Elbow Cay, Bahamas, then sent back to Cuba with exile crews. This operation may have been funded by Paulino Sierra. The FBI reported:

On about February 20, 1963, Cuban newspapers published in Havana reported that the three persons left on Elbow Key along with five other persons, not known to the 30th of November Movement, were captured by the Cuban Government. Cuban newspapers stated that these individuals had a large quantity of money including money from Nicaragua. However, none of the three individuals left on Elbow Key had any money when they were left there. About 15 days ago, the mother of Juan Reyes Morales in Cuba ascertained that the eight captured individuals were still in jail and had not been executed. She made a telephone call to Miami notifying Reyes's father who then notified the 30th of November organization. With the exception of the three individuals who were left on the island, the 30th of November considers the other five persons captured as being fishermen and as having nothing to do with the infiltration plan nor any knowledge of it...ROY EMORY HARGRAVES. HARGRAVES is a close friend of Eleno Oviedo Alvarez [one of the men arrested by the Government of Cuba]. After news came of the capture of the eight individuals, HARGRAVES came to the offices of the 30th of November Movement and wanted the details of the capture along with pictures of the individuals and other evidence so he could facilitate a large amount of press publicity which would enable them to collect enough donations to be used to free the captured eight persons. The 30th of November Movement planned to handle the matter through the Organization of American States and the Cuban Revolutionary Council and declined HARGRAVE'S offer. They put him out of the office and when he later returned they threatened to call the police if he came back. Neither HARGRAVES nor his associates, soldier-of-fortune and mercenary GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, or Miami attorney Charles R. Ashmann, had any previous knowledge of the infiltration plan, did not participate, and had no connection with it. [FBI 105-92196-50]

On February 28, 1963, Charles Ashmann called a press conference and charged that Cuba violated the sovereignty of the British Government by going ashore at Elbow Cay and capturing eight Cubans there. The FBI reported:

Ashmann produced, in front of the press, a false statement from an unnamed Cuban anti-Communist organization which stated that the eight arrested were innocent fisherman and were in no way responsible for the capturing of the two Cuban fishing boats. Ashmann also produced false receipts which he obtained from the owner of the East Coast Fisheries

Company, Miami, Florida, showing that the eight were innocent fisherman whose only activity was fishing. MM T-2 explained that none of the group of eight was a fisherman: Ashmann's purpose is to confuse, cause doubt and to obtain for himself press publicity. On February 28, 1963, Ashmann made a number of telephone calls to the British Ambassador in Washington, D.C., concerning this matter, and stated he was going to bring pressure on the British Government to force the Cuban Government to release the eight captured individuals to British authorities, and then Ashmann would obtain their release from the British. On March 1, 1963, at 2:30 a.m. Ashmann and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING left for Washington, D.C. to confer with the British Ambassador to the United States. On March 1, 1963, inquiry was made at the residence of William Fuller, 1870 S.W. 12th Street, reflected that ROY EMORY HARGRAVES had been previously staying there, but his present whereabouts is unknown. [FBI 2-1693 NR 3.18.63; FBI 105-92196-45 pp.7,8 - pages 5 and 6 w/h]

Carlos Quesada was expelled from the 30th of November Movement in January 1964.

#### THEORY: THE ECHEVARRIA INCIDENT

Evidence suggested that Cuban exile Homer Samuel Valdivia Echevarria (CIA #201-767409; born September 3, 1931), who was connected with the DRE and the 30th of November Movement, learned from Paulino Sierra that President Kennedy was going to be assassinated. Prior to November 22, 1963, Homer Echevarria told a Secret Service Confidential informant:

For the information of all offices concerned, 2-1-266 advised on November 26, 1963, that he had heard that one Tom Moseley, allegedly had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to one Homer S. Echevarria, and that Echevarria allegedly made a comment the day before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that 'we now have plenty of money -- our new backers are Jews -- as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy'...The informant was unable to continue this conversation with the suspect because of the presence of other bus drivers...On November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 advised that he believed that Thomas Moseley and Homer Echevarria, described below, were going to attend a meeting in order to negotiate for the sale of automatic weapons to Echevarria's group.

On the evening of November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 met with United States Secret Service Agents Joseph E. Noonan and Edward Z. Tucker and FBI Special Agents Robert A. Baker and Walter C. Rogers. 2-1-266 stated that Moseley allegedly had approached Echevarria some time in September 1963 on the possibility of Echevarria's being able to use some machine guns which Moseley could supply, in order that Echevarria's group of



Cubans could invade Cuba. 2-1-266 advised that the day before President Kennedy was assassinated Moseley again had approached Echevarria about the purchase of these machine guns, at which time Echevarria stated 'we now have plenty of money -- our new backers are Jews -- as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy...' 2-1-266 also alleged that Echevarria advised Moseley that before any deals could be consummated, Echevarria's superiors would have to approve Moseley and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent."

"2-1-266," who was apparently supplying information on Thomas Moseley, was Thomas Moseley. The United States Secret Service spelled it Mosley to further shield his identify. Tom Moseley "reported that he had knowledge of a group of Chicago Cubans, allegedly anti-Castro, who were bitterly opposed to President Kennedy." This was the 30th of November Movement. When interviewed in 1993 by this researcher Homer Echevarria denied he had foreknowledge of the Kennedy assassination: "Who invented that? You bet it's not true." Homer Echevarria denied having been a part of the 30th of November Movement: "Nah, not at all. Not at all. You apparently want to impress somebody. No. That is not true." Thomas Moseley was Homer Echevarria's co-worker at the Chicago Bus Company. Thomas Moseley had smuggled arms for Carlos Prio Soccarras in the early 1950's, by bribing Customs officials. He was arrested by Batista for this activity. Homer Echevarria 1994:

Oh gee, I don't know that. I talked casually with Moseley when we meet at the bus depot. He told me he was in the bureau of narcotics and firearms, whatever. That he used to work for them. I don't know if that was the truth, or not. The only thing I knew is that he used to carry arms, you know. I never carry arms or anything, but he showed me, and he said, 'If you need something, I will have it for you.' I said 'No, no, no, no. That is problems. I don't want that.'

The United States Secret Service investigated the background of **Homer Echevarria Jr.** After he left Cuba on July 6, 1960, Homer Echevarria went to Miami and then to Dallas, Texas, where he worked for the C. J. Simpson Oil Drilling Company. When the company moved to Michigan, Homer Echevarria moved there. The United States Secret Service examined the home and business telephone records of C. J. Simpson. The USSS questioned the Simpson's landlord and discovered that prior to the Castro takeover, the Simpson's had extensive oil holdings in Cuba and were members of the wealthy elite. A few months later, Homer Echevarria moved to another city in Michigan, where he worked for an oil driller whom he had known in Batista's Cuba. He told a neighbor he was "very bitter toward Fidel Castro since his parents were wealthy Cuban plantation owners when Fidel Castro took over and they lost everything, including their prize breeding bull, which was worth \$7000, which Fidel Castro used for an ox roast. The family was trying to raise money in this country for a possible Cuban invasion." In 1994 Homer Echevarria commented,

I was not that bitter like you said because number one, they took over properties and so on, but you don't care about properties. What you care about is life, my friend. And life is precious. One of things, and I thank god for that, is that I have not really so-called 'hate' Castro because of anything material that he took from us. Because, after all, we were poor people and my father was the pioneer of the oil industry in Cuba really, Echevarria Oil. He was called the crazy man of the town because he said there was oil there. Kerr-McGee drilled and found oil. We went from rags to riches. We were well to do. No wanting. When Castro took over I came over with Mr. Wagstaff, from the Simpson Drilling Company. My father only had ten grand when he got here. We started a drilling company. When a few dry holes came up we got out of the business. I lost a couple of thousand.

Within a few months Homer Echevarria moved to Alabama, where he lived with Ben Nodel (born October 25, 1892; died May 1974). Ben Nodel and Homer Echevarria had worked for the same company in pre-Castro Cuba and were good friends. When the United States Secret Service questioned Ben Nodel he claimed the Echevarria family was not especially bitter because "they had been able to salvage their fortune when they fled Castro's Cuba." [USSS CO-2-340030 #621, #1223; USSS CO-2-2034030, #1225; USSS CO-2-34,030 #523]

In July 1961, Homer Echevarria was living in Chicago, Illinois:

For a considerable time Echevarria has been condemning the United States and has spoken extensively on forceful recovery of Cuba by anti-Castro groups...Investigation has established that Echevarria's telephone, No. 278-2922, was installed on September 24, 1963. No toll calls have been made from the phone. On November 27, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker proceeded to the Chicago office of the FBI and conferred with FBI Agent Walt Rogers. A copy of the photograph of Echevarria, appearing in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was given to Agent Rogers.

During this interview Agent Rogers advised that he knew Evelio Echevarria Martin (CIA 201-767410; born March 21, 1905) prior to this date, and that that very morning he had been introduced to Homer Echevarria. This meeting took place at a grocery store located at 2351 West North Avenue, Chicago, and was a favorite meeting place for these people.

He stated that the meeting with Homer Echevarria was by chance, and that he was introduced as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Rogers believed that since he had met Homer Echevarria that very morning, he, Rogers, should probably stay in the background of the investigation.

Special Agent Rogers stated that from the information provided by the interview with 2-1-266 on the previous night, it was his belief that the organization to which Echevarria belonged was the 30th of November Movement and that this group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of an anti-Castro nature. From his conversation it appeared that the Bureau had reliable information regarding the activities of this group. It was also felt by S.A. Walter C. Rogers that it was highly unlikely that this 30th of November group would be involved in illegal activities.

S.A. Robert A. Baker said he met Homer Echevarria at a Cuban grocery store. S.A. Robert A. Baker claimed this was coincidence. The morning after having interviewed Thomas Moseley about Homer Echevarria S.A. Robert A. Baker happened to meet Homer Echevarria? Unlikely. S.A. Robert A. Baker was there to instruct Homer Echevarria "keep his mouth shut" and not discuss the assassination of President John F. Kennedy with Secret Service snitch Thomas Moseley. S.A. Robert A. Baker burned Thomas Moseley, who caused the FBI problems because the official policy of the FBI was to blame the assassination solely on OSWALD. Homer Echevarria:

No. No. They'd never do that. S.A. Walter C. Rogers, that name I remember. My father came out of Cuba in 1962. He was asking for somebody to tell what he knows from the anti-Castro activities in the island. That he has seen some missiles. My father in Cuba was active in counter-revolution, you know what I mean? He was supporting a group that was in the middle of the island. I don't remember the name. It was somebody that have a lot of balls and fight against Castro. They don't really belong to any group definitively. They have not lost the spirit, like the Cuban people now, let me put it that way. I sympathize with any anti-Castro activity right now. I remember maybe speaking with Rogers one time in my house. But from that to the other activities is a lot of...I don't recall Baker or a meeting in a grocery store. I remember Rogers.

#### FBI S.A. ROGERS AND THOMAS MOSELEY

S.A. Robert A. Baker also knew Thomas Moseley. Acting Special Agent-in-Charge Maurice Martineau reported: "In this regard the informant had previously told me that shortly after the robbery of a Brink's truck in Chicago he had gone to the FBI with what he thought would be pertinent information relating to that robbery. It appears that it was on that occasion that Special Agent Baker had interviewed the informant."

#### THE SECOND MEETING

The United States Secret Service determined:

Inasmuch as this investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, the United States Secret Service would have primary jurisdiction...

Subsequently on the evening of November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 advised that Thomas Moseley had telephoned Echevarria, and that Echevarria had directed Moseley to meet him at Echevarria's house at 12:00 o'clock on November 28, 1963, at which time Moseley and Echevarria were going to meet Echevarria's superiors, who would confer with Moseley...About noon November 28, 1963, source went to home of Echevarria... at which time Moseley and Echevarria discussed the policies of President Johnson. Echevarria allegedly described President Johnson as a common person who would get things done. Echevarria stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual, a rich man's son who 'did not give a damn about people,' while President Johnson would work with people. In any case, President Johnson would not stand in their way.

Another document stated that Homer Echevarria was reported by the source

...to say that President Kennedy was a rich, well-educated man who lacked interest in the common man so the unnamed group could not deal with him. President Johnson on the other hand was described by Homer Echevarria as a friendly, cowboy type, one with whom they deal without difficulty.

After this discussion Echevarria made a telephone call which he could not complete. He allegedly then asked his wife for the correct number. When this was provided Echevarria supposedly said, 'Oh I must have been calling the Beauty Shop.' After completing the second call, Echevarria and Moseley departed in Moseley's car.

Near the intersection of Milwaukee and Logan Square, Chicago, Echevarria told Moseley to pull over and park. After parking, an unnamed Cuban, described below, entered the car. This party dominated the conversation from this point." Moseley told the Cuban that he could provide him with 100 machine guns, ten machine pistols and seven anti-tank rifles. "The Cuban then asked Moseley if he could obtain material for sabotage and Moseley told him to write down what he wanted and he would attempt to obtain it...2-1-266 obtained this list from Moseley's person and it was turned over to the Secret Service, to be processed for whatever fingerprints might be contained thereon.

The unknown Cuban then told Moseley that he was going to ask him two questions, the answers to which would determine whether or not his organization would do business with him. The first question was 'How do you feel about the assassination of President Kennedy?' to which Moseley shrugged his shoulders and said, 'It's no skin off my nose either way.' The second question was, 'Who do you know from Cuba and how can we check up on you?' to which Moseley replied that he knew Michael Ponce (phonetic) and that he, Moseley, had been arrested by the Chicago Police

Department for this very same activity in which he was now engaged, and that to verify this all that had to be done was to check the records of the Chicago Police Department. The unknown Cuban stated that he knew Michael Ponce and that the organization to which he belongs would check the records of the Chicago Police Department.

2-1-266 stated that Michael Ponce had formerly been a regular Naval officer in the Cuban Navy under the Dictator Batista and that he knew that Tom Moseley had been involved in gun running activities with Ponce in the early 1950's."

Another document stated: Moseley and Echevarria "acting upon the latter's direction, drove to the vicinity of Logan Square to pick up a second Cuban male. The purpose of the meeting was to arrange a possible sale of guns by the source to the second Cuban and his organization. Echevarria never introduced, but said he belonged to quote Student Federation Revolutionaries unquote possible DRE. The second Cuban was given list of guns the source could furnish and in turn listed the items that he wanted, including explosives and detonators allegedly for sabotage purposes. The second Cuban said he had two questions to ask the source the answers to which would determine whether or not they could do business. Question one. How do you feel about the assassination of President Kennedy? The source replied quote I have not been hurt thereby so it does not matter one way or another unquote. Question two. How can we check on you. The source replied that he had been arrested by Chicago Police Department in 1952 for activities similar to those in which he was now negotiating.

2-1-266 stated that the meeting produced the following results. Moseley informed Echevarria and the unknown Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons and that they had one 'banker.' Two of the members of this group owned a small screw factory (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and that it is the practice of gun-runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator, and have the barrels reamed out, since the plugging is mainly lead.)

Moseley informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of 'heat' had been created and that his party was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal down payment if the Cuban group could provide them with the responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. Moseley informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns and should there be a double-cross they intended to take retribution.

The unnamed Cuban stated that this sounded acceptable and that if Moseley checked out at the Police Department their organization would get in touch with him through an attorney. This attorney would provide Moseley with a list of equipment which they desired, and all dealings from this point on between Moseley and the organization, would be handled through the attorney. The unnamed Cuban also stated that the list of equipment would be written in a code which would be taught to Moseley by Homer Echevarria.

Moseley was asked how he could be contacted. He stated that in the past it had been his practice to enter an ad in the personal column of a lock newspaper using the code name 'Black Foot.' It was agreed that should this group at any time in the future wish to contact Moseley they would run an ad in the personal column of the *Chicago Tribune*...The unnamed Cuban said the telephone number would be a pay phone, which would be covered by either him or a member of his organization for one half hour before and one half hour after the time stated in this ad...

Also discussed at the time was the subject of the backers. It is the feeling of 2-1-266 that at least some of the backers of this group are hoodlum elements, and that the backers are not restricted to Chicago. 2-1-266 stated that the unnamed Cuban is a member of the DRE.

On November 29, 1963, Special Agent Noonan was interviewed by Special Agent Walter Rogers...Rogers stated that the unnamed Cuban fit the description of one Francisco Blanco, a representative of the DRE who he met at the grocery store located at 2351 West North Avenue, Chicago, shortly after his introduction to Homer Echevarria on November 27, 1963. It was learned from Agent Rogers that OSWALD had attempted to join the DRE in New Orleans and that while OSWALD was under consideration by that group, he was discovered by members of the group distributing literature for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee:

Agent Rogers stated, in regard to an attorney who might be working with the DRE, that one Paulino Sierra, an attorney in the Chicago area who became interested in the anti-Castro movement, could possibly be the contact for Tom Moseley. Agent Rogers stated that Paulino Sierra has claimed to have a great deal of financial backing and has attempted to organize the great number of anti-Castro movements in this country. There are allegations that the financial backers of Sierra is hoodlum money, but that Sierra has denied this and states that his backers are American businessmen." [WCD 81]

#### ANALYSIS THE SECRET SERVICE COVER-UP

Although the initial meeting between Thomas Moseley and Homer Echevarria occurred sometime before November 22, 1963, a United States Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, on the Homer Echevarria incident in the Hearings and Exhibits of the Warren Commission began: "In December 1963 a white American male of unknown reliability had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to a Cuban Revolutionary whose name is known." Despite the fact that Moseley had been burned, the meetings between Moseley and the Cuban exiles continued, however, no mention was made of any foreknowledge of the Kennedy assassination. The United States Secret Service concluded: "At no time did any of the conversation between the American and the Cuban reflect that the activities in which the Cubans were engaged in any way had any connection with the Kennedy assassination. None of the persons involved in this investigation had any connection with the assassination, nor was there any indication that any of the persons involved had any information concerning the Kennedy assassination. The investigation is continuing along lines other than that involved in the assassination." [WCE 2959]

#### TOM MOSELEY'S CREDIBILITY

"United States Secret Service Agent Noonan not certain of the reliability of the source although he has been utilized as informant in counterfeiting operations. Noonan plans to give source a lie detector test probably December 3, 1963." On November 26, 1963, Maurice G. Martineau, Acting Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, stated "Informant 2-1-266 had proved reliable in a recent counterfeiting case handled by this office." [WCD 498] The FBI:

Two FBI agents together with two United States Secret Service agents interviewed Moseley tonight. Moseley previously known to one of the participating Bureau agents [S.A. Robert Baker] as being of questionable accuracy, in that Moseley previously furnished to Bureau agent information which proved to be non-pertinent to a pending criminal case, although this information had been originally described by Moseley as of great importance.

#### THE FBI COVERUP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 30 1963 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ REC 87  
TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

URGENT 11--30--63 11-18 AM JLS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS ~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP~~  
FROM SAC, CHICAGO 2-P ~~12779 DMS~~

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST.

RE CHICAGO TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, REGARDING INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SECRET SERVICE SOURCE INVOLVING HOMER ECHEVARRIA

CUBAN SOURCES OF CHICAGO OFFICE CONTACTED NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, ADVISED HOMERIO ECHEVARRIA PAREN CORRECT FULL FIRST NAME ENPAREN ECHEVARRIA IS KNOWN ANTI CASTRO PERSON WHO REGULARLY ATTENDS MEETINGS OF VARIOUS ANTI CASTRO ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO. HE IS NOT A LEADING FIGURE IN ANY ORGANIZATION. HE CAME TO CHICAGO FROM CUBA ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO WITH HIS FATHER, EBELIA ECHEVARRIA, AND HAS MAINTAINED STEADY EMPLOYMENT AS CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY BUS DRIVER. HE IS MARRIED AND HAS ONE CHILD. EBELIA ECHEVARRIA HAS FURNISHED GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING CUBAN MATTERS TO:

END PAGE ONE

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 6076/DMS/STP/STP  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-79~~

53 DEC 11 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Bin 6

6-11-63

REC-87 62-109060-1581

DEC 9 1963

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ML/SL  
ON 4/30/93 16:36

*Tumped  
Cutter*

*II  
k  
II  
cuba*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

CHICAGO OFFICE AS SOURCE OF INFORMATION. RELIABLE CUBAN SOURCE OF INFORMATION, JESUS MARTINEZ, ADVISED SA WALTER C. ROGERS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE HAD SPOKEN TO BOTH HOMERIO ECHEVARRIA AND EBELIA ECHEVARRIA. MARTINEZ QUOTED HOMERIO ECHEVARRIA AS STATING THAT BECAUSE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY QUOTE DEMOCRACY HAS LOST A GREAT CHAMPION UNQUOTE. (S)(u)

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER. (u)

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-24 PM OK FBI WA RM

DL 11-23 AM OK FBI DL DRL

TU DISC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Maurice Martineau of the United States Secret Service reported:

On November 27, 1963, I interviewed the informant, at which time he assured me that he had not gone to any other agency with this information prior to coming to this office...It will be noted from above that the FBI

agents apparently had information as to the identity of our informant prior to their meeting him, as described above. On November 27, 1963, Deputy Chief Paterni verified that the identity of the informant had not been given to the FBI at the Washington level. On November 27, 1963, after my telephone call to Deputy Chief Paterni, Agents Tucker and Noonan again interviewed Special Agent Walter Rogers, FBI, at his office. Rogers was asked if he or Baker knew the identity of our informant prior to their meeting with him, and he stated that they did not. He further stated that the reason he was accompanied by Special Agent Baker when he interviewed the informant was because Baker, being attached to the major theft section of the FBI, has had extensive experience in interviewing informants. On further discussion of this matter with Agents Tucker and Noonan, I am informed that at the time of this meeting Agent Tucker joined the FBI agents in the latter's car prior to taking them to the automobile in which the informant was waiting. It is now Agent Tucker's recollection that he mentioned the informant's name to the FBI agents prior to taking them to the automobile where they were introduced to the informant. However, after the interview and out of the presence of the informant and Agent Tucker, Special Agent Noonan was discussing this matter with FBI Agents Rogers and Baker, at which time Agent Baker made the comment 'I'm along because I knew Moseley.' From this it would appear that the identity of the informant was known to the FBI prior to this meeting, which explains why a special agent of the FBI assigned to the major theft section was present for this interview. [WCD 498]

On December 28, 1970, J. Edgar Hoover wrote:

A review of this material indicates it pertained to a matter investigated by the Secret Service. No investigation was conducted by the FBI with respect to the allegations concerning Echevarria. Review of FBI records indicates the source who furnished the information concerning Echevarria had been contacted previously by the FBI in an unrelated matter. Our records do not indicate, however, that Special Agent Walter Rogers on November 27, 1963, advised Special Agents of the United States Secret Service the identity of the informant was not known to the FBI nor does Special Agent Rogers presently recall making such a statement. Under the circumstances, it would appear the decision as to whether this material should be made available to the public should rest with the United States Secret Service. [Hoover to Rhoads FBI 62-109060-6979]

The FBI:

Interview tonight reflected that the Secret Service source has been in contact with one Homer Echevarria, a Cuban co-employee of the source in Chicago. Chicago indices negative regarding Echevarria. Echevarria family in Chicago have reputation as stable members of the Cuban

community. Moseley, for several weeks, has indicated to Secret Service his hope of meeting higher up person in anti Castro movement, through Echevarria, in order to find out more regarding plans for purchase of guns. This meeting has not materialized...Secret Service concern based entirely on statement allegedly made by Echevarria to Moseley regarding Kennedy. [FBI 62-109060-532]

### THE 30th OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT

The United States Secret Service report stated that Homer Echevarria was a member of the 30th of November Movement. The HSCA: "By December 3, 1963, a fuller picture of Homer Echevarria was obtained. By that date it appeared that Homer Echevarria was a member of the 30th of November Movement." In another section the HSCA stated: "[The United States Secret Service] learned that Homer Echevarria might have been a member of the 30th of November Movement." In 1994 Homer Echevarria told this author:

Exactly I was not in any group. I was not in the 30th of November Movement group or the DRE. I knew people in the 30th of November, but I was not active in any group at all. But with the people in Chicago, I used to know them, yes. I knew Prado. [Prado was the Chicago delegate of the 30th of November Movement] I was never at a meeting with Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez, no. My brother came out of Cuba at the end of 1960 because he was in the, how you call, in the students that was in Santa Clara, with his student group, I don't know what was the name of it, or whatever. He came over in hurry. Because my father had some connection with the American Embassy, with the Military Attache at the time, Sam Kail, who knows? He was over here in 36 hours. I never tried to buy arms for the 30th of November, I didn't know Quesada. I will be glad if the FBI and United States Secret Service check on me. I am an open book, my friend.

Homer Echevarria's statement was supported by an FBI report that stated:

Echevarria is known anti-Castro person who regularly attends meetings of various anti-Castro organizations in Chicago. He is not a leading figure in any organization. He came to Chicago from Cuba about two years ago with his father, Ebelia Echevarria, and has maintained steady employment as Chicago Transit Authority bus driver. He is married and has one child.

Ebelia Echevarria has furnished general information regarding Cuban matters to Chicago Office as a source of information. Reliable Cuban source of information Jesus Martinez advised S.A. Walter C. Rogers on November 29, 1963, he had spoken to both Homerio and Ebelia Echevarria. Martinez quoted Homerio as stating that because of the

assassination of President Kennedy quote democracy has lost a great champion unquote. [FBI 62-109060-1581]

### JUAN FRANCISCO BLANCO-FERNANDEZ

Although this case was under the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service, S.A. Walter C. Rogers played an active role. After having questioned Thomas Moseley about his second meeting, S.A. Walter C. Rogers informed Thomas Moseley the other Cuban he met with was DRE Miami representative Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez. Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez [CIA 201-332676] had entered the United States illegally in October 1961. He was detained and given an indefinite parole. Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez became Chief of the Military Section of the DRE in Miami. On August 17, 1962, he and 17 other DRE members participated in a raid on Miramar section of Havana. On August 30, 1962, the Chief of the Investigations Division sent a memo to the Assistant Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support) Subject, Blanco, (Fernandez) Juan Francisco #280 757 [Deleted] ID/3. G. Marvin Gentile CI/OA [Counterintelligence Operational Approval] has requested the results of Subject's FBI check be returned to their office no later than September 11, 1962." On September 21, 1962, this document was generated:

Chief/ CI/OA

Deputy Director of Security (IOS)

1. (Deleted).
2. The OS indices were searched in the Subject's name and revealed no record. The FBI has conducted no investigation on Subject.
3. No further action is contemplated by this office unless otherwise requested by you. For the Director of Security. Victor R. White.

In November 1962, Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez was sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for a special six-month training program. [USSS CO-2-34,030, #626] S.A. Walter C. Rogers also spoke to Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez in advance of this meeting and again burned Thomas Moseley. On May 6, 1964 the CIA fluttered Fernandez. Homer Echevarria 1994:

That is fiction. I don't even recall Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez's name. I don't remember the second meeting. If you think about Kennedy, that was a bad deal. All the poor guy did was to be concerned that something big will happen. And so on. And he don't deserve what they did to him. That was real bad, real bad. What I hear about that is what everyone else hears. One says Castro, one says Cuban exiles did it.

## PAULINO SIERRA AND THE MOB

Homer Echevarria had heard "We have plenty of money now, our new backers are Jews. As soon as they (or we) take care of Kennedy" from Paulino Sierra.

When Paulino Sierra was approached by Burton M. Mold and John R. Lechner Cesar Blanco said that Paulino Sierra told him that the syndicate "bragged about the money they had at their disposal, stating, 'We have millions behind us' and we are offering you a chance to become of the prominent Cuban leaders on the U.S." Cesar Blanco also stated "Paulino Sierra...had been approached by some gamblers 'from the West' to work with them. They mentioned they had 'plenty of money behind them.' Jews meant Jewish gambling interests in Las Vegas. Homer Echevarria: "I don't recall anybody by the name Paulino Sierra. Never heard of him." On July 18, 1963, Ernest I. Aragon, a United States Secret Service Agent based in Miami, submitted a report on Paulino Sierra. This report was never given to the Warren Commission. When it was sought under the Freedom of Information Act, the United States Secret Service stated it had been destroyed in 1968. Ernest I. Aragon conducted the investigation of Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez for the United States Secret Service, and met with a confidential source. Ernest I. Aragon learned that Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez was in Chicago in late November 1963. [USSS CO-2-34,030 Dir. 397 Thacker 12.9.63; WCE 2959] HEMMING told this researcher: "Aragon was a Miami guy. He was the one trying to nail Bob Brown by posing as a postal inspector. I knew him personally."

## PAULINO SIERRA AFTER THE COUP

From 1964 to 1966 Paulino Sierra worked for the Government of Guatemala "on matters pertaining to the Central American Common Market." From 1968 to January 26, 1968, Paulino Sierra worked at the Cook Country Law Library as an International and Foreign Librarian. On February 28, 1968, the Chief, Security Records Division, sent SCS/OS the results of a search of the FBI's records for information on Sierra.

February 3, 1964: Sierra was mentioned in a report captioned Anti-Castro Activities.

February 11, 1964: Second National Front of Escambray. Alpha 66.

February 28, 1964: FBI document concerned Sierra and was sent to the CIA.

March 17, 1964: Comie Omnibus Aliados (COA - Allied Bus Committee)

July 25, 1964: FBI document captioned Legion Baragua.

September 8, 1964: Fuerzas Armadas De Cuba En El Exilio (FACE).

May 14, 1965: captioned Jose Luis Aquilar DeLeon, NP for OS use.

June 30, 1965: captioned Elado Del Valle Guitierrez.

July 19, 1965: Plot to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro during October Holidays 1965.

On January 26, 1968, Paulino Sierra filled out a CIA Biographic Data Employment Form. On February 23, 1968, Paulino Sierra was denied an ad hoc clearance on the basis of derogatory information. [Memo for Chicago Field Office From Thorne to Watkins 2.23.68] In January 1968 Paulino Sierra filled out a CIA Biographic Data sheet. The FBI stamped "Refer to Data Re: Eladio Del Valle Guterrez which was sent your Agency dated June, 30 1965, p.1. Refer to Date Regarding: Plot to Assassinate Castro During October Holidays, 1965." [CIA 80T01357A Box 45 Folder 31 w/h]

### TOM MOSELEY THE THIRD MEETING

Secret Service Agent Joseph Noonan advised December 2, 1963, that Thomas Moseley contacted:

Homer Echevarria on December 1, 1963 in furtherance of plan to sell arms to as yet unnamed anti-Castro group. No additional comment made by Echevarria concerning death of President Kennedy. Thomas Moseley and Homer Echevarria agreed to try to bring together the Cuban male who talked to source on November 28, 1963 and source's superior, Robert Motto, for further talks relative to the financing of the proposed sale of explosives and guns. If materializes, Motto, a Secret Service agent, will carry recorder. Moseley has agreed to take lie test, but this will not be given if Moseley can arrange the proposed meet between Cuban and Motto. [FBI 124-10164-10063 - NARA 124-10164-10063]

### EVALUATION OF THE ECHEVARRIA INVESTIGATION

The Warren Commission regarded all of the preceding with suspicion and Warren Commission Counsel David Slawson believed Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez and the DRE should have been investigated because of tie-ins with other leads. When the Homer Echevarria investigation was dropped by the United States Secret Service, for reasons which remained classified, David Slawson gave up his investigation. [USSS CO-2-34,060-397, #1222 -1225 #874, #973, #626, #523, #336, #193; WCE 2959; FBI 62-109060-6979, 1581] The HSCA criticized how the United States Secret Service handled the Homer Echevarria incident: "The Secret Service did in fact possess information that was not properly analyzed and put to use..." [HSCA R 236,134] The Homer Echevarria incident could ultimately be traced back from Homer Echevarria to Paulino Sierra to HEMMING. [Miami Police Dept. Report Lt. Ford Unit 12 R.J. Burns/mlh; FBI 105-121010-3] HEMMING told this researcher:

I worked with the 30th of November Movement. Frank Pais's organization. I knew Homer Echevarria. Never heard of Francisco-Blanco. Quesada was the interim military coordinator of November 30th when we found the organization. Carlos got a lecture from us right off the goddamn bat. We

set you people up with a training camp. We're training your fucking people. We delivered them a load of explosives. By the end of 1961 the organization started coming apart. The guys who had gone to the training camp started their own organization. They had been conducting operations. If they weren't conducting operations, we wanted nothing to do with them. We found that the CIA had been supporting them, and cut them off, and it was very clear what the policy was. Now the excuse could be that they were cut off because they were cowards. Once we were satisfied that they were operational, that they weren't bullshit artists, we dealt with them. Quesada made a fairly simple decision. They had been cut off from CIA funds, they had nothing going for themselves, and they made a brave decision. 'Fuck the CIA, we're gonna do something.' They were put back on the payroll in return for not doing any more operations. They took the money and screwed the CIA. I was surprised when HUNT walked into the 30th of November Movement headquarters, which was a private residence converted into offices. But he was in some kind of an uproar at the time, having to deliver money and put these people on the payroll. They'd pulled the case officers off of 30th of November, so he had to personally show up. Quesada became a politician. He has run for Mayor of Miami time and time again. I ran into Homer Echevarria when I went to Chicago. When we were picking up some arms from Lauchli in Collinsville in the Summer of 1963 we stopped in Chicago to check on Paulino Sierra and Kangles. While there, among a large number of people, I met Echevarria. I never heard anyone I dealt with saying that kind of shit. Paulino Sierra or Echevarria never said that kind of shit. The reports are lying.

#### HOMER ECHEVARRIA AND THE CIA

On December 3, 1964, the CIA contacted the Echevarria family:

(Deleted) explained the need for contacts in Cuba. Neither Subject nor his father had any contacts worthy of KUBARK'S purpose. However, they felt that they knew many people in the United States who had good contacts. They said that they would devote considerable thought to people who might have contacts.

On January 6, 1965, WH/SA/EDE generated a document about the Echevarria family for WH/SA/IOS. On January 14, 1965, the Deputy Chief, WH/SA directed an Operational Trace Request to the Chief of Station, JMWAVE. On January 25, 1965, the Chief of Station at JMWAVE reported: "The only Station trace on the individuals listed in UFGW 4732 is a carded reference based on OSMA 16588, dated January 24, 1964, pertaining to Subject E Andrew K. Reuteman." On February 5, 1965, the CIA telephoned Homer Echevarria about the same Subject. On February 8, 1965, Edward P. Brown generated a memorandum about Echevarria for WH/SA/IOS. On February 8, 1965, the CIA notified the FBI that it intended to contact Echevarria in regard to "Operation Stateside #381." On February 8, 1965, Deputy Chief, WH (SA), John L. Hart,

requested a Provisional Operational Approval for Homer Echevarria: For contact, assessment and possible use as an FI asset in Headquarters S/W program." In 1969 John L. Hart was HUNT'S immediate supervisor. The Provisional Operational Approval was granted on February 25, 1965, and then canceled on August 26, 1965, because of "Failure to submit PRQ-II as required under CSI No. 10-5 or to indicate any further interest in obtaining approval for the operational use of Subject." On August 23, 1967, the CIA checked with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in regard to Echevarria. [CIA 201-767409 - 1994 CIA Release] Homer Echevarria commented,

Everything you are telling me is a big lie or somebody is manufacturing something. That is a lie. Could somebody else be using my identity? I will take a lie detector test. I never worked for CIA. It is a bunch of lies. I never filled out a biographic data sheet. Mail me a copy."

Homer Echevarria was mailed the relevant documents. He responded: "All you send me is a check that everybody gets when they want to be citizen besides the fact that when my father's name came up, he tried to give some information to the U.S. Government. Really, I stand by what I told you before." He was asked if he knew HEMMING:

Not really. No. That don't ring my memory bank. Let me put it this way. If I can be of any help, I would to be. But that name don't ring any memories in me. I might have met him, but I don't recall that. It was so many years ago my friend.

A Top Secret document SSS-53-265 on Homer Echevarria was filed in the Top Secret Safe in SR/OSR/BIO. [NARA 1994.04.26.09:23:43:250005]

#### RICHARD LAUCHLI, TOM MOSELEY AND THE MINUTEMEN

Richard Albert Lauchli of Collinsville, Illinois, was an arms dealer who had supplied Fidel in the late 1950's. Richard Lauchli was co-founder of the Minutemen in the St. Louis, Missouri, area until September 1962, when he parted company with Minutemen co-founder Robert DePugh. CIA Office of Security traces on him were heavily deleted. [Allen v. DOD CIA] The Minutemen was organized in June 1960 by right-wing paramilitarists whose goal was to become a partisan guerrilla force after the Soviets took over the United States. Minutemen literature furnished instructions in the use of explosives and also gave details for the making of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as a common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate. OSWALD wrote:

There have already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world ~~country~~ without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minutemen for instance...The armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical american capitalist supporters...there will also be anarchist pacifist and quit probably fascist



group splinter groups however all these unlike the minute men and community partisan groups, will be unarmed." [WCE 25 p14] He also wrote: "There are organizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as the Minutemen...are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily elsewhere, a strange thing to hear from 'patriots.' These armed groups represent hard core American Capitalist supporter's. There will also be a small armed communist and probably fascist groups. There will also be anarchist and religious groups at work.

Richard Lauchli was a paratrooper in World War II, was fined \$100 in 1957 for possessing firearms unlawfully transferred or made. In 1960 he was fined \$500 for burglary of 23 bazookas. He was arrested at the Minutemen training session at Shiloh, Illinois, in 1961 but charges of illegal possession of weapons were dropped. Richard Lauchli and Donald Sturgis were arrested after on May 19, 1964, after a high speed chase over country roads near Clinton, Illinois. Treasury agents who made the arrest set up a trap to buy a large supply of weapons in the name of South American revolutionaries. Posing as buyers, agents set up the sale and arranged to close the deal at a farm house near Clinton. Richard Lauchli and Donald Sturgis received \$17,000 in marked bills.



**ARSENAL SEIZED**—An unidentified U.S. Treasury Department agent examines some of the 1,000 submachine guns seized in a raid on the home of a Collinsville, Ill., man recently paroled from a federal prison sentence for firearms law violations. Agents seized the machine guns and other arms Thursday afternoon at the home of Richard Lauchli Jr., a former Minuteman, and at a farm about two miles from Lauchli's home on the edge of Collinsville. AP/WideWorld

A federal grand jury in Springfield, Illinois, indicted Richard Lauchli and Charles M. Von Kriegsfeld of Cicero, Illinois, on September 23, 1964, in connection with the seizure of a cache of weapons. Richard Lauchli pleaded guilty of transferring a machine gun without having a federal tax stamp and was sentenced to two and one half years in prison. Charges against Richard Lauchli included illegal manufacture of firearms, interstate transportation and receipt of firearms and conspiracy to sell firearms. Charles M. Von Kriegsfeld, a weapons dealer, was indicted for his part in the conspiracy. Named as a co-conspirator, but not indicted was Donald Sturgis. Thomas Moseley testified against Richard Lauchli. In *The Minutemen*, Harry Jones reported "Thomas Moseley, a Chicago bus driver who did part time work as an undercover for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and other federal investigative agencies, testified that as he and 'General Joe Camillo,' actually an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agent, were collaborating with Richard Lauchli over the purchase of numerous weapons, Lauchli tried to impress the General that he was no amateur as an arms supplier. Moseley quoted Lauchli as saying: 'Well, I've supplied in the past guns to Castro...I know the personal pilot of Raoul Castro in Cuba [Howard K. Davis].' [Jones, J. Harry, *The Minutemen*, Doubleday 1968 p83] Richard Lauchli said, "I'm not in it for the money, I just wanted to pull some hairs from Castro's beard." HEMMING 1994:

Lauchli went to prison four fucking times serving his country. You know. Making special munitions and shit. He had an arsenal. Lauchli hated Bobby Kennedy. Thomas Moseley was a snitch to the Chicago P. D. who brought the United States Secret Service in. He was actually an undercover cop, they later found out. A narcotics detective.

On January 31, 1968, the CIA generated this document:

SUBJECT: Lauchli, Richard J. (See also Pederoso, (Amores) Acelo)

ALLEGATION: Richard Lauchli "one of the founders of the Minutemen," was allegedly caught by the FBI in a raid on an arms cache at Lake Ponchartrain in August 1963.

CIA CONNECTION: None.

SOURCE: January 1968 *Ramparts* article by William Turner.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INDICES RESULTS:

Negative except for a reference to his name in an Air Force Intelligence Report dated December 9, 1964. The report stated that Richard Albert Lauchli, who claimed he is a former paratrooper, was Minuteman leader in the St. Louis, Missouri area until September 1962 when he claimed he parted with Robert DePugh (Minuteman Leader); was arrested by United States Treasury agents in 1964 in connection with the non-registration of a large number of automatic weapons purchased from U.S. Army surplus and allegedly restored to operating condition by Lauchli. Lauchli reportedly organized his own group patterned after the Minutemen called Counterinsurgency Council. No significant following was noted for this group.

DETAILS:

FBI reports concerning the seizure of dynamite on July 31, 1963, at LaCombe, Louisiana were found in the Agency 201 files of Acelo (Amores) Pedroso and Dominador Espinosa Hernandez. These reports revealed that the purchase of the dynamite was traced to Richard Lauchli of Collinsville, Illinois, on July 10, 1963, from the American Cyanamid Company, St. Louis, Missouri. It was a cash purchase and Lauchli arranged for immediate delivery by picking up the items in his own delivery truck from the company's magazine at Millstadt, Illinois. Lauchli had made other purchases of ammunition from the American Cyanamid Company through his own company, LOXCO, Inc. 2010 Keebler Street, Collinsville, Ill."

Richard Lauchli was paroled on February 20, 1969, from a 10-year term in the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was arrested April 27, 1969, by federal agents who said they had seized a cache of about 750 submachine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition at his nearby farm. He was sentenced in 1970 to 12 years in prison for violations of the National Firearms Act, to be served concurrently with an earlier 8 year sentence. Richard Lauchli was paroled on May 1, 1972. In June 1976 Richard Lauchli told the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* that federal law enforcement agencies know more than they are telling about the assassination of President Kennedy "but I don't want to say which ones because I'm friendly with them. Some day it will all come out but now just isn't the time." [*St. L Post-Dis.* 7.7.76]

**Robert K. Brown** was one of INTERPEN'S guerrilla warfare instructors. Robert K. Brown was born in Monroe, Michigan, on November 2, 1932. In the mid-1950's, he attended Army Intelligence Analyst Training School in Fort Holabird, Maryland. Robert



K. Brown became involved in the anti-Batista movement in December 1957. He helped organize the 26th of July Movement at Colorado University and then traveled to Cuba in 1958. Robert K. Brown, contacted in July 1992, stated: "I went down to Cuba in the summer of 1958 for ten days. I went down there to work on my Masters degree in February 1959 for a couple of months. I met STURGIS briefly at the Hotel Tropicana. I went back down the same time in 1960, came back, and then I went down to Miami to work on my thesis. I ran into these guys in the Spring of 1962. They had a little half-assed camp in the Everglades. I didn't get down to their camp on No Name Key." When Robert K. Brown returned to America in April 1960, he offered to train INTERPEN members. Robert K. Brown: "I have different perspective on this. I've known GERRY for 25 years. He deals in a fantasy land. As far as conducting raids, to the best of my knowledge, he never went on one goddamn raid into Cuba. After the Bay of Pigs there was a significant quantity of Americans who came down to Miami, young guys that wanted to be soldiers-of-fortune and get a piece of Castro. After a couple of weeks of sleeping on park benches, they'd finally get smart and go home. Now there was about a dozen guys that stayed on until the last hurrah in 1969. These guys were involved in a lot of peripheral plots. As far as accomplishing anything, I always characterized them as soldiers-of-misfortune. HEMMING was the most talented of the lot. But he was dealing in this mystical land of make believe."

In June 1962 Robert K. Brown had written an article entitled, "Cuban Exiles Have Learned to Hate The CIA." He held the CIA responsible for the lack of anti-Castro activity in the Miami area. He accused the Cuban Revolutionary Council of having cut back exile funding. Robert K. Brown went through the CIA's garbage. Because of his propensity for raiding trash bins and dumpsters in his CIA surveillance, Robert K. Brown was described by DAVID PHILLIPS as "one of the first garbologists." Robert K. Brown recalled, "We found out about an alleged CIA front. All we had was the location and the name 'Caribbean Marketing and Research.' I pulled out a document marked Secret. I

called Jay Mallin who referred me to an FBI Agent. The next night there was no garbage there at all." The CIA reported:

Robert K. Brown attended the Infantry Officers Associate Career Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, beginning in October 1963 and appeared to his classmates and faculty members as being irrational in his outlook on anything connected with Communism. This change of opinion on Brown's part concerning Castro resulted in his active participation in the affairs of Cuban exiles and attempts to raise funds for weapons to be used against Castro. These anti-Castro efforts on Subject's part was believed to demonstrate a lack of discretion incompatible with the standards of members of the Counter-Intelligence Corps. On September 25, 1964, Subject's Intelligence MOS was revoked and he was declared ineligible for any intelligence assignment. It was noted that most of Subject's overt activities, both pro and anti-Castro, took place after his release from active duty with the CIC MOS and during a period when he still had a Reserve Obligation.

Robert K. Brown was asked about his whereabouts on November 22. "That's one you can't pin on me, Weberman. I was in the training battalion at Fort Benning, Georgia."



**Joe Cavendish Garman "LITTLE JOE GARMAN"** was arrested in Frankfort, Kentucky, on November 8, 1959, and charged with CCDW. On August 19, 1960, he was arrested for illegal transportation of alcoholic beverages for resale. He was fined and given 30 days in jail. On July 10, 1961, he was arrested for vagrancy in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.



**RICHARD WHATLEY:** HEMMING told this researcher that Whatley came over to INTERPEN from the STURGIS' group. Robert K. Brown interviewed Whatley on September 16, 1972.

Q. What knowledge do you have of the Operations STURGIS participated in?

A. I built him a bomb, out of an oxygen bottle. Capped it, fused it, filled it with 50# of C-3 plastic explosive. He dropped it. It did not explode because it was 'safetied' the safety device had not been removed. There is no doubt in my mind that STURGIS was involved with the Pittsburgh Mafia because I was there. I watched them play poker when there was \$20,000 on the table. TRAFFICANTE and his boys. STURGIS was our leader, but it turned out the ultimate conclusion was that TRAFFICANTE was his backer. He was our money.

Q. What relationship was there between TRAFFICANTE and the Pittsburgh crowd?

A. They were all together as far as I know. Rothman taking orders from Pittsburgh Phil and Phil taking orders from TRAFFICANTE. In that hotel owned by Rothman. [*Westmoreland Tribune Review* 10.25.77 Doris O'Donnell]



NODULE X10

# FRANK FIORINI STURGIS

(HE DROPPED A HAMMER ON JFK)

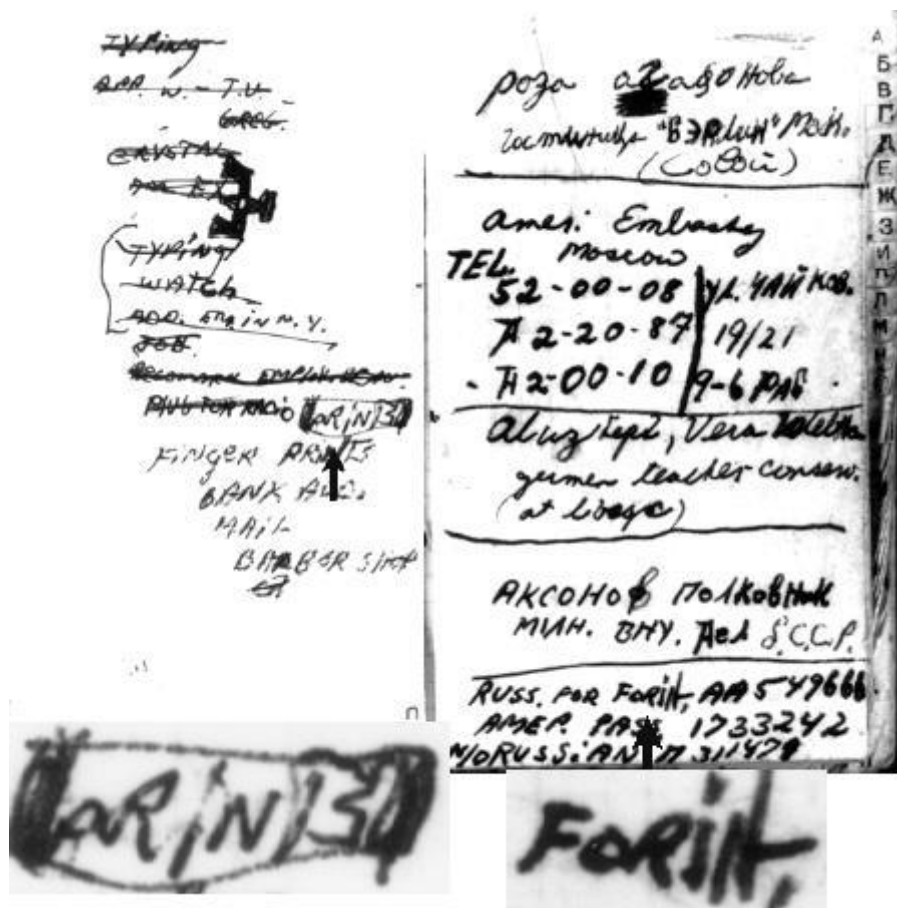


FRANK FIORINI STURGIS AND CHE GUEVARA IN THE SIERRA MASTRE MOUNTAINS IN 1958

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX10.pdf>

FRANK STURGIS'S REAL NAME (FIORINI) WAS IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK

The name "Forinis" appeared in OSWALD'S address book.



Asked to assess that entry in 1978, STURGIS responded:

A. If that name is me, I guarantee he got me in there to be set up to be killed, because at that time I was very strongly anti-Communist, my name was in the paper quite a bit, and he, supposedly by his wife's testimony, made an attempt to kill General Walker, who was an outspoken --

Q. John Connally was in the address book.

A. Whatever; and RICHARD NIXON, and so forth.

Q. Do you feel that you were in the same class on a hit list of OSWALD'S?

A. If that is my name there. I don't think that's my name there, but if that is my name, I would assume that this is his reason.



The words "Russ for Forin" also appeared. The letters "I-n" were written in a different ink. HEMMING: "F-o-r-I-n. He's using a phonetic misspelling to indicate something else. You're correct."

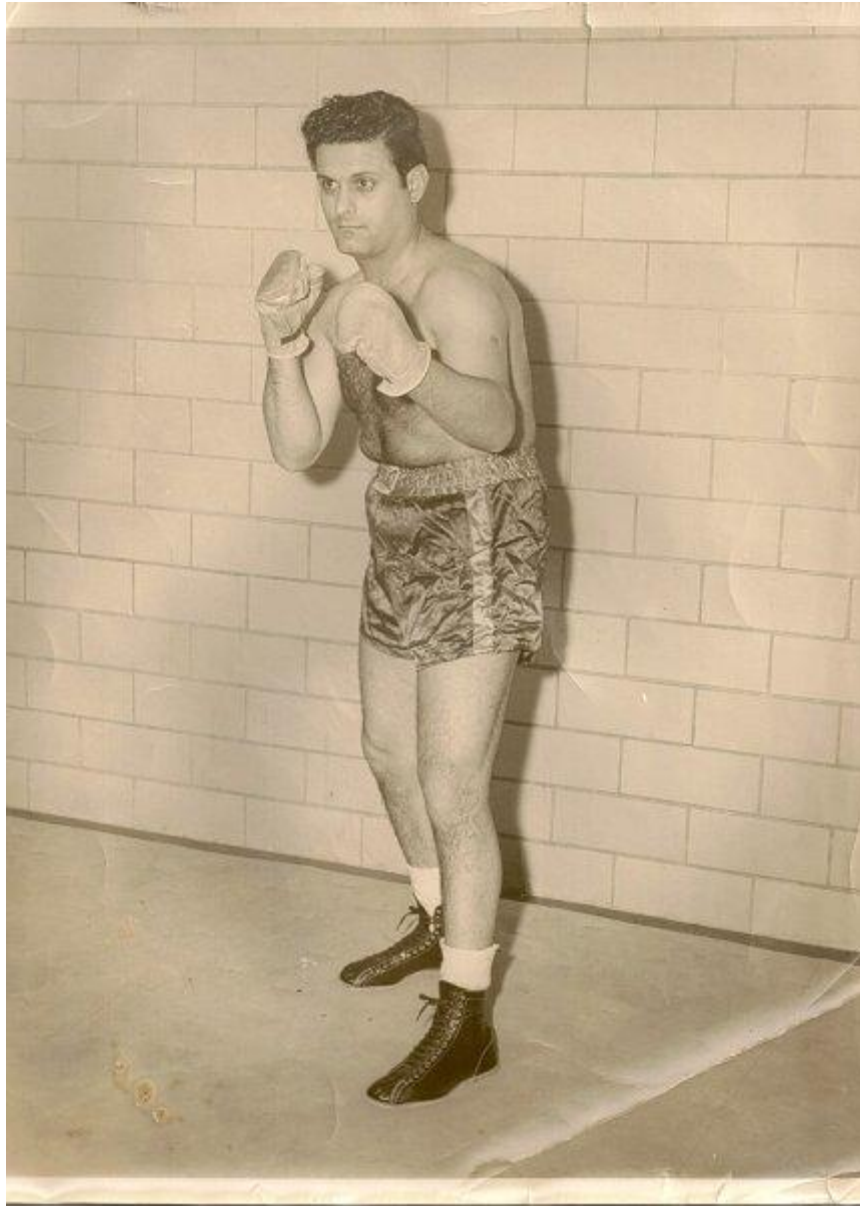
### FRANK FIORINI STURGIS 1924 TO 1945



It was unclear when FRANK FIORINI'S mother, Mary Vona, was born. In 1945 Mary Vona listed her age as 35 years old on her daughter's birth certificate. Frank Angelo Fiorini wed Mary Vona in 1920 in Norfolk, Virginia; their son, FRANK ANTHONY FIORINI was born on December 9, 1924. Both Frank's mother and father were first generation Italian-Americans. The Fiorini family was in the produce business. Italian was spoken quite a bit in the household so Frank grew up bilingual. STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission that his father's name was Angelo Anthony Fiorini. "Both of my mother's parents were born in Italy, and both of my father's parents were born in Italy." His parents were divorced in 1926 shortly after Frank's older half sister, Carmella, age 6, was killed in a fire. FRANK FIORINI moved to the home of his aunt, Kathleen Parsons, in Philadelphia. This dwelling was a former servant's quarters. Also living there were Frank's Aunt Katherine and her son, Joey, who was a few years younger than Frank. He was very close to his cousin and considered Joey a brother. Unfortunately, Joey was killed during the Korean War. Frank was deeply affected by his death which he blamed on the Communists in North Korea and their ally, Red China.

FRANK FIORINI lived in Philadelphia from 1930 to 1942. In 1939 Mary Vona married Ralph Sturgis. During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS was *not* asked if his stepfather legally adopted him, but the FBI found no indication of this during its investigation. FRANK FIORINI went to Catholic school then attended Roosevelt Junior High School, Philadelphia, and Germantown High School, Philadelphia. At 16, his I.Q. was 96. After two years of high school, FRANK FIORINI became an apprentice machinist, and worked in a ball bearing factory. STURGIS would later claim that:

Before the war I had strong leanings toward becoming a Catholic priest. And, if the war hadn't come about, I would have. But then the war came, and I felt very patriotic and very strong in wanting to defend this country: patriotism became a substitute for the priesthood . . . .



## MILITARY SERVICE

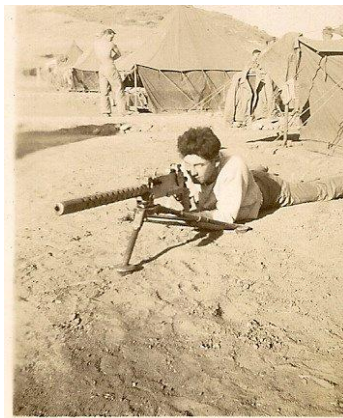


In his senior year of high school, Frank joined the Marines in Philadelphia on October 5, 1942. Because he was only 17 years old his mother had to give her written permission. His term of enlistment was for "THE DURATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY". In October 1942 he trained at Parris Island, South Carolina. His infantry weapons record listed him as a "sharpshooter." STURGIS was shipped to the Pacific jungles, where, on March 16, 1943, he volunteered for the Marine's toughest unit, the First Marine Raider Battalion, First Marine Raider Regiment, First Marine Amphibious

Corps - the legendary Edson's Raiders, where he was a message center man.

STURGIS said he "Went behind enemy lines and disrupted communications and supply lines, sent back intelligence information...prisoners if possible." [*High Times Interview*] He also served as an Automatic Rifleman and later as a "Rifle Gr. Lor.-(937)" He left Norfolk, Virginia, on December 15, 1942, and arrived in American Samoa in January 1943. On **March 1, 1943**, STURGIS left American Samoa and sailed to New Caladonia. In May 1943 he left New Caladonia for Guadalcanal. He participated in action against the enemy on New Georgia Island, British Solomon Islands, from July 4, 1943, to August 29, 1943. On September 4, 1943, STURGIS' unit was given this commendation:

The part played by your force, (Deleted), is a story of sacrifice and hardship that will long live in the pages of American Military History. In the face of heavy odds of weather, dense jungle, and savage resistance by the enemy, in virtually impregnable positions, your forces carried the fight to the Jap, in the (Deleted) region, relentlessly and with superb heroism, pinning the enemy to the ground and with the aid of elements of the (Deleted) Division, flanking him from the south, forced him to eventually withdraw. M. F. Harmon, Lt. General.



Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal wrote this commendation:

For outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces, during the invasion of Guam, Marianas Islands, From July 21, 1944, to August 10, 1944. Functioning as a combat unit for the first time, the First Provisional Marine Brigade forced a landing against strong hostile defenses and well camouflaged positions, steadily advancing inland under the relentless fury of the enemy's heavy artillery, mortar and small arms fire to secure a firm beachhead by nightfall. Executing a difficult turning movement to the north, this daring and courageous unit fought its way yard by yard through the mangrove swamps, dense jungles and over cliffs and though terrifically reduced in strength under the enemies fanatical counter-attacks, hunted the Japanese in caves, pill boxes and foxholes and exterminated them. By their individual acts of gallantry and their indomitable fighting teamwork throughout this bitter and costly struggle,

the men of the First Provisional Brigade aided immeasurably in the restoration of Guam to our sovereignty.



STURGIS was in Guadalcanal in January 1944 and engaged in combat with the enemy on New Georgia Island, British Solomon Islands. On March 17, 1944, STURGIS embarked on board APD's and sailed from Guadalcanal and participated in the seizure of Emirau Island. On March 23, 1944, he was back in Guadalcanal. On **May 30, 1944**, STURGIS embarked on board an LST at Guadalcanal and sailed there from on May 31, 1944.

On July 21, 1944, he disembarked at Guam Island, Marianas Group, and participated in action against the enemy. He was wounded in the right wrist in Guam on July 21, 1944, (STURGIS had a one inch scar outside his right wrist), and won the Purple Heart in August 1944. No disciplinary action was noted in his records. He had attained the rank of Corporal. His principal duties were "Machine Gun crew man, Automatic Rifleman F. T. Leader." He left Guam on March 14, 1945, and disembarked March 15, 1945, at Okinawa, and participated in action against the enemy. He left there on May 7, 1945. On May 30, 1945, STURGIS left Guam and arrived in Seattle, Washington, on June 17, 1945. STURGIS: "I was considered, with my Marine training for those years, to be an expert in all types of weapons." [Rock. Comm. Test. p25] While on leave, STURGIS fathered a son, Ronnie Sturgis, born July 1, 1944. Ronnie Sturgis advised the FBI in 1967: "My father abandoned me. My mother died when my father was overseas. I first contacted my father in 1960, after I saw an article about him in *Parade* magazine."

#### ALMOND KINZELL HULSEY

STURGIS' mother, nee Mary Vona, divorced Ralph Sturgis and married Almond Kinzell Hulsey, (born January 4, 1913 died April 1974) a 32 year old bus driver for the Miami Transit Company, in 1945. STURGIS told the Norfolk Police Department his mother's name was Mary Hulsey. [FBI 139-4089-146] Hulsey and Mary Vona Fiorini Sturgis had a child: The Navy reported:

To Whom This May Concern: **June 4, 1945**

Subject: Mrs. Mary Fiorini, mother of Corp. FRANK A. FIORINI, USMC.

1. Subject Mrs. Fiorini is a patient under the care of medical officers at this dispensary before and since the delivery of her last baby on February 24, 1945 at the U.S. Naval Dispensary, Miami Beach, Florida. At present she is very much concerned with the care of herself and the infant who is a feeding problem.

2. According to the credited information from Subject, Mrs. Fiorini, and from Navy Relief investigators, she is a dependent-in-fact of her son, Corp. FRANK A. FIORINI, who has served with the Marines overseas for

three years and was wounded in action. Her present infant is the child of a civilian who disappeared five and a half weeks after their marriage. She must take care of the child and herself without help, and lives on the dependant's allowance contributed by her son in the Marines. It is therefore natural that she desires that her son be transferred to duty in this locality and she does in fact need assistance which is not otherwise available. At the same time she is very proud of her son, as a Marine, and does not wish him to leave the service.

#### CARMELA FRANCES HULSEY

Mary Vona gave birth to Carmela Frances Hulsey. Carmela Frances Hulsey committed suicide on February 9, 1971. [FBI 139-4089-861, 122, 911 w/h] The FBI reported:

The following investigation was conducted by S.A. Joseph O'Brien at Norfolk, Virginia: On August 10, 1972, a photograph of one Carmela Francis Moore, who is described as a white female, date of birth February 24, 1945, 5' 3" tall, weighing 103 pounds, blue eyes, blonde hair, was exhibited to Angelo Fiorini, the father of subject FRANK ANTHONY FIORINI. Angelo Fiorini identified this photograph as being a step-sister of subject FIORINI. Angelo Fiorini advised that this girl had accidentally died in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, approximately a year and half ago. Fiorini stated that prior to her death, MOORE, whose maiden name was Hulsey, had been divorced from her husband Michael Moore and had subsequently remarried. Fiorini stated that Francis was born to his former wife Mary, and her second husband, whose name was Hulsey. Fiorini said he did not know what Moore's married name was at the time of her death. Fiorini indicated that Moore used to work as a photographer for one Milton Maser. Maser is deceased; however his business accounts were previously handled by one Herb Levin.

Through Levin the FBI was able to determine the Moore had remarried under the name Aubrey. Aubrey's death certificate indicated that she had died on February 9, 1971, by suicide, as Aubrey shot herself.

#### 1945 TO 1956

STURGIS was discharged as a Corporal on **October 23, 1945** due to demobilization. Prior to his discharge from the Marines in 1945, STURGIS entered Sun Valley Naval Center, Idaho, because of "exhaustion and possible psychoneurosis" and "somnambulism." STURGIS told *High Times Magazine*:

I didn't realize that volunteering to join the service would radically change my whole concept of life. I was wounded twice. I received several medals and commendations. My last major operation was in Okinawa. I was sent back from a hospital ship with shell shock, they called it 'psychoneurosis

hysteria.' I jumped ship many times to get back to my unit. I couldn't sleep. You see, the rule in the Pacific at that time was that if a man was wounded twice he was sent back to the United States automatically. Well, not only was I wounded twice, I spent over the enlisted time and even volunteered to stay longer.

*High Times* asked: "So they thought you were crazy?"

Well, I'd been in so many battles, I think possibly I was trying to prove something to myself by going into the service - not ever having killed a person in my life, then being trained and brainwashed to kill people in all different aspects of warfare and hand-to-hand combat. Killing people with a knife. Silent killing. I was trained at this and I was very good at it.

STURGIS suffered from combat fatigue. STURGIS escaped three times from the Sun Valley Naval Center before he was given a medical release. [Jack Anderson *Wash. Post* 12.60] He received an Honorable Discharge. STURGIS' home was listed as Miami, Florida, on the Discharge. STURGIS had become a Marine at age 17 and engaged in combat almost immediately. If not for World War II, FRANK STURGIS may have become a priest. STURGIS survived years of intensive combat including Iwo Jima, Okinawa and Guadalcanal, which was located in the Solomon Islands. He loved combat and action. He was in so many battles that eventually he began to show signs of mental instability.

#### BETTY FIORINI

In **1945** STURGIS moved to Miami, where he married Nora Odell Thompson, aka Betty Fiorini, born June 13, 1938 at Radford, Virginia. Nora Odell Thompson had a record of arrests for prostitution. The FBI reported: "According to the records of Norfolk, Virginia, Police Department, Thompson was last arrested at that city on August 7, 1953." STURGIS told Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission that "He started getting involved with Cuban people in Miami in about **1945**. Carlos Prio was first forced out of Cuba by Batista in 1946. STURGIS' uncle was married to a Cuban woman and was either in exile or was visiting Florida." [RCD Olsen telephone conversation with STURGIS 4.29.75] STURGIS and Nora Odell Thompson moved to Norfolk, Virginia, in June **1946**, so that STURGIS could join the Police Force there. He was employed as a Norfolk City Patrolman from June 5, 1946, to September 7, **1946**. According to his nephew Jim Hunt, "Within a few months, he found evidence of corruption in the form of a pay-off system that existed within the force which he brought to the attention of his superiors. Instead of doing something about it, they told him to overlook these illegal activities." On October 5, **1946** Frank had an open confrontation with a sergeant over this at roll call and resigned that same day. The FBI reported that he quit the Police Department, no reason given, and worked as a bartender and nightclub manager of the Virginia Tavern, in Norfolk, Virginia. James Hunt reported, "For the next 18 months he managed a Norfolk tavern called Havana-Madrid, which catered to foreigners, particularly Cuban merchant seamen. On November 9, **1947** Frank joined the Naval

Reserves and was stationed at the Norfolk Air Base. STURGIS was in the United States Naval Reserve at the Norfolk Air Station from November 9, **1947** to August 30, **1948**. During this time Frank was able to continue to work at the bar in addition to learning a skill in the Navy he would use throughout his life—flying airplanes. Frank was honorably discharged from the Navy on August 30, **1948** and the next day he joined the Army, his third and final armed services branch. He was immediately deployed to Berlin where he became a member of General Lucius Clay's honor guard." During his Army tenure in Berlin and Heidelberg, Frank worked in an intelligence unit and had a top secret clearance. As a Marine Raider, Frank had his first involvement in intelligence activities during the island-hopping campaign in that sometimes he would sneak behind enemy lines and gather data and intelligence information. In the Army, the primary intelligence target was the USSR. Frank's intelligence work consisted of collating and analyzing intelligence data.



Documents indicated STURGIS was granted a Top Secret clearance and he handled reports from Allied agents in Berlin. In May 11, **1949** Frank was granted an honorable discharge so he could help support his mother who was in financial need. In **1949** he was the owner and manager of the Whitehorse Tavern. [Dept. of Navy FOIA req. 5720 ARAD 5U000597 3.14.95 B.L. Thompson; Watergate FBI file on STURGIS] After receiving an honorable discharge

he joined the United States Merchant Marines in **1950** and traveled to and from Europe. The Norfolk, Virginia, Police Department files reflected that FIORINI was fingerprinted as an applicant for a National Defense Program on January 27, **1950**. STURGIS: "I went to Europe in the early 1950's. I was with the Army Security Agency in Heidelberg, Germany, which was EUCOM Headquarters. While I was there I met a young lady with the Israeli Intelligence that I found out later on was a Hungarian actress...I was going to Officer's Candidates School, and I declined on that." [Rock. Comm. Test.]

While stationed in Berlin, he rescued a beautiful Hungarian actress. As Frank told *High Times*:

Well, I was in Berlin with a soldier friend of mine and we heard some screaming and ruckus that was going on in an alley. We went to investigate because we heard a woman's voice. And we got mixed up with three young Germans and had a nice little battle with them. The girl was pretty well beaten. Later I found out that she was a Hungarian actress, Jewish, and the three Germans belonged to the Nazi youth party that was still operating underground in Germany. Having saved her life, I developed a very good relationship with this young lady who started visiting me in the barracks and all. I didn't realize until later that she was the girlfriend of one of the army colonels who was on General Clay's staff. The Colonel found out about us and shipped me out of Berlin. Through a fickle finger of fate I wound up with the Army Security Agency. When I returned to the States, I

was still going with her. I became suspicious of some of her activities. I found out she was working very hard for the liberation of Israel and I told her I would certainly help her in Israel if I could because I was very sympathetic to the underdog. I returned to Europe, met her again and helped her in her activities over a period of years. I assisted her as a courier in some of the work she did for Israel. As the years went by her work became more serious and there were some things I could not do, for her. Eventually, I lost contact with her, and to this day, I don't know if she is dead or alive.

He moved to Miami and found work as a taxi driver. In June **1950** he was arrested for beating Nora Odell Thompson. From 1952 to 1954 STURGIS owned and managed a bar in Virginia Beach, Virginia. In **1952** his Dependency Discharge was changed to an Honorable Discharge. On September 23, **1952**, STURGIS filed this petition:

VIRGINIA: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK

IN RE: FRANK ANGELO FIORINO

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME

To the Honorable Clyde H. Jacob, Judge:

Your petitioner, FRANK ANGELO FIORINO, respectfully represents the following facts:

1. That he is a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and was born in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, on December 9, 1924, and has resided and been domiciled in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia, since his birth.
2. That he is the son of Mary Fiorino (whose maiden name was Mary Vona) and Angelo Fiorino, and that Mary Fiorino, the Mother of FRANK ANGELO FIORINO, divorced her husband, Angelo Fiorino, about fifteen years ago, and that his Mother married one Ralph Sturgis, and that he has been living with his Mother, ever since birth in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia.
3. Your petitioner desires to change his name from FRANK ANGELO FIORINO to FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, for the reason that he has been living with his mother all of his life, and that she is known as Mary Sturgis, and that it is also the desire of his step-father to have his name changed from FRANK ANGELO FIORINO to FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS. (Signed) FRANK ANGELO FIORINO. On September 23, 1952, STURGIS petition was granted.



STURGIS was questioned about this name change in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*:

Q. Did you use the name STURGIS prior to 1953?

A. No. I always used FIORINI.

Q. Did you use STURGIS prior to 1953?

A. No. No; only when my name was changed because my stepfather, because of my stepfather, his name was Ralph Sturgis.

Q. So in 1953, you adopted the name STURGIS legally.

A. Yes.

Q. And from that time forward you shifted from FIORINI to STURGIS?

A. I only use FIORINI on legal matters.

Q. Do you remember how old you were when your mother remarried?

A. God. I can't remember. I believe she was married either in Carolina, or in Virginia.

This petition contained numerous false statements. First, the name FIORINO instead of FIORINI was used. FRANK signed the document "FIORINO." FRANK was living with a prostitute at the time, not with his mother and father. Ralph Sturgis had either divorced Mary Vona, or left Mary Vona when she became involved with Hulseley and gave birth to his child. By the time STURGIS returned to Norfolk, Ralph Sturgis was long gone, so his story that he wanted to adopt his stepfather's name was totally false. STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission: "Well, the reason for that was that I felt there were too many Fiorinis, Frank Fiorini especially. I don't know. My mother wanted me to change the name, really, she influenced me to change the name from FIORINI to STURGIS, because she had a bad situation with my father and hated the Fiorini family. So naturally she convinced me, I want you to change your name to STURGIS from FIORINI."

On September 20, **1954**, Betty Fiorini was shot in the head and killed by Lyghia Buckwater. The FBI described both women as prostitutes. Buckwater was sentenced on October 15, 1954, to 15 years in prison for second degree murder. The FBI reported:

On instant date, Bureau agents interviewed subject's former wife, Juanita Fiorini Sturgis, presently remarried and known as Juanita Nelson...Nelson advised that she met Subject in approximately 1954 and married him at Norfolk, Virginia, in May **1956**. Subject deserted her in March **1957**, at

which time he apparently went to Cuba to work for Castro as a mercenary. During the time she knew him, Subject was employed as a tavern manager at various bars in downtown, Norfolk, Virginia, also, Subject allegedly engaged in gambling activities; however no specifics known regarding this. Also, Subject worked for an insurance company, name unknown, and at Walker Realty, Norfolk, Virginia, as a real estate salesman. Nelson stated that the Subject had been married one time before; however she did not know where Subject had married his former wife, known to her only as Betty. Nelson said that Subject's former wife, Betty, was shot and killed by another woman, but did not know the exact location or date of this incident. Nelson stated that on one occasion prior to her marriage to STURGIS, she took a trip down with him to Miami, Florida; however she did not know what her husband did at that time. After their marriage in May 1956 they returned to Miami, Florida, for a trip, at which time Subject attended pro-Castro meetings at a convention hall on Flagler Street in downtown Miami. This trip was of short duration and the last one she took with the Subject to Miami. During the time they resided together, Nelson wrote several letters to various Cubans in Miami and Cuba for the Subject. In these letters, the Subject offered his services to Castro as a mercenary. Just prior to his leaving Norfolk, Virginia, for Cuba in March 1957, STURGIS started a check-kiting scheme so that he could finance his trip to Cuba. Subject was never prosecuted for this, nor did he ever repay the money. Nelson was not sure at which bank this scheme was perpetrated. Nelson stated that she divorced the Subject sometime in the early 1960's; however, she could not remember the date. After the Subject returned from Cuba, she remembers seeing him on three different occasions in Norfolk, Virginia. On the first occasion, Subject was still in the employ of Fidel Castro and was passing through Norfolk en route to New York City on official business for Cuba. The second time she saw him was in the home of James Kestner, a writer for the *Virginian-Pilot and Ledger Star*, daily newspapers in Norfolk, Virginia. Nelson thought that this meeting took place in 1960 and believed it was after STURGIS had left Castro. Nelson said she saw STURGIS one other time in Norfolk, Virginia, and thinks it was around 1965, however, she could give no details regarding this meeting. Nelson said that while the Subject was working for Castro she met him on two or three occasions in hotels in Washington, D.C. and New York City. During the last meeting in New York, STURGIS told Nelson he was disenchanted with Castro's activities and was thinking of talking to the CIA...On instant date, records of the Circuit Court, Norfolk, Virginia, indicated that Subject's wife, Juanita Fiorini was granted a divorce from Subject under the name FRANK ANTHONY FIORINI (STURGIS) on May 2, 1961. She was awarded a decree vinculo matrimonii and divorce was based on desertion. Instant date (Deleted) advised Subject, under name FRANK FIORINI, attended the college of William and Mary College at Norfolk, Virginia, as a part time student during the spring semester, 1954 and fall semester 1954 and 1955.

Subject was dropped on January 24, **1955** for non-attendance. [FBI 159-4089-474]

### CUBAN AFFAIRS **1956**

STURGIS traveled to Miami in **1956**, where he met Carlos Prio Soccarras. STURGIS: "I had family on my mother's side living in Miami. One of my uncles lived there married a Cuban woman. My uncle's name was Angelo Vona. And this is how I got involved in the Cuban situation. She lived here in exile during the time of Fulgencio Batista. She was one of President Carlos Prio's people." At this time, Carlos Prio Soccarras was funding Fidel Castro, who allegedly had promised to restore him to the presidency, should his revolution against Fulgencio Batista prove successful. No one ever questioned STURGIS' uncle, Angelo Vona, who was allegedly married to a Cuban exile. We have to take his word that this was how he first became involved in anti-Batista activity. Former U.S. Customs agent **Wallace Shanley** recalled the FRANK FIORINI of the late 1950's:

FRANK was trying to bring arms into Santiago, Cuba. He and another soldier-of-fortune had gathered up a collection of this and that, without any clear mandate from Fidel or anybody. They didn't seem to have any real connection. They just wanted to get it in, and use these arms as an entré and so forth. They usually obtained the arms from Interarmco, but as I remember, it was such an assortment of gun shell type materiel, I can't see this as a clear shipment from Interarmco. It was an amateur effort. Now a young man came to me and he said, 'I am working with this guy named FRANK FIORINI, he's down in Cuba now. I have kinda lost my stomach for this business, and besides, I've fallen in love with a girl. I need \$500, and I want to get the hell out of here and see no more of FRANK FIORINI.' I sent him to someone at the Cuban Consulate who was very skilled in security matters. He promised the kid \$500. The kid gave me an affidavit whereupon I searched FRANK'S house and in the house I found what I expected - an arms cache. The Consul said, 'We nailed that guy FIORINI down in Santiago and we have him down there. We're kind of done with him. We kinda of weakened him, and we don't think he wants any more of it. What would you do if he came up here?' I said 'I would arrest him.' When he returned I gave FRANK a preliminary hearing. He wasn't represented, so the Commissioner asked him if he had anything to say. He said, 'Oh yes' and he pulled up his lose shirt and his back was a mass of welts. It was all colors of the rainbow. But FRANK always had this wonderful smile. Fidel was very much indebted to him. It was hard to get arms in there.

When STURGIS returned to Norfolk from Miami, he was arrested for immoral conduct: cohabitation with Juanita K. Terrell. On May 11, **1956**, he and Juanita K. Terrell were married. The family of Juanita K. Terrell was close to Carlos Prio Soccarras, and she had been the Subject of an FBI investigation. He met with Juanita K. Terrell in

Washington, D.C., just before a flight to Cuba in March **1957**. STURGIS told *High Times Magazine* about when he first met Fidel Castro: "It was in Miami at the Flagland Theater, [in **1957**] where he had a meeting with the Cuban colony. One of his principal underground chiefs in the Miami area was the owner of the Pollack Restaurant in downtown Miami. So, through Mr. Pollack, who I got to know, I met Fidel. I was introduced and Fidel says, 'I can use people like you. With your past experience, I can use people like you in the revolution.' Fine, when you need me, call me, I told Fidel. In **1957** FRANK sold his interest in the Norfolk bar he owned called The Top Hat to his partner, Sam Bass, and moved to Miami.

#### INTERARMCO

STURGIS obtained weapons from International Armaments Company - INTERARMCO - of Alexandria, Virginia. Samuel Cummings, the President of INTERARMCO had been associated with the CIA in Guatemala in 1954. Many of the rifles that STURGIS obtained from Interarmco were surplus 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcanos. STURGIS was asked about this coincidence. STURGIS:

I possibly could have purchased Mannlicher-Carcanos, if they had them, yes I could have. As a matter of fact, you are recalling something for me which is...

In 1964 the FBI speculated OSWALD'S ammunition came from four million rounds of 6.5 millimeter ammunition that had been sold to the Marines in 1954. When the FBI ascertained the Marine Corps did not use this caliber, the agents conjectured that the Marines were merely a CIA cover used to make the purchase. HEMMING told this researcher: "INTERARMCO was selling tons of that shit in 1963."

#### 1957 TO 1958

In late **1957** STURGIS met Pedro Diaz Lanz, then a young rebel air force pilot stationed in Santiago de Cuba, and established contact with the CIA at the United States Consulate there, and at the U.S. Embassy, Havana. In On January 28, 1958 the FBI generated a document about STURGIS titled: "Richard Meredith Sanderlin, Miami, Florida" [*Allen v. DOD #04490*] STURGIS was picked up in Miami for "Illegal Possession of Munitions of War" on July 24, 1958. [FBI 2-1499, serials 1-20] The FBI reported:

On July 24, **1958**, United States Customs Service raided two residences in Miami, Florida, and seized large quantities of rifles, machine guns, ammunition and dynamite. One of these residences was rented to FRANK STURGIS. STURGIS returned from Cuba on July 30, 1958, and on his arrival in Miami he was arrested by the United States Customs Service for violation of Federal law.

STURGIS was charged with violations relating to the conspiracy to illegally ship arms from the United States. United States Customs Agent Wallace Shanley recalled:

FRANK and I go back a long ways when he was running guns for Carlos Prio Soccarras. He was an interesting kid. When he first showed up on the surface there, I visited his house. He was going by the name of FRANK STURGIS 'cause his real name had a mafia twang to it. He had a lot of pictures of himself in boxing poses. And I thought, this kid's going to be interesting. He proved to be, over a long period of time. FRANK is a survivor. The whole problem was these hit and run attacks against Fidel. Castro was going to respond excessively. He had these damn missiles cocked and loaded. He wanted no more attacks from the United States. He called them invasions. Kennedy took a paralyzed oath that no more of that would go on. Border Patrol moved in 200 men. The FBI had its 'tamale squad' in the area.

On July 29, **1958**, the Miami FBI generated a document about STURGIS: "26th of July Revolutionary Movement." (no file #) On July 30, 1958 the FBI Field Office in Washington, D.C., generated a Letter Head Memorandum about STURGIS. Frank Anthony Sturgis (true name) with aliases Frank Attila, Fred Attila, Fred Frank Fiorini Washington DC (no file #) On July 30, 1958 CIA generated a document about STURGIS. A few months later the federal charges against STURGIS were dropped and STURGIS never went to trial. The FBI reported:

On March 19, 1959, Pat Moller, United States Attorney's Office, Miami, Florida, advised that the office contained no report regarding arrest of the Subject. She stated that a card file reflected that the Subject was given a hearing on July 30, 1958, and was released on \$500.00 bond. The specific charge was Illegal Possession of Munitions of War. She said that no time for the Subject's trial had been set, and that there was no notation that there is a warrant outstanding against the Subject.

A report on STURGIS dated **October 8, 1958**, by the CIA, stated: "Subject is in custody of Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service on suspicion he acted as a 26th of July Movement courier between Miami and Santiago de Cuba. Details of activities in Cuba contained in DBF 8393, July 30, 1958." [CIA FOIA F810351D01854] On October 10, 1958, the CIA generated an Index Card (deleted)-02765) that stated STURGIS was a "suspected courier for the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement, Cuba." According to STURGIS, CIA Agents in the American Embassy, Havana, affected his release from detention.

#### SMUGGLING GUNS TO CUBA FROM MEXICO

The CIA reported that on **November 4, 1958**,

STURGIS left Mexico for San Francisco to meet Richardo de la Lorie and Pedro Diaz Lanz, Cuban rebel pilots...Called Gustavo Arcos from Yuma, Arizona, saying not able to locate de la Lorie. Arcos gave him de la Lorie phone number in Phoenix. De la Lorie, in conversation (phone) w/Silvio Pena on November 8, 1958, said he had reserved hotel room, Hotel Roosevelt, San Francisco for subject. Pena told Lorie regarding contents Subject's car that he took everything." [Deleted 2754, IN 25120 TDCS-3/377,361 11.10.58]

In **December 1958** the CIA became aware that STURGIS purchased a Curtis C-46 for \$85,000 from Aerovias Sud Americano with a certified check drawn against the First National Bank, Phoenix, Arizona, on or about November 7, 1958. FBI documents concerning this purchase were heavily deleted [FBI 2-1499-34; FBI 2-1499 NR 176 12.10.58] probably because the information originated with the CIA. On November 7, 1958, the FBI Miami generated a report on STURGIS 2 - 192 (field) and 2-1499 (Bureau). On November 15, 1956, FIORINI filed a Declaration of Temporary Sojourn with the Collector of Customs, El Paso, Texas. On or about November 13, 1958, the C-46 left the United States. On November 25, 1958, the Mexican newspaper *Excelsior* reported 11 persons were arrested on November 20, 1958: "A news clipping from the Mexico City daily newspaper, *Excelsior*, of November 25, 1958, entitled "Actions Against Cuban Rebels at Apatzingan - Judicial Action at Morelia Against the Eleven Smugglers," reported that 11 persons had been arrested at Uruapan at dawn on November 20, 1956 when they were discovered endeavoring to send arms to the rebels of Fidel Castro in Cuba." The article listed the following as having been arrested: Jose Martinez Machados, Enio Leyva Fuentes, Manuel Carbowell Duque, Orlando Ventura Reyes, Pedro Luis Diaz Saenz, FRANK FIORINI, Manuel Hernandez Turro, Gustavo Arcos Dercles, Jose Alberto Mendez, Isaldo E. Rodriguez Lopez, Armando Franco Maynez, and Roberto Willarte. The article concluded by stating that FRANK FIORINI "the pilot of the plane" and Pedro Diaz Lanz had requested permission to be interviewed with an attorney present and that this request had been granted. The CIA reported: "One FRANK FIORINI arrived in Mexico City by car with Richardo de la Lorie and Pedro Diaz Lanz, Cuban Rebel pilots. November 25, 1958. Subject was arrested in Michoecan, Mexico." [TDCS-3/376,555; TDCS-3/379,043] The CIA noted "FRANK FIORINI (American) was released by Mexican authorities c/a December 5, 1958, but must report regularly to Mexi authorities until case is dismissed. [TDCS-3/380,304] Pedro Diaz Lanz had been smuggling materiel to Fidel Castro since 1957. Wallace Shanley stated:

Alan, just the feeling for the man and the situation: FRANK was doing something clandestine. FRANK did no snitching during 1957 to 1959. The place to do that, and get money for that, was the Cuban Consul, Eddie Hernandez. Not the FBI. The FBI had little money. Eddie would have laid some real money on you. He was not snitching on Fidel. Afterwards, when we head into the complex game of the CIA, FBI and everybody else, FRANK played all the different parts.

By the end of 1958, STURGIS had won the trust of Fidel Castro: "I'd go buy guns and equipment. I'd package them up, bring them to the air field, load them on the plane, run over and back to Cuba. I had to do all these things myself, personally, in order to get close to him. I had to show him that I had the intelligence to get him equipment that he needed very badly. I spoke to him while I was in Mexico, over one of the clandestine radio transmitters we had in Ecuador that would transmit directly to Cuba. And I knew him. The things I did to get close to that man. I got very friendly with him...I infiltrated the 26th of July Movement. Nobody knew that. That's why Fidel said I was the most dangerous agent the CIA ever had. Because he found out." Due to the efforts of Pedro Diaz Lanz, STURGIS rose from captain to first deputy commander in the Cuban rebel air force.

#### KEEPING THE FEDS BUSY

September 23, 1958 with aliases Frank Fiorini, Fred Frank Fiorini, Frank Attila, Fred Attile, Frank Campbell Miami Florida (no file #)  
November 7, 1958 Frank Anthony Sturgis Miami Florida File no 2-192 (field) 2-1499 (bureau)  
February 2, 1959 Frank Anthony Sturgis Miami Florida File no 2-192 (field) 2-1499 (bureau)  
April 6, 1959 Frank Anthony Sturgis Miami Florida File no 2-192 (field) 2-1499 (bureau)  
April 7, 1959 Frank Anthony Sturgis Saint Louis Missouri File no 97-109 (field) 2-1499 (bureau)  
April 13, 1959 Frank Anthony Sturgis Norfolk Virginia File no 97-13 (field) 2-1499 (bureau)

STURGIS described how in **January 1959**, he "came down from the mountains and went to Havana and talked to my old friend, Pedro Diaz Lanz, who became Chief of the [Cuban] Air Force. Now he's Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz and I had him appoint me Security Director and Intelligence Director of the Cuban Air Force. I also recruited a number of people in Havana for intelligence..." On January 6, 1959 the Director of the CIA received this message from the CIA Station in Havana:

#### CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

323 DMCL/LSB/LSB/ File 201-242256  
TO: Director  
FROM: (Deleted)  
ACTION: WH 6  
INFO: COP, FI, FI/OPS, S/C 2  
To Dir. Info. Havana Cite (Deleted) 335  
RE: (Deleted) 334 (IN 44099)  
OPERATIONAL  
(Deleted) will try to develop FIORINI.

On January 7, 1959 the Director of the CIA received this message from the CIA Station in Havana:

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

362/GHS/CG File Number 201-242256  
Date: January 6, 1959  
To: Director  
From: (Deleted)  
Action: WH 6  
Info: COP, CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, S/C 2  
PRITY DIR HAVANA CITE (Deleted) 337  
REF: (Deleted) 334 (IN 44099) and 335 (IN 44124).

OPERATIONAL

1. FRANK FIORINI of Norfolk, Virginia claims was chief 26 July arms buyer Miami. Arrested and booked there for rebel activities. Claims has confidence, friendship Fidel Castro and other top commanders. Personal friend Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz chief, rebel air force. Says latter wants to make him unofficial civilian advisor to general staff new army. Claims present position in chief training officer. January 7, 1959 flying to Guantanamo to discuss training plans with Raul Castro who there inspecting area.

2. Subject willing to cooperate 100 percent supplying info. Hesitant however continue on and reveal all for fear loss American citizenship.

3. Known background is Subject made several trips to the Sierras. July 1958 arrested imprisoned SACU by SIM and taken to Havana. Possible he may lose value to rebels but believe worthwhile KUBARK endorse his staying on.

4. Cable priority answer.

C/S Comment: Will try develop FIORINI.

CIA Headquarters replied: "Base should deal with FIORINI under strict Consular cover STURGIS was in contact with the Central Intelligence Agency in 1959, just as he told the Rockefeller Commission. The CIA withheld the names of the personnel he was in contact will nor has the CIA released any reports based on information furnished by STURGIS. On July 25, 1958 Customs Agent Wallace Shanley confiscated an arms cache belong to Cuban Revolutionary exiles:



Shanley stated that a packaging operation apparently was carried on and that he estimated there were 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 250 guns, 130 rifles, 10 hand grenades and some dynamite. He said Richard Meredith Sanderlin, also know as Rex, had been arrested in connection with the above ammunition and that one of the persons who rented one of the above residences was Frank A. Sturgis also known as Frank Campbell. Shanley said Sturgis and Sanderlin were Marine Corp veterans who had connections with the action group of the July 26 revolutionary movement in Miami.

#### STURGIS COMMANDS THE FIRING SQUAD AT SAN JUAN HILL

On **January 7, 1959**, an Associated Press article appeared in the Norfolk, Virginia, *Ledger Dispatch*, a general circulation daily, regarding former Norfolk resident FRANK STURGIS. The article listed STURGIS' wife as Juanita Sturgis, Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk. His parents were listed as divorced Angelo Fiorino and Mary Sturgis, who lived in the same apartment house, Bank Street, Norfolk. Another article in the *Ledger Dispatch* reflected that STURGIS was a frequent visitor to a clinic where another Norfolk man, Richard Meredith Sanderlin, who had been hospitalized after being wounded fighting for Castro, was recovering. On January 8, 1959 (Deleted) INS, Norfolk, advised that "according to Section 349, Immigration and Nationality Act, Sub Paragraph 3, both STURGIS and SANDERLIN lose their American citizenship automatically, upon recognition of new Cuban Government by United States, which recognition was accomplished on January 7, 1959." [FBI 2-1499-14] On January 13, 1959, STURGIS, the CIA reported, was "under investigation probably registration act violations." [DIR-80002 OUT-61839 1.13.59] The CIA reported on January 14, 1959,

2. Rebels plan recruit 3,000 men to make up for those wishing separation and to fill positions in Army. Source (Deleted). (Deleted) reports separation staging and training camp established old Army firing range, San Juan Hill, Vista Allegro section. FRANK FIORINI in charge. (Deleted) appr 3 informed 4:00 p.m. at this camp. People this area report almost daily arrival new recruits from countryside." [CIA DOO2068]

On **January 15, 1959**, the wire services carried a story that STURGIS, previously believed dead, was in Cuba. Evidence of this was a photograph of STURGIS standing on a mass grave of 59 of Rolando Masferrer's Tigres, machine gun in hand. The photograph gave the impression he had just massacred the Tigres in their stronghold of San Juan, Santiago de Cuba. Another CIA document stated: "Subject claims he is under orders of Raoul Castro and awaiting orders to begin training 1,000 militia members in SACU (Santiago, Cuba) area. Source (deleted) Apr 2. FC: Number may be exaggerated." [TDCS 3/383,32 1.6.59] Another document stated: "In charge of a separation center, training camp and staging area SACU area." [TDCS 3/384,56 1.15.59] On January 20, 1959, Vice Consul Bernard Femminella of the U.S. Consulate, Santiago De Cuba, advised that he was informed that an individual known as FRANK

FIORINI was with the revolutionary forces in the vicinity of Santiago De Cuba. On January 30, 1959, the CIA received information STURGIS

had a falling out with Raoul Castro over incorporating Army officers in the training program. Reportedly left SACU for Havana, where he is working with Air Force Chief.

On **January 30, 1959**, the Legat, Mexico City sent a highly deleted cable to the Director of the FBI.

Subject: CHANGED (Deleted) IS - CUBA. ReBullets to Miami dated November 20, 1958, and December 5, 1959, in captioned matter; also Mexico letter to the Bureau dated January 26, 1959, in case entitled FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS aka -RA. The title of this case has been marked CHANGED to reflect the addition of the maternal surname of the subject (Deleted) Available details concerning these arrest were set forth in my letter of January 26, 1959, in the STURGIS case. The information is as follows. [page deleted 2-1499 NR 1.30.59]

STURGIS was the commander of the camp in San Juan, Santiago Province, Cuba, where the 59 men were killed. He gave the order to the firing squad. STURGIS claimed he needed permission to allow St. George to photograph a mass execution. STURGIS did not need permission to do anything at the base since he was the highest ranking officer there. St. George arrived too late, so STURGIS posed on the grave of the men he had sent to their death. This act of mass murder, and STURGIS' early gun running activity, was why Fidel Castro trusted him. STURGIS could never have admitted to ordering or approving this mass execution - not with the relatives of the victims living in Miami. This photograph linked STURGIS indelibly with Fidel Castro's revolution. It also linked the 26th of July Movement with mass murder.

#### STURGIS' CIA CONNECTIONS IN CUBA IN 1959

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission:

Well, when I was on my way the first ten days of the revolution was over with I told (deleted) that I was on my way to Havana and he suggested that I contact Colonel Nichols and a Major Van Horne.

Both of these men were at the American Embassy. STURGIS continued:

And I believe (deleted) was at the (deleted) at that time, in 1959. And he was a CIA agent. (Deleted) was also there, the CIA. And I believe that he was Station Chief at the Agency. Contacting Colonel Nichols I was asked to recruit military people, and so forth. And through the recruiting of agents for the Embassy, many of them, naturally, recruited by me, had contact with me, and they said, 'Well, I am in touch with (deleted), or I am in touch

with (deleted)' and so forth. In the close circle you know who is who, like I was trying to explain to the gentleman here. An agent doesn't come out and say 'I am a CIA agent.' You don't do those things...I am not sure sir whether I met Major Van Horne, and I am not sure that I met (deleted) and I am not sure I met (deleted). There is a great possibility that I did...The regular army was being disbanded, the weapons were being taken away from them. And Fidel needed time in order to get this raggidy muffin rebel force that he had, with no shoes, and so forth. I was in charge of the military police for the Air Force.

#### STURGIS AND DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS: 1959

During his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition STURGIS was asked about PHILLIPS. STURGIS: "See, DAVID PHILLIPS - let me go back to DAVID PHILLIPS -- he worked in Havana. I am not sure whether I ever met him or not, because he was the man that I would be in touch with; but there is the possibility that he man have ran across me in the embassy and I didn't know who he was." From 1955 to 1957 PHILLIPS served as a CIA undercover agent in Cuba and Lebanon. On April 1, 1955, PHILLIPS accepted an appointment with the CIA as a Staff Employee at \$9,600 a year. On February 7, 1956, he became a Staff Agent. On January 12, 1958, his pay was raised to \$11,835 per year. On August 19, 1958, he became a contract agent at \$7,200 per year. His term ended on March 13, 1960. Since that date PHILLIPS was a Staff Employee of the CIA. [Memo: To Chief, Contract Personnel Division Attention (Deleted) From Compensation and Tax Division, Office of Finance 6.16.66] From 1958 to 1961 PHILLIPS ran a public relations firm, DAVID A. PHILLIPS Associates, in Havana, Cuba. PHILLIPS was questioned about his relationship with STURGIS in Havana:

Q. Was FRANK FIORINI STURGIS working with you at the time [Havana 1959 to 1961]?

A. Never worked with me. And as far as I know, and I think I am in a position to know, never worked with the CIA.

Q. In a previous deposition Mr. STURGIS indicated he had done some work for you in Cuba in the early 1960's. Do you know why he would make that statement?

A. Yes. It's quite possible because of the fact that during the period which led up to the Bay of Pigs, I was responsible for all sorts of different operations which involved a group perhaps. And if the group were large, perhaps someone would say, uh-huh, this is PHILLIPS that I was working for. I don't recall having worked -

Q. (Interposing) On a one-on-one basis?

A. I might very well. I met a lot of people. I certainly don't recall.

Q. Did HUNT work with STURGIS during Bay of Pigs?

A. If they were I did not know about it. As a matter of fact, based on my experience in the CIA which had a long experience in Cuban and Latin American affairs, it's my belief that Mr. STURGIS never worked for the CIA.

Q. Okay. But you --

A. (Interposing) I am not saying he didn't know Mr. HUNT and might have worked with Mr. HUNT.

Q. Okay. But as far as your personal knowledge is concerned, you don't know --

A. (Interposing) Well, it is far beyond my personal knowledge. On many, many, occasions when I was CIA Chief of Latin American Operations at CIA, it was my job to answer inquiries from Congress, and people like that, about the affiliation of STURGIS - was he also FRANK FIORINI? Yes - his connections with the Agency. And I recall quite vividly that the answer always came up that he had not been on our payroll.

STURGIS also knew the Press Attaché at the U.S. Embassy, Paul Bethel, *Time* correspondent Jay Mallin, and Military Attaché Sam Kail. HEMMING told the HSCA that Sam Kail had trained Batista's troops, and was connected with the Bureau for Suppression of Communism. HEMMING stated Paul Bethel introduced him to PHILLIPS in Cuba and in the United States. When STURGIS testified before the Rockefeller Commission he named several men who were his CIA contacts. Certain names were deleted. These might have been Ross Crozier and Sam Kail. He probably did not mention PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS reports generated in January 1959 would be helpful in determining if a relationship existed between the two men. STURGIS:

Going back to the first week of the revolution in Santiago, I saved the life of a man by the name of Stretch Rubin...I took Stretch Rubin away from some rebel soldiers who wanted to shoot him. He had a bag of money on him...he was like a collector for the outfit...Later on I found out that he worked for **Norman Rothman**.

During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked if he had contact with Rothman in the United States: A. Well, I ran across him on the Beach with my Cuban friends. "Hello," "Goodbye," "Have drink" and then leave. That's it.

STURGIS: SUPERINTENDENT OF GAMES OF CHANCE

STURGIS told Michael Canfield:

The woman who was in charge of gambling, Pastora Nunez, was up in the mountains with me. It came under her Ministry. Fidel, one day at the Prime Minister's office, asked me if I would help Pastora Nunez with the gambling casinos. I told him yes, which of course, was a short time, because I had all these other jobs, and I was involved with all this intelligence work. I was in touch with all the Havana casino operators. I knew, I met, SANTOS TRAFFICANTE, I met the Lansky brothers, I met Charlie 'the Blade' Tourine. [born March 26, 1906] I knew Dominick Bartone [CIA 201-269887] and Dino Cellini. I met Errol Flynn. Heh, heh. I met a lot of movie actors there. I had an office where I would issue casino licenses...that's where I got to meet many of the gaming house operators...Fidel ordered me to close the casinos for ten days. The owners knew he was planning to shut them down permanently. They were mad. Those casinos were worth \$100 million a year to the national crime syndicate. Every important mob boss in the United States had points [a percentage] in the Cuban casinos. Each point was worth 30 to 100 grand. Meyer Lansky and TRAFFICANTE were the top men in Cuban gambling. Meyer Lansky had direct business dealings with Batista. TRAFFICANTE was in partnership with Norman Rothman. He had several casinos, including the Sans Souci. I met Mike McLaney there. He was in charge of the Casino Nacional.

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission:

Stretch Rubin introduced me to Jake Lansky...McLaney, I believe he was operating the National Hotel gambling casino. TRAFFICANTE Jr...At one time Fidel personally told me, FRANK, I am going to run all of these American gangsters out of Cuba...I am going to put them all in jail if possible...I didn't tell them at that time, at the beginning that Fidel was going to get rid of them. What I did do was make my inspection of all the casinos that came under my jurisdiction at the time, and advise them of the new laws that were being put into law, advise them of the tax stamps that had to go on each piece of equipment.

An FBI document confirmed: "In **1959** FRANK FIORINI was a government inspector of gambling at the Tropicana Night Club, Havana, Cuba."

#### THE MOB CONTRACT ON FIDEL CASTRO - NO GREEN LIGHT

Paul Meskil reported: "STURGIS was on friendly terms with several gambling racketeers, including Hyman Levine, a Lansky mobster who ran Havana's Comodoro casino. One evening, during a casual conversation, Levine observed that it would be 'worth a million' to the syndicate to get rid of Castro. STURGIS didn't rise to this bait and Levine changed the subject." In early 1959 STURGIS said that Charlie Tourine approached him and offered him one million dollars to assist the mob in killing Fidel Castro. Meyer Lansky had put out the contract on Castro. Meyer Lansky had left

Havana shortly after Fulgencio Batista departed. Norman Rothman was to act as the go-between. Nevertheless, STURGIS still lacked the go-ahead from his contacts at the American Embassy, and discussed this with TRAFFICANTE, Charlie Tourine and John Rosselli. In February 1959, two squads of assassins waited for STURGIS to get the "green light" from the CIA before dispatching them. STURGIS told Paul Meskil:

The first discussion of assassination with my CIA contacts was in **February 1959**. I was making reports on all the Communist activity in the military. I suggested that this would be a good time to assassinate Fidel. I said I would organize it and follow through. I would arrange an important conference at Campo Libertad. All the top commanders would come to the base in their jeeps and cars. I was going to station gunners on the roofs, set up a crossfire. I would have wiped out Fidel, his brother Raul, and all the top military commanders in 30 seconds. I asked my contact in the Embassy to get a green light on this. Whether this was to come from the top level in Washington or from a lower level I don't know. The whole idea was to kill all of them at once. Unfortunately if some of the anti-Communist officers were in there at the same time, they would have to go too. The lives of some of the anti-Communist commanders would have to be sacrificed in order to get Castro and his crew.

STURGIS told Canfield:

When I was in Cuba there, I told my CIA contact, I said, look, pass the word upstairs, 'You want me to kill Fidel?' I'll kill him if he comes to the Air Force base. I'm here in control of the military police, of the security of all the Air Force bases in Cuba. I said, 'If he comes here with Ché, if he comes there with all the top military people, with many of the ministers, I can kill him in two minutes. If you people want it done, I will do it with my people...and I'll just wipe the whole three jeeps right out, just taking two minutes to do it. Or, if you want me to do it inside the base. But I am in a position to do it, see. Because I was very close with Fidel.

The green light for the assassination was never given. STURGIS told the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*:

They wanted to know what my plan was and I said I would station my men on the rooftops of a billet near the entrance to the base and delay Castro's car as it entered. Then I was going to take off my cap as a signal to my men and they would have opened fire on him with machine guns. Well, they wanted to know how many innocent people I would have to kill and I said, 'Who cares?' [*Phil. Evening Bulletin* 6.17.76]

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission:

My excuse was for the protection of the entourage, Fidel and the military commanders that he had with him, he had a hometown bunch with him...This information was given to the American Embassy. I again did these exercises to try to get a diversion that if I would get the nod to do the execution, that I would have some means of diversionary tactics to draw attention away from the people who did the execution...I would say about six weeks after the revolution was over with there was a great deal of discontent among many of the top ranking military officers...we all discussed the assassination then...They were split on the idea of assassinating them. So they asked my opinion. And I told them 'Well, in war, innocent people do get killed.' Nichols told me to standby." The second plan "came in the last part of February, if I am not mistaken. Things came to a fever pitch. Even the American Government, through other agents inside of Cuba, in the military and so forth, were getting a lot of information about Communist activity.

### CAMELLO CIENFUEGOS

STURGIS claimed he recruited Commander Camello Cienfuegos on behalf of Colonel Nichols. Camello Cienfuegos gave him enough information "that one night when I broke into the Chief of the Army headquarters -- he was Chief of the Army. I broke into their files and I did photograph and steal documents. I turned them over to Colonel Nichols." On February 2, 1959 the FBI Miami generated a report on STURGIS 2 - 192 (field) and 2-1499 (Bureau). An FBI report entitled Richard Meredith Sanderlin was generated on February 12, 1959, at Miami. [FBI 105-1643] On February 27, 1959, a document was generated by the FBI in Norfolk, Virginia, about STURGIS. [FBI 97-13 Field] 2-1499 (bureau)

### THE PANAMANIAN INVASION: **FEBRUARY 1959**

In **February 1959** HEMMING, William Morgan and STURGIS secretly marshaled a invasion of Panama. STURGIS: "Morgan said he was preparing an invasion of Panama...he wanted me to be second in command." STURGIS told Paul Meskil:

Major Morgan spoke to me confidentially. He said he was preparing an invasion of Panama and the Canal Zone. He wanted me to be second in command of the expedition. I told him I was interested but not in a leadership position. I said, 'Bill you got to be crazy, the American Government's got a military force there. You're willing to go against your own country? He said, 'Hell, the U.S. never did anything for me.' The conspirators planned to overthrow the Panamanian Government and close the canal. They were going to send a ship, loaded with explosives, through the canal locks. They were going to blow up and sink the ship somewhere near the locks, so that the gates and locks would be destroyed. Morgan figured it would tie up the canal for at least two months. He was all set to go. He had the men, guns, ships, planes,

everything. I contacted the American Embassy in Havana and notified the CIA agent in charge. I took Colonel Erickson Nichols to the airbase and showed him the camouflaged planes that were to be used for the invasion and I named all the people who were involved in the conspiracy.

Those names included Margot Fonteyn, who was married to Roberto Arias, former Panamanian ambassador to Britain and son of a former president of Panama. The invasion was supposed to take place while Castro was visiting the United States. Pedro Diaz Lanz set up Camp Columbia, a training camp on the outskirts of Havana. Miro Cardona, a Panamanian national, called for the invasion. On March 3, 1959, the CIA received information that Miro Cardona "confirmed the fact that a group is ready to leave Cuba during the week." Roberto Arias rented a yacht and deposited an arms cache somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. On March 11, 1959, the CIA received information that the group intended to invade Panama.

STURGIS additionally expatriated himself by accepting an appointment on March 23, 1959, in the Cuban Air Force as a liaison officer with the United States Air Force in Cuba. The CIA reported: "Letter of March 23, 1959, reported Subject was appointed liaison officer between Cuban Air Force and United States; in March 1959 Subject stated to a Consular Officer that he was serving as chief security officer, Cuban Air Force, liaison officer, Cuban Air Force, and Cuban Government Inspector for gambling." [FS Telegram 1675; Havana 1.18.60] STURGIS: "Well the situation was getting very hot there. And I had to request from the Chief of the Air Force a document naming me as a go between liaison officer between the Cuban Air Force and the American Embassy. This was cover for me being in touch with American officials and the American Embassy." STURGIS presented a proclamation signed by Pedro Diaz Lanz to the American Embassy, Havana. An FBI report about STURGIS was generated on March 25, 1959, at Norfolk, Virginia. Subject: Richard Meredith Sanderlin [97-100 Field, 2-1499 (Bureau)] STURGIS visited the Miami FBI Office on March 31, 1959. During an interview with Bureau representatives, STURGIS described himself as a captain in the Cuban Armed Forces and exhibited documents to this effect which he described as credentials. [FBI 2-149941] The titles and contents of two of these reports were withheld.

An FBI report on STURGIS was generated on April 6, 1959, at Miami, Florida. On April 7, 1959, STURGIS was of interest to the St. Louis, Missouri, FBI Office. [Field 97-109] The Norfolk, Virginia, FBI Office filed a report on STURGIS dated April 13, 1959. [Field 97-13] On April 18, 1959, a ship carrying 35 of "Morgan's Raiders" sailed from Cuba toward Panama. On April 18, 1959, after receiving a report that the invasion ship had left from a port under William Morgan's control, the Panamanian Government order Arias' arrest. Panamanian authorities found that John Wayne had deposited \$525,000 in Arias' bank account between November 19, 1957 and April 5, 1959. John Wayne said he was partners with Arias in a shrimp-exporting business. Six days later the crew landed and were taken into custody by Panamanian authorities. STURGIS associate Alexander Rorke was waiting to rendezvous with the group. STURGIS and William Morgan were arrested in Cuba. William Morgan was soon released. STURGIS stated:



In June 1959, the Cuban Intelligence did receive information that I was spying and the Second Chief of Cuban Intelligence -- who is my friend to this day -- asked to speak with me across the street from the Havana Hilton at night time, and told me to leave the country immediately because I was going to be placed under arrest for spying against, being a traitor, and this was the Second Chief of Cuban Intelligence.

The Panamanian "invasion," such as it was, was a provocation that took Fidel Castro by surprise; he was obliged to publicly dissociate himself from it. HEMMING told this researcher:

The Panama thing went bad in the latter part of February 1959 and everyone was on their guard. This wasn't sanctioned by Fidel, it wasn't sanctioned by anybody. And none of the assholes that went on this invasion were rebels, they hadn't been in the mountains, they all had short hair. The guy that organized the Panama invasion was William Pawley. He suckered John Wayne's people and everybody into the thing. Pawley met him when they were making a movie about the Flying Tigers.

#### PEDRO DIAZ LANZ



In early **June 1959**, Fidel Castro fired 25 of his top Rebel Air Force officers, including Pedro Diaz Lanz. Pedro Diaz Lanz said he had a dispute with Fidel Castro that month over Communist infiltration of the Cuban Armed Services. An order went out to eliminate Pedro Diaz Lanz. Fidel Castro suspected him of having sabotaged a plane which crashed with Raoul Castro aboard. In 1977 Pedro Diaz Lanz told HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi that Fidel Castro had assassinated two of his brothers, one an artist who was apolitical, and the other an invalid.

On June 17, 1959, the FBI sent this memo to its Miami Field Office

Office Memorandum United States Government  
To Director, FBI (2-1499)  
From; SAC Miami (2-192)  
Subject: Frank Anthony Sturgis aka Frank Fiorini  
IS-Cuba- RA

ReBulet to MM, captioned as above, dated June 5, 1959, instructing Miami to furnish information regarding activities of Subject [STURGIS] and recommendation for approach to him.

On April 7, 1959 MM (deleted)-S advised SA George E. Davis, Jr. that Fiorini is a Captain in the Cuban Air Force, and that Raul Castro, Chief of the Department of Defense of Cuba was believe to be investigating FIORINI for anti-Communist sympathies. (134-(deleted) Sub A-139)

On May 6, 1959 PSI (deleted Howard Kenneth Davis) (protect) stated that FRANK FIORINI had until recently, been serving as liason man by the FAR (Cuban Air Force) and U.S. Embassy in Havana, Cuba. The Embassy notified him, however, that he might lose his United States citizenship and that he had to decide between the United States and Cuba. FIORINI thereupon decided to remain in Miami in order to retain his United States citizenship. He is now conducting investigations for FAR but not for FAR intelligence. These investigations relate to individuals suspected of smuggling guns into Cuba, smuggling people out of Cuba and related matters. MM (deleted)-S said FIORINI is living at the Ankers Motel, Miami Beach, Florida. (134 (deleted) Sub A-144)

On May 26, 1959, MM (deleted) S advised SA DAVIS that FRANK FIORINI wants to become a public relations man as a "cover" for his activities as an investigator. (134-(deleted) Sub A-146.),

By letter dated October 22, 1958, from J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, to the Director, FBI, and captioned, "FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS; RA", it was concluded that from information contained in the report of SA ROBERT JAMES DWYER dated September 23, 1958, at Miami, same caption, that "The subject had acted within the United States as an agent of a foreign principal so as to require his registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. Accordingly, this Division is soliciting the subject's registration under the Act and you will be advised as to the outcome of our efforts in this regard."

On April 13, 1959, Mrs. RUTH BRADY, Registration Section, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, advised SA DONALD HOTEING that her records failed to reflect that subject is registered as a foreign agent of a foreign principal. On June 9, 1959, J. A. TURNER and EMIT PHILLIPS, Investigators, Lmmigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, Florida, advised SA WILLIAM A. WRIGHTMAN that that office had no current information regarding or interest in the subject.

On **June 9, 1959**, WALLACE SHANLEY, Investigator, United States Customs Service, Miami, advised SA WIGHTMAN that his office had no pending investigation regarding subject and was in possession of no information not previously disseminated to the Miami Office.

Past investigation of subject indicates he is an opportunist who will seize upon any situation whereby his own personal gain or self-glorification can be furthered. He has become involved with highly placed figures in the

present Cuban Government for these reasons and not, as he has stated in the past, in an effort to assist the United States Government.

FIORINI has made no effort whatsoever to cooperate with the FBI on an operational level, his "cooperation" in the past having been for the sole purpose of attempting to avoid prosecution by the Federal Government. FIORINI's record gives no indication that he is reliable or trustworthy. Accordingly, no approach to FIORINI is being made by the Miami Office since it is likely that such an approach would result in embarrassment for the Bureau.

Inasmuch as the Miami Office is not in receipt of a reply from the Internal Security Division regarding the letter of October 22, 1958, it is requested that the Bureau contact the Internal Security Division for an opinion regarding subject's status within the purview of the Registration Act.

By airtel dated **June 8, 1959**, captioned, "CUBAN FAIR FORCE, FPM - CUBA", the Bureau was requested to re-contact the State Department regarding FIORINI for a current determination as to his possible registration and status regarding the Cuban Government. [FBI-2-1499-29]

Date: July 6, 1959

To: Office of Security, Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS – CUBA  
INTERNAL SECURITY – CUBA

On June 26, 1959 a source who is in a position to furnish reliable information advised that Frank Fiorini, a captain in the Cuban armed forces, had returned to the United States on June 25, 1959. Fiorini advised the source that five East Germans were momentarily expected by the Cuban Government to assist the Cuban military forces in some manner, most likely as instructors.

**FRANK STURGIS returned to the United States from Cuba on June 25, 1959.**

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission that he flew a plane that was registered in his name to Miami. At first, STURGIS and his wife were living in Norfolk, Virginia. He spent much of his time in Washington, D.C., trying to renew his pilot's license and nullify the cancellation of the registration of the B-25 bomber he had left Cuba in. On July 1, 1959, STURGIS claimed he went into Cuba and carried out the exfiltration of Pedro Diaz Lanz, despite a shoot-on-sight order issued by Fidel Castro. The CIA claimed it "clandestinely exfiltrated Pedro Diaz Lanz from Cuba." Wallace Shanley recalled: "Before Pedro Diaz Lanz left he took over Radio Havana for an hour. A car was waiting, and they beat it out of there." Pedro Diaz Lanz appeared on national television, then traveled to Washington and testified before the Senate Internal Security Sub-

Committee. Wallace Shanley stated that Pedro Diaz Lanz supplied him with copies of Fidel Castro's letters of credit, ordering strategic items from the Soviet Union through the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada. Wallace Shanley recalled:

Lanz was a high class guy. Of all the people I've met of the Cuban persuasion, he is the finest one. He was very pro-American, but he was also pro-Cuban. He wanted very much to believe that Fidel was the answer. Fidel was the answer, he was the blessing of that country, it needed one during Batista's day. Cuba was victimized by American capitalism. It was one big Texas border town. No housing, schools or hospitals. Tin shacks. Pedro thought: 'They got rid of the capitalists, and Fidel was giving Cuba a tremendous leap forward.' In this respect, one day, there was an airstrip in Fort Lauderdale called Prospect Hills. It wasn't used much, it was an auxiliary field during the second World War. It was now a pumping station. Well, when a meter reader went out there and discovered Lanz's Lodstar being loaded with arms, he reported it to me. I soon located the aircraft, empty, in West Palm beach. I didn't have a case. Pedro was there. He had \$200,000 in \$100 bills in a paper bag. He offered me the money and asked me not to seize his plane. He said, 'We have to use people like FIORINI to get it registered in America. That's the hard part of it.'

In the fall of 1959 the State Department was about to honor Cuba's request for the extradition of Pedro Diaz Lanz. Pedro Diaz Lanz was viewed by many liberals as a traitor and a criminal. HUNT wrote that the attacks against him "recalled liberal attacks on Senator Joe McCarthy." After Pedro Diaz Lanz was re-subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Committee, the extradition proceedings were dropped.

#### HUNT AND LANZ

HUNT gave Pedro Diaz Lanz a job as a pilot with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, despite the objections of the State Department. The State Department considered Pedro Diaz Lanz an "unstable reactionary." In *Give Us This Day* HUNT wrote: "I saw a haggard unshaven young man in a flying jacket...his eyes burned in his gaunt face. I told him I admired his exploits. He and his friends had contributed some funds as a down payment on an old B-25. DAVID PHILLIPS underwrote a loan of \$4,000 for an overhaul." STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission: "E. HOWARD HUNT gave X amount of thousands of dollars to, at least okayed this money for the B-25 bomber to be repaired and then readied in condition for any operations inside of Cuba." When questioned under oath, Pedro Diaz Lanz denied he met HOWARD HUNT. [Lanz Depo. *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*] Evidence existed that Diaz Lanz was over-hauling an aircraft at this time. On January 9, 1961, the CIA noted:

1. The alleged \$2,800 payment is presumed to be part of the money given to Pedro Diaz Lanz by Saralegui as a personal loan in support of Pedro Diaz Lanz's anti-Castro activities.

2. Pedro Diaz Lanz is, of course, preparing his aircraft for the *Vuelo de Verdad* and instructions given by him to aircraft technicians including the possible use of national flags on the nose of the aircraft would confirm that Pedro Diaz Lanz intends to visit a number of countries.

3. BERNARD BARKER says that he has met STURGIS on only one occasion with a group of people and has never seen him before or since. The alleged address of BARKER provided by STURGIS is not correct.

4. It is to be noted that STURGIS has lost the confidence of Diaz Lanz and has been treating with such people as Rasco in an attempt to involve himself in anti-Castro activity. You will note that Diaz Lanz expressed concern that STURGIS "might get involved in such a way that impair the plans of anti-Castro groups."

5. Pedro Diaz Lanz alleges that he and his people are being 'hounded' by federal agents and inspectors whose interest in their plans has been piqued by plane overhauling activities and that these federal officials asked leading and provocative questions.

6. The entire Executive Committee of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, or course, as well as the propaganda commission is fully acquainted with preparatory plans for the flight and it is, therefore, not strange that the plans have become known outside that immediate group.

7. However, a review of the Customs report, together with the above, would indicate that the essential element of plausible denial still remains."  
[CIA 201-259129]

**STURGIS formed the International Anti-Communist Brigade (IACB) on July 4, 1959.** STURGIS claimed its first action was to land 20 men in Cuba who would then compose the core of an anti-Castro guerrilla group in the Escambray Mountains. On July 6, 1959, STURGIS said that five East Germans were expected by the Cuban Government to assist Cuban military forces, probably as instructors. On July 13, 1959, a CIA Routing Slip regarding STURGIS to Mr. Kulen remarked, "CIA Official Routing Slip TO: (Deleted) See request for FBI approval! Kulen advises he has discussed w/00/C [Domestic Contacts Division or DCD]. FBI has an interest & requests 00/C delay contact w/Subject. From (Deleted)." [Unmarked CIA ref. to F 81-0351 D0349; *Allen v. DOD* 00632 521; CIA D00577] The FBI received information on July 27, 1959, that STURGIS reportedly accepted an unidentified amount of money from Rolando Masferrer for a purpose which was not stated: "Informant said that apparently FIORINI did not produce results for Rolando Masferrer, and Rolando Masferrer reportedly had his goons looking for FIORINI." [FBI 100-344127-26 p16] In September 1959 the FBI at Miami, Florida, generated a document about STURGIS. [Date illegible]

LEAFLETING RAID OR BOMBING RAID?

On **September 29, 1959**, the FBI generated File #97-227, subject, Albert Henry Lopez Lopez. STURGIS was mentioned in this report. [CIA FOIA F81-0351 D0532] The CIA reported: "Subject [STURGIS] left for the Dominican Republic on weekend October 10, 1959, traveling with Enrique A. Garcia, registered Dominican Agent. [CIA DBF 35573 10.26.59] On October 27, 1959, STURGIS and Pedro Diaz Lanz began flying a series of "leafleting raids" over Havana. The Cuban Government reported:

INVESTIGATION:

Republic of Cuba.

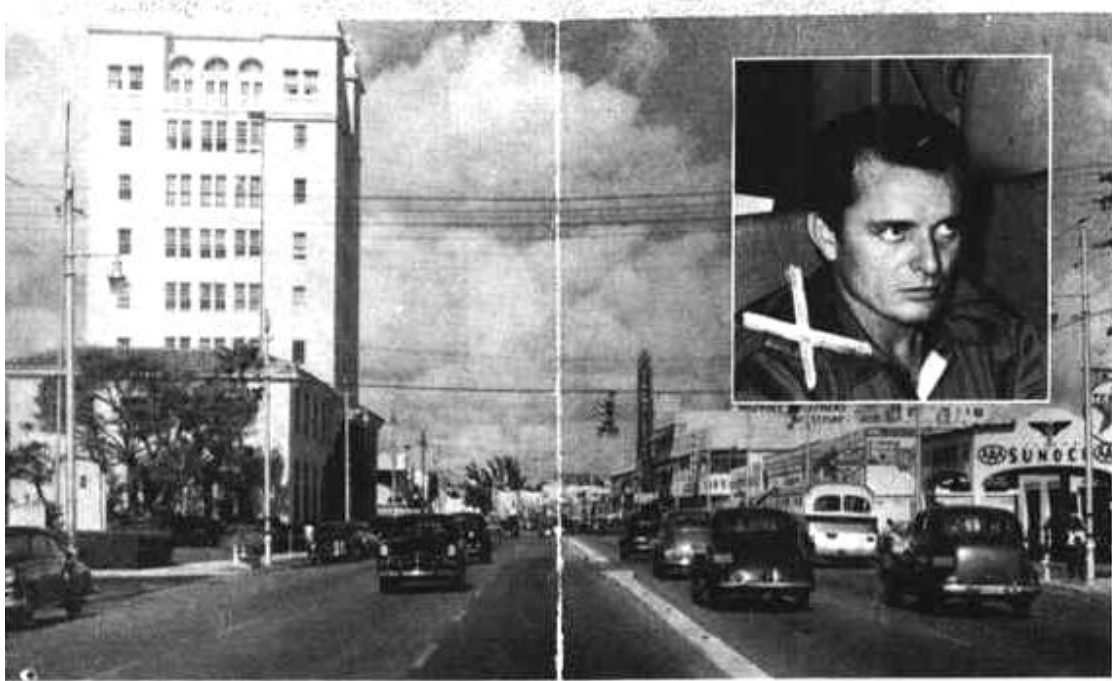
Ministry of National Defense. Army.

Headquarters of the DIER (Department of Investigation of Rebel Army).

Ciudad Libertad. October 27, 1959.

To His Honor the Judge of Investigations of the Sixth Section. Havana. Sir. The undersigned, Abelardo Colome Ibarra, Commander of the Rebel Army, Chief, Department Investigations, Rebel Army, has the honor to inform you that, by reason of events which took place on October 22, 1959 in the city of Havana, wherein airplanes or small light aircrafts participated, which vessels, according to existing news supposedly came from some part in the North American territory; said planes having dropped manifestos and shrapnel over defenseless people, I delegated on the Police Agents of this body Ramon Rodriguez Acuna and Luis Cambrana who, in the course of their investigations learning the following: That on the said date, in the afternoon hours, two or more airplanes or small light aircrafts dropped from above the city some subversive propaganda slips whereby defamation was made of the Cuban Government and its Revolutionary Laws. Also they dropped shrapnel where the greatest concentration of public was found at the said time; especially where people assemble to get off buses, thus causing a sad balance of numerous persons wounded to different degrees, also two dead, about which occurrence the proper authorities are already aware of through the actuations carried out at the various stations of the National Revolutionary Police. Likewise, the said Agents have known that the attacking planes were piloted by individuals disaffected to the Revolutionary Government under the direction of Ex-Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz, who was formerly, and until very recently, Chief of the FAR (Revolutionary Air Force)...they managed to know that as the site known as 'Esquina de Tejas' was one of the places most effected by the throwing of shrapnel from airplanes or small light aircrafts, the result was several persons wounded and a man killed in consequence of the wounds suffered of which fact the Judge of the Sixth Investigation Section, Havana, is already informed, this being the court where case number 3007-59, was established, duly informed regarding the crimes of Imperfect Homicide, Infraction to Law 425-959, Serious Injuries and others.

The shrapnel was later identified as fragments from a grenade. In all, 40 people were wounded and two were killed during the "leafleting mission."



**2 dead 45 wounded**

Diaz Lanz, deserter and traitor to his country, is the assassin who directed the air attack against Habana. This is the man who dishonors Northamerican hospitality and wanders freely along the boulevards of Miami. Those who attacked Pearl Harbor were judged and condemned as war criminals. Diaz Lanz has committed the same crime.

STURGIS: "The CIA gave me the money for the plane. Lanz was pilot, I was co-pilot. The big guns at the Navy Station and the Cabana fortress opened up, but the angle of the guns was such that they were firing from the heights, into the city. At least 36 people were killed or wounded. When we returned to Miami, the Customs Service took the plane."

**STURGIS' B-25**

The FBI reported:

On October 27, 1959, (Deleted), Aircraft Review Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C. made available to S.A. (Deleted) for review, the file for the North American Model TB-25N, Serial Number 44-288874A, Registration Number 9876-C. A bill of sale dated October 6, 1958 described the seller and purchaser, respectively, as the U.S. Air Force,

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California, and Aviation Rental Service, Fleming Field, South St. Paul, Minnesota. The B-25 was sold for \$2,190. By bill of sale dated April 13, 1959, Aviation Rental Service sold same to Ben W. Widtfeldt, in care of Biegert Aviation, Sky Harbor, Phoenix, Arizona. On May 12, 1959, Widtfeldt sold same to FRANK A. FIORINI, 2160 Southwest 4th Street, Miami, for \$1 and other valuable consideration. FIORINI, as owner, applied for certificate of registration on May 12, 1959, and received same on July 13, 1959. At this point McDaniel advised that FIORINI in the company of an unidentified male, appeared personally at the Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C. to receive the certificate of registration for this aircraft.

By letter dated September 4, 1959 Carlos B. Fernandez, attorney, Congress Building, Miami, Florida, who on his letterhead described himself as "Vice Consul, Uruguay (Hon.)," wrote the Federal Aviation Agency regarding the above aircraft stating he represented the Government of Cuba, which is the true and rightful owner of said aircraft. Fernandez said at the time of the purchase of the aircraft, FIORINI was acting on behalf of the present Government of Cuba and the funds which were used to purchase it were provided by the present Government of Cuba. Fernandez said on behalf of the Government of Cuba he was filing a suit in the Circuit Court of Dade County to determine the true owner of said aircraft." [FBI 2-1499-45]

STURGIS: "I suspect that the man who sold me the airplane did work for the CIA." On October 21, 1959 STURGIS and Pedro Diaz Lanz flew a leafleting mission to Cuba. On October 30, 1959 U.S. Customs impounded STURGIS' B-25 on the grounds the owners did not obtain an export license for the leaflets.

#### STURGIS AND PEDRO DIAZ LANZ VISIT GUATEMALA

STURGIS stated: "In December 1959 he "went to Guatemala with Diaz Lanz for a meeting with the President, to arrange for bases there for the invasion forces. And naturally, there were Cuban and Russian agents there, so there were big headlines in all the newspapers. All over Latin America on the television and on the radio, that I was there trying to get bases, to invade Cuba. I had to leave the country because of all the publicity. In order for the United States Government to protect itself, when I got back a (unintelligible) grabbed me and lifted my citizenship, which was a ploy on their part to appease Fidel."

CIA documents verified the fact STURGIS and Pedro Lanz did try to approach Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes.

COUNTRY CUBA/GUATEMALA Report No. TDCS-3/424,841  
SUBJECT: Activities in Guatemala of Marcos Diaz Lanz, Cuban Exile  
DATE DISTR. January 19, 1960.



DATE OF INFO: December 1959 to January 1960.

(Deleted) January 18, 1960.

Appraisal 2 (AS TO REPORTORIAL ACCURACY)

This is UNEVALUATED information. Source of gradings are definitive.

Appraisal of contents is tentative.

SOURCE: American Resident of Mexico in contact with anti-Castro Groups.

1. According to Marcos Diaz Lanz, former Deputy Chief of the Cuban Rebel Air Force in exile since July 1959, prior to his trip to Guatemala he and an unidentified companion met with Arturo Ramirez Pinto, Guatemalan Ambassador in Washington, D.C. Ramirez granted Diaz a visa and scheduled a meeting between Diaz and Guatemalan President Miguel Ydigoras for December 29, 1959, the day that Diaz was supposed to arrive in Guatemala. Diaz described Ramirez as extremely outspoken concerning Guatemalan support of anti-Castro activities. On arrival in Guatemala Diaz found out Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes was out of town. On December 30, 1959, Diaz Lanz met Lt. Eugenio Perez Cowley in his hotel lobby. Diaz Lanz described Eugenio Perez Cowley as an agent in Guatemala of Ché Guevara, leftist head of the National Bank of Cuba, and after meeting Eugenio Perez Cowley, he was not disposed to meet Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. A few days later, Pedro Diaz Lanz was told by a police agent that he should leave Guatemala, as pressure was being put on the Guatemalan Government. TDCS-3/421,283 reported that Eugenio Perez Cowley had been assigned to the Cuban Embassy, Guatemala, to engage in covert activities on behalf of the Cuban Government.

2. Diaz Lanz blames Jorge Garcia Granados, personal advisor to President Ydigoras, and the Communists for his expulsion from Guatemala. According to Diaz Lanz, this purpose of this trip was to move anti-Castro operations out of the United States, utilizing the sympathy of other Latin Americans to foster support to take the pressure off the U.S. in the eyes of Latin America. While in Guatemala, Diaz Lanz said that he spoke with (FNU) Gonzalez Simi...and other high ranking figures in the Guatemalan Army, who appeared to be sympathetic toward the anti-Castro cause. (Headquarters Comment: Carlos Gonzalez Simi is private secretary to President Ydigoras. Ruben Gonzalez Simi is Minister of Defense).

A follow up report stated:

Ramiro De La Fe, Cuban exile who had helped Diaz Lanz while in Guatemala, and the brother of Ernesto, who is imprisoned in Cuba, said that the real reason for Diaz Lanz mission to Guatemala was to ask Ydigoras permission to use Guatemalan territory as a base of operations

for a campaign to overthrow Castro. According to De La Fe, Diaz Lanz brothers claimed that they had visited (illegible) and everything there was arranged. They also claimed to have all the money, arms and men necessary. De La Fa said that Sergio Diaz Brui and FRANK STURGIS, who had accompanied Marcos to Guatemala, had returned to Miami, but he did not mention the departure plans of Marcos Diaz. [CIA Report Nos. TDCS 3/423,897 1.8.60, 3/423,455, 3/424,841 1.19.60]

A CIA index card reported: "Arrived in Guatemala December 30, 1959, and contacted Colonel Oscar Morales Lopez who chief of Aviateca (Guat airline); also with Subject was Captain Sergio Diaz and Captain Pedro Diaz Lanz. They wished to talk with President Ydigoras to explain Castro intends to control CA; they desire obtain moral support of Guatemala and impress need to unite CA against Castro." [CIA CS 3 423455]

#### LOSS OF PASSPORT & THE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION

On March 21, 1960, file #2-192 (Bureau File #2-1499) was generated. It concerned STURGIS. On April 25, 1960 (Deleted) Office of Security, United States Department of State had decreed that FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS was held to have expatriated himself under Section 349 (A) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by accepting, on March 23, 1959, an appointment by the Cuban Air Force as Liaison Officer between the Cuban Air Force and the United States Air Force. A certificate of loss of nationality was approved **January 29, 1960**. [FBI 2-1449-49] The FBI reported that on "**January 7, 1960** (Deleted) INS, Miami, advised that FRANK FIORINI, INS, reported to that office on January 7, 1960, and furnished a statement under oath concerning his connection with and membership in, the Cuban Armed Forces, denying any membership or association which would in any way jeopardize his citizenship status." The FBI Office in Miami advised the INS that this was untrue: "In response for a request for any pertinent admissible evidence concerning this matter, your office in Miami was advised that Subject had voluntarily appeared at this Bureau's headquarters on March 31, 1959, at which time during an interview by Bureau representatives he described himself as a captain in the Cuban armed forces and exhibited documents which he described as credentials to this effect." [FBI 2-1499-41] On January 14, 1960 the FBI reported:

Today, Joseph Therman, investigator for the INS advised State Department interested in FIORINI case and was making inquiry, central office, INS, which office phoned Therman directly instructing him to expeditiously prepare detailed brief of proposed presentation of facts before hearing. Vincent J. Hannard, registered agent of the Cuban Government, advised Special Agent William B. Holloman on January 14, 1960 that he is aware a hearing will be held concerning Fiorini on January 20, 1960. Hannard says he feels sure he will be able to have one or two officials of the Government of Cuba come to Miami for the INS hearing to testify that FIORINI was a member of the Cuban Army subsequent to January 1, 1959. He said these officials would be able to bring documents

with them to substantiate their testimony. Hannard said he was going to talk with Fidel Castro during the coming week end and would be able to advise this off on January 18, 1960 definitely whether these officials would be able to testify. Thurman was advised of the information from Hannard without divulging Hannard identity, on January 14, 1960, and was asked whether the testimony of these Cuban officials was desired. Thurman said that he could not give any assurance that an INS meeting is going to be held because this matter is being handled on the Washington level and is a hot potato. He indicated that proceedings against the Subject did not depend so much on available evidence as it did on the feelings of the State Department. When Hannard again contacts this office he will be told that no definite date for a hearing has been set. Hannard has requested that his identity be concealed in this matter.

On **February 24, 1960**, Thurman INS, advised that a hearing was held in the office on February 23, 1960, for the purpose of determining whether Subject was subject to deportation on the basis that he entered the United States illegally without a visa, being an alien, upon return from Guatemala. The hearing was to provide evidence showing Subject to have expatriated himself due to service in the Cuban Armed Forces, subsequent to January 1, 1959, as provided in Section 349A of the Immigration and Naturalization Act. Thurman explained that the U.S. Department of State had already issued a Certificate of Loss of Nationality to Subject, thereby placing the burden of proof on him to show that he had, in fact, not lost his citizenship through such service. Thurman said that Subject recited the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution when asked pertinent questions regarding his connection with the Cuban Armed Forces, but that a decision formerly rendered by the Board of Appeals of INS held that at such a hearing, should the defendant remain mute or claim the 5th Amendment, material bearing upon that point could be duly entered into evidence." [FBI Miami 2-1499-45]

On **April 26, 1960**, Thurman Investigator, INS, Miami, Florida, advised that Luke White, Special Inquiry Officer for INS, had just handed down a decision regarding the expatriation hearings being held by that office concerning FIORINI. FIORINI was held to have voluntarily expatriated himself through service in the Armed Forces of Cuba, subsequent to January 1, 1959, and has been ordered excluded from admission to the U.S. Consequently, through loss of U.S. citizenship, FIORINI would have needed alien documents to properly enter the U.S. on his return from Guatemala on January 6, 1960. Thurman said that FIORINI holds citizenship in no other country and is therefore a stateless person. Thurman said that FIORINI would theoretically be ordered to return to Guatemala, but that no decision had yet been reached in this concern.

Senator George Smathers intervened and another hearing was scheduled.

On **May 5, 1960**, an informant for the United States Border Patrol reported that "he went to FIORINI'S residence evening of May 5, 1960, and was issued a military uniform and boots. (Deleted) related this source said 28 individuals scheduled to participate in an invasion against Cuba, but FIORINI himself would not go. Two M-1 rifles and two carbines were shown to this source by FIORINI, and source said these men are being trained for rifle practice in the Everglades." [FBI 2-1499-48, 49] On May 10, 1960 the Headquarters of the FBI generated a document about STURGIS entitled "Neutrality Matters." On May 10, 1960, the FBI sent a memo to the State Department Office of Security about STURGIS. This Memo concerned Juan Bautista Perez Mendez (File #100-93178). On May 13, 1960, a document about STURGIS was generated by the Miami Field Office of the FBI.

On **August 4, 1960**, STURGIS' appeal was pending before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D.C. On August 4, 1960, Tyler C. Winton, Special Details Officer, U.S. Border Patrol, Miami advised the FBI that a source informed him that FIORINI was inactive in the anti-Castro field. [FBI 2-1499-50] On August 11, 1960, FBI File # Norfolk 97-13 (Bureau file #2-1499) was generated about STURGIS. Subject: (Deleted). On August 18, 1960, the FBI generated an addition to Miami Field Office File #2-192 about STURGIS. Another FBI document on STURGIS was generated on August 24, 1960, at Norfolk, Virginia. On August 30, 1960, the CIA reported: "Subject's pilot's certificate has been revoked by FAA and his appeal of the order expatriating him is still pending." [CIA DBF 56442(?)] FBI reports were generated on STURGIS in Norfolk on September 28, 1960, and Miami, **October 27, 1960**, Washington December 16, 1960, Neutrality Matters, Miami, December 28, 1960. Howard Osborn of the CIA's Office of Security reported to Arnold Parham of the FBI that "In December 1960, an informant of the FBI who lived with Subject at that time said subject claimed he was working with and being sponsored by the Agency for some future military action against the Government of Cuba."

#### STURGIS AND THE JUAN ORTA PLAN TO KILL CASTRO 1960

STURGIS was still determined to kill Fidel Castro. One of his plots utilized the personal secretary of Fidel Castro, **Juan Orta** (born May 27, 1906), to plant a bomb in the office of the Prime Minister. STURGIS told Paul Meskil that he had recruited Juan Orta for anti-Castro espionage in post-revolutionary Havana:

I had access to the prime minister's office, I knew Fidel's private secretary, Juan Orta. I recruited him to work with the Embassy. I planned to go to Fidel's office with a briefcase full of explosives which I would leave there. When Fidel entered the office a signal would be given and the bomb would be set off by an electronic device across the street.

Juan Orta had entered the United States in July 1955. In 1957 he became President of the 26th of July Club in Miami and was charged with making false statements to a Federal Grand Jury in U.S. District Court there. Judge Emmett Choate accepted the guilty plea of Juan Orta and levied a fine of \$400 against him. Juan Orta and Carlos Prio

Socarras were the Subjects of Federal indictments for Neutrality Act violations in 1958. Orta and Prio were ordered to appear in Federal Court in New York City. [FBI 109-430-2202 10.29.58] Juan Orta had been serving as an intermediary between Fidel Castro and Carlos Prio Socarras. When their case came to trial in 1959, both Carlos Prio Socarras and Juan Orta received suspended sentences, after obtaining a change of venue from New York to Miami. In January 1960 Juan Orta was in charge of the Castro plan to kidnap Pedro Diaz Lanz. The CIA noted: "In 1959 and 1960 STURGIS was very closely connected with Pedro Diaz Lanz." In April 1961 Juan Orta sought, and was granted, political asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy, where he remained until 1964, when he was granted safe conduct to the United States. [FBI 109-430-2316, 105-57681 NR 10.16.59; FBI FOIA Req. #59,998] HEMMING told this researcher:

The kidnap attempt was a cover for flying in and out of the country. You have to have a plan. Otherwise Fidel is going to hear that you're moving around talking to strange people.

A 1977 CIA Task Force Report on assassination schemes against Castro "recognized that STURGIS, through his gambling activities and relationships with various casino operators, may quite possibly have known Juan Orta, and also raised the question of whether STURGIS may have been a source of information to Castro regarding Juan Orta's participation in any assassination plot." The Task Force Report admitted its information was based on "newspaper stories" that

Are not necessarily reliable sources of information. However, because the statement by STURGIS in 1975 indicated a familiarity with Juan Orta's availability to play the role of assassin in **1960**, additional attention was given the statement in the press, to see how it might fit into other things that are known. What follows is subject to reservations that one must attach to the reliability of newspaper stories. The New York Daily News stories (20-25 April 1975), and another story by the same author on 13 June 1976, refer to possible relationships between Sturgis and Trafficante, also mentioning a Norman Rothman as a gambling partner of Trafficante. The Office of Security wrote a memorandum in 1975, in conjunction with the first set of New York Daily News stories, noting that there was a connection between Sturgis and Rothman in 1960, citing FBI reports. It is pertinent to note here that in addition to the role STURGIS is reported to have had with the Castro Government in relation to the gambling activities, Juan Orta's availability for the assassination assignment was understood to be due to his having lost payoffs that he once received from gambling interests. One can deduce that STURGIS and Juan Orta could have known one another because of their connections with gambling activities as well as having contacts with the men heading the gambling organizations.

[CIA FOIA #1057] The CIA acknowledged that STURGIS was the first individual to publicly link Juan Orta with Fidel Castro death plots:

9. Of extreme pertinence to instant memorandum is that information contained in the April 21, 1975 article by Paul Meskil which is apparently based on an interview with STURGIS to wit: The third (assassination) scheme involved planting a bomb in Castro's office. "I had access to the Prime Minister's office, I knew Fidel's private secretary, Juan Orta. I recruited him to work with the Embassy. (American Embassy in Havana)." To the writer's knowledge, the name of Juan Orta was never publicly linked to an assassination plot against Castro before the above-noted article. It is also highly interesting that Juan Orta was in fact the assassin to be utilized in the Agency operation, Phase One. It is of note that even the November 1975 Senate Select Committee report "Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders" did not identify Juan Orta by name as a participant in Phase One, nor did this report identify Rolando Cubela by name as being a participant in Phase Two. However, the Paul Meskil article of April 24, 1975 outlines Phase Two and does identify Cubela as a participant.

In 1993 the CIA admitted: "Juan Orta was a Castro Government official circa 1960 to 1961 and was a contact of SANTOS TRAFFICANTE. Juan Orta was originally selected by TRAFFICANTE to make an assassination attempt against Castro." [CIA D000136 9.7.76] In discussing the possible methods of accomplishing this mission, mobster Sam Giancana suggested some type of potent pill that could be placed in Castro's food or drink: "Sam indicated that he had a prospective nominee in the person of Juan Orta, a Cuban official who had been receiving kickbacks payments from the gambling interests, who still had access to Castro, and was in a financial bind. Technical Services Division was requested to produce six pills of high lethal content. Joe O'Connell delivered the pills to Juan Orta. After several weeks or reported attempts, Juan Orta apparently got cold feet and asked out of the assignment." [CIA OS Osborn Memo for DCI 12.9.70 CIA D-000149] The CIA reported "Poison pills were transported to Cuba in late February or March 1961, and delivered them to the man who was to administer them. That man, however, had already lost his position with the Prime Minister's Office and returned the pills after a couple of weeks." [E.H. Knoche to David Belin 3.7.75] In October 1960 CIA Headquarters was advised by a source that STURGIS and Aquiles Chimza "departing Miami Night October 7, 1960, for Cuba to engage in sabotage activities on behalf of Allanza. Western Hemisphere Division Comment: Above information reported today (deleted) by Cuban Revolutionary Front contact in N.Y. (deleted) for Jake Esterline C/Western Hemisphere Division/4 D. PHILLIPS WHW/4/PROP R. Seehafer C/WH/1/FI (deleted)." [CIA FOIA D0022072] Ralph Gilbert Seehafer was in Peru from 1954 to 1959, Ecuador from 1962 to 1963, the Philippines from 1963 to 1968, the Dominican Republic in 1971 and Nicaragua from 1971 to 1973. The FBI generated a report on STURGIS on October 27, 1960, File #MM 2 129 (Bureau File #2-1499).

On **January 20, 1961**, the FBI generated a report that was File #2-41, subject, FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS - Neutrality Matters, Seattle, Washington as a result of WILLIAM BEAN having furnished the following letter received in the mail on January 14, 1961.

Jan 10, 1961 my old dear companyero BILL, This is the 'Tongue,' your old soldier of fortune buddy from Pathfinder. How be thy body? I'm doing good. Since I've been out I've received \$100.00 a month from Uncle Sam, 50% wartime disability for my back and leg. I told you I'd make out. Now dig! I belong to an anti-Castro counterrevolutionary force here in Miami. We are going to go into the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains in Cuba as a guerilla force. There are twelve of us Americans the rest of course, Cubans. COME AND JOIN UP! enclosed is the address. I am under FRANK FIORINI (my leader). Our group is called 'Brigade internacionale.' We can use good men. If we succeed in overthrowing Castro we'll be rich, if not, dead.

#### OPERATION 40 AND THE DOMESTIC ASSASSINATION PROPOSAL **MARCH 1961**

The FBI reported that Orlando Bosch advised that STURGIS had permitted STURGIS to go on a raid with MIRR. Bosch stated that this raiding party traveled by boat but had failed to land in Cuba and that he was dissatisfied with FIORINI'S performance, whom he described as a soldier-of-fortune and publicity seeker. On **March 3, 1961**, the FBI in Miami generated a document about STURGIS, "Internal Security, Cuba, Registration Act, Cuba."

#### ANGUS McNAIR AND THE DIVERSIONARY LANDING

In **March 1961**, Alexander Rorke, STURGIS and Frank Nelson organized a group of men who were to create a diversion by landing on a different beach during the Bay of Pigs invasion. The first step in effectuating this plan involved sending Angus McNair and others into Cuba to meet Howard Anderson, 41, a reputed CIA Agent who owned a chain of gasoline stations in Havana and commanded the American Legion post there. Anderson had been in close touch with the Humberto Sori Marin Group of high level anti-Castro conspirators. After they were captured, he was instructed to determine if other Cuban officers were in on the plot and if they would attempt to carry it out. He was also to advise the CIA of the progress of the diversionary action to be launched by Operation 40 in Pinar del Rio. Shortly after midnight on March 19, 1961, Angus McNair was captured by Castro's border patrol. Anderson was arrested on his way to meet with McNair. A Castro double-agent had betrayed the conspirators. McNair and Anderson were shot on April 19, 1961 two days after the Bay of Pigs invasion began. McNair was alleged to have been related to Senator Smathers. Seven Cubans were executed including Humberto Sori Marin. Before Angus McNair embarked, he told STURGIS: "I'm going because Fidel Castro killed an American soldier, William Morgan." On April 11, 1961, a group led by Nino Diaz (born January 25, 1925), an associate of STURGIS and

Pedro Diaz Lanz, set out for Cuba on a 42-foot motor launch. Nino Diaz had joined the rebel Army of Fidel Castro on April 1, 1958, and was discharged with the rank of Major. Nino Diaz's group landed in Cuba four days later, only to discover that their contacts had been arrested. Journalist Edith Kermit Roosevelt described their situation:

Included among the Freedom Fighters were a group of Cubans who were dispatched by a person or persons in the Kennedy Administration on a futile suicide mission during the aborted Cuban invasion attempt." On April 17, 1961, the day the Bay of Pigs Brigade landed in Cuba, the diversionary group ran out of supplies. On April 18, 1961, Nino Diaz's men were rescued by a United States Naval vessel just outside Cuba's territorial waters. In 1976 Michael Canfield asked STURGIS to describe his reaction to the fate of the diversionary group. STURGIS: "Oh I was mad! We had people inside of Cuba. That's when I started to do...ahh, you know we were doing green light operations. Green light is permission. No problem. And after a while they cut the assistance to the underground. They did it because of the policy. The President says 'Stop all things,' and they stop them. I can't lay the blame on one man, but he takes responsibility for the whole thing. I figured he made a deal in that we had to cut back. I felt that was wrong. He deserted the people. I felt that was wrong.

#### OPERATION 40 **APRIL 1961**

STURGIS told Paul Meskil that he was part of the CIA's OPERATION 40, an infiltration and intelligence gathering group that was to go into Cuba before the Bay of Pigs assault. Meskil stated that some former CIA agents described OPERATION 40 as an "assassination squad." STURGIS stated:

It was top CIA project. Most of the men in it were Cubans who had been trained by the U.S. Army. I am not saying that OPERATION 40 had an assassination squad. There were reports there was one, but I'm not saying so.

Paul Meskil reported that the Chief of OPERATION 40 was Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis, a former Castro aide who defected and became a CIA agent. Two of his cousins also worked for the Agency. Canfield asked STURGIS about OPERATION 40:

STURGIS: Well, I was an associate, while I participated in OPERATION 40. OPERATION 40 was formed before the Bay of Pigs invasion; it was a Top Secret Government operation; it consisted of many Cuban intelligence officers who worked for the CIA and this organization. Their job primarily was to train people to infiltrate a foreign country, to make contact with people in the political sector of the government, plus there was also a group formed, in which was the assassination section, which I was part of; that, if necessary, this assassination group would, upon



orders, naturally, assassinate either members of the military in the foreign country, political party members of the foreign country that you were going to infiltrate, and, if necessary, some of your own members, who were suspected of being foreign agents. Now at the same time, I was asked by my friend, who was a CIA agent, he asked me if I was interested in participating, or doing an assassination with the Company. I told him yes, providing that I would sit down with his case officer and go over the details, and I would do it.

Canfield: Domestic or foreign?

STURGIS: It would be domestic.

Canfield: Here in the United States?"

STURGIS: Oh yeah. The reason for that, he asked me how I would go about it. And I told him, well, if it was going to be domestic, well, I could do it several ways. I could do it either in the Everglades, I could do it by boat, or I could do it by air. But, that if it was going to be done, I did not want nobody to be part of this, I would do it by myself, but I definitely wanted to meet the officer who wanted this done, and I wanted to see him, and get it right from him, so that I would be sure that it would be someone with authority, and not just a low level agent, such as he...I told him that. He told me that he would make contact with someone higher up, and pass on that information and so forth.

Canfield: Did this come out of Operation 40?

STURGIS: This is what the Operation 40 was trained for...

Canfield: What about domestic activities, did they ever attempt a domestic assassination?

STURGIS: Not to my knowledge, no. But the only thing I can say on that is, when I was asked to do domestically, myself --

Canfield: Right.

STURGIS: Of anyone else, no, not to my knowledge; which brings the why all this stuff I've been reading in the papers where they want me to be part of an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, I have no knowledge of anything like --

Canfield: Did anyone ever approach you about --

STURGIS: The assassination? Yeah, oh yeah.

Canfield: No, I mean, to do the assassination.

STURGIS: No, no, oh no. The Cubans were very angry with the Kennedys, they were furious with the Kennedys because of the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. But the only thing that I had as far as the assassination was concerned, naturally, is the investigation by the FBI. And they said, "Well FRANK, this is strictly a voluntary thing, if you want to talk with us, if you don't want to talk with us' - And they told me that they felt I was one of the persons capable, if I wanted to assassinate somebody as high as the President of the United States, that I was capable of --

Canfield: You were approached though to do assassination jobs -

STURGIS: Oh yeah. Also an associate. And it can be proven that he is, or rather was, at that time, a CIA agent.

Canfield: Was he involved in Watergate?

STURGIS: Well, I don't want to go ahead and say at this point. But if I'm ever called in front of a Congressional Committee, which I assume I will be, I will tell them...

Canfield: Did they ever tell you who was to be assassinated?

STURGIS: No.

Canfield: Do you have any ideas?

STURGIS: No, no. I don't even know if it was another agent, or a double agent, or a fool or what. The only one who would know are the people involved in CIA.

Canfield: They never did assassinate anyone in the United States?

STURGIS: Not to my knowledge, no...On this assassination thing, I would figure well, it's gonna have to come up from some a little higher than this agent right here. It's gonna have to come from someone with a little authority.

Canfield: Did you tell him that?

STURGIS: Oh, yeah.

Canfield: And what was his response?

STURGIS: He told me he would make contact with someone higher up, and pass on that information, and so forth.

Canfield: Did you ever get any feedback from him or anyone else?

STURGIS: No.

Canfield asked STURGIS: "Were all members of OPERATION 40 trained in assassination?" STURGIS replied that only 20 men were.

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission:

All I knew is that he was an agent, and at a latter date, it was proven that he was an agent. So my contacts with this man throughout the years, how he worked, my close contact with him, in Miami, the way of operation, the way he handles himself, the people that he was in close contact with, that the top political and military people who were in exile that he was in touch with, the formation of the Bay of Pigs itself before the invasion came through this particular man. He was part of forming this -- at least of the Revolutionary Council. And I was approached by him and I told Jose Joachim Sajennes Pardomo. I said, 'What do you think?' The idiot, I hope this never gets publicized, I said this idiot took me out and we had some lunch, and he asked me if I wanted to do an assassination attempt for the outfit. And I looked him square in the face and told him, 'Why did you come to me?' And he says, 'Well FRANK, like who else? You are a man that the Chief knows your background, and I know your background, and I know you are capable. And if anybody can do it, you can do it. But the thing is would you be interested?' And I said, 'Yes I would be.' The discussion of money was not involved in it, because I would not do anything for money. I don't know [who the target was]. He said he would contact his chief, and he would --- he told me to contact him later on, and I think he gave me a certain day to contact him, and I said 'Okay.' You must remember that how I know this man as an agent, because he does the same things as I do in his life, he types away, or at least, he has a wife who types away, he makes all the reports, and stacks them in a file cabinet. I have heard him talk to his case officer on the telephone. And to me that was very stupid of him in doing that even to me who was his friend. That is a stupid way of doing things. Because he did not suspect that I was in touch with Jose Joachim Sajennes Pardomo, he cannot know. And the only time he suspected that I had anything to do with the CIA is when we were in prison, and the man on the television said, 'Yes,' he used to work for the CIA. I am talking about the agent and me who was part of the Watergate group. And he was dumbfounded and said, 'What, you work for the CIA?' And I said, 'Yes sir, you dumb bastard you, I was turning you in to my case officer.' I knew he was an agent, but I didn't know that I was in contact --- I never used the word -- or at least I don't

think I did, and I hope I haven't used it today -- that I said I was an employee of the CIA or that I was connected with the CIA. I had a second meeting with him at the Ranch house, and he told me, he says, "Well, there is interest FRANK.' He said 'About this assassination,' and I said 'Fine.' And then he started to questioning, how would you do it? There are several ways of trying to do assassination. The things I have to know is who the person is, that is number one, it is important, and where the person is at, which is important. And then, I will have to go ahead and go to the place where this man lives...I said I wanted to tell you something, I will do this because you are a friend of mine, and because you asked me. But I will want more than that. And he said 'What is that?' I said I want it from somebody higher than you, from somebody with authority. If you tell me --- and you are my friend, and I believe you -- but I want it more from somebody else who has some authority. You have a case officer. I want your case officer to tell me to do an assassination plot and I will do it. But coming from you, you are my friend, my buddy, but I have got to have more than that for my protection.

Olsen: Did he ever put you in touch with his case officer?

STURGIS: I knew who his boss was.

Olsen: Who was his boss?

STURGIS: "*EDUARDO*"...It either had to be "*EDUARDO*," who I never met or it had to be possibly (deleted as of 2010) after "*EDUARDO*" left.

Olsen: Did (deleted as of 2010) take his place?

STURGIS: I believe so, I believe (deleted as of 2010) did take his place as this party's case officer.

Olsen: And then you did not actually have any contact with his case officer?

STURGIS: When I told him what I think it kind of stung him a little bit. And he said, 'Well, okay, all right. Then you will go through with it?' And I said 'Certainly I will go through with it, I don't care who the hell it is!' I said, 'You let me know.'

#### HUNT, BARKER AND STURGIS 1961

On April 4, 1975, STURGIS was re-questioned about the proposed domestic assassination. He went off the record then said BARKER was the CIA agent who approached him. [SSCIA 157-10005-10191]

Olsen: Yesterday we were talking about an approach which was made to you in Miami sometime after you returned to the United States from Cuba in 1959, in which you were asked if you would be willing to undertake an assassination?

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Would you tell us this morning who it was that approached you with that subject?

Olsen: Mr. STURGIS has asked that we go off the record, during the course of which Mr. Navarro was invited to leave the room and he is now absent from the room. The only parties present in the room at this time are Mr. STURGIS and myself. Now the question that I put to you, FRANK, was: Can you identify for us at this time who it was that approached you with the question of whether you would participate in the performance of an assassination?

STURGIS: BERNARD L. BARKER.

Olsen: And when was it, as best you can recall, FRANK, when that approach was made?

STURGIS: I believe it was approximately 1961, either before the Bay of Pigs or after the Bay of Pigs

Olsen: Was it shortly before or shortly after?

STURGIS: I would be very honest with you, I don't remember.

Olsen: Well the Bay of Pigs operation actually took place in April 1961, didn't it?

STURGIS: 1961, yes sir.

Olsen: As I understand from your testimony yesterday, when you were approached about this you indicated you were willing to do so.

STURGIS: Yes sir.

Olsen: But you thereafter checked with Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis about what he thought about it, and Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis indicated to you that he thought you should cooperate with BARKER, but that you should make sure that it was going to be an authorized operation by insisting to BARKER that the word come to you directly from someone who has

identified himself as BARKER'S Case Officer. Is that a fair statement of what you have just told me?

STURGIS: Either his Case Officer or his Station Chief.

Olsen: Did you know at the time who BARKER'S Case Officer was?

STURGIS: I assumed at the time that it was possible that it was "EDUARDO," who he was the assistant under "EDUARDO."

Olsen: But, am I correct in understanding now that you do not know whether EDUARDO was still on the scene or whether he had been replaced?

STURGIS: No, sir, I do not know. Now let me say this. I did ask HOWARD HUNT do you use the code name EDUARDO while we were in Danbury, Connecticut, and present -

Olsen: Now are you talking about 1972?

STURGIS: Now we are talking about 1972. I asked him if he gave any orders to BERNIE, or BARKER, or MACHO, whatever -- these names -- I called him by these names.

Olsen: In other words BARKER was known as either BERNIE or MACHO?

STURGIS: Right.

Olsen: Okay.

STURGIS: I did ask HOWARD: Did you ever ask MACHO BARKER to do an assassination, to approach me on an assassination. He says "Hell no."

Olsen: All right then. Did you thereafter -- going back to the 1961 -- did you have any further conversation with BERNARD BARKER about the subject?

STURGIS: Yes, sir. I was advised not to discuss the assassination attempt with him -- to let BERNIE bring up the subject -- whenever I saw him. BERNIE did bring up the subject.

Olsen: Where did you talk to BERNIE the next time about this subject?

STURGIS: It was either one or two places; it was either at his home in the -- I believe the northwest section of town, or at a dinner that he invited me

to at a steak house -- and I believe it was a Ranch House; this Ranch House was located on 36th Street just before LeJuene Road.

Olsen: And what happened when you next met with BARKER about the subject?

STURGIS: He told me that this invitation was -- his Case Officer said "Take FRANK out and have dinner."

Olsen: And what did he do? Did he explore your further willingness to undertake this?

STURGIS: Yes. Bernie asked me how I would go about it were the subject about the assassination, and he asked me how I would do it. And I told, him, I says, "It would all depend. I don't want to know the man or the victim's name at this time, but it would depend on the man, his position, for me to determine how I would get rid of the man."

Olsen: And also where.

STURGIS: Where -- the location, right. Also, in the conversation I told him -- he went into detail with me, and he said that there was a possibility that he would like to go on the thing with me. And I told him, "Well BERNIE, I don't like anybody to come with me; I'll be very honest with you. I prefer to do it myself" because naturally I did not want to have a witness to something that I would do even if he is an agent or not, that I would do the thing. He said, "Well, how could I know that it was done?" I says "Well there are several ways; No. 1, the person would eventually be reported missing; No. 2, I will cut off his ear or his finger and give it to you" I says "because there won't be no body to recover." I told him -- he says, "How would you do it?" I says, "Well, I could go to the Everglades; I could dig a hole and put lye in it -- the lye will eat up the body. I could take an airplane and fly over the Gulf Stream weighted down -- I would have to cut his stomach and intestines so that he wouldn't float. Even weighted down a body will float unless you cut open the insides of his stomach and intestines. Or, I says, "I could go out with boat into the Gulf Stream and use explosives in order to destroy the body completely."

Olsen: Did you know at the time where this assassination attempt was to be undertaken in Florida?

STURGIS: No, sir. I again -- knowing how agents work because I in turn have trained some people as far as intelligence was concerned; there is such a thing called compartmentation, and even though I was willing to go on this assassination, at the time I did not want to know who the person was in case if I did not do the assassination and someone else did the

assassination, at least if it was uncovered that I would not be brought in as some one who knew of the conspiracy to assassinate someone here if it was in the United States or a foreign country.

Olsen: FRANK, did anything further transpire about this assassination? Other than this second conversation with BARKER?

STURGIS: No sir. Nothing came about because I nailed him to the wall, telling BARKER that I would want someone much higher than he who would identify himself, his position with the company, and then I would do the operation.

Olsen: Did anybody ever contact you then who was higher up in the company?

STURGIS: No sir. No one, but I still maintained my friendship with BARKER throughout the years.

Olsen: So that ended the matter in respect to assassination?

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: All right, here we go back on the record. Continuing then, FRANK, did you ever have any further contact with anyone who you believed had any connection whatever with the CIA about an assassination?

STURGIS: No sir. MACHO BARKER was the only one at that time. Now MACHO asked me to help some other leaders who naturally were in touch with him. You must understand that because he asked me -- you can understand his position; his position was political under EDUARDO; as I said before, E. HOWARD HUNT or EDUARDO was a political officer with CIA with the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Olsen: Well, what I'm getting at is this: Did anybody ever contact you -- that is anybody who had any connection whatever with the CIA, contact you about an assassination after the one that you have just described to us?

STURGIS: In the United States, no.

Olsen: How about outside the United States?

STURGIS: Well, there is a very thin line here. I have discussed assassinations of several top Cuban political and military leaders with the Havana Station.



Olsen: When you say with the Havana Station, who in the Havana Station?

STURGIS: Well, with the United States Embassy, Colonel Nichols.

Olsen: This was while you were still in Cuba?

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Before leaving there in June 1959?

STURGIS: Yes sir. That's in the first part of January and February 1959.

Olsen: Well, these were all discussed with us yesterday on the record when you described to us the discussions that took place among officials of the Cuban Air Force and Cuban Army about plans to assassinate Fidel Castro and Che Guevara?

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: And people of their entourage.

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: And you described yesterday some exercises that were worked up, plans that were drawn up with respect to possible places to perform the assassinations?

STURGIS: Yes, sir.

Olsen: And then you described to us yesterday the fact the Colonel Nichols had on the occasions when you had discussed it with him --- Colonel Nichols had urged you to hold off on any such assassination.

STURGIS: Right...

Olsen: You mentioned to me when we talked over the telephone, FRANK, that you had some contact with or some relationship with a planned assassination of Premier Castro in New York. What was that what you were referring to?

STURGIS: There was a time, I don't remember the exact date, that Fidel was in New York; there was a conspiracy or at least talk of a conspiracy to want to kill him. Now as far as the CIA is concerned, I don't believe that they were involved or any agents were involved in that conspiracy wanting to assassinate Fidel.

Olsen: Was this then something that was discussed among elements of the Cuban exiles in Florida?

STURGIS: Yes sir, New York and Florida.

Olsen: Did you have any contact or know of any contact whatever in connection with such discussions of assassinating Premier Castro in New York -- did you have any contact whatever with anybody in the Government of the United States?

STURGIS: That is very difficult to answer, Mr. Olsen, because of the dates involved. I would think that I had contact with the Agency, but again I will state that whatever they knew about, or were involved in any conspiracy, myself I do not know.

Olsen: Well, when you say you had some contact with somebody from the Agency, did you have such contact with somebody from the Agency about such an assassination.

STURGIS: No, sir. No, I did not.

Olsen: Was there any contact that you had of any nature relating to any assassination any place with any official of the United States Government, other than the ones that you have already described to me?

[OFF THE RECORD]

Olsen: All right, we are going back on the record again. Mr. STURGIS having said he was having difficulty thinking about exactly what answer he would give to the question that was posed because he didn't want to use up tape time while he was engaged in his thinking process. He has -- while we have been off the record -- explored the subject with us further and is now prepared to answer the question. Go ahead, FRANK.

STURGIS: After that meeting with BARKER, I, as far as I know, with the Cuban friends of mine who were working for the company or who was working under the company, there was a great deal of talk among the Cubans about wanting to assassinate Fidel Castro in New York, inside of Cuba, or in Latin America because Fidel did make several trips. There was talk, but as far as I know I don't know if CIA sponsored any of the Cubans in any attempt to kill Fidel or finance them in any attempt to kill him, nor supported any attempt by the Cubans to want to kill him, or whether these Cubans were simply patriots or were working for, or associated with, the CIA.

Olsen: You don't know then, FRANK, whether any of this conversation about killing Fidel Castro was initiated or promoted or sponsored in any fashion by the CIA?

STURGIS: I do not. No, sir.

Olsen: Okay. Now, was there any other discussions about assassinations that you could tell us about that you participated in or knew of, other than what you have already described to us?

STURGIS: No, sir. At this point I cannot think of any other attempt or discussion in any other assassination attempt on any one.

Olsen: Did you ever have any conversation with anybody about assassinating President Kennedy.

STURGIS: No sir.

Olsen: Did you have any part whatever in planning or carrying out the assassination of President Kennedy or any other public figure of the United States?

STURGIS: I have not been involved in any of that sir.

Roethe: I would like to ask one more question. You indicated at the very beginning of our interview yesterday that you would tell us the truth, in whatever you answered and that there may be occasions when you might want to hold certain things back, and that you would tell us if you were doing that. I wonder if there has been any instance now where you held anything back from us, not by telling us a lie, but by simply not telling us everything that there is to tell.

STURGIS: Where it concerns the conspiracy or assassination attempts on the President of the United States, Martin Luther King, Bobby Kennedy or any American Government official, I have told the truth; I have not held back anything whatsoever.

In an April 23, 1975 Memo for File, Robert Olsen wrote:

While STURGIS claims that he was asked by BARKER in 1961 if he would be willing to undertake an assassination attempt, he acknowledges that he did not even know who was involved or whether it was inside or outside the United States...I intend to check out the claim STURGIS makes that he was asked in 1968 by a CIA agent (allegedly Jose Joachim Sajennes Pardomo) to organize an operation for the hijacking of a Russian ship...I also intend to check out his claims to take on an

assassination of some unknown person. Incidentally, there is a possible connection on this matter. In 1960 and 1961 HUNT was active in the organization of a Cuban government-in-exile in the United States. In this role he had contacts with BERNARD BARKER, who was under contract with the Agency. HUNT states in his book that he had recommended to the Agency that an assassination of Castro be carried out before or contemporaneously with the Bay of Pigs invasion. It is not inconceivable that HUNT would have asked BARKER to check out the possibilities of finding an assassin to carry out such a job if approval were ever given to his recommendation.

OPERATION 40 was created as an adjunct to the Bay of Pigs invasion, and was to continue as a subsidiary intelligence agency if the invasion proved successful. OPERATION 40 intelligence officers were to supply the names of suspected Communists to the assassination section. The suspects would then be terminated. During his deposition in *HUNT v WEBERMAN STURGIS* was asked:

Q. Did you understand that Operation 40 contained an assassination section?

A. Operation 40 consists of a bunch of Cuban officers some of whom I have been familiar with, some are my friends, and their job training by the United States Government were this: When the Brigade landed in Cuba, Operation 40 was to follow. The officers involved in this operation were to make contact with Cuban political elements inside Cuba, both political, military and so forth, who would give assistance to the Brigade and to the underground because Operation 40 was an intelligence organization who had this contact in Cuba. So naturally, in order to make the invasion successful you had to co-ordinate the activities of the Brigade and, also, of the help that it could receive from both the political and the military elements that were in Cuba to assist, you know, in the invasion; and if necessary, if an assassination had to be part of it, naturally it would be part of it.

Q. Do you know if the Diaz Lanz brothers were associated with Operation 40.

A. I doubt it very much. Pedro Diaz Lanz, Marcos and myself included were part of a special air group that was formed and I was associated with that air group because the B-24 bomber was in my name, registered under, at that time it was FAA, and this same B-24 bomber, which the CIA was given money to, was the same bomber on October 25, 1959, that flew over Havana, Cuba, and the pilot was both myself and Pedro Diaz Lanz, Marcos Diaz Lanz and another Cuban was in the bomb bay, where we dropped hundreds of thousands of leaflets over the City of Havana, accusing the Castro Government of being a Communistic government.

In subsequent interviews, STURGIS was far less candid: "I am not saying that OPERATION 40 had an assassination squad. There were reports that there was one, but I am not saying so...I don't recall when I was approached to commit a domestic assassination. Artime did know the people in OPERATION 40 though..." The SSCIA questioned HUNT about OPERATION 40:

Baron: Senator Schweiker, who is a member of our Committee, has expressed an interest in a quote by FRANK STURGIS that you might be quite familiar with, where he granted an interview to the author of a book called *Coup D'Etat In America* and he said that he was in some sort of assassination group within what he called OPERATION 40 at the CIA, which was supposed to, upon orders, be capable of assassinating foreign military and political leaders, or suspected double agents. What light can you shed on that?

HUNT: I think FRANK STURGIS has become a captive of his own imagination. It has finally been established, I think to everyone's satisfaction, that he never was a CIA employee. While I am fond of FRANK personally, I don't think a lot of credence ought to be accorded his fantasies.

The HSCA interviewed Marcos Diaz Lanz. He said that although he and Pedro Diaz Lanz refused to join the Bay of Pigs invasion, they were told that they would be in charge of a Special Air Group. That group never coalesced and the Lanz brothers never went to Guatemala.

On March 7, 1961, Alexander Rorke was approved for contact with the CIA Domestic Contacts Division by Sheffield Edwards and William A. Osborne: "Inasmuch as Subject is a reporter, any classified information released to him during contact with him, should be carefully identified as such." HUNT reported "FRANK was certainly involved in the recommendation of various exiles, who he knew personally, to be included in the Bay of Pigs invasion, but he was not part of the Brigade itself. There's a chance he may have infiltrated the island at one point and scouted the territory, but he was not with the invading force. [*American Spy Hunt* p119]

Prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961, HUNT made **BERNARD BARKER** his chief assistant. The CIA: "As a result of his excellent record with the CIA in Havana, and favorable assessment by a senior CIA official in Miami in January 1960, BARKER was hired under a contractual relationship with the CIA Miami Office effective April 4, 1960, at the rate of \$300 per month for full time service." BARKER was asked about this in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*: "I worked for Mr. HUNT in the Bay of Pigs invasion. This training I received with the rest of the Cubans from a government agency." Aside from HUNT, BARKER'S Case Officers were Joseph S. Piccolo of Western Hemisphere Division/4 and Jacob D. Esterline. The CIA: "Mr. HUNT was assigned to the Agency's Cuban Operations in Miami Florida area from June 1960 through October 1961. In that connection he was Mr. BARKER'S supervisor as of September 1961." BARKER would

soon be viewed by the CIA as a security problem since he was strongly associated with the CIA in the exiles thinking and "statements or opinions expressed by him concerning various individuals or exile groups were either mistaken for 'official leaks' or 'policy.'" A recently released handwritten CIA document, titled BERNARD BARKER, reviewed his early activities for the CIA:

1. April 1960 (deleted) in contact on station orders with (deleted) who was to give (deleted) a monthly accounting of Agency support.
2. April 1960 (deleted) in contact on station orders with (deleted) ordered to obtain report of (deleted) Latin American trip, including his diary & paper on (deleted) thinking on and current status of PM activities. Knows (deleted) is station asset.
3. Worked with Frank Bender in handling (deleted) .
4. POA granted (deleted) on May 9, 1960, for use in political action opa in (deleted).
5. In contact with Tony Varona. Acted as go-between with Varona/Bender.
6. Also knows (deleted) by his true name.
7. (Deleted) his wife Clara, worked on (deleted) Project. Wife was translator. (Illegible) Feb 1961 POA granted on Clara on March 15, 1961.
8. (Illegible) HOWARD HUNT (deleted) was being handled administratively by (deleted) June 20, 1961.
9. (deleted) involved with ransoming Brigade prisoners from Cuba.
10. Considered to work with (deleted) intelligence service (WAVE 335 February 13, 1962 (deleted).
11. Knows (Daniel Carswell, Eustace Danbrunt and Edmund Taransky) under true names.

**Alexander Irwin Rorke Jr.** (born August 9, 1926) was a close associate of FRANK STURGIS. [FBI 97-4623-46- 9.12.61] Alexander Rorke was the son of a New York City Assistant District Attorney. In 1919, Alexander Rorke Sr. (born June 29, 1877; died January 1967), prosecuted and convicted the founders of the Communist Party of the United States. He then became a New York State Appellate Judge. Alexander Rorke Jr. was a graduate of St. John's



University and attended the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. Alexander Rorke served as a military intelligence specialist during World War II, responsible for the security of five German provinces. He participated in the capture of SS men, and in the first postwar roundup of Communist agents in the Allied military zones of Germany. Returning to college after the war, Rorke who was 6' 3" tall and weighed 200 pounds, became a track star and Forensic Commissioner of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, and an undefeated inter-collegiate debating champion. He was an FBI clerk from February 5, 1951, to May 11, 1951. In 1952 he married Jacqueline Billingsley. The father of Jacqueline Billingsley, Sherman Billingsley, was a former bootlegger with several convictions, who owned a Manhattan night club known as *The Stork Club*. *The Stork Club* was frequented by numerous organized crime figures as well as by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Alex Rorke was acquainted with Dominick Bartone.

### DOMINICK BARTONE & WILLIAM MORGAN

When Fidel Castro came to power mobster Dominick Bartone attempted to win his favor by smuggling him several plane loads of arms. Dominick Bartone worked out a deal with Jimmy Hoffa in which the Teamsters Union would lend a "Cleveland Group" \$300,000 to buy several surplus cargo-aircraft. Then Dominick Bartone would supply the arms and the pilot who would fly the plane to Cuba. Dominick Bartone was indicted for this activity. [FBI 105-70973]

STURGIS claimed that circa May 1959 he set up a meeting between William Morgan and national crime syndicate associate Frank Nelson. Frank Nelson had been a friend of Fulgencio Batista, and had previously owned a good deal of Cuba's lobster industry. STURGIS said Frank Nelson informed William Morgan he represented the interests of Raphael Trujillo, and could offer William Morgan \$500,000 for his cooperation in organizing a Cuban invasion from the Dominican Republic. William Morgan allegedly accepted the offer.

On May 1, 1959, the FBI received a report of funds being funneled to William Morgan: "Within the past few days \$25,000 was delivered to William Morgan...William Morgan has reportedly agreed to establish a new revolutionary anti-Castro front in the Escambray area...Carlos Prio...and the Dominican Republic are supplying the other arms and equipment...According to the source, Fulgencio Batista and Orlando Piedra are making large contributions." [FBI 105-70973 - Morgan] The anti-Castro forces in the Dominican Republic were led by General Jose Pedraza, who had served under Batista.

Alexander Rorke told the FBI that Dominick Bartone supplied a plane "which was used by the Cubans and Dominicans for the invasion of the Dominican Republic which took place on June 19, 1959." [CIA OS 8.24.62 Sheffield Edwards] On June 25, 1959, the Miami FBI was instructed to clarify "the statement in retel to effect that William Morgan was with Dominick Bartone, who was arrested May 22, 1959, by Customs, Miami, relative to seizure of plane loaded with arms for Dominican Republic. Miami should advise statements source and basis for allegation that William Morgan visited Miami in

order to receive \$10,000 from Dominican Consul Ferrando." Headquarters was advised that according to a source of the Miami Field Office, William Morgan met with [FNU] Ferrando in Room 1133R of Dupont Plaza Motel in Miami, a room registered to Dominick Bartone. The FBI received information that William Morgan was awaiting "arrival in the Dominican Republic of \$200,000 worth of guns" which allegedly had been purchased in England by Amadeo Barleta, who had been the Subject of a Bureau investigation during World War II for being a "rabid pro-Fascist." [FBI 100-344127-NR 7.2.59] On August 10, 1959, a CIA source reported that William Morgan met with Dominick Bartone and several anti-Castro Cubans at Dominick Bartone's home in Miami. William Morgan was given \$140,000 in cash. The CIA discovered that Dominick Bartone was sending William Morgan money through a Panamanian bank. When William Morgan returned to Havana he publicly declared that he had received \$75,000 from counter-revolutionaries. Had STURGIS introduced William Morgan to Dominick Bartone, rather than to Frank Nelson? Peter Clapper of the Rockefeller Commission noted on May 6, 1975: "Bob: It may be of interest that Dominick Bartone, a mafia member in Cleveland, has told the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reporter Mary Wogel that he was hired in 1959 by STURGIS to help with assassination plotting against Fidel Castro. Ms. Wogel called to volunteer the information." [CIA RCD 5.6.75 mistakenly labeled by Archives as HSCA 180-10107-10419] In August 1959 Alexander Rorke flew to Cuba to finalize the plans for the invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic with William A. Morgan. When he arrived at the home of William A. Morgan, he was arrested by the G-2. Alexander Rorke was incarcerated from August 9, 1959 to August 14, 1959. Alexander Rorke criticized the State Department for not having gotten him released quickly enough. The reason he was arrested was that William Morgan had reported the plot to Fidel Castro, so when a plane-load of Trujillo's men landed in a sugar cane field outside Havana the next day, the militia arrested them. An FBI informant explained:

In mid-August 1959 an anti-Castro group in Cuba began fighting, but William Morgan double-crossed the anti-Fidel Castro forces and through his actions entrapped a plane that was sent from the Dominican Republic in answer to a false broadcast by William Morgan for aid by the anti-Castro forces then fighting. (Deleted) other forces from the Dominican Republic which were prepared to leave to fight in Cuba were canceled..." [FBI MM 2-225]

The CIA reported: "Rorke recently returned from Cuba where he was held without charge from August 9, 1959 to August 14, 1959. Had gone to photograph invasion of that country by a force from U.S. and had made arrangements by a friend in Miami to be advised two days prior to invasion. The friend was Dominick Bartone." The FBI reported that Rolando Masferrer met with "Norman Rothman, hoodlum and gangster, Miami Beach, August 1959, concerning double cross of William Morgan, but Rolando Masferrer reportedly does not want anything to do with any plot to assassinate William Morgan...Informant said that also they discussed having an American crime syndicate sign a contract to produce the assassination of Morgan on behalf of Raphael Trujillo, Dominican Dictator, who would furnish money. (Deleted) Masferrer does not want to take part in any plans to assassinate Morgan, and does not plan to become a party to



such a plot...Rothman is in contact with Enrique A. Garcia, an employee Dominican Republic delegation to the United Nations, who is also in contact with Masferrer." [FBI 100-344127-26 - pages 11 to 14 w/h]

### THE YANKEE WHO SAVED THE REVOLUTION

William Morgan told Fidel Castro that Alexander Rorke had no part in the Dominican plot; Alexander Rorke was released and deported, having spent nine days in a Cuban jail. William Morgan became "the Yankee who saved the revolution." As a reward, he was given a frog leg farm outside Havana. Alexander Rorke returned to New York City. Rorke told the FBI about his experiences as a prisoner of Castro: "Rorke advised that in August 1959, he had gone to Cuba on a T.V. news assignment and to participate in counter-revolutionary matters. He stated that while there he was arrested on orders of Raul Castro, was shot at, subjected to round-the-clock interrogation and 'brainwashing attempts.' He stated he was held for nine days at the Cuban Army Base, Camp Libertad, located outside Havana."

On September 17, 1959, the CIA generated an index card about Dominick Bartone titled "Regarding Association with William Alexander Morgan, 201-251145, and Information Concerning a Plot to Assassinate Castro." In November 1959 Rorke was interviewed by radio station WABC in New York City:

Rorke indicated he had received many threatening telephone calls at his home after his initial interview with WABC regarding his derogatory remarks concerning Fidel Castro. He stated that while he was held prisoner in Havana he was told that he would be taken care of by Castro agents working in the United States if he spoke out against Castro's regime. He indicated there was a large Castro espionage ring working in the United States with personnel operating on diplomatic passports. His information, Rorke claimed, came from such persons as Major William Morgan. Rorke further advised that he had been approached in the United States by one Frank De Llundu who had worked for Castro in the United States during the revolution. De Llundu advised Rorke to stop criticizing the Castro regime. The report went on to indicate the details of Rorke's meetings with various other individuals, including Frank Nelson, an American who formerly operated a frozen food business in Cuba, and Dominick Bartone, President of the International Trading Company. According to Rorke, Bartone was apparently involved in arms and plane sales and one of these planes had delivered revolutionaries into Nicaragua. Rorke believed that Bartone also sold the plane which was used by the Cubans and Dominicans for the invasion of the Dominican Republic on June 19, 1959. Rorke indicated he had been in contact with Cuban exiles, namely General Manuel Benitez and Dr. Emilo Nunez Portuondo.

On November 17, 1959, Rorke advised the FBI that "he had received information from a source whom he considered reliable that there would be another demonstration in the Panama Canal area against the U.S. Government. His source related that, in addition to the march through the Canal Zone, riots were also expected in Panama and that they would take place before November 28, 1959. [FBI 109-12-223-273 encl. P.1 also see FBI 105-82088-14 p.1] On November 30, 1959 the NY Office of the FBI advised "that during the past two months they had been in contact with Rorke who was held by Cuban authorities in Havana during August 1959. Rorke had maintained contact with various revolutionary groups and individuals in the U.S. such as (deleted)."

As Dr. Emilo Nunez Portuondo, former Cuban Ambassador to the UN, and ex-Cuban General Manuel Benitez. "On October 21, 1959 Rorke advised that he had learned from the niece of the President of Panama that Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo was then in Panama talking to the representatives of the Panamanian Government trying to line up support for a provisional government for Cuba." [FBI 66-2542-3-34-5111 p.3] On December 30, 1959, Rorke told the FBI:

Detailed information concerning his anti-Fidel Castro activities during the period of July 1959 to December 30, 1959. He mentioned numerous individuals with whom he was in contact both within the US and outside the US in regard to Cuban political and revolutionary matters. The following references contain information furnished by Rorke in Miami Beach and New York City concerning his association with Dominick Edward Bartone. Rorke advised that on instructions from Bartone, in August 1959, he traveled to Cuba to participate in counter-revolutionary activities. He stated that as a result of these activities he was arrested by Cuban authorities and held without formal charges for approximately nine days. [FBI 97-3222-8 FBI 97-4623-179 pages 5, 19]

#### ALEXANDER RORKE AND JOHN F. KENNEDY

On June 30, 1960, J.C. King, Chief / Western Hemisphere Division, generated this Memorandum for the Record: "General Cabell called to say that he in turn had been called by Andy Goodpaster. A friend of the President's, Alexander I. Roarke, Jr. of NBC had telephoned to offer information which he thought might be of interest pertaining to Cuba and possibly the Dominican Republic... Action has been given to Mr. Reynolds and he has been authorized to use an OO man in New York to make the first contact with Roarke. I am to report back to General Cabell." In July 1960, pursuant to a request from OO/Contacts Division, CIA File EE-27955 was opened on Alexander Rorke. In 1975 the CIA described Alexander Rorke as "former witting collaborator (relationship terminated)."

July 6, 1960  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief WHD  
SUBJECT: Alexander I. Roarke, Jr.

1. Pursuant to a request at the end of last week from General Goodpasture of the White House, a representative of OO/C in New York City interviewed the Subject on July 5, 1960.

2. Following a rambling narrative of his experiences over the years in Central America and the Caribbean, Mr. Roarke came to this major, which was the most capable Cuban exiled military leader, and the one who is most deserving of U.S. support is Pedro Diaz Lanz. Mr. Roarke knows Diaz Lanz and was planning to appear with Diaz Lanz on a television program...Mr. Roarke considers Diaz Lanz superior to General Pedraza, Francisco Cajigas and Antonio Varona, all of whom he claims to know.

3. Mr. Roarke said that the Somozas have agreed to give Diaz Lanz a military base in Nicaragua. Mr. Roarke himself intends to organize an American Committee to back Diaz Lanz. He will call it the Committee to Rescue Latin America from Communism or something similar..

J.D. Esterline Chief, WH/4.

On June 30, 1960, there was a telephone conversation between "Reynolds-Daniels" about Rorke:

He originally worked for the New York City Office of the FBI as clerk. Since then he has been known to impersonate federal agents, although he has not been apprehended for it. He is the son-in-law of Sherman Billingsley. Roarke was jailed in Havana last year and feels that the State Department did not spring him quickly enough --- evidently he spent a couple of days in jail. Ever since he has been viciously attacking the State Department. His father is a U.S. federal referee and this guy is now unemployed and considered a pest. The local bureau here avoids him like the plague and possibly you might want to get a rundown from the Bureau. He might use us as a springboard if he get too involved, but we will be glad to talk to him if you want us to. This information is from an unofficial contact in the Bureau who is on the Cuba desk. He, in turn, has been very helpful to us unofficially. Please protect source. To ops support. Start a 201 file. RR (illegible) July 12, 1960.

Another CIA document stated:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Personnel Security Division, OS July 13, 1960  
FROM: Chief, Contact Division, 00  
SUBJECT: Request for Security Checks

1. Security checks are being requested on the U.S. citizens described in the attached Biographical Data Forms. Please furnish any information

obtained as a result of your checks which relates to the security aspects of contact with them.

2. These persons are to be used for routine exploitation as sources of foreign positive intelligence. Virginia L. Thorne for E. M. Ashcraft.

Attachments: As stated above.

Rorke, Alexander I.  
Carl F. Massopust [plastics engineer]  
Seng Lip Lee  
Sondra Kotvin

By February 1961 the CIA concluded:

Wrote article on anti-Castro activities in Cuba for *Argosy*. 00 says he appears to be an adventurer type operating on fringe of Cuban counter-revolutionary activities. He has an ability to weave a few items of limited dissemination into a fabric of open knowledge and thus sound extremely knowledgeable. 00 recommends no further contact with him. (004/180,333 February 23, 1961 (H-70).

#### GERALDINE SHAMMA



In early 1960, Alexander Rorke went to Havana to contact Geraldine Isabella Shamma (born March 14, 1905; died June 9, 1989). In September 1960 the G-2 arrested Geraldine Shamma, who was on a mission for exile leader Manuel Artime Buesa. Geraldine Shamma believed Manuel Artime betrayed her:

MEMORANDUM FOR: SA/LD  
ATTENTION: Mr. William Sturbitts  
SUBJECT: Geraldine Isabella Shamma, with aka's

REFERENCE: Letter of March 8, 1976 from George R. Richards, Attorney for Geraldine Shamma

1. According to information in Agency files, Geraldine Shamman (sic) de Carrera, an American, was detained by the Rebel Army Investigation Department (DIER), at her home in Miramar, on November 5, 1960. Wayne Gilchrist, an Embassy Officer, visited Mrs. Shamma on November 29, 1960. She confided to him that the specific charge against her was that she was the right hand man of the Secretary General of the Cuban Revolutionary Front in Miami, Manuel Artime. Mrs. Shamma further stated that her reported role with the Cuban Revolutionary Front was that of liaison between Manuel Artime and certain Americans (not further identified) interested in the counter-revolutionary movement. Mrs. Shamma told Mr. Gilchrist that she denied to her interrogators that she had anything to do with the Cuban counter-revolutionary movement, but informed him, confidentially, that she was actually working with Artime and his group. She gave no details regarding the type of assistance she had been rendering. Gilchrist noted that for several months before her arrest, Geraldine Shamma was a contact of Major Van Horn, Colonel Erickson S. Nichols and Miss Betty Perkins of the American Embassy's Air Attaché Office. During her interrogation by the DIER, Mrs. Shamma was asked why she visited the embassy so often to see the Major and Miss Perkins.

2. There are several references in the Agency files which indicate that the Cuban Intelligence Service believed Mrs. Shamma to be an agent of the CIA. There is absolutely no indication in Agency records indicating that Mrs. Shamma was in any way involved with the CIA.

3. The FRANK FIORINI who allegedly recruited Mrs. Shamma to work for the U.S. Government has never worked for the Agency. Cite Page 252 "Findings" Para 1, STURGIS testified under oath that he had never been employed by the CIA or had ever served it as an agent, informant or other operative.

4. There is no indication in Agency records that the Major Robert Van Horn and Air Force Attaché Colonel Nichols (Col. Erickson S. Nichols) cited in the referent letter ever worked for the Agency.

Chris Hopkins

LA/OO G/CIOS 201-242256

Attachment not necessary. (Deleted). [CIA Memo 3.31.76]

STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission Geraldine Shamma

Was an American woman who was married to Captain Shamma. Her marriage name was Suarez. So her name was Geraldine Suarez Shamma. They owned a tobacco business in Cuba which amounted to about \$20 million. I recruited her for the Embassy. And her contacts were several people there, or at least one major person, and that was Major Van Horne. Her job was to meet and make contact with top officials in the government, which she did. She had a fabulous home and gave parties. Many of the top military commanders went over to her home. She was the contact with the American Government with the underground organization.

STURGIS related, "Because of her activities going back and forth between Miami and Cuba with the underground and the U.S. Government, she was eventually captured and put in a Cuban prison." Geraldine Shamma had rented a safehouse on Brickell Avenue in Miami, where recruits would be screened for MRR membership. MRR, the Movement Of Revolutionary Recuperation, was the political arm of the Bay of Pigs Brigade. STURGIS told Michael Canfield: "She was the go-between for the underground in Havana and the people here. That was Artime's group, MRR. We had a place on Brickell Avenue...that was the meeting place for the MRR organization." Geraldine Shamma: "The Agency paid for it and I maintained it. The boys who came over from Cuba to go into the Brigade would be sent to this safehouse first, and there, they'd be screened by the CIA." HUNT had a nearby apartment. STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission: "The Cubans who came from Havana would come to the safehouse which she maintained herself with her own money, not CIA money, her own money. BERNARD BARKER would call her up, and she would tell him who was there and he would come over to pick up these Cuban exiles to be sent over to be interrogated or debriefed. This is what BERNARD BARKER would do. And E. HOWARD HUNT, I believe, may have come over there. I don't think he did, but anyway, she met him traveling back and forth from Havana, where she met him I don't know off hand. You would have to ask her." Robert Olsen asked: "You mean you have subsequently heard or learned that she possibly had some contact with HUNT?" STURGIS: "Oh, I knew that for years, because, remember, I was in Brickell Avenue in Miami, too." In December 1960 an FBI informant who lived with STURGIS said that STURGIS claimed he was working with, and being sponsored by, the Agency for some future military action against Castro. [CIA FOIA #73-4] On December 16, 1960 the FBI sent a memo to the Office of Security, Department of State, File #2-1499, subject, STURGIS, Neutrality Matters. Geraldine Shamma was released from prison in Cuba on March 17, 1963, as a result of a deal arranged by James Donovan. When she landed in Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, she told the press: "If President Kennedy wants to welcome me, he can damn well fly down here!"

## JAMES BUCHANAN



STURGIS, Pedro Diaz Lanz and Victor Paneque recruited the Buchanan brothers, James and Jerry, for membership in the International Anti-Communist Brigade. James Buchanan, (born April 22, 1937, at Brevard, North Carolina) the senior of the Buchanan brothers, was married to Edna H. Rydzik in January 1963 in Miami Beach. In 1957 James Buchanan worked for the *Hollywood Florida Sun* until he ran off with the wife of an employee of the City of Hollywood. James Buchanan then became a reporter for *The Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel*. While he was at the *Sun-Sentinel* he had an affair with one of the secretaries there and her husband came to the offices of the paper and threatened to shoot James Buchanan and the secretary. [FBI 105-82555-3787] James Buchanan was the author of a series of articles critical of the Kennedy Administration. In December 1959 Buchanan visited Cuba where he aided in the escape of Austin Young from a Cuban prison. Austin Young had been sentenced to a 30 year term for counter-revolutionary activities. The FBI reported: "Austin Young was recaptured a few days after his escape in a downtown hotel and Buchanan was arrested. Buchanan's lawyer said the reporter will probably have to spend the Christmas holiday in jail while awaiting trial. The military tribunals will be in recess from December 22, 1959 until January 4, 1960 and Cuban civil courts normally recess for about the same period. Mr. Buchanan's case now is before the Cuban Supreme Court, which will determine if he will be tried before a military or civil court. Mr. Castro said in a television speech Thursday night that Mr. Buchanan will have to be tried by revolutionary courts which could either be military or civil. Government officials scoffed at a report of a possible death sentence for the reporter. Mr. Castro himself hinted that it would be a good idea to order Mr. Buchanan 'deported, never to return to Cuba to molest us.'" [FBI 64-44828-a *Miami Herald* 12.19.59] In September 1962 James Buchanan was quoted as complaining that the Federal Government was interfering in his activities: "The Feds are driving us up the wall. They're haunting the hell out of us, knocking over our weapons shipments and raiding Miami houses."

## JERRY "BUCKY" BUCHANAN



Jerry Buchanan, Jim Buchanan's brother, 22, attended Riverdale School in Norfolk, Virginia, and then served in the Army. He was stationed on the Czechoslovakian border. In June 1959 he was the Subject of a Miami investigation for impersonation based on use of Army identification in the name of Jesse L. Murphy used to cash bad checks. The complaint, which charged Jerry Buchanan with Impersonation, was dismissed at Miami when he was located at Ft. McPherson, Georgia, in April 1959, serving a sentence for AWOL. In September 1961 Jerry Buchanan trained with Rolando Masferrer on No Name Key in Florida: "There were 60 of us" Buchanan said, "About half Cubans and half Americans. The island was mostly swamp and we were sleeping out in the open. In November 1961 a friend of Buchanan had been shot by a Cuban in a training accident. a growing antipathy between the two groups finally led Buchanan to

leave the island with the Americans, all of whom subsequently joined FIORINI'S International Anti-Communist Brigade." On May 16, 1961, Jerry Buchanan told his hometown newspaper, *The Norfolk-Ledger*, "There are hundreds of Americans in Miami right now who'd like nothing better than a crack at giving Castro the boot. Cubans are nice people but, under pressure, they don't remember orders." [N-L 5.16.61] The Buchanan brothers flew supply missions from a secret base in the Bahamas to anti-Castro guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains. Victor Paneque helped locate these men. In April 1963 British authorities captured 13 of Cuban exile Orlando Bosch's men on a small West Indies island. Jerry Buchanan was the only American among the 13 arrested. The funds for this anti-Castro action had been furnished by a Chicago-based Cuban exile, Paulino A. Sierra, who collected money from Las Vegas gambling interests. [CIA 201-739652] **Dr. Paulino Alberto Sierra Martinez** was a minister in the Batista Government. He left Havana in 1960 and settled for a time in Miami, where he worked as a translator. Paulino Sierra spoke, read, and wrote, four languages. In 1962 Paulino Sierra moved to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and became active in exile affairs. In August 1962 the CIA requested that the FBI run an expedite check on Paulino Sierra. CIA Office of Security records came up negative. [Victor R. White 7.21.62; G. Marvin Gentile, H. K. Clayton 8.30.62] The CIA reported that on:

...March 16, 1963, Martin Pella, who is acquainted with Sierra also, said he had learned more from Ceasar Blanco about the Blanco-Sierra meeting with 'gamblers.' Blanco told him that during the latter part of February 1963 he and Sierra were approached by and met with (in Sierra's apartment) Burton M. Mold and John R. Lechner. They said 'We need your brains.' We'd like you to write a document covering the best solution as to how to put together the different political groups of Cuban refugees. They told Ceasar Blanco and Paulino Sierra that they were very familiar with the Cuban situation because they represented substantial investments in Cuba. When asked what investments they mentioned real estate, hotels and 'other operations connected with them.' Ceasar Blanco asked for some names of people to further identify the two and they mentioned Jake Lansky. Ceasar Blanco having been in charge of Public Order in Havana, recalled Lansky as the brother of Meyer Lansky, U.S. gangster and syndicate man and told Pella that Mold and Lechner had to be from the 'syndicate.' [CIA Subject: U.S. Gambling Syndicate Interest in Cuban Matters]

A March 1963 CIA report revealed that Paulino Sierra mentioned an offer of \$10 million in backing for guarantees of Cuban gambling concessions after Castro was thrown out.

#### WILLIAM BROWDER

William Browder was Paulino Sierra's sponsor in Chicago. William Browder told the HSCA he recalled that a man:



...approached Sierra with an offer of substantial financial assistance to over overthrow Fidel Castro, in exchange for gambling concessions. Mr. Browder said he and Sierra gave this information to the FBI because they did not want Sierra to become involved with gambling interests. As Mr. Browder was then a member of the Chicago Metropolitan Crime Commission, he was sensitive to the ramifications of such involvement. [HSCA Int. 11.29.78 Orr]

Felipe Vidal also investigated Sierra and reported this to the FBI:

Paulino Sierra addressed a group of about 80 Cubans and introduced an American, whose name was not given. The American then addressed the group and said he worked for a company whose name was not given, and that he had good contacts in the Standard Oil Corporation. The American indicated he was from Chicago and was willing to help the Cuban exiles if they could establish unity among the different political groups. The American stated he had fifteen million dollars available and would up seven point five million if the Cubans would put up seven point five million and thereafter they would attempt to overthrow the present government of Cuba.

This document contained information from a CIA report on Paulino Sierra dated May 17, 1963. In this document an FBI informant described Paulino Sierra as "a man without scruples, who has thrown aside the Cuban Liberty Alliance, and is now trying to sell the identical plan to other anticommunist organizations, such as Alpha-66." [FBI 109-584-3596] **Paulino Sierra arrived in Miami on May 15, 1963**, and invited Cuban exile leaders of all political persuasions to meetings where unification for a Cuban military invasion was discussed. Pedro Diaz Lanz, Carlos Rodriguez Quesada and Philippe Vidal were invited to this meeting. Paulino Sierra said he represented a group of wealthy Chicagoans, along with the interests of United Fruit and Standard Oil who wished to combine its efforts with those of Cuban exiles to overthrow the Castro regime, with or without United States Government approval. [CIA IN 38659 CITE WAVE 8422] Paulino Sierra claimed his backers were willing to provide \$30 million. On May 28, 1963 the Director of the FBI sent The Attorney General a letter about Paulino Sierra. [FBI 105-121010-3]

Our Chicago Office has identified the person accompanying Sierra as William N. Trull, formerly an entertainer and currently residing in Chicago. Both Sierra and Trull have been interviewed, possibly unbeknown to each other and have told inconsistent stories. Sierra, who originally came to this country as political refugee and is presently employed by the Union Tank Car Company, claims that Trull made the original approach to Sierra. According to Sierra, Trull made the approach after reading about Sierra in a Chicago newspaper and told Sierra he represented men willing to give economic aid for the overthrow of Castro provided that all the Cuban groups were unified. Allegedly, Trull told Sierra that the people that Trull

represented would be interested in loaning up to 30 million dollars on a strictly business proposition. As a result Sierra made arrangement for Trull to accompany him to Miami and speak to Cuban groups. William N. Trull advised our agents that he had been identified as a friend of the Cubans as a result of having performed as an entertainer for many Cuban groups in Chicago. He said that during March 1963 he was contacted by Sierra, who after three meetings between the two men, requested Trull to accompany him to Miami to promote attempts to unify Cuban groups looking to overthrow Castro. According to Trull, he at first decline to go with Sierra but when Sierra called him from Florida and wired him airline tickets, Trull flew to Miami, where he stayed at the Ponce De Leon Hotel. Sierra asked Trull to speak to Carlos Prio Socarras, former President of Cuba and an individual who possibly was Eusebio Mujal, former Cuban labor union leader. When assured by Sierra of personal financial benefit, Trull agreed to inform Prio and Mujal that he was representing wealthy American interests who had business propositions to make for the Cubans concerned if they could unify with Prio as President and Sierra as Executive Secretary. According to Trull, he talked to Prio and Mujal as requested by Sierra and then addressed a meeting of approximately seventy groups. Trull advised there is no truth to the statements he made but was told by Sierra that the latter had a commitment from a group of Cleveland Ohio hoodlums who have interests in gambling casinos in Las Vegas. Allegedly this commitment is to the extent of fourteen million dollars, made with the understanding that if Castro is overthrown, then the group organized by Sierra gains power in Cuba and the Cleveland group will receive 50% of the gambling casinos to be set up. Trull advised that he does not intend to inform Sierra that he has been interviewed by FBI agents and will continue to play along with Sierra to ascertain further details of Sierra's involvement with gambling interests. Our agents will remain in contact with Trull and further developments will be brought to your attention.

1. The Deputy Attorney General

1. Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr. Assistant Attorney General

1. Mr. Walter Yeagley Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called Assistant Director Evans concerning the meeting at MM attended by Sierra and Trull. Katzenbach said that the AG had received a CIA report concerning the meeting and requested that the FBI look into the matter as there was an indication that the allegedly backing promised might be hoodlum or gambling money. State and CIA being advised separately. [FBI 105-121010-3 5.28.63]

The Chicago FBI Office closed its investigation of Paulino Sierra in June 1963 on the recommendation of S.A. Robert a. Baker and S.A. Walter C. Rogers, who concluded that Paulino Sierra was involved in a con job, rather than in any real activities, hoodlum or otherwise. The United States Secret Service still had an active interest in Paulino Sierra in 1963. While visiting Nicaragua in June 1963, Paulino Sierra told an associate of Manuel Artime he represented United States gambling concessions in Cuba. [HSCA V10 p98] He spoke with Luis Somoza while he was in Nicaragua. The Chicago FBI investigated Paulino Sierra under federal anti-racketeering statutes. The CIA reported on November 7, 1963:

COUNTRY Cuba / Colombia

SUBJECT Attempts of Paulino Sierra to Establish Base of Operations for Anti-Castro Activity in Colombia.

Date of Info. June 1963

Source: Paras. 2, 3, 4: a member of Cuban exile organization in Colombia who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Headquarters Comment: The information in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 is the result of queries made after receipt of the information reported in paragraph 1, which was made available by a reliable source. Paulino Sierra has not been entrusted with any mission by the CIA; the letter mentioned in paragraph 2 presumably is a figment of his imagination.

1. Ali Castro, who resides on the island of Andres, Colombia, was approached in early June 1963 by a group of Cuban exiles to support, from Colombia, a plan for anti-Castro activity. According to Ali Castro, the Cuban exiles told him that they had the sympathy of the CIA and the Colombian Government that both would agree to "look the other way" at a plan to deliver supplies to men fighting in the Escambray if the Cuban exiles would do everything themselves. Ali Castro indicated that apparently the exiles approached him with the plan because the area where they planned to transfer materials that were to be flown and dropped in the Escambray is very well known to him. Ali Castro said that there would be no problem with the Colombian Government, but is dubious about the reaction in official United States circles.

2. About June 1963, Paulino Sierra, who was visiting Bogota, Colombia, said that he had a letter from the CIA, which authorized him to discuss with Colombian officials the possibility of establishing a Cuban government-in-exile, or the use of Colombian territory as a base for operations against Cuba. Paulino Sierra was carrying all sorts of documents purporting to show that he represented a majority of the Cuban exile organizations.

3. Sierra reportedly spoke with Guillermo Leon Valencio, President of Colombia. Other Colombian officials who spoke with Sierra were expressing interest in learning something about him. [CIA Col. Sta. Report No.CSDB-3/657,755]

By July 1963 Paulino Sierra said he had built a coalition of predominantly right-wing anti-Castro groups who were willing to unify behind Carlos Prio Socarras as Cuba's President, and Paulino Sierra as Secretary of State, in a provisional military government-in-exile, known as the Junta Del Gobierno De Cuba En El Exilo. United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy ordered the FBI to look into the *Junta*.

### PAULINO SIERRA AND HEMMING

On August 28, 1963 Paulino Sierra was investigated in connection with the American Educational League, Los Angeles. By late August 1963, Paulino Sierra contacted Richard Lauchli to purchase guns. Paulino Sierra asked HEMMING associate Steve Justin Wilson to deliver the guns to Miami. Another HEMMING associate, Dennis Linns Harber, assisted Paulino Sierra in the transport of military equipment. [HSCA V10 p99] Paulino Sierra offered HEMMING associate Joe Garman \$11,000 to lead a Cuban raid. [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p206] An FBI document generated on September 16, 1963, read: "Sierra is Subject of anti-racketeering case being handled by Special Investigative Division in view of possibility Sierra is being backed by the criminal element. This matter had been discussed with Special Investigative Division which has no objection to our proposed investigation." [FBI 105-124049-1, 5] In September 1963 Carlos Prio Socarras announced that he was joining forces with Paulino Sierra and other exiles to form a force independent of that of Manuel Artime. [CIA TDCS DB-3/656,908 - 9.27.63] On October 11, 1963, the FBI in Miami was investigating Paulino Sierra for Neutrality Violations. [FBI 105-124049] On October 15, 1963, the CIA reported that Paulino Sierra's group "has made a pact with group of Subject 201-326634 for collaboration raid against Habana oil refinery." HEMMING told this researcher in 1994:

Sierra came down and tried to recruit us and flashed a lot of money and connections. Mob / Teamster money. Sierra dealt mostly through intermediaries. He's an aristocrat. I dealt with him personally.

When the CIA did a document search on HEMMING it discovered a document titled

Frente Revolucionario 68A01 B, 68A01 N Span Madrid 68A01Q Hdqs.  
68A01U Agency IN 89504 200 300-58 April 11, 1968, Unable to Locate Original.

A further search turned up this additional information:

FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO not identifiable. P.3 HEMMING GERALD PATRICK T 309125 temp chg to mc Holmes CI/EXO HEMMING GERALD

PATRICK UFG 7632 February 11, 1963, - 201-351547 UFG 7619 May 1, 1963, 201-337938 IP Files.

### MANUEL AGUILAR AND PAULINO SIERRA

On October 22, 1963, Paulino Sierra was in Miami where he gave Cuban exile Manuel Aguilar money to purchase weapons from Steve Justin Wilson. Steve Justin Wilson took the money and refused to give Manuel Aguilar the weapons. The Miami Police Department reported:

Received call to 135 SW 19th Avenue Apt #2 at 1:59 a.m. October 11, 1963, supposed armed robbery by Cuban Male Rafael Hernandez of 135 SW 19th Avenue Apt #2 which happened at Riviera Supermarket. Complainant Aguilar with friend, Manuel Beraza, stated that Subject Hernandez and friend Steve Wilson attempted to sell them a car. At Riviera Supermarket complainant states after questioning that he was not really buying a car, but was completing a purchase of guns and ammunition from Subject. He states that he gave a \$400 deposit to Subject two days ago and made date to meet Subject at Riviera Supermarket to pick up guns and pay \$642.00 more to complete the deal. Complainant states that Subject came to market in car with a large wooden crate in the trunk, supposedly holding guns etc. Complainant states Subject transferred crate to his car and then he took out the money to pay Subject, but decided to open crate first. He states Subject's friend put a gun in his back and Subject took the \$642 and fled in car. Complainant opened crate and found concrete blocks, grass inside...Original owner of money was Paulino Sierra who donated it to Complainant who is head of FRAC: Frente Revolucionario Anti-Communist. All money was recovered.

[Miami Police Report 10.15.63 CR 7906] Manuel Aguilar Alvarez, was born June 3, 1929 in Havana. He came to the United States in 1961 from Cuba in a small boat to Key West.



Dennis Harber, Isidoro Borga and Bernardo De Torres

### PAULINO SIERRA AND DENNIS HARBER

In October 30, 1963, Paulino Sierra's boat was seized by government agents. The CIA reported:

Source: a member of a group of Cuban emigres trained in the techniques of information collection. This group has provided useful reports for over two years. This information was obtained from Manuel Lozano Pino. Manuel Lozano Pino, member of Dr. Paulino a. Sierra's Organizing Committee says that the group intends to institute a suit over the seizure of the *PITUSA I* by U.S. Government agents. It is the opinion of the committee members that there was no reason for stopping the craft when it was being transported by trailer to Key West by Dennis Lynn Harber. The members maintain that no offense was committed at the time the boat was intercepted." [CIA 201-737652 11.2.63] On November 7, 1963, Paulino Sierra was investigated by the Miami FBI, in connection with Alpha-66. [FBI 121010 NR 11.7.63] On November 14, 1963, the CIA reported that the secretary of Paulino Sierra's organizing committee resigned because of a disagreement over Paulino Sierra's pact with "leftist" organizations such as the 30th of November Movement: "Sierra had agreed to finance the operations of these organizations in return for which the leaders would support Sierra's aspirations to be Cuban President for 18 months [following liberation]. [CIA F82-0430/210]

### STURGIS' CITIZENSHIP IS RESTORED

The FBI reported:

On **February 8, 1961**, Elmo M. Rainbolt Chief Patrol Inspector, United States Border Patrol, informed that during the late evening hours of

February 3, 1961, and the early morning hours of February 4, 1961, Border Patrol Inspectors Gullede Baker and Lewis G. Finklea accompanied the Miami Harbor Patrol, at the request of the Miami Police Department, on a surveillance of the tugboat *Gil Rokie*.

About 1:15 AM, February 4, 1961 the *Gil Rokie* was taken from its location and the Harbor Boat Patrol, with Inspectors Baker and Finklea aboard pursued it immediately after the tug boat got under way. According to Rainbolt in an attempt to stop the tugboat, officers of the Harbor Patrol fired warning shots after the tugboat failed to heed the Patrol boat's siren. Several shots were fired by a .22 rifle, .38 caliber pistol, and a shot gun using regular ammunition. It is unknown whether this warning fire was returned from the tugboat, according to Rainbolt and the crew on the tugboat attempted to run close to the shore at Northeast 43rd Street, Miami, and ran aground. The men then attempted to escape by wading and swimming ashore. Four were arrested, and one individual, whose identity is unknown at this time, managed to escape. After the tugboat ran aground, the individuals were observed throwing firearms over the side. The tugboat had field packs and ammo (M-1) in quantity aboard. On February 9, 1961 MM T-1 advised he had ascertained from conversations with individuals associated with Proctor and Fiorini's groups that three unidentified male Americans had participated in the theft of the tug boat and escaped the police. [FBI 2-1499-48]

On **February 23, 1962** the in the course of a report on MMRC, a breakaway organization that once included Pedro Diaz Lanz, the FBI reported that STURGIS, Sergio Diaz Bruel and Carlos Garcia had formed Hampton Roads Salvage and had purchased three boats. [FBI 105-108646] On **April 24, 1961** the CIA in Miami, Florida reported:

STURGIS claimed to be a member of the anti-Castro group, FRD. Subject has camp 40 miles from Miami, with Max Villa Jr. in charge. Camp site deserted as of January 1961. On February 4, 1961, a tugboat *Gil Rokie* was stolen from Miami by group, some of whom were later arrested, and had previously stayed at Subject's Miami residence. Source reported Subject on February 26, 1961 had returned from what he described as his unsuccessful attempt to get into Cuba. Newspapers reported Subject's U.S. citizenship restored after he made appeal to INS. Some of thieves were Alex Rorke, Bob Rostallion, Dick Whatley. a Ken Proctor was also involved. [CIA DBF-75627 4.24.61 also see DBF 89191 9.22.61]

In **March 1961** Senator George Smathers obtained a hearing for STURGIS before the Citizenship Review Board of the State Department, which, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service official handling the matter, was unusual:

Technicalities on which subject's expatriation case ordered reopened deal with the fact that subject repeatedly took 5th Amendment to questions asked to him at previous hearing and Pedro Diaz LANZ did not testify on subject's behalf although he was supposed to have done so. Case was ordered reopened to hear testimony of those two persons which, according to the INS official handling the matter, is very unusual and not according to precedent. It is noted that when SA Kellogg saw subject at home of Pedro Diaz Lanz, subject was casually questioned about the status of his expatriation and without being specific he said that he was rather confident that it would be taken care of "in Washington." [FBI 2-1499-60]

The citizenship of STURGIS was restored on March 14, 1961. The INS in Miami did not appeal this determination. [FBI 2-1499-89 2 pages w/h] Under Secretary of State Christian Herter stated he had "inadvertently" signed the loss of citizenship order. [AP Dispatch 5.12.60; Messick *Hoover* p154 W/G Ex. 9913; *Miami Herald* 1.19.71 Messick *Lansky* p191]

#### STURGIS AND BARKER 1961 TO 1962

BARKER'S Operational Monthly Report for June 1962 indicated that he was contacted by the CIA on June 5, 1962, June 11, 1962, and June 18, 1962. BARKER'S reports, none of which were disseminated, included information on the activities of FRANK STURGIS originated with FRANK STURGIS and:

...possible sources of *Miami Herald* report on Manolo Ray's outshining Miro Cardona in ODYOKE's eyes. While it is hoped that in the near future Subject will develop sources of more disseminable information, his current reporting is of definite operational value and of interest for the files. Operationally, Subject's sources were scrutinized. He listed for the case officer some 180 individuals who had been the direct source of previous reports and who would give him information on request. These sources run almost the entire gamut of Cuban exile organizations. Unfortunately, however, all of these sources know, or could easily find out, that Subject was and probably still is a KUBARK agent. Pointing out the negative value of this reputation (while admitting it is not without its positive side) the case officer has Subject to submit a plan by which the more significant targets might be tapped in a more indirect fashion so that we might find out what certain groups are doing and planning that they would not want to tell someone who might be expected to report back to KUBARK... [To: C/TFW from JMWVE 7.13.62]

MEMORANDUM October 1973

SUBJECT: FRANK FIORINI STURGIS



Following is information from further review of FIORINI's official file in response to Daniel E. Schultz' inquiry to the Agency dated September 27, 1973.

There are four volumes to FIORINI'S 201 file, the majority of its content being reports from the FBI dated from 1958 through April 1969.

Agency information included a cable from Santiago De Cuba dated January 7, 1959 stating FIORINI claims to be chief of the 26 July Arms buyer in Miami and willing to cooperate 100 percent in supplying info. Cable stated it possible FIORINI may lose value to rebels but believe worthwhile CIA endorse his staying on. Headquarters CIA replied that FIORINI had been under FBI investigation for possible registration act violations and base should deal with FIORINI under strict consular cover and not make any commitments which might be later construed as U.S. Government approval of his activities. Wish to reiterate here that FIORINI was never employed by the CIA.

The following is worth of note. FIORINI was involved in November 1961 to December 1961 leaflet dropping flights over Cuba. The FBI queried the CIA about allegations that the flights by FIORINI and Alexander Rorke Jr. were entirely supported by CIA with CIA arranging Air/Sea rescue, and that all of FIORINI'S actions were known to CIA Miami and his activities being done on CIA instructions. Headquarters CIA was satisfied allegations not true but trouble in view of fact FIORINI was in contact with CIA rep Florida who used name "BARKER" who supposedly gave FIORINI phone number for CIA Miami office. FIORINI was to call this number if he was arrested or stopped on flights and the CIA would 'get him out.' These Cuban over flights were not authorized by the CIA and the FBI was alerted to the fact it was not a CIA operation. (BARKER was generally known in the Miami area as a CIA source.) Since BARKER was a close friend of FIORINI, BARKER, shortly before the Bay of Pigs invasion, was asked by the CIA to attempt to obtain from FIORINI information concerning the activities of FIORINI. BARKER met with FIORINI several times a month from fall of 1961 to July 1962. BARKER reported on STURGIS on July 13, 1962, and on July 19, 1962. Barker insisted when queried by CIA case officer, that he never revealed classified information or operational data including JMWAVE phone numbers to FIORINI. FIORINI told BARKER that the leaflet op was conceived by Sergio Rojas. A Headquarters cable to JMWAVE dated July 1962 stated that Rojas had been non-operational since February 1962. Chris Hopkins.

[CIA Memo 10.73 Chris Hopkins]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Date July 18, 1962  
TO: Director  
From: JMWAVE  
Action: C/TFW 3  
Info Cite WAVE 5891

1. In reply to FBI, please avoid possible embarrassment in attempting protect BARKER who generally known in Cuban exile community as KUBARK source.

2. BARKER close friend and sometime confidant of FIORINI since initial contact at KUBARK behest shortly after Cuban invasion. BARKER says he admires FIORINI and speaks frankly with him on matters known or knowable his sector but insists he never revealed classified info or operational data including JMWAVE phone numbers. They have met several times a month on average since last fall.

3. Following is summary debriefing July 16, 1962 requested in reference and review all A-1 reports FIORINI contacts.

4. Investigation of reported Phantom Cell flight over Camaguey October 21, 1961 assigned A-1 who November 9, 1961, reported that all other leads having come to dead end he played hunch and approached FRANK FIORINI with "FRANK I know." Latter surprised and somewhat embarrassed gave reasonably full details: Sergio Rojas who called FIORINI early October from N.Y. for conference with him and Diaz Lanz brothers in Miami. Rojas agreed with FIORINI better operate without Diaz Lanz brothers who had been briefed. They later used this knowledge in attempt to claim sponsorship. FIORINI hired four U.S. pilots at \$1,000 each and two *Beechcraft* for \$2,000 took off from Miami International for Nassau with crew of three in each plane. Rorke flew with FIORINI. From Nassau they took off separately for Camaguey and Santiago but storms prevented Santiago so that both drops totaling 400,000 pamphlets made over Camaguey. Planes returned Nassau thence returned Miami. Rojas meanwhile went Nicaragua to use successful drop as trump card in play for Somozo backing in future Ops.

A-1 reported December 13, 1961, that another over flight planned for December 9, 1961, aborted when Bob Swanner, one of four pilots on previous drop apprehended on landing at Nassau since aircraft rented at Miami for legal flights only. Further British investigation revealed eight bundles prop leaflets at Roman Key with Al (LNU) who runs Key for British owners named something like Bethel. FIORINI, Rorke and Bill Johnson (last probably one of the previous crew) arrested on arrival Nassau via commercial flight where they were to meet Swanner for final phase Op. Released after questioning they provided bail for Swanner and returned to

Miami. Rorke took responsibility to arrange Swanner release while FIORINI asked A-1 put in good word at KUBARK to relieve U.S. Government border patrol pressure promising keep BARKER generally apprised future activities.

C. On **February 2, 1962** A-1 reported that Robert Swanner of Miss. and Robert Thompson of Melbourne, Florida, missing in Comanche Cub after overflying Matanzas (Bodies never found) and that Rojos planning to bomb Havana electric plant with Lewis M. Leach Jr. of Ontario, California, in Mosquito bomber obtained through "Dip" Childress of Amarillo, Texas. Leach to receive \$200 per week for preparations \$2,500 for raid and \$10,000 for wife in case of his death. Alternate target two oil tanks in Havana Bay waterfront. FIORINI charged with arrangements for Ops base.

D. On **February 24, 1962**, A-1 reported that Somoza in Coral Gables February 21, 1962, to February 23, 1962, said he discussed with both Diaz Lanz and Rojos and that U.S. Government had suspended all funding of them. Somoza told FIORINI future raids could start from Nicaragua but would not be allowed to return there.

E. On **March 17, 1962**, FIORINI gave A-1 photos taken of Roman Key from Piper Comanche which was later lost in raid over Matanzas.

F. On **April 15, 1962**, A-1 reported that FIORINI, Diaz Lanz and crew of 30 had that day sailed from Biscayne Bay on 70 foot yacht for island in Bahamas where Diaz Lanz claimed he had arms for 50 men but was turned back by U.S. Coast Guard. FIORINI confided that Op was to be Cuban landing but feels Diaz Lanz did not intend to go through with it and seeking publicity attempt.

G. After reports on latest Phantom Cell Op checked on FIORINI'S whereabouts with wife (common law?) Diaz Lanz and Oscar Mestre, who had been active in past with FIORINI and Rorke. On June 22, 1962 FIORINI called on A-1 and reported he had been in upstate New York procuring weapons for Diaz Lanz including 57 MM Recoilless rifle several automatic weapons with night lights (sic) and plenty of ammo which he delivered to Diaz Lanz on June 21, 1962. FIORINI also said that Diaz Lanz has backing of 68 Tampa lawyers which guarantees \$1,800 a month in addition to stipends from New York and Puerto Rico. Moreover a group of recently arrived Venezuelans talked with FIORINI and Diaz Lanz about their providing a large amount of dollars for Naval action against Cuba. Names of Venezuelans unknown to FIORINI. [This info was supplied to the FBI by the CIA as information on STURGIS' activities in FBI 2-1499-103.]

H. On **July 9, 1962** A-1 reported that Berry (illegible) used for Phantom Cell Ops base vice Roman Key with next Op scheduled July 26, 1962. That he and Diaz Lanz financially backed by group of North Americans which he is unwilling to name; and that he recently landed an 11 man infiltration team in North Oriente via Santa Domingo Key. On his arrest he claimed Mr. Fickey of immigration persecuting him; that cans of phosphorous found in his car low volatile stuff with which he experimenting not type used as incendiary. To protect his source he told Fickey phosphorous to kill rats. Asked BARKER to intercede with KUBARK for him.

[CIA 7.18.62 To: Dir. From JMWAVE]

On **July 9, 1962** the FBI requested, from the CIA,

All available information or KUBARK dealings with or approval or activities Alexander Rorke and FRANK FIORINI. Inquiry based on allegations that November, December 1961 leaflet flights over Cuba by the pair were entirely supported by KUBARK with KUBARK arranging air/sea rescue and all FIORINI actions known KUBARK Miami and in fact being done on KUBARK instructions. William K. Harvey C/TFW Releasing Officer. [CIA 201-242256]

STURGIS told Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Committee: "BARKER'S Station Chief in early 1961 was (Deleted), who was also in (Deleted) Station, where he was pro-Fidel. (So was (Deleted))." Olsen's handwritten notes indicated: "CIA personnel Jack Stewart CIA in Havana 1958 to 1959. 1968 Merida, Mexico. Rogelio Gonzalez Corso 1959 Havana M.R.R. Chief (military) (code name Francisco) contact with me or Geraldine Shamma. Rafael Hanscom U. R. Ray Sandstrom Ft. Lauderdale lawyer for STURGIS. Richardo Lorie and Salvador Alle."

Humberto Sori Marin, Rafael Hanscom and Roger Gonzalez Corso, Manuel Lorenzo Puig Millan, Nemesio Rodriguez Navarrete, Gaspar Dominguez Trueba and Eufemio J. Fernandez Ortega were arrested by Castro's militia on April 1, 1961. Rogelio Gonzalez Corso's code name was "Francisco." He was the number one target of Cuban intelligence, who lived in safe houses and worked with CIA Agent Felix Ismael Rodriguez. [Felix Ismael Rodriguez, *Shadow Warrior*, p75; Hinckle, *Fish is Red* page 72] Major Humberto Sori Marin, a former Havana lawyer, had drafted the Castro penal code which made firing squad executions legal. Sori Marin had been adjutant General of Castro's army, presiding at the 1959 war crimes trials that sent hundreds of Battista loyalists to the firing squads, and Castro's first Minister of Agriculture. But by 1961 he had turned against the Castro regime. STURGIS told the truth about his CIA contacts and was definitely "in the loop."

## ALEXANDER RORKE: SEPTEMBER 1961 TO DECEMBER 1962

On September 6, 1961, the FBI in Dallas sent a teletype to the Director and to the New York Field Office regarding Rorke and Serge R. Rohas:

Today Lionel Childress, dealer in used aircraft, Amarillo, Texas, advised owns two Mosquito Bomber stored at Alamo Municipal Airport, San Antonio, Texas, which he has been trying to sell. States about two months ago was contacted telephonically from New York City by Rorke about planes and discussed deal various times on phone since then. On September 2 Rorke called and said would be in Amarillo September 3 to talk over deal and see planes. Rorke arrived Amarillo September 3 accompanied by Serge R. Rojas, who advised he was formerly Cuban Ambassador to England under Castro but had defected. Rorke stated intended to buy bombers in name of Panamanian Photography Company, fly them to Guatemala or Nicaragua arm them and use planes for bombing Standard Oil Company Refinery at Belot, Cuba, near Havana. On September 4 Childress flew subjects to San Antonio in his private plane, they viewed bombers and returned to New York City September 5 by plane stating they would let Childress know of their decision. Childress states subjects claimed to represent no group other than themselves and wished to make bomb strike to help in raising money from expropriated oil and sugar companies for further action against Cuba. Subjects indicated UNOFFICIAL approval of CIA. Childress states will not sell planes to Subjects unless Subjects furnish proof of government sanction. Rorke reportedly formerly free lance writer in Cuba and twice imprisoned by Castro. Bureau and New York requested to advise if Subject's activities known to proper authorities and if further action by Dallas desired. LHM follows. Informative Note Date September 7, 1961 Nasea advised 6:30 a.m. September 7, 1961. Indicated matter of possible interest to Sampson re Neutrality matters. Files culled re subs. BR [FBI 97-4623-4]

In September 1961 the White House ordered U.S. Customs to begin an investigation of Alexander Rorke. On September 12, 1961, J. Edgar Hoover sent a letter to Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President that concerned Rorke. This document reviewed Rorke's Standard Oil Refinery bombing plot and concluded:

Note: CIA told us Rojas had presented plan to White House officials as well as CIA. In view of the White House interest and since this matter is within the jurisdiction of Customs, we are making no further inquiries. Dissemination to State, Customs and other interested Agencies as well as instructions to field, being handled separately. CIA advised SA W. O. Cregar 9/8/61 it had no objection to Bureau stating CIA had no connection with this matter and that CIA in this instance would be revealed as source. Rorke served as Bureau clerk for 3 months in 1951 voluntarily

resigning to devote full time to his studies. He has previously been connected with anti-Castro activities. In 1960 while gathering data concerning an illicit affair of Castro he impersonated a Bureau agent and was strongly admonished. [FBI 97-4623-3]

The CIA reported:

The latest information on Rorke is dated September 12, 1961 and indicates that he arrived in Amarillo, Texas, on September 3, 1961 accompanied by Sergio Rojas, former Cuban Ambassador to Great Britain. They planned to purchase bombers in the name of a Panamanian photography company and take them to Guatemala or Nicaragua where they would be armed for use in bombing the Standard Oil Company refinery in Havana. Such bombing they claimed, would help raise money for further action against Cuba. They claimed they represented only themselves and indicated that they had unofficial CIA approval. [Memo for DCI from Sheffield Edwards 8.24.62]

STURGIS flew another anti-Castro leafleting mission in October 1961:

In 1961 Subject headed an organization called the International Anti-Communist Brigade which he claimed had 5,000 men. He has been involved with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING who is head of the International Penetration Forces, another anti-Castro group. He flew an anti-Castro leaflet dropping mission over Camaguey, Cuba, in October 1961. The \$10,000 for the leaflets reportedly came from Julio Lobo who has been an Agency contact...Subject has never been recruited by the Agency but has been associated with Mr. Eugenio Rolando Martinez Careaga, an Agency contact, since the early 1960's. In 1968 Subject resided in Northwest Miami and was employed as a used car salesman by G.M. Used Cars of Miami. [CIA FOIA 73-4]

In July 1964 Julio Lobo was involved with Teofilo Babun in a plan to kill Fidel Castro.

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

June 10, 1964

Memorandum For: The Director of Central Intelligence

Subject: Plans of Cuban Exiles to Assassinate Selected Cuban Government Leaders

1. The following report was compiled from information obtained by Agency officers from persons who were parties to the actions described. Agency officers made clear to each of the sources that the United States Government would not, under any circumstances, condone the planned actions. Presumably, the sources of the report, in submitting this information, were motivated, in part, by the belief that by disclosing the

information they would obtain immunity against legal action should they succeed in implementing the plan.

2. A Cuban exile was approached on March 2, 1964, by an acquaintance who wished to discuss a plan, which was still in the embryonic state, to assassinate Fidel Castro. The acquaintance was described as a businessman and a shipowner who owns at least one ship which sails under the British flag, and who also has a legally sanctioned interest in distributing and placing slot machines in gambling houses. The involvement of the acquaintance in the slot machine business brings the man in contact with elements in the underworld, primarily through his partner, who is a former police officer from St. Louis, and through whom there is a tie-in with elements of the Cosa Nostra. The Cosa Nostra elements are alleged to have numerous contacts still available to them in Cuba and they have offered to assassinate Castro for \$150,000 no advance funds were requested. If the mission cannot be accomplished, or if the plan is unsuccessful, an amount not to exceed \$10,000 would be paid for the travel and living expenses of five men involved in the mission. The Cuban exile commented that he believed he had been approached with this plan because of his family's great wealth. He told his acquaintance that he was not interested and suggested an approach might be made to someone who has much more money.

3. Another Cuban exile reported that Byron Cameron, owner and operator of the M/V Cayman Hope, whose address is Caribe Trading Company, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, met persons attending the meeting were Teofilo Babun Franco, co-owner of the Antillean Marine Shipping Corporation, Miami, and two of Babun's employees, Oscar Fernandez Viego and Eliseo Gomez Fernandez. Babun and Cameron are friendly shipping business competitors in the Caribbean area. During the course of conversation at this meeting, Cameron mentioned that he was in contact with an unidentified group which would be willing to assassinate selected Cuban officials for cash; specifically the Cameron group is interested in assassinating Fidel Castro, Raul Castro and Che Guevara.

5...The contract for payment would be honored only upon the presentation of evidence that the three Cuban officials died at the hands of the assassins connected with Cameron's contacts.

6. In early April 1964, Eliseo Gomez Fernandez met with Jose "Pepin" Bosch. Bosch agreed to advance \$100,000 and Babun and his associates would advance \$2,500 for expenses. Julio Lobo Olavarri, a wealthy Cuban exile in New York, subsequently agreed to the terms, provided that his name was not involved. Accordingly, Babun gave Cameron \$2,500 on April 24, 1964. Cameron then advised his group, and on April 25, 1964, he reported that his group had already called its man in Cuba and told him to

proceed as planned and that "their other man" would be heading for Cuba shortly. The final comment was 'we hope to have some good news for you between May 20, 1964 and May 25, 1964.' Lobo planned to fly to Miami on May 19, 1964 to arrange for the transfer of \$100,000 to a safety deposit box, the keys to which are to be held jointly by Cameron and a confidant of Lobo.

7. The identities of the persons in the Cameron group and how they plan to proceed with this mission are not known. Babun's associates are reluctant to make any unnecessary inquiries because they have invested \$2,500 and because Cameron made it fairly clear at the beginning that the Mafia was involved. Cameron revealed during the negotiations that his contact was a police officer in the St. Louis, Missouri, Vice Squad, who was about to retire and who had numerous connections in the Mafia. Cameron implied that the other man in question was in Spain. Cameron knows that he could be indicted for conspiracy and if there is any treachery on his part, Babun and his associates would not hesitate to sink his ship, the *MV Cayman Hope*.

8. In late May 1964, a prominent Cuban exile who spoke with Jose "Pepin" Bosch reported that Teofilo Babun and Eliseo Gomez had a plan underway to assassinate Fidel Castro for the payment of \$150,000. Bosch claimed that he had committed himself to furnish \$50,000 and that he was hoping he could get the balance of the money from the United States Government or from other sources. Bosch indicated that he believes that a quick change for the better in the Cuban situation can be brought about only by the physical elimination of Fidel Castro and that his elimination is well worth \$150,000. In pursuing his attempts to raise an additional \$100,000, Bosch is planning to ask Julio Lobo to contribute at least \$50,000. Richard Helms. Note: It is requested that this agency be informed of any action contemplated in regard to the persons mentioned in this report before such action is initiated. [FBI 105-131629-5].

The Attorney General  
Director, FBI  
Plans of Cuban Exiles to Assassinate  
Selected Cuban Government Leaders  
IS- CUBA.

Reference is made to previous information concerning the alleged existence of plans involving organized crime elements in the United States and Cuban exiles to assassinate Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, and other Cuban leaders. On July 16, 1964, you were advised, in part, that Teofilo Babun Solman, a Cuban exile who allegedly is involved in this matter, maintained upon re-interview that Eduardo Garcia, another Cuban exile, was present during a discussion he had with Julio Lobo of New York



City and that Garcia could verify that he made no requests of Lobo for funds to carry out the above-mentioned assassination plan.

On July 17, 1964, Eduardo Garcia Molina of New York City advised that when he first learned of the plan in late January or early February 1964, he telephonically contacted the CIA at Washington, D.C. from Miami, Florida, and was told at that the CIA wanted no part of the plan. He stated that the plan was explained to him by Babun and that the details were known to Babun's employees, Eliseo Gomez Fernandez and Oscar Fernandez Veiga.

According to Garcia, Babun has close business ties with Byron Cameron of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who is very sympathetic to the Cuban cause. In discussions with Babun, Gomez, Fernandez and Cameron all agreed not to disclose information concerning the plan if questioned by U.S. authorities. Garcia stated that the details as he knew them were as follows: The assassins, not Americans, would be of Spanish nationality who would go into Cuba with the proper documents and under a legitimate cover of doing business with Cuba. Cameron had an unknown contact with an unknown St. Louis, Missouri, police officer who had indirect contact with the would-be assassins. Babun was very anxious to see this plan carried out and contacted Cubans for money to pay the assassins. Garcia stated he did not recall the exact amount of money involved but it was about \$100,000 to \$150,000.

In May 1964, Babun and his wife were in New York City on a personal matter and while there Babun and Garcia went to see Lobo. During the discussions with Lobo, Babun told of the plan to eliminate the Cuban leaders. Lobo stated he would give serious thought to the plan. Garcia stated that Babun misinterpreted Lobo's statement and asked Lobo to contribute the entire amount or one third in the name of Babun who would pay Lobo after they returned from Cuba. Garcia stated there was a discussion between Lobo and Babun about a contract at the placing of money in escrow but to his recollection these matters were brought up by Lobo and not Babun.

Garcia stated that the name Jose 'Pepin' Bosch never came to his attention in this matter and the pertinent results will be made available to you. [SSCIA 157-10002-10208; FBI 105-131629-19] Copies of this report were also sent to Walter Yeagley and Herbert J. Miller.

On July 31, 1964, W. O. Cregar furnished D.J. Brennan with the following information:

Plans of Cuban Exiles to Assassinate Selected Cuban Government Leaders IS- CUBA.

The Nationalities Intelligence Section has requested Liaison to determine if the sources mentioned in CIA Memorandum, dated April 8, 1964, (disseminated locally to our Miami Office by CIA's Miami Office) and the sources referred to in the CIA's letter, dated June 10, 1964, (CSDB 3/661,353) could be made available to the Bureau for interview.

The sources of the CIA's memorandum of April 8, 1964, and CIA's letter of June 19, 1964, are identical. They are Miguel Guillermo Truyol and Oscar Fernandez Viega. CIA is of the opinion that the FBI has interviewed both individuals. In this regard it is noted that both individuals are employed by a small firm in Miami whose officers and employees are aware of the plan to assassinate selected Cuban government leaders. CIA is of the opinion that if the Bureau were to re-interview the two sources, it would suggest to them that the FBI's interest in a re-interview resulted from information received by this Bureau from the CIA. Sources have expressed the opinion to the CIA that, should it become known that they were reporting this type of information to CIA, they would immediately be fired from the firm where they are presently employed. As a result of the above CIA has asked that we not re-interview subject, however they have asked that should the Bureau deem re-interviews imperative, the following conditions be applied.

- (1) FBI would re-interview all people concerned and treat all the interviewees in a like manner.
- (2) Interview so conducted so that information originally furnished from CIA's sources will not appear either to sources or to others interviewed as the basis for re-interview.
- (3) CIA will not be revealed as the source of information on which re-interviews are predicated. [NARA SSCIA 157-10002-10226]

The Director of the FBI sent an airtel to the Miami FBI Field Office entitled "Plans of Cuban Exiles to Assassinate Selected Cuban Government Leaders IS- CUBA" that stated: "Reurairtel July 14, 1964. On July 30, 1964, CIA furnished following information:

The sources of the CIA's memorandum of April 8, 1964, and CIA's letter of June 19, 1964, are identical. They are Miguel Guillermo Truyol and Oscar Fernandez Viega. CIA considers the above mentioned sources as valuable assets. Bufile in this matter indicates (deleted). Immediately submit your recommendations (deleted) bearing in mind results of investigation already conducted. In addition suairtel whether Byron Cameron who allegedly is involved in this matter has returned to Miami from Mexico and whether the interview with him has been conducted...NOTE: We have been conducting investigation at request of Attorney General of alleged plans to assassinate Cuban Government leaders. Allegedly, U.S. hoodlum element and Cuban exiles are involved. We have furnished all pertinent information developed to date to the

Attorney General, and other interested agencies. Investigation to date has failed to disclose any connection between hoodlum element in the United States and Cuban exiles. Miami office requested we determine CIA sources of information contained in CIA communications dated April 8, 1964, and June 10, 1964. We contacted in this connection and information set forth above is the result." [NARA SSCIA 157-10002-10227]

January 26, 1977 Jane Zerance of CIA'S LAD/JFK Task Force reported,

Findings DBA 78251 (FBI document) dated August 18, 1964 concerning plan to assassinate Fidel Castro. A person by the name of Byron Cameron reportedly had contact with someone who in turn had a tie-in with elements of Cosa Nostra. Prices allegedly agreed upon were 100K to assassinate Castro; 20K for Raoul Castro and 20K for Che Guevara. Cameron denied these allegations.

HEMMING told this researcher:

They were dropping bombs, burning sugar cane fields and dropping leaflets. You just don't do one thing. Leaflets don't weigh shit.

The CIA received a Customs report stating Julio Lobo had financed Alexander Rorke:

Rorke is well known in Cuban clandestine circles and has been involved in most of the deals of Commander Diego Paneque, Luis Diaz Lanz, Sergio Rojas, now alleged to be working in the State Department, studying economics in Berlin, Germany and/or Israel. Rorke also had some dealings with Julio Lobo who is alleged to have given financial assistance to FRANK STURGIS in the amount of \$10,000 for a leaflet raid in the Camaguey area some time back. [CIA D002280 11.25.62]

On October 16, 1962, Alex Rorke met with (Deleted) and told him:

- (1) He is not associated with or knowledgeable of Alpha-66.
- (2) He is no longer associated with FRANK FIORINI or Nino Diaz.

Rorke mentioned Oscar Mestre in connection with anti-Castro activities. This information was signed (Deleted) TFW/PM.

The CIA reported December 11, 1961: "Robert Frank Swanner arrested in Nassau for break of air navigation rules and smuggling. Articles smuggled were 350 pounds anti-Castro pamphlets for Cuba drop. Also involved were U.S. citizens William J. Johnson, FRANK STURGIS, and Rorke. Smuggling charges not being pressed." On July 21, 1962, a syndicated article appeared in 40 newspapers throughout the United States, which quoted Alexander Rorke as having said the Kennedy Administration had the CIA

set up "a controlled opposition movement" to Fidel Castro, and was "planting agents in all Cuban exile groups to see to it that no military action is organized..." [*Long Island Press* Edith K. Roosevelt 7.21.62] On August 26, 1962, the FBI reported that Alexander Rorke was being funded by Cuban exile Laureano Batista Falla. [FBI 97-4623-151] On August 28, 1962, Alexander Rorke made his last FBI contact when he telephoned its Miami office. [FBI 97-4110-42 encl. p.1] He was in New Orleans in October 1962, lecturing at Tulane University. On November 23, 1962 Rorke was a guest speaker before the Lyceum-Tulane Association, New Orleans. When the FBI did a search of its files for references to Alexander Rorke, this trace appeared: "On November 26, 1963, (deleted) New Orleans, Harold Alderman advised that he had engaged in no activity in New Orleans in furtherance of the aims of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, with the possible exception of the stand he took in a debate at Tulane University with the writer Alexander Rorke in October 1962." [Document containing ref. FBI 97-4623-179. Ref: 44-24016-634 p808 SI 105-82555-454 p688] Rorke had engaged in a heated argument with a Robert Reisman, a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, at the end of his lecture at Tulane: "During the lecture, Rorke made derogatory comments concerning Fidel Castro. He spoke on the current crisis between the U.S. and Cuba and was critical of the Washington Administration in handling the situation. He was particularly critical of the failure of the U.S. Government to back the Bay of Pigs invaders."

On November 23, 1962, Rorke's boat, *The Violyn III*, was towed by the Coast Guard to Key West at his request. He denied that his destination was Cuba. President Kennedy's Cuban policy had not deterred Alexander Rorke and after the December 1962 raid by U.S. Customs Agents on HEMMING'S No Name Key training camp, he began a series of excursions into Cuba utilizing *The Violyn III* (Wallace Shanley had confiscated Bill Johnson and Alexander Rorke's aircraft). Alexander Rorke later publicly claimed that the CIA had advance knowledge of these raids and had helped financed them. Wallace Shanley:

As a Customs Officer I started having trouble with the CIA. They tried to spirit certain witnesses out of my reach. I would pick up some guys and they would demonstrate that all the materiel they had been provided by the CIA. There came a time when I decided to stick it up their ass - they were not above the law in the United States. They just thought they could do anything.

On **July 3, 1961, and July 5, 1961**, documents which mentioned STURGIS entitled "Revolutionary Junta of National Liberation" were generated in Miami. On July 31, 1961, STURGIS was mentioned in an FBI document entitled: "Intercontinental Penetration Force." On August 4, 1961, a document was generated by FBI Headquarters about STURGIS and on August 17, 1961, a Secret FBI document about STURGIS was generated in Miami. On **September 8, 1961**, he was mentioned in an FBI document entitled: "Alleged Recruiting Activities, Revolutionary Junta of National Liberation." Another FBI document on STURGIS was generated on September 22, 1961, in Miami. On September 25, 1961, STURGIS, Pedro Diaz Lanz and Marcos Diaz Lanz formed incorporation documents for Hampton Roads Salvage Company of Florida. On **October**

9, 1961, the CIA reported that STURGIS "has offered his services to Carlos Prio Soccarras as a military advisor and planner for some future armed operation in Cuba. Prio and Subject were observed one day in September studying some maps of Cuba. Source believes Subject is employed by Prio." [Army Intelligence Report ID 2/182,837]

### OPERATION CELLULA FANTASMA

In **December 1961** STURGIS launched Operation Cellula Fantasma, a leafleting operation against Cuba. He apprised Michael Canfield:

You have to remember one thing. I've jumped from airplanes. I've made bombing raids, I've bought agents, you know, threw them out of airplanes with parachutes. I took weapons behind foreign countries for the underground. I've risked my life quite a bit.

An Operation Cellula Fantasma press released stated: "Operation Phantom has continually harassed Fidel Castro with its air and sea missions to his island since the early days of his takeover. It was only ten months after the Cuban Revolution, as Castro was purging his rebel ranks of those not in step with his newly revealed Communist ideals, that the first phantom bomber buzzed Havana."

### SWANNER AND THOMPSON

On the weekend of December 15, 1961, to December 17, 1961, one of the Operation Cellula Fantasma leafleting flights failed to return to a commercial airstrip at Norman's Cay in the Bahamas. Aboard this flight were Robert Thompson and Robert Swanner, who had been hired by STURGIS to fly this mission. STURGIS was listed on the Agricultural, Customs, Immigration and Public Health Manifest as a crew member on a private flight from Palm Beach to the Bahamas along with Swanner and Thompson. A Bahamas Customs Baggage Declaration indicated that STURGIS entered the Bahamas on December 14, 1961. When the company which rented STURGIS the airplane tried to collect the insurance on the missing aircraft, the insurance company charged the aircraft had been used as an instrument of war, and refused to pay the insurance claim to the rental company. During a civil trial, J. David Finger of Melbourne Airways was asked about his business dealing with William Johnson:

A. At approximately 9:30 p.m. I called Bill Johnson at MU 1-5864, and was informed that Johnson was not in; he would return my call later. I kept calling him until a man by the name of Rorke answered the phone and informed me he could speak for Mr. William Johnson. And I asked him to find out from Mr. Johnson the whereabouts of the airplane and pilot, and he had informed me they had run into a little difficulty and that the airplane would be returned the following day. After completing my conversation with Rorke, I called the Border Patrol and gave them the information. On Wednesday, December 20, 1961, in a conversation with the Border Patrol, I was informed that a flight plan had been made by Robert Thompson with

West Palm Beach Radio, destination Andros Island from Fort Lauderdale. That evening I again called William Johnson and spoke to Mr. Rorke again, who was very abusive; first claiming he did not know who I was and then stated to me, "Why should I tell you anything? You will only report it back to the Border Patrol." He had found out from the Border Patrol that everything he had stated to me had, in turn, been told to them. At this point I was given information [from the Border Patrol] that a Mr. Swanner, also holder of a pilot's license, accompanied our pilot from Fort Lauderdale. That is all I found out about that.

Q. When you were told by Rorke the first time you talked to him on the telephone there had been a little difficulty or the plane ran into some difficulty, did you ask him what the difficulty was?

A. Yes, but he was very evasive, he would not say. On February 3, 1962, while I was visiting Miami, I received a phone call from William Johnson who asked me if I had flown my own airplane into Miami from Melbourne. I said no. I told him I had driven down and what was it all about? He then told me that Neal Church of National Insurance Underwriters and another investigator were going to fly to Norman's Cay where supposedly the seats and door of the Apache 262 Pop were located.

Q. Were you curious about that information?

A. Yes. He also stated I should get a good lawyer.

Q. Did Johnson know this fellow Thompson, your pilot, before; do you know where?

A. Yes, they had many conversations up at Melbourne when they were up there...Whenever Johnson would come around the airport and Thompson was around, they would have a conversation.

Q. Did you know this fellow, Swanner?

A. No, sir. Never knew he existed.

Q. Did you know a fellow named FRANK FIORINI.

A. Just heard of him, never met him.

Q. At the time of the flight this fellow Thompson was your employee? By your, I mean Melbourne Airways.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had he worked for you?

A. I think Bob was with us about nine months at that point, or less. I am not sure of the exact amount of time.

Q. Had Mr. Johnson requested any particular pilot when he called?

A. Yes, he requested that Bob fly, saying that he knows his ability and qualifications to fly over water and he felt safer with him.

#### JAMES HAZEN JONES

In testimony, a fishing-boat captain who transported the crew to Norman's Cay recounted the downed plane had been carrying anti-Castro leaflets. James Hazen Jones had managed a fishing resort in the Isle of Pines and was in the real estate business before he left Cuba in June 1959 after he received a warning from the G-2. Jones moved in with William Johnson in Miami. Jones first met Johnson in 1958: "I met him in the Isle of Pines. Two or three other fellows came over with him in a small airplane." In Miami, Johnson introduced Jones to STURGIS. Jones also knew Swanner, who was a former crop duster from Mississippi. Jones also knew Rorke. Jones testified that he attended a meeting before the flight at which Swanner and Johnson were present. Either Thompson or STURGIS was also present. At this meeting it was determined that Jones and FIORINI would proceed to Norman's Cay by boat and Thompson and Swanner would fly there in a private plane. Johnson rented a boat from Miami Yacht rental which was piloted by Jones, who was a certified Ship's Captain. Jones testified the leaflets he was supposed to deliver to Norman's Cay consisted of stickers that read "Castro Failed," and leaflets which instructed the Cubans in sabotage and intelligence gathering. The leaflets were signed "The Phantom." Another of the leaflets read: "Set fire to transportation, Set fire to the bridges, Set fire to the warehouses, Set fire to the factories." The caretaker at Norman's Cay, Alden Lockhart Watt, allowed FIORINI and Jones to use his pick-up truck to transport the leaflets to an area adjacent to the airstrip. Jones and Rorke then proceeded to the Bahamas by boat to officially enter the island. By the time they returned to Norman's Cay Swanner and Thompson, after several bottles of beer, had left for Cuba. STURGIS was at the landing strip. Jones testified that STURGIS came to Norman's Cay with him by boat: "FRANK is very susceptible to seasickness, and he was seasick on that trip." When confronted with the customs transire he said that FRANK flew over with Swanner and Thompson, and Rorke, Johnson and himself traveled by boat. During cross examination Jones was asked:

Q. Do you know who employed Rorke and FIORINI?

A. No, I can't honestly say. I don't actually know for certain.

Q. Do you know if they were working for a Cuban agency, let's say a group of Cuban refugees.

A. They could be. That's all I could say. I know that they did work at different times for Cuban agencies.

Q. Do you know whether any of these people involved -- and I would include you in the question -- had any connection with the Government of the United States?

A. That I can't say.

Q. You can't say or you don't know?

A. I don't know, I don't know.

#### WILLIAM JOHNSON

William Johnson testified that Robert Swanner, who lived in Johnson's home, chartered the aircraft. He said that when the aircraft left Norman's Cay it was headed for Caicos, not Cuba. Johnson did not see any leaflets aboard the aircraft. William Johnson said he had known Watt since 1960. After the plane departed FRANK and himself went fishing and Rorke took photographs. According to STURGIS associate William Johnson, the leaflets consisted of instructions on how individual Cubans could interfere with the Cuban economy. In June 1993 William Johnson was contacted:

We rented the airplane for CIA. We were doin' all the raids for Pedro Diaz Lanz. He was the one raising the money from Somoza. Pedro was gettin' the credit. STURGIS, Swanner and Thompson flew to Norman's Cay. I came over in a boat with the leaflets. STURGIS was going to fly that night, but the first takeoff was with STURGIS on the ground. Swanner and Thompson never came back. We went out lookin'. CIA took the leaflets that were left off a small key where we had put 'em. The Navy launched a search for them, but they were never found. There was a lot of complication there, nobody knew nothing, everything was quiet and hushed-up.

Swanner had previously received a letter from the State Department ordering him to stop violating Cuban sovereignty. Swanner's widow testified that she believed STURGIS and her husband were working for the CIA. Although the testimony of STURGIS (January 18, 1965) later turned up missing from the Archives of the Dade County Courthouse, newspaper accounts indicated he testified, denied knowledge of the leafleting flight and insisted he was on a fishing trip. The jury decided in favor of the rental company. [Cir. Ct. 11th Jud. Cir. Dade Country Fla. No. 63L 511 Gordon] On December 19, 1961, the press reported that two planes from an unidentified Caribbean base had flown over Cuba and dropped anti-Castro leaflets, along with two parachutists with radio equipment. When Bahamian authorities arrested members of STURGIS' group for illegal entry, they were told the drop had been authorized and sponsored by the CIA in New York. [FBI 2-1499-NR 1.4.62] On **December 22, 1961**, a Secret FBI



memorandum concerning OPERATION PHANTASMA was sent to William C. Sullivan from S. B. Donohoe.

Press reported on **December 19, 1961**, that two planes from an unidentified Caribbean base had flown over Cuba on **December 17, 1961**, and had dropped over 250,000 anti-Castro leaflets and two parachutists with radio equipment. Financial backing reportedly came from former Cuban diplomat (unidentified) who defected from Castro Government. Press noted this was second such mission, the previous one having been made on October 21, 1961 by two planes which dropped anti-Castro leaflets over Camaguey, Cuba. On December 21, 1961 CIA Headquarters advised it was financing Sergio Rojas former Cuban Ambassador to Great Britain, who was engaged in this type of anti-Castro propaganda activity and that Rojas could have engineered the 12/17/61 leaflet dropping without CIA's cognizance since CIA does not oversee his detailed activities. CIA had previously advised in October 1961 that it was financing Rojas and his associates were responsible for the leaflet dropping over Camaguey in October 1961. CIA noted, however, that it was not involved in this particular operation and did not know it was to take place. On December 19, 1961 Border Patrol, Miami, which has been keeping a close watch on Florida Cuba flights advised our Miami Office that the 10/21/61 flight was apparently CIA operation and stated that planes were flown from island in Bahamas to Cuba. It is noted one of participants was Frank Fiorini, former Castro follower engaged in anti-Castro activities who, in October 1959 participated in anti-Castro leaflet-dropping raid over Cuba with Pedro Diaz Lanz, former chief of Cuban Air Force. This raid received considerable press coverage and was thoroughly investigated by us. Border Patrol further advised that another leaflet drop from the Bahamas had been scheduled for 12/8/61 by Fiorini and his associates. However, this was not carried out apparently because of arrest of member of group by Bahamas for illegal entry. Fiorini's group claimed proposed leaflet drop had been authorized and sponsored by CIA in New York. Border Patrol learned that CIA had furnished the leaflets, however CIA stated it did not know if it had sponsored the proposed flight but thought it had. In this connection Border Patrol noted that one CIA group does not know what the other is doing with result there is considerable confusion. Border Patrol in addition, advised it believed the December 17, 1961 flight had also been sponsored by CIA and that it had been made by Fiorini and his associates in the same planes they had used in 10/21/61 flight. Border Patrol doubted that any radio operators had parachuted into Cuba. It appears foregoing flight were financed by CIA and we are conducted no investigation. It also appears that CIA is giving money to Rojas to carry out these flight as he sees fit and that CIA is unaware of and does not want to know the details. In this way CIA can – in theory – claim it was not involved in the flights and did not know why they were scheduled.

A notation by J. Edgar Hoover on the document asserted:

This jungle of irresponsibility is almost inconceivable particularly since (? Sisco) outcable a few months ago. It is (?) more reason we should not be 'sucked' Cuban invasion etc as some have been inclined to get us in. H. [FBI 109-584 NR 1.4.62 Donahoe to Sullivan]

March 20, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Stanley J. Grogan, Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT: Robert Swanner and Robert Thompson, Pilots Allegedly Shot Down over Cuba in **December 1961**.

REFERENCES: A. Articles by Al Wood in *Orlando Sentinel* March 12, 1963. Article by Al Wood in *Orlando Evening Star*, March 12, 1963. Article by James Buchanan in *Pompano Beach Sun Sentinel*, March 12, 1963.

1. On **December 19, 1961**, this Agency became aware of some aspects of the incident described in referenced reports. According to our records this was the third overflight of this kind attempted. On October 21, 1961, a leaflet drop was apparently made over Camaguey, Cuba, by U.S. citizens. On December 8, 1961, to December 9, 1961, authorities at Nassau intercepted and stopped a plane and U.S. citizens preparing to conduct a similar leaflet drop over Cuba. On the weekend of December 15, 1961, to December 17, 1961, another overflight was conducted by U.S. citizens and from this attempt two pilots and a plane failed to return.

2. Investigation by U.S. authorities of the activities cited above has been hampered by a welter of conflicting stories from second and third hand sources, as well as by inconsistent statements by the alleged participants. However, the following summary appears to be accurate. William Johnson has said that he, Robert Swanner and FRANK FIORINI made the October 21, 1961 overflight. Alexander I. Rorke, a freelance newsman and photographer who has been long on the fringes of Cuban exile activity, has claimed that he flew on this mission as an observer. On December 8, 1961, Robert Swanner was intercepted in Nassau in an aircraft chartered from Sunny South Aircraft, Fort Lauderdale. Swanner was met in Nassau by Johnson, Rorke and FIORINI. This group tried to get a permit to fly to Great Exuma Island, but the permit was denied; the plane impounded and Swanner fined \$500 for illegal entry inasmuch as he had no authorization to fly the plane outside the U.S. On December 10, 1961, a search of Norman Cay produced nine packages of anti-Castro leaflets similar to the ones used in the October 21, 1961 operation. On December 14, 1961, Thompson flew from Melbourne, Florida, to Fort Lauderdale in an Apache aircraft No. 2062P, belonging to his employer, J. David Finger, and allegedly chartered

by Johnson for an eventual flight to Nassau. In Fort Lauderdale, Thompson picked up Johnson. It is not clear whether Swanner and FIORINI were picked up in Fort Lauderdale, Tampa or West Palm Beach, but it is certain that at some point Johnson left the group and the FIORINI, Swanner and Thompson flew to Andros Island. On the evening of December 17, 1961, Finger reported to the FAA at Melbourne at Apache No. 2062P, with Thompson as pilot, was missing. On December 18, 1961 Rorke, FIORINI and Johnson reportedly chartered a plane in Miami for a trip to Bimini and Cay Sal. Rorke allegedly identified himself as a CBS photographer looking for photographs of pink flamingos. The plane flew a criss-cross pattern over Cay Sal and returned to Miami International Airport. There has been no information concerning the whereabouts of Thompson, Swanner and Apache No. 2062P until March 19, 1963, when the story attributed to an unidentified Cuban farmer appeared in the referenced press items.

3. As to the question of CIA involvement in the activities of the men cited herein, Johnson, FIORINI and RORKE have, at various times, claimed CIA sponsorship, although Rorke and FIORINI have also intimated they themselves, were the sponsors. In fact, none of these men had any sponsorship by CIA whatsoever. Sergio Rojas Santamarina, Castro's Ambassador to London from 1959 until June 1966, at which time Rojas broke with Castro because of conviction of the latter's communist orientation, appears to have been the Cuban exile sponsoring the operation. (Deleted) The policy which guided the Agency during the months in question permitted a great deal of latitude in dealing with Cuban exiles and, although little or no control over their activities was demanded, the authorization, funding and conduct of air operations against Cuba by this Agency were specifically forbidden. It is quite likely that Rojas, in his zeal to strike effective blows against the Castro regime, and despite this Agency's repeated expressions of disinterest in air operations, convinced at least Alexander Rorke and FIORINI that the leaflet drops were sanctioned by the CIA. About one week before the October overflight, and about one week before the December incident, CIA began to receive reports of impending leaflet drops over Cuba. As noted above, after the October 21 operation, Rorke and FIORINI claimed they had been involved. It was not until December that this Agency became aware of the full extent of the three overflights and the details of the involvement of Thompson, Swanner and Johnson. With the exception of Rojas none of the men mentioned herein have ever been employed by the Agency in any capacity.

4. In **March 1962**, Mr. Raymond J. Dwyer, a Miami attorney representing Finger in connection with possible litigation against the insurer of the Apache aircraft, approached this Agency for information inasmuch as there were widespread rumors of U.S. Government involvement in the incident. Mr. Dwyer was informed that this Agency had no connection with the flight

in question or with the individuals named by him - Finger, Johnson, Thompson, Swanner and STURGIS.

5. In **June 1962** this Agency received from State Department a query from Senator Robert Byrd on behalf of Mrs. Blanche DeBolt, Elkview, West Virginia, mother of Robert Thompson. Mrs. DeBolt was seeking clarification of various rumors concerning Thompson's whereabouts. This Agency informed State that we had no information that would substantiate any of the rumors.

6. This Agency has checked the transcripts of Castro's speeches from December 14, 1961 to December 31, 1961. He made no reference to having shot down two aircraft which were dropping bombs and leaflets on Havana and Mantanzas. As to the other elements of the incident as reported in references, this Agency can furnish no information on the following:

a. Mrs. Swanner story of having driven Swanner, Johnson and FIORINI to Fort Lauderdale to load a boat with leaflets.

B. The \$500 checks reportedly given to Mrs. Swanner and Mrs. Thompson by FIORINI.

C. Mrs. Swanner's reported trip to Andros Island with her son and a friend of her husband.

D. The mysterious phone calls to Mrs. Swanner, Mrs. Thompson and others.

E. The role of Gene Asbury and Norman Gratsky or Gradsky.

7. The JOHN MARTINO mentioned in one of the referenced articles is probably JOHN VINCENT MARTINO who was sentenced by Cuban authorities in 1959 to 13 years in prison on the charge of counter-revolutionary activities. MARTINO was released and returned to the U.S. in October 1962, not in December as reported. MARTINO was not, and is not, employed by this Agency in any capacity.

Desmond FitzGerald

Chief, Special Affairs Staff

#### THE FATE OF SWANNER AND THOMPSON

*The Sun Sentinel - Fort Lauderdale News* reported that two Cuban farmers testified at a trial in Miami years later that they had seen the red and white plane shot down by

artillery over a sugar cane field around December 16, 1961. [*The Sun Sentinel - Fort Lauderdale News* 4.25.72] *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* reported: "The most positive word so far on their fate came recently when a refugee farmer brought from Cuba aboard the mercy ship *Shirley Lykes*, told newsmen he saw the plane crash after it was hit by Cuban anti-aircraft fire, killing both the pilots. The farmer, who asked that his name be withheld, said he saw a Piper Apache make a low pass over the city of Matanzas on December 15, 1961, dropping anti-Castro leaflets to workers in nearby sugar cane fields. He said the plane was hit and crashed into a sugar mill." [3.29.63]

## STURGIS AND PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY **MARCH 1962**

### STURGIS:

I've taken Presidents of foreign countries to speak to our President, that was John F. Kennedy, and there are records of it...Now, I met President Kennedy. I took President Carlos Prio of Cuba to speak with Kennedy. President Prio is a good friend of mine. I go to President Prio's home...it would have been very easy to take out the President. As a matter of fact, on the second floor of the hotel, they set up a reception for 200 people and I and ex-President of Cuba, Carlos Prio were part of the 200 people who spoke to President Kennedy. As a matter of fact, it was very easy for me to take President Prio through the security set-up that was around the President. There was no problem in taking President Carlos Prio and myself to see the President...I made arrangements for Prio with telephone calls to D.C." [Combination of STURGIS' Depo in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* and Canfield interview]

STURGIS told Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission: "Carlos Prio former President of Cuba (overthrown by Batista) was introduced to JFK by STURGIS at Fountainbleu Hotel in Miami Beach."

On **April 29, 1962**, *The New York Times* that the feeling that United States Government was moving toward some form of co-existence with the Castro regime was growing among Cuban exiles in Miami. Pedro Diaz Lanz said that "co-existence is already here." He said that not a single supply boat for the Cuban underground had been able to evade the United States authorities for many months and the Cuban underground in Cuba was without any help or support from the exiles in the United States. Lanz felt the orders to do this came "directly from Washington." Sometime in 1962 Task Force W's William Harvey generated a document that connected STURGIS to William Johnson in a 1961 smuggling indictment.

In **June, July, September, and October 1962**, STURGIS was overheard on an FBI electronic bug planted in a Miami bail bondsman's office. On October 14, 1972, the FBI reviewed its ELSUR files in connection with STURGIS:

Information regarding STURGIS is set out below. (Deleted) FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS aka FRANK ANGELO FIORINI, FBI Number 948 362C. (Deleted) b) No electronic surveillance was conducted on any premises of which STURGIS was the owner, lessee or licensee. c) Electronic eavesdropping device. d) No trespass. (Deleted) The above three communications were also disseminated to the Jacksonville, New York, Tampa and Washington Field Offices. These four offices have been requested by teletype to advice of any further dissemination on their part. (Deleted) Miami electronic indices negative under known additional aliases of FIORINI, namely Joseph Di Alberto and Joseph D'Alberto.

HEMMING told this researcher the Miami bail bondsman was Ed Stanton but subsequent research revealed it was Harold Solomon. On June 12, 1962, the Security Branch Chief of the Miami CIA Station received a call from the FBI:

DISCUSSION George Davis, FBI called and spoke to Chief, Security Branch. Mr. Davis wanted to know if FRANK STURGIS was one of our people. He indicated that FRANK STURGIS was believed to be involved in some type of operation which was to drop leaflets and also to have a bombing raid on Cuba. The writer was advised by (deleted) that as far as they knew, the Subject was not one of our people. There were, however, a number of cards in his name. Mr. Davis was called by the writer and advised that as far as the writer could ascertain, Subject was not being used by us. Mr. Davis stated that he would appreciate having any current information we he might have or that might come into our possession in the future regarding the following: Subject's current activities; associates; proposed bombing raid; when it will take place; location of base of operations; etc. The write advised him that in the event we should come into possession of such information it would be passed on to his office. [CIA FOIA 19156]

**OSWALD, STURGIS, BUCHANAN NOVEMBER 1962**

MM 105-8342

RJD/gtj

1

An article appeared in the November 26, 1963, issue of the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun Sentinel", a daily newspaper published in Pompano Beach, Florida. The article stated that FRANK FIORINI, Head of an Anti-Communist Brigade, said that LEE H. OSWALD had telephone conversations with the Cuban Government Gr-2 Intelligence during November, 1962. FIORINI claimed that OSWALD contacted Miami based supporters of FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba, and that OSWALD had connections with the Cuban Government in Mexico and New Orleans, Louisiana,

FIORINI claimed that OSWALD handed out Pro-CASTRO literature in Miami in November, 1962, tried to infiltrate Cuban anti-CASTRO organizations in Miami and is known to have a bad temper,

MM T-1, who is personally associated with BUCHANAN and FIORINI, advised on November 27, 1963, that the author of the article is JAMES BUCHANAN who is considered by persons active in Cuban revolutionary matters as being unreliable,

This source also advised FRANK FIORINI, also known as FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, is well known as a Soldier of Fortune, adventurer and mercenary who has been involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years,

On November 27, 1963, FRANK FIORINI, 2505 Northwest 122nd Street, Miami, Florida, advised he had not seen the above-mentioned newspaper article but had made some off hand comments to BUCHANAN on the telephone the previous day. FIORINI said his comments were guesses, speculation and rumor based on information about OSWALD carried in the press. FIORINI

claimed BUCHANAN misquoted him and he had no information that OSWALD ever contacted the Cuban Government, was ever in Miami or Mexico, ever passed out pro-CASTRO literature or tried to infiltrate Cuban anti-CASTRO organizations.

FIORINI explained that there is much rumor and speculation in Miami by Cuban exiles concerning the possibility that OSWALD was connected with the Cuban Government. FIORINI explained he was just reporting this speculative material to BUCHANAN and he had no idea if it was true or false.

On November 26, 1963 Kennedy assassination James Buchanan, FRANK STURGIS, JOHN MARTINO and others launched a campaign to blame the Kennedy assassination

on Fidel Castro. The propaganda operation started with an article dated November 26, 1963, which appeared in the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel* that quoted STURGIS:

OSWALD was in Miami in November 1962 [Hemming claimed OSWALD had been in Miami in December 1962] and had contact with Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro who were agents of the G-2. OSWALD gave out his Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature, and Jerry Buchanan, who was with my group, did tell me there was a possibility that OSWALD was in the area, and that he had a fight with OSWALD.

Buchanan claimed he knew the name of the printer where OSWALD had his literature printed. STURGIS was questioned about this during his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*:

Q. Do you remember Mr. Buchanan giving out a news story that alleged that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Miami in 1963?

A. Oh yes! As a matter of fact, his brother, Jerry Buchanan, was one of the people that was with my group and Jerry did give me some information to the fact that he thought there was a possibility that one of the persons, now, you must remember that during that particular time there were hundreds of Americans in the area, plus Canadians, in this area here, trying to make contact with various Cuban groups in order to be involved against Cuba, and Jerry did tell me that there was a possibility that OSWALD was in this area and that he had a fight with OSWALD. He wasn't sure but this was what he told me.

On November 27, 1963, STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that his comments in the article were guesses and speculation, and that he had no hard information. S.A. James O'Conner sent a report to Washington concluding that STURGIS was unreliable, and that his story had no basis in fact. The reports of S.A. James O'Conner in which STURGIS linked OSWALD to Fidel Castro were withheld. [FBI 62-109090-63rd NR 172 Hoover] On April 22, 1964, the Director of the FBI sent this message to the Miami Field Office:

Bureau also desires Jim Buchanan to be interviewed in order to pin down, once and for all, wild statements concerning alleged activities of OSWALD in Florida which for the most part appear to emanate from MARTINO and Buchanan. If Buchanan uncooperative, set forth results in LHM form suitable for dissemination to President's Commission at which time consideration will then be given to suggesting Buchanan as well as MARTINO be subpoenaed before President Commission. Handle promptly and surep results. [NARA FBI 124-10035-10367]

The FBI reported:



James Buchanan, former reporter for the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel*, stated he has no personal or firsthand knowledge of OSWALD or OSWALD'S activities. He stated his newspaper stories on OSWALD were obtained from sources he regarded as reliable, whose accuracy he did not question. He declined to reveal the identity of a printer at Miami whom he alleges printed pro-Castro literature for OSWALD. Concerning the alleged fight between his brother, Jerry Buchanan, and OSWALD, he maintains this information was received from a Cuban named Sanchez, a member of the organization 'Los Pinos Nuevos,' and has never talked to his brother about this alleged fight. He says he knows no person who was a witness to the presence of OSWALD in Miami, but thought his brother, Jerry Buchanan, should be contacted in that respect. When informed that his brother had been contacted and had furnished a varying account, Buchanan said he knew only what Sanchez had told him. Efforts to identify Sanchez through anti-Castro organization Los Pinos Nuevos, or through interview of one Jesus Sanchez, resulted negatively.

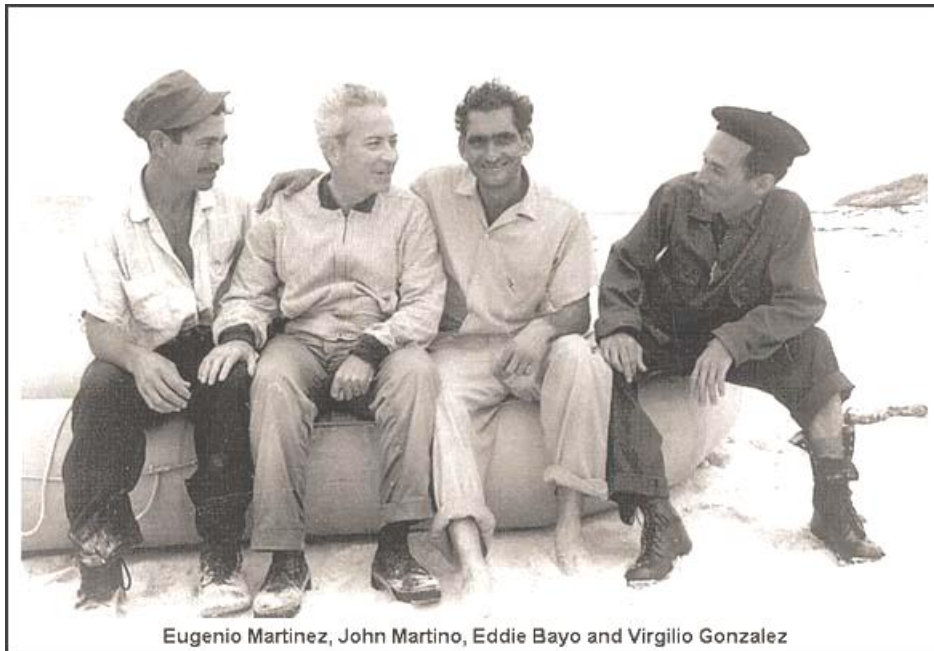
#### BUCHANAN'S SECOND STORY

A second article in the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel* stated:

OSWALD tried to infiltrate several other major organizations in Miami, including the Anti-Communist Brigade, which is headed by Major FRANK STURGIS, a former Commander in Castro's Air Force. STURGIS said his outfit turned down OSWALD'S application, because they could not find out anything about his background. STURGIS told me, "We have already established that he was in contact with G-2 agents while here in Miami. We are trying to get the billing record from the telephone company. He called Havana. OSWALD was known to have a bad temper while here in Miami...His other G-2 connections were in Mexico this past summer, and in New Orleans, just five weeks ago. We are in the process of checking out the leads. We already have a few names and places. Men are on the scene interviewing people who may have witnessed the meeting in Mexico City and in New Orleans..."

The Miami FBI Office responded:

The Miami Office does not contemplate interview of Jim Buchanan inasmuch as the previous concerning an article by Buchanan, reported in Miami report dated January 25, 1964, in instant caption, reflected that Buchanan deals in rumors an unverified information which he attributed to anonymous sources. [FBI Rep. of James O'Conner 4.4.64]



Eugenio Martinez, John Martino, Eddie Bayo and Virgilio Gonzalez

## MARTINEZ AND GONZALEZ WERE WATERGATE BURGLARS

Allen Courtney suggested that S.A. James O'Conner interview JOHN MARTINO, but MARTINO was traveling from city to city on a lecture tour for the John Birch Society. Instead, S.A. James O'Conner interviewed JOHN MARTINO'S associate, Nathan Weyl, who told him OSWALD was a G-2 agent.

On December 2, 1963, S.A. James O'Conner interviewed MARTINO, who told him that a confidential source had told him OSWALD was in Miami in **October 1962**, and made several telephone calls to Cuba from the home of a suspected Castro double-agent. MARTINO said that when OSWALD distributed his Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in Bayfront Park, Jerry Buchanan attacked him. In January 1964, MARTINO told one of his audiences that he had special knowledge of OSWALD. According to MARTINO, when OSWALD was in Mexico in October 1963, he caught a clandestine flight from the Yucatan Peninsula to Havana, Cuba. S.A. James O'Conner contacted MARTINO a few days after he made this speech. He told S.A. James O'Conner his source for OSWALD'S clandestine trip to Cuba was a high official in the Castro Government. On December 3, 1963, STURGIS supplied the CIA with information on a possible air strike over Cuba. [Index Card (Deleted)-04183] On February 7, 1964, Helene Finan, Chief of the Office of Security, Security Research Staff, CIA, debriefed Hede Massing regarding her knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassination. [CIA 3.26.64 03681; CIA 1288-1022] Hede Massing, a former Soviet spy who was once the toast of Vienna, had once been married to Gerhart Eisler, an agent of Moscow. Senator Joseph McCarthy used Massing to observe the behavior of American Government employees in Europe. Massing worked with Roy M. Cohen in this regard. [*Senator Joe McCarthy* - Richard Rovere, Torch Books, 1959] The FBI stated: "Massing worked, and might still work, for the Central Intelligence Agency." [FBI Dallas 100-10461-4075] ANGLETON'S Deputy, James Hunt, was in contact with Hede Massing. [FBI 3.31.64 Branigan to Sullivan; FBI 105-82555-2993, 2464, 2906]

Subject reported on various personalities she heard discussed while she was visiting Sylvia and Nathaniel Weyl in Florida from December 30, 1963, to January 8, 1964.

### JOHN MARTINO

Mr. and Mrs. MARTINO visited the Weyls one evening when Massing was present. John Martino and Nathan Weyl are co-authors of the book, *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, which was published in November 1963. Massing, at this point, cautioned the writer to remember that all she was relating regarding the Weyls remarks were rumors, and or, gossip, and that source has no means of checking the truth of their statements. JOHN MARTINO is the individual who carries the stories to Nathaniel Weyl and both JOHN and Nathaniel are deeply entrenched with the Cuban anti-Castro forces. MARTINO claims to have a friend in Miami who keeps him well-informed on Cuban matters.

MARTINO and Nathaniel spoke of a trip that MARTINO had made to Cuba with an American newspaper woman, one Lapin and two CIA agents. Nathaniel Weyl did not accompany them. It is Massing's opinion that Nathaniel, who is a coward, just welshed on the trip, but that he did finance it. The purpose of the trip was to contact a Cuban who was serving as liaison for the four Russian Generals in charge of training and organizing the Cuban military. The Cuban, who met the group in the water, at the edge of a beach in Cuba, told them that the four Generals wanted to escape and seek asylum in the United States. MARTINO is going ahead with a follow-up plan whereby on a given signal, he and a group would sail to Cuba to pick up the Generals. Weyl is going on a long lecture tour and will not be able to accompany the pick-up team to Cuba.

### LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Cuban friends of the unnamed individual in Miami know that OSWALD contacted the Cuban MI-6 by telephone from a private home in Miami. They also know the man who furnished the information on OSWALD to the FBI.

From the reports given by the Cubans to this unknown individual, it seems very definite that RUBY went to Havana to make a shady deal with a creature by the name of Praskin, who works with the Cuban Communists and who is also tied up with call girls in Cuba.

A friend of Weyl, who ran for the Presidency of Cuba in 1958, shortly will testify before the Senate Internal Security Committee. Massing says this information may be confidential. Sourwine of the Committee, contacted Weyl to get in touch with this individual.

[Massing Debriefing 2.7.64 Helene Finan NARA 1993.08.04.18:45:23:780037]

On February 27, 1964, a memorandum from William Branigan to William C. Sullivan was generated:

CIA has furnished a memorandum through Liaison channels indicating that according to a confidential and reliable source, whose sources are unknown, LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly was telephonically in contact with MI-6 (Cuban Intelligence) from a private home in Miami, Florida. Further allegations indicate JACK RUBY, alleged assassin of OSWALD, went to Havana, Cuba, to make a shady deal with 'Praskin' who works with the Cuban Communists and was a dope pusher used by the Communists; that a friend of the source claims there is more to Marina Oswald than meets the eye; that Marguerite Oswald, mother of the Subject, is an old line communist and that OSWALD'S return to the United States was part of a Russian 'gimmick.'

CIA has confidentially advised that source of the above data is Hede Massing, a resident of New York City known to the Bureau and CIA, and CIA has no objection to this Bureau contacting her and advising that the information furnished by her to the CIA had been furnished to the FBI.

Bureau files reveal Massing is a former Soviet agent who defected in 1938. She has been utilized by the CIA and has been a source of information of the New York Office since 1947 concerning Soviet espionage. By letter February 4, 1964, captioned 'Foreign Political Matters -Cuba - IS - Cuba. New York' submitted information furnished by Massing concerning JOHN MARTINO and Nathaniel and Sylvia Weyl, which information was similar to that furnished by the CIA in the above-mentioned memo; however, the data concerning OSWALD and RUBY above apparently was not furnished to the New York Office by Massing.

MARTINO has previously been interviewed by Miami, at which time he pretended greater knowledge of Cuban affairs than he actually possessed. He also indicated various statements made concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD were based on information received from unidentified Cuban aliens, and he no firsthand knowledge or information concerning OSWALD. The unnamed individual in Miami referred to by Massing on page 2 of CIA memo could possibly be MARTINO.

By airtel February 26, 1964, New York was instructed to immediately re-interview Massing for all the information in her possession concerning the OSWALD matter, specifically ascertain basis for all statements made by her to the CIA and immediately set forth additional leads necessary to definitely pin down these allegations. [FBI 105-82555-2464; Branigan to Sullivan 2.27.64]

J. Edgar Hoover initialed and expedited this memorandum. S.A. James O'Conner had received orders from J. Edgar Hoover:

With regard to the information furnished by MARTINO, Bureau desires that MARTINO be pressed to force production of his source in order to pin down this allegation. If he continues to be evasive and uncooperative on this point, set forth results of recontact with him in LHM form suitable for dissemination for President's Commission. Consideration with then be given to suggesting MARTINO be subpoenaed before President's Commission. [FBI 105-82555-33199 - page 2 w/h]

On March 13, 1964, S.A. O'Conner interviewed Nathaniel Weyl, who said he

...was not sure of the identity of his source, with respect to the information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had contacted the Cuban intelligence by telephone from a private home in Miami. He said that his source for this information may have been a newspaper article written by James Buchanan. He recalled that Buchanan had quoted FRANK STURGIS, described as an individual active in the Cuban situation at Miami, as stating that STURGIS knew that OSWALD had made such a call from Coral Gables, Florida, to the Cuban intelligence office in Miramar, Havana, Cuba. Mr. Weyl said his source for this information may have been JOHN MARTINO, who, in turn, may have obtained the information from either BUCHANAN or STURGIS...With respect to the information that JACK RUBY had made a trip to Havana, Cuba, to deal with an individual named PRASKIN, Mr. Weyl stated he had been informed of this by an old friend, Carlos Marquez Sterling, resident at Washington, D.C...Mr. Weyl said he did believe that OSWALD had been in Miami, Florida, in the past, and it was his recollection that Jim Buchanan, or possibly the latter's brother, Jerry Buchanan, had told him that OSWALD had attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro groups in Miami, but had been rejected by these groups because he was uncommunicative as to his background. Mr. Weyl said that it was probably Jim Buchanan who told him that his brother Jerry had been involved in a scuffle with OSWALD in downtown Miami, and that Jerry Buchanan had punched OSWALD. Mr. Weyl said this incident was supposed to have occurred when OSWALD was observed distributing some pro-Castro literature in Miami...He said he recalled that OSWALD reportedly attempted to join the anti-Castro organizations known as the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Revolutionary Directorate), and Unidad Revolucionario (UR) (Revolutionary Unity). Mr. Weyl said he had no corroborative information concerning the alleged stay of OSWALD in Miami, other than the news articles by Jim Buchanan and contact with Fernando Cabada, described as a leader of UR.

S.A. O'Conner interviewed Fernando Fernandez Cabada, who said he never furnished information to the Weyls regarding OSWALD. On **March 24, 1964, S.A. James O'Conner re-interviewed MARTINO.**

With respect to information that Cuban friends of MARTINO knew that OSWALD had contacted the Cuban Intelligence Service in Cuba by telephone from a private residence in Miami, Florida, MARTINO claimed this was correct information. He refused to identify the source of such information, claiming that to pinpoint the source could conceivably result in harassment, if not more serious consequences, to the source or his family in Cuba.

MARTINO stated the information concerning such an alleged telephone call by OSWALD to Cuban intelligence did not originate with his friend, Felipe Vidal Santiago, a Cuban exile active in anti-Castro activities. He also stated the information had not originated with STURGIS, an American citizen residing in Miami, who has been engaged in anti-Fidel Castro activities, and who headed an organization called the Anti-Communist International Brigade. Mr. MARTINO stated that the information in this respect had not been received from James Buchanan, although he had discussed the information with Buchanan. MARTINO stated he would contact his confidential source as soon as the latter had returned from Tampa, Florida, to Miami, expected to be March 22, 1964, and would seek to obtain his consent to interview by the FBI.

With respect to the other alleged information that Cubans with whom MARTINO might have contact had stated that JACK RUBY had gone to Havana, Cuba, to engage in a shady deal with one (FNU) Praskin, who was also alleged to work with Cuban communists and be tied up with call girls in Cuba, MARTINO stated as follows:

This information came in the form of a letter from Cuba, which was shown to MARTINO by a Cuban whom MARTINO said was named Jose Madero. He said Madero, a man in his late 30's, had infiltrated back into Cuba as of December 1963, and was thus no longer available. MARTINO said he had known Madero when he was incarcerated in Cuba during the period July 1959 to October 1962. MARTINO said the letter was not directed to Madero, but to another individual not known to MARTINO. He said he had no idea where the letter might now be located. He said the letter related that Praskin had a business on Sanja Street in Havana, and that he supplied American girls to 'Girlie Shows' operated by Chinese in Havana. He said the letter made no mention of the nature of the shady deal alleged to occur between RUBY and Praskin, and did not indicate when RUBY had gone to Havana or how he had traveled...

MARTINO stated this same source had informed him that OSWALD had stayed in the home of a pro-Castro Cuban in Miami, Florida, and had paid this pro-Castro Cuban the cost of a long distance telephone call made from the home of the pro-Castro Cuban to Cuba. MARTINO further stated that according to his source, the pro-Castro Cuban, after the assassination had occurred, made the statement, 'I didn't think it would go this far.' in referring to OSWALD.

MARTINO said that additional information to establish that OSWALD had been in Miami was received was received by him from Jim Buchanan. He said he used to give a lot of stories on the Cuban situation to Buchanan, and during the days immediately following the assassination, Buchanan, during a telephone call, told him that Buchanan's brother, Jerry Buchanan, had a fistfight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami, Florida, about a year prior to the assassination. According to MARTINO, OSWALD at that time was attempting to get aboard a boat [Alexander Rorke's *Violyn III*] that was being used by Jerry Buchanan and anti-Castro exiles in connection with their anti-Castro plans. Mr. MARTINO told Jim Buchanan that he intended to use this information in his speeches if it were true, and Buchanan told him to go ahead and do so. Mr. MARTINO stated he never used the information, however, because he considered it 'confidential to the government' and he was 'Not fighting that battle.'

MARTINO also told S.A. O'Conner that OSWALD had secretly flown from the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, to Cuba, and that his source had the name of the printer in Miami OSWALD used to run-off his Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets, and even had a copy of the check OSWALD used to pay the printer. The funds had been withdrawn from the account of the Miami Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The FBI:

The only hearsay readily traceable to origin is alleged fight between OSWALD and Jerry Buchanan at Miami about beginning of 1963. MARTINO has in the past pretended greater knowledge of Cuban affairs than he actually possessed, and has declined to divulge his sources. Instructions previously furnished Miami to pin MARTINO down and attempt to press to force production of his source. During interview on March 26, 1964, Jerry Buchanan stated he was one of a group which fought with members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee distributing pro-Castro literature, Bay Front Park, Miami, in October 1962. Following assassination, he recognized OSWALD as having been one of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which his group had fought. Also stated OSWALD had been in Miami in March 1963, distributing pro-Castro literature, and stated his brother, James Buchanan, a newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD'S being in Miami during these periods. This should be pinned down and run out as above. [NARA FBI 124-10035-10367]

When the FBI checked Jerry Buchanan's parole records, it found that he was released from the Florida State Penitentiary on October 16, 1962, and was in Tampa, Florida, during the period October 21, 1962, to October 30, 1962. HEMMING told this researcher:

Jerry Buchanan wasn't in the can. He's on the streets. How the fuck do they know where he is? He might have been down rolling fags in the Men's Room at Bay Front Park.

On **April 7, 1964**, S.A. James O'Conner questioned STURGIS again. STURGIS said he had "quit the IACB because James Buchanan had called John Kennedy a Communist." STURGIS denied hearing about a fight in Bayfront Park between OSWALD and Buchanan. On **April 27, 1963**, after many visits from S.A. James O'Conner, MARTINO told him that his source was coming to Miami for a meeting of Manuel Artime's group, MRR. MARTINO agreed to approach him on behalf of the FBI. MARTINO was warned that unless this matter was resolved, he would be called before the Warren Commission. MARTINO'S response was: "What can they do, put me in jail?" The SAC of the Miami Field Office stated:

As pointed out in referenced Miami teletype, Miami considers MARTINO to be unreliable. It is further believed that MARTINO would probably welcome a subpoena before the President's Commission, as it would add to his stature, and furnish him additional notoriety on which to capitalize in his lecture engagements which he gives on Communism and Cuba. It is felt, however, he would be as equally evasive with the President's Commission as he was with the Miami Office, and there is no evidence to indicate he could furnish the Commission with anything but untraceable hearsay and speculation. [FBI 105-82555-3995]

The FBI briefly considered having James Buchanan testify before the Warren Commission. [FBI 105-82555-2993] S.A. James O'Conner conducted his final interview with MARTINO on May 11, 1964. MARTINO told him Cuban exile "Oscar Ortiz" was his source for his information on OSWALD. S.A. James O'Conner had the Immigration and Naturalization Service check its files for Oscar Ortiz; it found no such person. The Immigration and Naturalization Service informed S.A. James O'Conner that MARTINO had previously furnished it with erroneous information based on a nonexistent source. STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that he personally "could not remember OSWALD." In 1975 STURGIS told this to Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission:

Doesn't ever recall meeting OSWALD. Doesn't know of his (OSWALD) ever coming to Miami. Had no part, direct or indirect, with assassination of the President. Has made past investigation of Kennedy assassination. Thinks there could have been conspiracy...Has been in Dallas several times. Not at time of assassination. Never met Ruby. Feels it's more than just speculation. Lots of hatred vs. Kennedy among Cubans. Very good probability that there was a conspiracy. Some kooks on Tel. have



something to say about Kennedy assassination. Radical left can't stand idea that it was one of their own that shot Kennedy. CIA can't control everybody connected with Agency. Could be a question about contract agents. Warren Commission was put there to write the history as government wanted it - not to tell the whole truth. Thinks there's lots of evidence, yet, of conspiracy to be found in Miami. Never met any of the Dallas Derelicts. Miami was hotter anti-Kennedy place than Dallas. Cubans there were upper class and middle class. Stole their way to wealth in Cuba and are now engaged in Cuban crime wave on East Coast. Now have Cuban crime syndicate in U.S. This was the group recruited by Company to overthrow Castro.

When S.A. James O'Conner asked STURGIS if he had another source linking OSWALD to the G-2, STURGIS referred him to MARTINO. MARTINO'S source did not exist. On another occasion, when STURGIS was asked for the name of his source, STURGIS pointed to James Buchanan. When James Buchanan was asked for his source, he pointed to STURGIS. These guys were the Tweed Gang of disinformation.

#### DRE DISINFORMATION BACKS UP STORY

The second James Buchanan article in the *Sun-Sentinel* that linked OSWALD to Fidel Castro also accused the FBI of preventing the DRE from distributing information that would have supported James Buchanan's initial article. James Buchanan claimed that certain members of the DRE knew of OSWALD'S visits to Miami, and knew of the Bayfront Park incident. S.A. James O'Conner went to the Miami office of the DRE. Everyone there had no knowledge of the FBI preventing the distribution of any of the DRE's information on OSWALD, with the exception of DRE member Eduardo Diaz Lanz, the brother of Pedro Diaz Lanz and Marcos Diaz Lanz, who said he vaguely remembered the story. Eduardo Diaz Lanz had brought STURGIS to the DRE office several times following November 22, 1963, and said he may have given him the information during one of these visits. S.A. James O'Conner again questioned STURGIS, who told him that Eduardo Diaz Lanz told him that the FBI prevented the DRE from releasing proof of OSWALD'S G-2 connections. STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that Jerry Buchanan had told him about OSWALD'S visit to Miami, about his fight with OSWALD in Bayfront Park, and that OSWALD had tried to infiltrate the International Anti-Communist Brigade.

On **June 13, 1962**, STURGIS was the subject of a FBI reported entitled "Pro Gobierno Constitutucional de Cuba." On **June 15, 1962** he was the Subject of a Miami FBI Report - "Neutrality Matters."

Subject is an American soldier of fortune who participated in pro-Castro activities prior to Batista downfall and who became anti-Castro shortly after Castro assumption of power. In October, 1959, he participated in anti-Castro leaflet-dropping mission over Cuba along with Pedro Diaz Lanz, former Chief Cuban Air Force. He has reputation of being liar and

braggart. Miami informant has recently advised that Fiorini, by which name subject is more commonly known, claims to be planning three raids over Cuba, one of which will be for propaganda purposes. Fiorini also claims that he needs sulphur to make fire bombs to be dropped on Cuban sugar cane fields and that he is preparing dynamite bombs for dropping on undisclosed Cuban targets. Informant pointed out that it is difficult to evaluate the accuracy and truthfulness of information furnished by Fiorini since he has a propensity for bragging exaggerating things in order to enhance his own importance. Another informant has reported that Fiorini claims to be preparing raid over Cuba utilizing base outside United States and that this raid should differ from previous leaflet-dropping mission in that, in addition to leaflets, bombs would be dropped and there would be strafing. Fiorini did not state when raid would take place but has indicates that considerable preparation is necessary prior to its initiation. According to informant, Fiorini reportedly told unidentified newspaperman that incident would not involve violation of U. S. laws since all activity would occur outside United States. Customs representative, Miami, advised that Subject in May 1962 contacted Alex Rorke, New York newspaperman who has been associated with STURGIS in Cuban revolutionary activities in the past, and told him he had about 40 boats in the South Florida area ready for military action against Cuba. Reportedly Rorke has formed organization in New York area to raise funds for Fiorini and Rorke has allegedly engaged in this activity. [FBI 2-1499-93]

The CIA reported that on **June 21, 1962**, STURGIS delivered an unknown quantity of weapons to Pedro Diaz Lanz. On June 23, 1962 Pedro Diaz Lanz was observed at the wheel of the boat, *Q-USA* heading in a southeasterly direction of Key Biscayne. On June 28, 1962, the Washington Headquarters of the FBI cranked out a report on STURGIS that was classified SECRET. On June 28, 1962, Inspector Willis Smithson U.S. Border Patrol advised that William Johnson had returned to Miami Yacht Rentals on that date and was making arrangements to lease a 36' foot Chris-Craft vessel known as the *Miss B*. That night the U.S. Customs Service searched the *Miss B* at a dock in front of a residence at 1985 North Hibiscus Drive, but only turned up anti-Castro leaflets. The FBI reported:

On June 30, 1962, Mr. Frickie advised that on that morning the North Miami Police Department observed a 1958 Cadillac four-door sedan, white over turquoise, bearing 1962 Florida License 1WW 647, to arrive in front of the residence at 1985 North Hibiscus Drive, Keystone Point, North Miami, Florida. It is noted previous investigation has disclosed that this automobile is registered to FRANK FIORINI, which is the true name of FRANK STURGIS. Within the automobile, among other things, was found three 11 lb. cans of Mallinckrodt phosphorous.

Customs seized the phosphorous and STURGIS's car but no charges were filed.

On June 30, 1962, Mr. Fickie said he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as William Johnson and asked what happened to Fiorini. Fickie told him that STURGIS' automobile had been seized that morning. Johnson expressed surprise and stated Fiorini had been trying to borrow his automobile that morning and Johnson was of the opinion that STURGIS was 'trying to pull a fast one on me.' Johnson did not give any additional information to Fickie.

Records of the Border Patrol, Miami, Florida, disclosed that on June 30, 1962 a telephone call was received from Sunny South, an aircraft rental company located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for check-out of a prospective customer. Subsequent investigation by Border Patrol revealed that a man came to Sunny South and represented himself as Robert Frank Swanner who wanted to rent a twin Beech aircraft for three days to go to Nassau, Bahamas. The original Robert Frank Swanner is well known to officials at Sunny South and it was ascertained from investigation that this individual was not Robert Frank Swanner III who, along with Robert L. Thompson has been missing since December 14, 1961 when they made a flight in an Apache Aircraft, believed to have been made over Cuba. The individual who had come to the aircraft company on June 30, 1962 was described as a much older man and inasmuch as this individual said he was from Oklahoma, it was their belief that he might be the younger individual's father. [Even though the person at Sunny South identified a photo of Swanner's dad as the man who wished to rent the aircraft it was ascertained that Papa Swanner was locked up at the time]

On **July 3, 1962**, STURGIS claimed that 20 of his men had landed in Cuba "to support and extend anti-Castro uprisings in the Matanzas Province of Cuba." [FBI 2-14999-99 mostly w/h] STURGIS was picked up by the Miami Police Department for questioning. [*The Miami Herald* 7.3.62] On August 15, 1962, STURGIS was the Subject of an FBI Report at Miami that was classified SECRET:

It was previously reported on **June 13 and June 15, 1962** that Frank Anthony Sturgis of Miami, Florida, is allegedly making preparations for a bombing and leaflet dropping raid over Cuba. On July 5, 1962 it was reported that FIORINI, according to newspaper reports at Miami on July 3, 1962, claimed that 20 trained, Cuban guerillas had made a successful landing by boat in Cuba's Matanzas Province. FIORINI claimed the landing of these men had been effected from a 40 foot boat. It was also reported on July 5, 1962 that Fiorini claimed that Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, former Chief of the Cuban Air Force during the Castro regime, now residing in exile in Miami, has no connection with his activities. On **June 22, 1962** [a CIA source of known reliability] was in contact with Frank Fiorini, who had returned from upstate New York on a trip. Frank Fiorini advised the source of MM T-1 of the following: Pedro Diaz Lanz has been

very active lately in raising funds...MM T-1's source continued that on June 19 or 20, 1962, Marcos Diaz Lanz, brother of Pedro Diaz Lanz informed Fiorini that the Venezuelan money had arrived and asked Fiorini to procure certain weapons that were necessary for the operation. Lanz was anxious to obtain several bazookas. Fiorini claimed he had located these weapons in New York and agreed to proceed there to obtain them. When he arrived in New York the armament had been sold but Fiorini said he was able to obtain a brand new .57 mm recoilless rifle with plenty of ammunition. MM T-1's source went on to state that Fiorini said that he had decided on obtaining this equipment since it had a much longer range than the bazookas, and at least Diaz would have, if not the same thing, something better than he had bargained for. Upon Fiorini's arrival in Miami on June 22, 1962 he delivered the equipment to Marcos Diaz Lanz. Laying it on the floor of his living room. Fiorini claimed that Marcos Diaz had commented that the equipment was brand new and that it had night light attachments. MM T-1's source was not certain what Fiorini meant but he was of the opinion that Fiorini had been able to also obtain what he termed several automatic weapons which could have been M-3's, also they may have possibly been Browning automatic rifles.

MM T-1's source also learned that Fiorini had been asked if he intended to participate in the Diaz naval project. Fiorini hedged around the question, stating that he doubted very much that Diaz would actually comply with the obligation to the Venezuelans. It was MM T-1's source's opinion that if Diaz does not decide to go ahead with the naval project, Fiorini will be involved in it. It was the source's opinion that Pedro Diaz will not do anything except something that may have publicity value. On July 5, 1962, Mr. Edward Pickie, United States Customs, Miami, Florida, advised that on July 1, 1962, a firm known as Hampton Roads Salvage Company of Florida had applied for and been granted approval to change the classification of a vessel from pleasure to commercial use. Pickie said this boat is named the *Q-USA*...According to the boat registration certificate the vessel is to be used in connection with commercial fishing.

MM T-2 also pointed out that it had been confirmed that Fiorini had purchased a .57 mm recoilless rifle through the Rich Lauchli Ordnance Experimental Company, Collinsville, Illinois. This rifle was sold to Fiorini for \$200.00 Fiorini brought the rifle to Miami and was planning to sell it to a Cuban named Oscar Pino. MM T-2 said Fiorini claims that he is the purchasing agent for one of the anti-Castro organizations which comprises nine different segments. MM T-2 pointed out, however, that it is not known if such is true or not as Fiorini has a reputation for being a braggart and a bald liar. MM T-2 also said that he had learned that Lauchli, who sold the above rifle to Fiorini, had claimed he was given the name of Fiorini through a newspaperman named Robert K. Brown, a reporter for the *Denver Post*.

On July 24, 1962, MM T-4 advised that Fiorini was in the Miami area and had indicated interest in carrying out some type of plan to bring about the assassination of Fidel Castro, his brother Raoul, and other top Cuban government leaders. MN T-4 advised that Fiorini's plans appeared to be in the talking stages and that there appeared to be nothing imminent at that time. MM T-4 pointed out; however, that Fiorini had previously mentioned having a quantity of bombs and on July 24, 1962, discussed the possibility of storing some of them at the office of Harold Solomon, Bail Bonds. MM T-4 related that when Fiorini suggested the idea to George Levine, one of the partners in the business, he was promptly told to give up the idea.

On July 25, 1962, MM T-2 advised he had learned that on that date Fiorini had been in possession of eight bombs. These bombs were described as being made of iron pipe, each 10 inches long, two inches in diameter, and containing approximately one and one-half pounds of powder. Fiorini also claimed that he had some bomb casings which are filled with napalm. ! Fiorini said he was planning another mission over Cuba which would involve the use of these bombs utilizing Twin Beach Aircraft. Fiorini claimed that the operation would originate from somewhere in the Bahamas but did not indicate the specific location of the base, nor the island.

#### PHANTOM RAIDERS BOMB AND STRAFE CUBAN PORT

CARIBBEAN JUNE 25, 1962. Early Thursday morning, 3 unmarked World War II type B-25 bombers based at an undisclosed Caribbean Island here successfully penetrated Cuba's coastal defense and scored a daring raid on the port city of xxxxx. The bomber, piloted by members of BRIGADA INTERNACIONAL ANTI-COMUNISTA (IACB) flew in off the water at treetop level dropping 100 pound bombs in several passes over the harbor area. Explosives and incendiaries ripped into docks, warehouses and storage bins in the target areas. Amid the fires and confusion machine guns chattered as one of the aircraft veered off to a pre-arranged drop zone and parachuted foods, leaflets and medical supplies in the surrounding area to the hungry Cuban people.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-COMMUNIST BRIGADE  
TO LIVE IS TO DIE  
FIDEL FAILED  
Phantom Cells

OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF CUBA

The International Anti-Communist Brigade is dedicated to your liberation. The citizens of the free world are aware of

your suffering under the Communist dictatorship of FIDEL  
CASTRO.

Soldiers of all nations will help you, as members of the  
Brigade.

SOME MUST DIE IN ORDER THAT OTHERS MAY LIVE.

"OPERATION PHANTOM

" Set fire to transportation!

" Set fire to the bridges!

" Set fire to the warehouses!

" Set fire to the factories!

"SET FIRE TO FIDEL!

" BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE!

..... Milk for our children!

..... Medicine for our sick!

..... Liberty for our brothers!

..... Justice for our people!

On July 3, 1962 MM T-2 said it was his personal opinion t that Fiorini is lying; that he has not been successful in any of his undertakings and he reiterated that he is of the belief that Fiorini is fabricating data to these newsmen as he is being interviewed by them. On July 5, 1962, STURGIS was the subject of an FBI Report at Miami. This highly deleted report stated that William Johnson had rented a 20 foot Chris Craft vessel on June 21, 1962. [FBI 2-1499-102] On July 13, 1962, a document was generated about STURGIS by the FBI that was illegible. On July 5, 1962, the Director of the FBI sent USAAG J. Walter Yeagley a highly deleted memo: "(Deleted) In view of this and since the Border Patrol in Miami is also conducting investigation in this matter, we are not conducting an investigation of the Subject's activities..." [No Serial - Xerox of carbon] On **July 21, 1962** U.S. Customs seized 100,000 of STURGIS' anti-Castro leaflets plus his Cadillac. [*Miami Herald* 7.22.62] William Johnson commented: "FIORINI had a Cadillac - this didn't sit well with the other troops. He and the stripper he was living with had tremendous fights over who would use the Cadillac. Cubans resented the Cadillac as they felt he should have given his all for the revolution." On **July 24, 1962**, the CIA received information that STURGIS was planning his next Cuban overflight for July 26, 1962. The fairly reliable CIA source stated: "Subject and Diaz-Lanz are being financially backed by a group of North Americans." [CIA FOIA #2-1499-103] Also in July 1962, there was information that William Johnson rented a yacht for anti-Castro activities. When the Border Patrol found and searched this vessel, it discovered a press release stating the International Anti-Communist Brigade had launched an air raid against Castro, which rained leaflets on Cuba advocating that anti-Castro elements within the country break up in small cells in order to carry out acts of sabotage. On July 31, 1962

STURGIS was the subject of an FBI Report entitled "Pro Gobierno Constitutucional de Cuba." A CIA Index Card dated **August 15, 1962**, reported: "a twin engine plane dropped food, medicines and anti-Castro pamphlets into a remote area of western Cuba's Pinar Del Rio Province early yesterday it was reported today. The food, apparently intended for the enemies of Fidel Castro, was dropped at an unspecified spot. The leaflets fell on the village of Cortes, Las Martinas and El Campo. A fighter plane from the San Julian Air Base tried to intercept the invader but was unable to do so. The flight was arranged by a Cuban refugee group headed by STURGIS." On September 11, 1962, Counter-Intelligence received information on Alexander Rorke and STURGIS. [CIA CSC1 3/772,888]

#### PEDRO DIAZ LANZ'S ANTI-KENNEDY PROPAGANDA SEPTEMBER 1962

September 27, 1962,

Report No. 11

Subject: Anti-Kennedy propoganda, edited and distributed by Pedro Diaz Lanz, Cuban exile leader in this area.

Source: Pedro Diaz Lanz

On Wednesday, September 17, 1962, I was visited by Pedro Diaz Lanz, who gave me the included mimeographed sheet. This paper is in tone with the constant conversation of Diaz Lanz, to the effect that Kennedy and most of his administration are communists, and are betraying Cuba and the Cubans, as well as the citizens of the United States. This paper was shown to FRANK FIORINI, who told me that Diaz Lanz had edited it.

Comments: From previous conversations held with Lanz, I noticed certain similarities in phraseology that coincided with the general tenor of a conversation held with Rorke a month ago. I asked him if he had spoken to Diaz Lanz, as they both sounded the same. He admitted he had. It is believed that Rorke has influence with Diaz Lanz in this matter. B. [CIA 00078]

On **December 26, 1962**, STURGIS was the Subject of an FBI Report, Subject: Felipe Vidal Santiago at Miami classified SECRET. [FBI File 105-6466 Field] On **February 25, 1963**, STURGIS was the Subject of an FBI Report at Miami titled Pedro Diaz Lanz [FBI Filed 105-1598] On February 26, 1963, STURGIS put three exiles and an arms cache ashore in Cuba. [CIA TDCSDB 3/653, 545 3.6.63] On March 30, 1963 the FBI generated a document entitled, "Anti-Castro Strike against Cuba Scheduled for Week of March 26, 1963 Internal Security Cuba Neutrality Matter. Date March 30, 1963 Miami Florida. No file number. SECRET.

## JERRY BUCHANAN: MARCH 1963

The FBI: "In connection with the investigation of the case entitled 'LEE HARVEY OSWALD' (105-82555), Zacarias Acosta, Los Pinos Nuevos leader, advised as follows: In March 1963 Jerry Buchanan had engaged in anti-Castro operations together with 16 members of Los Pinos Nuevos. Acosta was one of the 16 Cubans who, in the latter part of March 1963, had departed in the boat, *The Violyn III*, with a load of arms and munitions. At a point off Key West Jerry Buchanan was put aboard the *Violyn III* from a small launch that was also occupied by Alexander Rorke and FRANK FIORINI." [FBI 105-82555-3787 p19 - Acosta DOB 9.6.1894 died 10.80] *The Violyn III* was stopped in the Bahamas, heavily armed, and on its way to attack a Soviet freighter. The British seized the boat. Jerry Buchanan, the only United States citizen aboard, told the press he had "Presidential authorization" for the mission; as his superiors he named his brother James, as well as STURGIS and Alexander Rorke. HEMMING reported Richard Lauchli sold dynamite to Los Pinos Nuevos.

The CIA reported that

As of **March 24, 1963**, FRANK FIORINI with Bill Johnson and Alex Rorke were planning a strike against Cuba. The operation includes a combined boat and aerial attack, in the latter phase a Beechcraft aircraft will be used as a bomber. During the week of **March 18, 1963**, FIORINI and Johnson cached three one hundred pound bombs at a base in the Caribbean. FIORINI stated there are seven such bombs available and they will be dropped out of the side door of the Beechcraft. Bill Johnson\* previously stated that he participated in a leaflet raid on Matanzas Province which involved a twin-engine Beechcraft. He operates from a landing strip on Norman Cay. This Cay has a cove for handling boats and supplies are stored on this Cay. \*Bill Johnson in full control of all MIRR ops. [CIA CSCI 3/771,919]

On **March 27, 1963**,

Wallace Shanley, U.S. Customs, advised that about one month ago Frank Fiorini contacted him concerning alleged plan under discussion by unidentified persons to drop bombs by plane over Cuba. Fiorini told Shanley he considered this plan ridiculous and would immediately notify Shanley if any attempt was made to put plan into action. Shanley has not since heard from Fiorini. It is to be noted CIA information was received by CIA sources from Fiorini and Johnson both of whom are regarded as professional adventurers of questionable reliability. On March 26, CIA Miami advised it possessed no additional information. [FBI 2-1803-4]

On **March 30, 1962**, the Coast Guard raided Norman's Key, searching for the *Violyn III*.  
The FBI:



Following the Interagency Conference which was held in Miami on March 30, 1963, Sterling J. Cottrell, Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, received a telephone call from his headquarters in Washington, D.C. Following this conversation, Cottrell remarked to Harvey (Illegible), State Department representative in Miami, and a representative of our Miami Office, that the United States Coast Guard had dispatched a Patrol plane to Norman Key on the basis of information which had been furnished by the (Deleted) indicating that the Subject and others were proceeding (deleted) in connection with some anti-Castro undertaking which was to take place in the immediate future. Cottrell remarked that his headquarters had just been notified that the United States Coast Guard had not found the Subject or any of his associates on the Key, and that only one boat was there, which was occupied by United States Senator George Smathers of Florida. Later, when advised that Cottrell had received another telephone call from Washington and had been instructed to treat the information concerning Norman Key and Senator Smathers as confidential to avoid embarrassment concerning this matter, he asked the representative of our Miami office to also treat the matter in this fashion. It is not known what, if any, connection there might be between Senator Smathers' alleged presence and that of the Subject and his associates at Norman Key at or about the same time.

William Johnson reported:

I was there the whole trip. Smathers was FRANK'S buddy. It was funny how we were able to leave and everything else. FRANK may have turned it in. There's a lot of funny things about FRANK. I have some of the blackouts, and I filled them in and it shows that FRANK was the one that did the snitching. His name fit right in. There's only two left. Me and him. And I don't know why he left me to hang around. If he could have thought of a way to get rid of me, he would have done it.

**On April 1, 1963**, the United States Coast Guard advised the British authorities captured the *Violyn III* that morning in the vicinity of Norman Key, Bahamas. The boat contained 16 Cuban nationals, and one American adventurer, Jerry Buchanan who has a known criminal record. The British authorities escorted this boat to Nassau, Bahamas, and turned the *Violyn III* over to the United States Coast Guard for escort back to the United States. [also see Szulc *NYT* 4.3.63] On April 3, 1963, JMWAVE sent this message to the Director of the CIA: "Supdata (Deleted) from FRANK FIORINI. It is believed that FIORINI knows that when he gives information to BARKER it does get to U.S. Government and probably FIORINI wishes alert U.S. Government agencies to pick up raiders at Anguilla." On April 3, 1963, William Sullivan of the FBI sent this Memo to W.R. Wannall, also of the FBI: "Mr. Evans' memorandum earlier today regarding Cuban matter pointed out that Mr. Guthman of the Department requested information for the President's press conference this afternoon concerning an alleged television or radio

broadcast by someone named who claimed that certain students from New England colleges have engaged in week end missions to Cuba." The FBI determined that when the *Violyn III* was taken into tow by the Coast Guard, there were several college students aboard. [FBI 12-1499 NR 184 4.10.63] "It is noted that Rorke and two of his close associates, Bill Johnson and FRANK STURGIS have been under investigation by the Customs Service for repeated attempts on their part to engage in forays against Cuba. No information has been received by the FBI specifically showing that students from the New England area have actually participated in raids against Cuba but the Customs Service may have additional data with regard to this matter as a result of its investigations." [FBI 2-1449 Enc.] The FBI reported:

On **April 4, 1963**, local newspaper, radio stations and television in Miami reported that the *Violyn III* had departed from Nassau and was en route to Miami with a U.S. Coast Guard escort. Miami Attorney Charles Ashmann made press announcements that the crew of the *Violyn III* would not be return to the United States.

In the early morning hours of **April 5, 1963** MM T-3 advised that Ashman claimed the *Violyn III* would rendezvous with the other unidentified boat and would complete its infiltration mission to Cuba.

On **April 5, 1963**, MM T-4 a representative of another Government Agency, advised that on the afternoon of April 4, 1963, the *Violyn III* left Nassau, Bahamas, on a general course for the United States, and at that date was on the north tip of Andros Island in the Bahamas. Because the *Violyn III* was in shallow water, the U.S. Coast Guard discontinued its surveillance of the *Violyn III* by boat, and surveillance was taken over by U.S. Coast Guard aircraft. At about 8:20 p.m. the *Violyn III* turned off its running lights and had not been seen by the coast guard since that time.

On **April 5, 1963**, Chester A. Woish, Chief Investigations Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, advised that the *Violyn III* had just arrived at the seawall, Key Biscayne, Miami. The Cubans aboard were to be taken by INS authorities to the INS detention facility at Opa Locka, Florida, where interviews were to be conducted, and any United States citizens on board were to be taken by INS authorities to INS Headquarters in Miami, where these individuals would be interviewed for any possible violations of Federal law concerning U.S. passport regulations. (The yacht was forced to put out a distress signal en route to Cuba).

The Coast Guard seized the *Violyn III*. Rorke told *The New York Times*

...that the United States Government, through the CIA, had advance knowledge of the trips. He classified the operations as re-supply missions or trips to land agents in Cuba and said the only shots fired from the

*Violyn III* had been defensive, after the boat had been fired upon. Mr. Rorke contended that the CIA had financed trips of the *Violyn III*. These were leaflet raids in October and December 1961. However, Mr. Rorke said the CIA had not backed any excursions of the boat in recent months. [NYT 4.3.63]

The FBI reported:

On **April 5, 1963**, U.S. Customs Service, Miami, seized an American motor vessel, *the Violyn III*, on grounds there was probable cause to believe that arms and munitions of war had been exported or removed from the United States in violation of law, aboard this boat. This vessel had been purchased by Alexander Rorke, a United States citizen, newspaper photographer and adventurer who had been closely associated with STURGIS in anti-Castro activities. (Rorke disappeared in 1963 after departing South Florida by plane on a trip to Mexico and is presumed to be dead.)

(Deleted) advised U.S. Customs that due to arrangements made with Rorke, they had committed this boat to the use of an anti-Castro organization known as Los Pinos Nuevos. They admitted that they had loaded the vessel with three one hundred pound bombs, and proceeded to Norman Key in the Bahama Islands, where the bombs were hidden, pursuant to a plan for a later attack against Cuba. However, these plans went awry after the *Violin III* was seized by the British in April 1963 in the Bahamas with 17 Cuban-bound anti-Castro exile raiders aboard. [FBI 2-1499-134]

On **April 8, 1963** the FBI generated a document entitled, "Anti-Castro Activities Washington D.C. No file number. On **April 10, 1963**, the FBI generated a report about STURGIS at Miami that linked him with the Second National Front of Escambray entitled "Ejereito Cubano Anticomunista (Frente Escambray) (Cuban Anti-Communist Army) (Escambray Front) Registration Act, Neutrality Matter." No file number for this document was shown on the CIA's list of FBI documents about STURGIS. On April 25, 1963, the FBI at Miami generated a document about STURGIS entitled "Anti-Castro Strike Against Cuba Scheduled for the week of **March 25, 1963**." Again, no file number was provided.

#### THE NICO LOPEZ HAVANA OIL REFINERY RAID

On April 25, 1963 FBI generated a document entitled, "Anti-Castro strike against Cuba Scheduled for the Week of March 25, 1963; Internal Security – Cuba. Date April 25, 1963 Miami, Florida." No file number. On April 26, 1963, Alexander Rorke announced that on April 25, 1963, he and several other men had flown over Havana and dropped napalm and penolite bombs on the Nico Lopez Oil Refinery, however the refinery tanks failed to explode. *The Miami Herald* carried an account of the attack. Laureano Batista

of Christian Democratic Movement, Geoffrey Francis Sullivan, and Steve Justin Wilson tossed homemade bombs out of a twin-engine plane Alexander Rorke piloted, only 50 feet above Cuban oil refineries. Alexander Rorke described how the men lit napalm bombs with their cigars and dropped them on installations formerly owned by Shell and ESSO, which refined most of Cuba's Soviet oil. Alexander Rorke stated: "The bombs went off but the tanks didn't blow." Rorke said the photographs he took of the raid did not develop. On April 27, 1963, the FBI interviewed Geoffrey Sullivan. He told them that on the night in question he had flown Alexander Rorke to Washington, D.C., then continued to Meridan, Connecticut, where he landed at 9:00 a.m., April 26, 1963. The FBI verified this.

### THE FBI CLAIMS THE RAID WAS A HOAX

The FBI persuaded the Kennedy Administration that the bombing was a hoax: "As a matter of fact, there are indications that this whole operation as related by Rorke may have been a hoax. Persons who know Rorke believe this to be possible. Many of the circumstances of the case are inconsistent with the premise that a bombing took place. Although Rorke said the bombs exploded, a Cuban exile advised that people living in the refinery area did not hear any explosions. Cuban newspapers contained pictures of the bombs supposedly dropped on the refinery; however the bomb casings were not dented or damaged as necessarily should have been the result if dropped from an airplane. Moreover, the Cuban radio stations apparently did not report any bombing until after the news releases in the United States. Also, the text of the Cuban Government's protest of the 'bombing' to the United States generally followed the United States news reports in describing the alleged incident.

With regard to possible grand jury action in this matter, it is the conclusion of this Division that such action is not warranted. Subject (Deleted) has refused, on the advice of counsel, to furnish pertinent information unless he is granted immunity from prosecution. We do not believe such immunity is justified in this instance. In view of the generally uncooperative attitude of subjects Sullivan and Batista it is most likely they would invoke the provisions of the Fifth Amendment and refuse to furnish testimony which might incriminate them. As to Rorke, he no doubt would repeat the story he has already given or would invoke the Fifth Amendment. Should he testify along the lines of his public statements and deny that he took an airplane from the United States in connection with the alleged bombing raid, we would not only still lack a prosecutable case but, moreover, we would not be in a position to proceed against Rorke for violation of the perjury statute. It should also be noted that the evidence is not sufficient to invoke the neutrality statutes. For the foregoing reasons criminal prosecution in this case is not contemplated. [FBI 79-29181-3, 97-4623-148]

## STURGIS AND HEMMING TELL SHANLEY RAID WAS A HOAX

The FBI:

With respect to the claim of captioned individual that he had bombed Havana last night, SAC Grapp of Miami advised Mr. Belmont at 6:15 p.m. today that he had talked to Wallace Shanley, Supervising Agent of United States Customs in Miami. Shanley does not think there was a raid by Rorke. He knows Rorke personally and has interviewed him a number of times and thinks Rorke is nuts. Shanley said he has interviewed Rorke's close associates, Frank Sturgis and William Johnson, who think Rorke has flipped his lid. Shanley said Customs has conducted investigation and is continuing investigation to determine if there was a raid or if this is a fabrication.

With respect for the motivation for Rorke fabricating this story (Deleted) pointed out that he knows Rorke is in financial distress at the present time. He observed that at the meeting in Washington today, Rorke introduced a young Cuban named Laureano Batista Falla and implied that this person participated on this raid. Batista Falla comes from a wealthy Cuban family and has a large personal allowance. Shanley expressed the opinion that Rorke, by creating favorable publicity for Batista Falla, hopes to ingratiate himself with Falla and obtain money from him.

Mr. Belmont advised Mr. Grapy that Rorke is to address the Cuban Professionals in Exile tonight at 9 p.m. at the DuPont Building here in Washington and requested Grapp to so advise Shanley so that Customs could interview Rorke at that time if they desired to do so. Grapp said Cantons wanted to interview Rorke if they could find him. [FBI 97-4623-35 also FBI 97-4623-151 8.26.63]

CIA furnished the following information relating to radio broadcasts in the Miami area concerning an alleged raid over the Havana area on April 25, 1963. On April 19, 1963 Frank Fiorini, 2515 NW 122<sup>nd</sup> St, Miami, (not further identified) reported that the planning for a strike against Cuba included Laureano Batista Falia (97-4326), Orlando Bosch Avila and Manuel Artime Buesa (not further identified). Artime was to provide seven or eight thousand dollars for the strike. Artime went to see "Chiri" Mendoza, a rich Cuban exile and asked him for ten thousand dollars. Mendoza refused Artime's request and reportedly called Bosch and told him Artime was a crook. According to Fiorini, Bosch was very anxious to obtain the money and carry out the strike on his own, as he had a promise of a very large sum of money for the next strike if he was successful on the first one. [FBI 97-4263-107 p. 90, 91, 94 SI 97-4623-36 p. 2, 3 (12, 35, 36)]

The HSCA reported:

In April 1963, FRANK STURGIS supplied information that Laureano Batista Falla, Orlando Bosch, Manuel Artime and Alex Rorke were jointly planning an air strike over Havana on April 25, 1963. According to STURGIS, the strike was to originate from an airstrip in Puerto Rico and the target was a sugar refinery. The bombs were homemade, assembled by Batista. Rorke announced publically that the strike had taken place as scheduled, which took the other planners by surprise. STURGIS claimed the strike was still in the planning stage and financial backing had not been completed.

STURGIS told the FBI that the raid never took place and was just a publicity stunt.

### THE BORDER PATROL

Additionally, the FBI reported Alexander Rorke's airplane had been under surveillance by the Border Patrol.

At 7:01 p.m. (on the evening of April 25, 1963), these two men, plus an additional individual believed to be Hanssruedi Tanner, a Swiss alien, took off in this aircraft without filing a flight plan. After becoming airborne, they asked for permission to head south. Four hours later, at 11:01 p.m., they asked permission of the control tower at Vero Beach to proceed to Washington, D.C. The Border Patrol further advised that some time prior to the take off from Palm Beach Airport, Sullivan, the pilot, purchased two navigation charts at the airport. One of these charts was described as being for Cuba and the other one Havana... Washington Field Office has further learned from the Federal Aviation Agency at Washington National Airport that the twin engine Beechcraft airplane arrived in Washington, D.C. at the National Airport at 8:00 a.m. on April 26, 1963, having left Vero Beach Florida at 11:00 p.m. on the night of April 25, 1963. The Federal Aviation Agency noted that possibly the plane had stopped en route since it would not require this amount of time to fly from Vero Beach to Washington. The plane departed from Washington National Airport, destination unknown, at 8:37 a.m. The plane filed no flight plan." [FBI: Note for Ray Wannall 4.29.63] The Border Patrol observed nothing loaded onto the plane before take-off. The Border Patrol advised that a check with radar station at Key West Naval Air Station reflected there were no outgoing or incoming unidentified tracks on radar on April 25, 1963, between 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. however, a plane, by low level flying could possibly escape detection on radar screen. Rorke's plane had 5 gasoline tanks and had a speed of 124 knots and was believed by the FAA to be capable of making a flight from Palm Beach to Havana and return non-stop.

## THE CUBAN REACTION

The FBI conducted interviews with other Cuban refugees who had been in Havana when the raid occurred. They heard gunfire and a low-flying plane during the period in question.

Mrs. Hilde Suarez Diaz, a blind Cuban who had arrived on the American Surveyor at Port Everglades, Florida on April 29, 1963 was interviewed at the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami. She was interviewed in the presence of her daughter, Graciela Marie Suarez Y Diaz. Mrs. Suarez stated she had resided at 14509 Central Street, Guanabcoa, which is a suburb of Havana, Cuba. Her home is located several blocks from the Shell Oil refineries. She recalled that about three or four nights prior to her departure on April 25, 1963, at about 8:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. she heard gunfire. Four or five minutes later, she heard an airplane flying overhead. She said it did not appear that the plane was flying directly over the refinery, however, she was unable to state the direction or the altitude at which this plane was flying." [FBI Miami 2-346 5.9.63]

On April 27, 1963, Cuban press and television announced the April 25, 1963, bombing attack against the Nico Lopez Oil Refinery. Cuban newspapers showed pictures of a 100 pound practice bomb which did not explode, and a quantity of one-pound Trojan Pentolite primers, which did not explode, and a container allegedly filled with Napalm, which also did not explode. There were also photographs of material appearing to be Primacord and an detonating cap. The Cuban media reported:

About 10:00 p.m. on April, 25 1963, a twin engine plane coming from the north, flew low over the Nico Lopez Refinery and dropped a 100-pound bomb and several cans of inflammable material of the napalm type that did not explode. The plane then flew off in the direction from which it had come. Later, the North American news agencies disseminated a report that one Alexander Rorke said in the city of Washington some hours after the incident took place, that he was in the twin-engine plane that bombed the refinery.

Havana media explained that the attack failed due to a faulty fuse. On May 2, 1963, Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Raoul Castro complained: "If the United States wasn't in cahoots with the raiders who bombed a Havana oil refinery, it has at least shown tolerance toward the attack [since] the criminals received great publicity without any action being taken against them." The FBI questioned Deleted about the raid:

On March 7, 1963, Batista Falla said that as head of the Military Section of the MDC, he could state that this alleged raid was not sponsored by the Christian Democratic Movement, although the official press release on April 26, 1963, was issued by the Christian Democratic Movement in Caracas, Venezuela. Batista refused to answer any questions concerning

his involvement in this matter, and called Rorke an imbecile for making a premature press announcement from Washington, D.C., April 26, 1963. Batista said the raids against Cuba would continue by Cuban exiles from the United States until either the United States jailed these Cuban exiles or deported them from the United States. [FBI 97-4110-51]

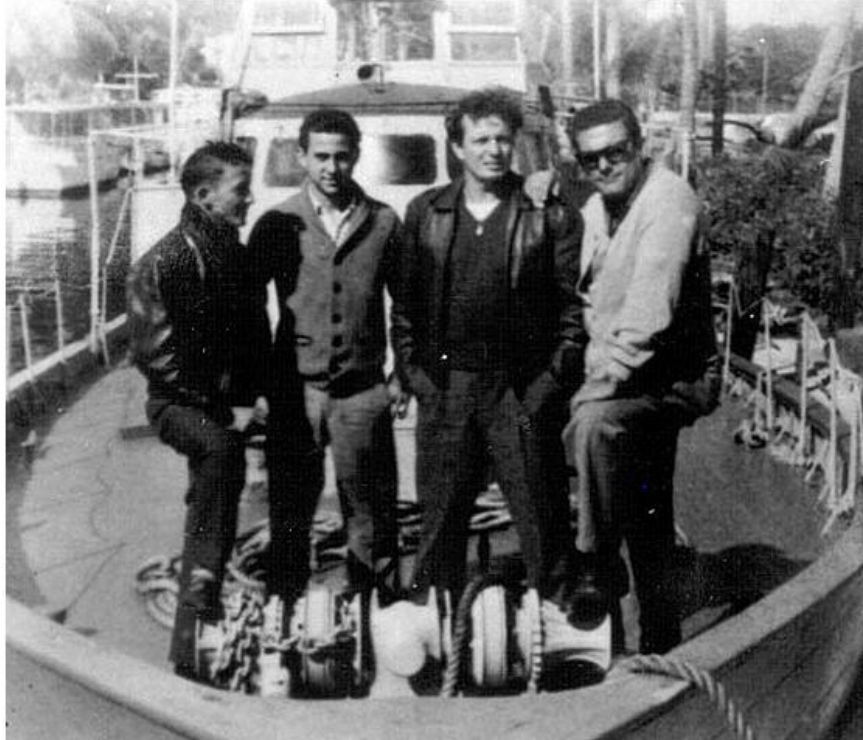
On June 8, 1965, the FBI stated: "Investigation reflected that he [Rorke] did undoubtedly participate in a bombing raid against oil refineries in Havana on the night of April 25, 1963, in company with Geoffrey Sullivan and two other individuals, with Sullivan serving as the pilot of their twin engine Beechcraft. [FBI 105-139922-3] The Nico Lopez raid was widely reported in the press. *The New York Times* called it the first air strike over Cuba since the Bay of Pigs. Alexander Rorke's actions made the Kennedy Administration appear as if it was unable live up to its agreement to curtail raids on Cuba. Rorke also made it appear that Cuba's air defenses were easily penetrated and if America gave the exiles a free hand, they could overthrow Castro. Rorke had to be stopped. On May 17, 1963, J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, noted this to J. Edgar Hoover, in relation to the Nico Lopez raid,

This Division has under consideration the possibility of instituting grand jury action in this matter. However, prior to making such a decision it is requested that the following additional investigation be conducted by the Bureau. It is requested that the texts of broadcasts by Cuban radio station RELOJ, or any other Cuban station, relating to the alleged bombing raid be obtained.

It will also be appreciated if you will attempt to ascertain whether any incendiary, explosive or other material suitable for making bombs was purchased or otherwise obtained by any of the persons reportedly connected with this matter. In this regard it is noted that Gifford Pinchot, Miami, indicated he knew Rorke and the others were going on a bombing raid over Havana and admitted he went with them to a junk yard near Miami International Airport to pick up some 10-gallon cans (apparently used as bomb casings). You may also wish to investigate the possibility that such purchases were made by Rorke, Sullivan or Wilson prior to their arrival in Florida on April 23, 1963." [FBI 97-4623-114]

The FBI: "Facts were submitted to the Justice Department and prosecution was not authorized, whereupon FBI investigation was terminated."





STURGIS and MARCOS AND PEDRO DIAZ LANZ

On **May 2, 1963**, STURGIS told an American source he was again working with the Diaz Lanz brothers:

FRANK FIORINI, American adventurer involved in anti-Castro activities for some years, told an American source on May 2, 1963, that he had been approached by Marcos Diaz Lanz to patch up differences and cooperate in an "anti-Castro activity" with Marcos and his brother Pedro Diaz Lanz. Marcos said he had received a telegram from Pedro in Washington on May 1, 1963, saying that financial assistance has been received. Marcos supposes that the money came from a Cuban in Washington who had supported the Diaz brothers in the past.

The FBI reported that on May 4, 1961 the CIA furnished:

Three page leaflet in the Spanish language entitled, Open Letter to the People of Cuba and to the Exiles in General from Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz. This leaflet consisted of a vitriolic attack upon Manuel Artime, Cuban exile leader of MRR, and upon the administration of President John F. Kennedy, which he claimed was supporting Artime as the leader of the anti-Castro movement at that time. He repeatedly referred to Artime as 'pre-fabricated' by the Administration.

OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN AND CUBAN PEOPLES

At a time when the Cuban crisis has reached its most critical moment, I feel I have the right and duty – as a free man and a tireless fighter for democracy – to make public the veiled but true facts concerning the operation which ended in the betrayed pre-fabricated invasion in which the patriots, victims of deceit, were met by Castro's Communist forces upon their arrival to our Country. International Communism must be more than satisfied! The interrogations undergone by the few betrayed patriots who were captured of those who landed in Cochinos Bay are the indisputable proofs which the Reds will wield against the United, thus corroborating each of the accusations which Castro has been making to this effect. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of March I wrote a letter to President Kennedy. Following is the letter made public, faithfully translated with certain necessary omissions due to its primary strictly confidential nature:

International Communism contemplates the Cuban situation as an advantageous step toward their takeover of cert certain areas and their strengthening in others, for their faster conquest of Latin America and even further....The sinister Communist plan may be said to be as follows:

- 1) Prevent – at any cost – the consolidation and generalization of rebellions in Cuba.
- 2) Prevent that the efficient and necessary supply support from the exiles reaches the patriots in Cuba.
- 3) Prevent the establishment of an homogeneous and competent military nucleus, not only well trained and well equipped, but also having the necessary moral conditions to lead the war in Cuba.
- 4) Create the division and discouragement among the Cubans in exile.

A certain "Agency" and its group known as the "sector of the friends" are headed by a naturalized American known as "Mr. Bender." They are responsible for the direct control of the supplies support given to Cubans to overthrow the Castro government. Manual Artime's Deputy, known as "FRANCISCO" has been almost the only person who had arbitrarily received the equipments causing serious problems among the "braves" who work in the underground as "he" speculates with the armament to achieve subordination of the desperate patriots no matter to what organization they belonged. Just a few days ago, as if to have an excuse for himself in the face of an accusation, he has handed some arms – a very small amount – to other groups.

Mr. President I wish to call you attention to the training camps. These camps have become the preoccupation of almost all of the Cuba in exile,

and the laughingstock of Fidel Castro. These camps are where terror, anarchy and the unjustified arbitrariness through the power and influence in the “sector of friends” reign. Damp prisons, electric fences and inhumane treatment for those who – justly or unjustly – have been confined to the cells. They have to eat with their hands as they have been denied the use of knife and fork. It is incredible to know that in many cases a pistol has been taken off safety and pointed at their temples; they have been threatened with death. And so many other things on which witnesses can testify.

The leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front through the prostitution of the management of their operations and their excessive ambitions and personal concerns. Those persons who have committed crimes in the past and present regimes are the object of the hate and repudiation of all the Cuban people. These “gangsters” are considered common criminals rather than war criminals and solely by their presence they obstruct the achievement of the unity of honest Cubans.

The leaders of the People’s Revolutionary Movement who publicly stated in a pamphlet their doctrine which in its essence, for its ideals aspirations, can be identified as the Communist doctrine. In spite of this, these organizations received – somehow – the necessary supplies support. This group might be placed with the Communist tactics as the second front after the fall of Castro.

Our principles are very simple: we do not recognize any of the “false-imposed leaders” of this crusade. We do not accept Dr. Manuel Artime, direct descendant of Communists, who is neither a doctor nor a Captain as he never fought before, who had no moral support to make the appeal he made to the Cuban people making them believe that he was broadcasting from Cuban territory so that they would unite the Pre-Sold Invasion. In this invasion many of the rebels who went had only a few weeks training, while some others who had several months experience stayed behind in the camps. Consequently Artime is one of the persons who must be directly blamed for the massacre of more than a thousand lives of young Cuban heroes. The “invasion” headquarters tried to save itself and abandoned their troops. But the widows, orphans, parents and relatives of our recent martyrs must shout treason. Pedro Diaz Lanz.

Bernard Barker reported the following to the CIA in May 1963:

2. Fiorini said that he had spoken twice during the month with General Clare Chennault, Jr. who phoned from California. Chennault indicated his desire to participate in the anti-Castro effort, and asked Fiorini about the different organizations in the Miami area and their leaders. Fiorini's reply put Manuel Artime at the head of the list and noted that lack of financial

backing was Artime's most pressing problem. In the second phone call, Chennault recommended that Artime solicit aid from the representatives of the Chinese Nationalists in Washington, and urged that his (Chennault's) name be used. Fiorini promised to pass this on to Artime when the latter returned to the U.S, from a tour of Latin American countries.

In **June 1963** STURGIS furnished BARKER with information on "Planned raid on Cuba by Diaz Lanz Brothers" and "Current Activities of FRANK FIORINI." According to an FBI report of June 1963 "FRANK STURGIS" was a prime suspect in the murder of a Virginia casino operator. Was the FBI was referring to another "Frank Sturgis?" In July 2006 this researcher was contacted by Todd Rittenhouse of the Suffolk Virginia Police Department's cold case squad who had seen this reference to Sturgis on the Internet. Detective Rittenhouse said that the man who was killed was MEYER JACOBSON, shot dead in February 1963 and Frank, and his two half-brothers (who lived in the area and are now deceased) were suspects. The description Rittenhouse gave me fit Frank perfectly as did the fact that machine pistols were used in the robbery. The leader of the crew was described as being very polite and killed Jacobson only because he resisted. Frank would have learned about Jacobson either during the time he was a member of the Suffolk Virginia Police Department or when he was driving a taxi. Gaeton Fonzi reported that on June 13, 1963, STURGIS prepared for a raid on Cuba with Marcos and Pedro Diaz Lanz. The FBI generated three documents on FRANK that month: "Subject: Intercontinental Penetration Forces (INTERPEN) Internal Security – Cuba Neutrality Matters Date: June 21, 1963, Washington, D. C. File no: 2-1693 Subject: Pedro Luis DIAZ Lanz Internal Security - Cuba Neutrality Matter,- Date: June 21, 1963, Miami, Florida File no: 105-1598 Classification: SECRET Subject: Intercontinental Penetration Forces (INTERPEN) Neutrality Matter Date: June 21, 1963, Miami, Florida File no: 2-312"

#### TELEGRAM \*\* INFORMATION REPORT \*\* TELEGRAM

1. On June 23, 1963, STURGIS said that he had met with Manuel Artime Buesa on June 22, 1963, and that, as a result, he was going to Dallas to inspect airplanes and other equipment available there which might be purchased by Artime.
2. STURGIS also said that within the next two weeks he would be involved in an air strike against Cuba. He said that the strike would originate outside the United States and that it was not connected with his proposed activities in Dallas for Artime. [CIA F810351D01872]

On June 26, 1963, JMWAVE sent a Classified Message to the Director of the CIA that was highly deleted.

Date June 26, 1963

To: DIRECTOR

FROM: JMWAVE AMWORLD AMBIDDY 201 IN 67993 TDCS os-3/655,239

Dir Info (Deleted) cite WAVE0246 (Deleted) Supdata: (Deleted) from FRANK STURGIS. Para 3 based on (Deleted) RID: Index. Filed 25235IT Report Classified Confidential Controlled Dissemination,

Country: Cuba

Subject: Current Activities of FRANK STURGIS

DOI June 23, 1963 Ref

1. On June 23, 1963 Frank Fiorini said that he had met with Artime on June 22, 1963 and that, as a result, Fiorini would be leaving for Dallas, Texas to inspect airplanes and other equipment available there which might be purchased for Artime.

2. Fiorini also said that with the next two weeks he would be involved in an airstrike against Cuba. He said that the strike would originate outside the United States and that it was not connected with his proposed activities in Dallas for Artime.

3. Field comment: The same source reported on May 3, 1963 that Fiorini had agreed to assist the Diaz Lanz brothers in planning and executing an air strike which was to take place on an unspecified date. Fiorini advised he would rent a plane through in direct channels.

4. Field Dissem: CINCLANT, CINCSO, COMNAVKEYWEST, MIAMI REPS OF STATE, USCG, BORDER PATROL, NS, FBI AND CUSTOMS.

Apr. 3 Source: American Observer (c) from FRANK STURGIS. Releasing IWO (Deleted). Based on UFG 3108 NP/AMCLATTER-1 [Bernard Barker]

During his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS was asked:

Q. In November of 1963, did you visit Dallas, Texas?

A. Possibly. You must understand that I was doing a series of operations in the Caribbean area and I went numerous times to Mexico, so there is a good possibility.

Q. Do you remember how many times you visited Dallas in November 1963?

A. I don't recall offhand.

Q. Do you remember the reason for the visit specifically to Dallas, other than this --

A. I was just passing through, because I went through Dallas, I went through Nuevo Laredo, I went through many different cities.

Q. Do you remember any motels that you may have stayed at in the Dallas area?

A. No. Anytime I went to Dallas, I went through Dallas. I never stayed anywhere in Dallas.

Q. Did you ever leave the airport when you were traveling?

A. I went through, I drove through, because most of the time that I went to Mexico, I drove through Texas.

Q. But you never stayed overnight in Dallas or Fort Worth?

A. Never stayed overnight in Dallas, Texas.

Q. Does the name Town and Country [ ring a bell]?

A. In New Orleans?

Q. In New Orleans.

A. I stayed at the Town and Country at one time when I went through New Orleans. I was headed to Central America.

The CIA reported that Pedro Diaz Lanz and STURGIS planned a raid on the night of either **July 31, 1963, or August 1, 1963**. [CIA Daily News Summary 8.1.63] STURGIS admitted he might have been in Dallas in November 1963. CIA documents indicated STURGIS planned to go to Dallas in **June 1963**. The documents did not indicate whether or not STURGIS actually made this trip. Was his trip to Dallas for Artime an excuse to go there to arrange the details of the Kennedy assassination? OSWALD was in New Orleans at this time. Did STURGIS meet with Jack Ruby?

#### BARKER, STURGIS

BARKER'S CIA Monthly Operational Report for **January 1963** indicated he supplied information on "The operations conducted by Alex Rorke and FRANK FIORINI, after forays into Cuba. Both reports give information on private initiative methods of U.S. nationals involved in the Cuban revolutionary effort. Report Number 38 gives advanced information on a projected air strike against Cuba during the early part of February by Alex Rorke." [TO C/SAS from JMWAVE 2.15.63]

A CIA document titled "BARKER" stated:

1. In January 1963 BARKER gave his case officer a report on one of FRANK FIORINI'S forays into Cuba. No other details given (deleted) (deleted) February 15, 1963.
2. In February 1963 BARKER reported on a caching op into Cuba by FIORINI. No further details. WAVE 5400 (deleted) March 13, 1963:

DISPATCH

TO: Chief, Special Affairs Staff [Desmond FitzGerald]

FROM: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: BERNARD BARKER, Operational Monthly Report February 1, 1963, to February 28, 1963.

1. Subject was contacted on February 6, 1963, February 14, 1963, February 20, 1962, February 21, 1963 and February 28, 1963. He was paid \$500 salary for the month.
2. Although no dissemination was credit to Subject during the month, several of his reports were of sufficient interest as operational information to merit special attention. Forecast of an air raid on Cuba being planned by Alex Rorke was cabled in WAVE 5400 with news of an infiltration and caching operation completed in late February by FRANK FIORINI and Bill Johnson. [CIA FOIA # D002278]
3. In April 1963 BARKER reported information regarding an exile raid on Cuba. The information came from FIORINI. Per the subdata on the intel cable, FIORINI knew that when he gave information to BARKER it would reach CIA. WAVE 6695.
4. BARKER provided information re FIORINI raids in June 1963 (deleted) July 19, 1963.
5. BARKER recruited a number of valuable assets for the Station (Havana) including (Deleted)."

The CIA commented:

FIORINI has previously offered information in the knowledge that this information would become available to the U.S. Government. It is believed that FRANK FIORINI wished this information to get into official channels so that American authorities would be on the lookout for this second raider

boat. On April 2, 1963 in the general area off the northern coast of Cuba ranged from three to seven feet, and wind was reported in gusts up to 30 knots. The probability that FIORINI is concerned about the welfare of the raiders in possibly a small craft should not be discounted. The possibility that this might be a 'smoke screen' should also not be discounted. [CIA Report No. TDCSDB 3/654,021 4.3.63]

A CIA Index Card dated April 2, 1963, stated: "Subject stated that he has spent the better part of the weekend of March 30, 1963, and March 31, 1963, flying in the Bahama Island area in light plane looking for *Violin III*." [TDCSB-3/653,986 4.2.63]

On June 23, 1963, BARKER'S progress report for May indicated he had filed two reports based on information from STURGIS.

a. UFG-2781 (cable) from FRANK FIORINI and Pepin Bosch, FRANK FIORINI'S Agreement to Participate in Air Strike Against Cuba

b. UFG-2901 (cable) from FRANK FIORINI. Request by Venezuelan National that FRANK FIORINI Purchase Arms for Him.

c. UFG-2922 (cable) from Pedro Martinez Fraga, Possible Cooperation Between Manuel A. de Varona and Manuel Artime.

2. One item of information which Subject received from FRANK FIORINI on May 28, 1963, was considered possibly of interest to Headquarters, but probably best not forwarded in reports format. FIORINI said he had spoken twice during the month with General Claire Chenault, Jr., who phoned from California. Chenault indicated his desire to participate in the anti-Castro effort, and asked FIORINI about the different organizations in the Miami area and their leaders. FIORINI'S reply put Manuel Artime at the head of the list, and noted that lack of financial backing was Artime's most pressing problem. In the second phone call, Chenault recommended that Artime solicit aid from representatives of the Chinese Nationalists in Washington, and urged that his (Chenault's) name be used. FIORINI promised to pass this on to Artime when the latter returned to the U.S. from a tour of Latin American countries."

On July 26, 1963, BARKER'S Operational Monthly Report indicated that three disseminable reports were credited to BARKER during June 1963: "UFG-2006 (cable) from FRANK FIORINI, "Planned Raid on Cuba by Diaz Lanz Brothers." UFG-3108 (cable) from FRANK FIORINI, "Current Activities of FRANK FIORINI." A CIA document stated:

The Diaz Lanz brothers and FRANK FIORINI, frustrated in their plans for a bomb-and-leaflet raid over Havana on July 28, 1963, reportedly had planned a new raid on the night of either July 31, 1963, or August 1, 1963.



According to a trained observer who talked with FIORINI, the latter will leave his house at about 7:00 p.m. on July 31, 1963, and head for Marathon Key in the Florida Keys. FIORINI'S trip is to be a decoy to draw off any FBI surveillance team. Pedro Diaz and Marcos Diaz Lanz plan to leave their cars parked in front of their homes to make it appear that they are inside and their wives are under instruction to say they are asleep. However, on the night of either July 31, 1963, or August 1, 1963, the Diaz Lanz brothers will attempt to reach clandestinely the Weir Williams Ranch where the plane to be used in the raid is located. The Source reports that FIORINI said the plane will carry several bombs made from 100-pound practice bombs cut down to a smaller size and filled with nuts and bolts for shrapnel. [CIA TDCS-DB-3/655.833]

On **September 17, 1963**, the CIA reported:

TO: Chief, Special Affairs Staff

FROM: Chief, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: BERNARD BARKER Operational Progress Report August 1, 1963, to August 30, 1963. Ref. (Deleted) August 19, 1963.

#### I. OPERATIONAL

1. Subject continued his wide and varied contacts among Cuban exiles and with Americans involved in anti-Cuban activities. There was no appreciable change in his operational pattern.

#### II PRODUCTION

2. Subject responded to several requests for local investigations on individuals and groups, and produced eight formal reports of which five were disseminated.

a. UFG-3359 (cable ) Rescheduling of Air Strike and Leaflet Raid on Havana, **August 8, 1963**.

b. UFG-3403 (cable) Creation of Junta de Gobierno de Cuba en el Exileo.

c. UFG-3414 (cable) Air Strike over Santa Clara, Las Villas on August 15, 1963.

d. UFG -3443 (cable) Plan to Bomb a Soviet-Make PT Boat in the Service of the GOC.

e. UFG-3462 (cable) Possible Raid on Cuba by Eddie Arthur

3. With the cooperation of FRANK FIORINI, Subject was able to keep JMWAVE informed of the activities of the Diaz Lanz brothers in their attempts to mount an air raid over Cuba. JMWAVE in turn, was able to pass this information to local security agencies in time for them to thwart the plans.

5. Subject also turned up a possible operational lead toward the penetration of Julio Lobo's activities. [CIA FOIA D002250- Date typed 9. 17. 63. also CIA FOIA 00073] Another CIA report stated: "There was no particular change in his operational pattern. Subject also turned up a possible operational lead toward the penetration of Julio Lobo's activities." [CIA FOIA 002250 201-251689]

#### RORKE & STURGIS & THE WARNING FROM U.S. CUSTOMS JUNE 1963

On **June 24, 1963**, the FBI generated a document, which was 95% withheld, Subject Alexander Irwin Rorke Jr. Miami Florida [FBI 105-107224; FBI 97-4623-NR 150 6.27.63] This document probably concerned a request for weapons made by Carlos Penin Enfante of the the MRP to the CIA for money to purchase 2 cannons and a submachine gun and ammo for a raid on Cuba. The CIA reported "Luis contact for the purchase of weapons is a relative of his. The person who sells them recently bombed an oil refinery in the city of Habana. Luis said that this person, who is now being checked by the FBI, procured the aircraft used for the raid, bought the gasoline for the aircraft and was on board during the bombing mission."

In **August 1963** a B-25 aircraft, Serial N9365-C, belonging to Geoffrey Sullivan and Alexander Rorke was spotted in Puerto Rico. In early September 1963 FRANK STURGIS, Alex Rorke and Geoffrey Sullivan, were called into U. S. Customs headquarters and warned about the consequences of conducting any further raids on Cuba. Alexander Rorke told Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen that the Supervising Customs agents of Region II threatened him with fines and imprisonment if he continued helping the anti-Castro raiders. On September 14, 1963, W.R. Wannall sent a memo to William C. Sullivan, Subject, Cuban Raids: "Reference my memorandum September 14, 1963, concerning conference at office of (deleted) in order to coordinate by various U.S. agencies to curb illegal air raids over Cuba. Various steps by specified agencies were agreed on at the conference, all at curtailing raids." Rorke was mentioned in this document. When Alexander Rorke demanded to know who authorized these warnings, he was told: "It comes from the White House, from the President." Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen continued: "According to a high government source, this strong-arm crackdown on Alexander Rorke is a symbol of the new White House campaign to assure Premier Khrushchev that the U.S. will not permit [raids on Cuba]." The Border Patrol posted a 24-hour guard on Alexander Rorke's aircraft.

On **September 16, 1963**, the CIA reported:

STURGIS and Pedro de la Camera, Civilian aviator with U.S. pilot's license stated September 13, 1963, they willing to set up flight to Cuba with passenger aboard to drop Propaganda leaflets over Cuba. FIORINI'S flight would leave Florida at an altitude of 150 feet, enter Cuba through Matanzas Province, flying over Santa Clara and Caribbean, and then return to Florida. They stated they rent aircraft at \$50 per hour at Opa Locka Airport. Aircraft can carry 600 pounds of cargo. FIORINI stated September 16, 1963, he was prepared to carry out offer to fly propaganda material to Cuba despite fact he had received a registered letter from U.S. authorities restricting him to the continental U.S. with a penalty of \$25,000 and/or three years imprisonment for violations of that restriction. FIORINI asked \$5,750 for overflying Santa Clara and Caribbean in Las Villas Province, Cuba; \$2,000 to be paid in advance and the balance upon completion of mission. [CIA CSCI 3/771,919]

#### STURGIS' BRIEFCASE: SEPTEMBER 1963

On **October 30, 1963**, a CIA report was generated:

REPORT COVER SHEET Report No. UFG-3962  
FROM: JMWAVE October 30, 1963  
REPORTING OFFICER Henry J. Sloman  
REPORTING OFFICER Oliver P. Papock/ uta  
APPROVING OFFICER: (illegible)  
Background Data and Comments:

Source: September 20, 1963, AMOT Report DD-414 from AMLINT-1. Despite fact FIORINI officially missing, believe this material should get at least ODENVY dissemination, for their information and completion of records. Ref. UFG-3720.

#### FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: CUBA DATE OF REPORT OCTOBER 30, 1963  
SUBJECT: Documents, Correspondence and Maps which were observed in a Briefcase which was Determined to Belong to FRANK FIORINI.  
DATE OF INFO: September 18, 1963.  
PLACE AND DATE ACQ: United States, Miami, (September 20, 1963).

SOURCE: A member of a group of Cuban émigrés trained in the techniques of information collection. This group has provided useful reports for over two years. The information is from an individual who inadvertently came into possession of a briefcase, which upon being opened, was determined to belong to FRANK FIORINI.

1. The following papers, maps and documents were observed in a briefcase which was found by chance, and which was determined to belong to FRANK FIORINI when it was opened in an attempt to identify the owner.

a. Air Navigational Charts, published by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, United States Air Force, for the following areas:

(1) Bahama Islands JN 47 N, 5th Edition USAF Operational Navigation Chart.

(2) Gulf of Guacanayabo, ONC 586. Bahamas Islands, United Kingdom-Cuba.

(3) Chetunal Bay British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, World Aeronautical Chart.

(4) Yucatan Channel 587 Cuban-Mexico.

(5) Hispaniola 648 Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico.

(6) Virgin Island 649 Caribbean Sea...

b. List of addresses and individuals (see attachment #1)

c. List of military equipment for what appears to be a 196 man unit (see attachment #2)

d. Certificate of incorporation of Anti-Communist Crusade Foundation, Inc. which was filed with the Secretary of the State of Florida, Tallahassee on June 12, 1961...

e. List of miscellaneous weapons and purchase. This was related to a card with the following information: LOXCO (Incorporated) Lauchli Ordnance Experimental Company Collinsville, Ill. Rich Lauchli DI- 4-3195. According to this card LOXCO would produce special machinery and do general machine work. (see attachment #4)

f. Copy of a letter from Robert K. Brown Box 387, Rte 3, Boulder, Colorado, dated June 30, 1960, addressed to Pedro Diaz Lanz in care of David Rosen, Biscayne Building, Miami, Florida. Brown claims to be a freelance journalist, who "was duped by Castro," spent several months in Cuba working part time for the Associated Press, and who, as of the date of the letter, was to contact anti-Castro movements and "help in any way possible." (see attachment #5)

The information contained in STURGIS' briefcase was sent to the FBI:

TO: Director FBI November 19, 1963  
Attention Mr. Sam Papich  
FROM: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: FRANK STURGIS, Documents, Correspondence and Maps which were observed in a Briefcase.

1. The attached copies of maps, papers and documents were received by a representative of this Agency from an individual of undetermined reliability who inadvertently came into possession of a briefcase which, upon being opened in an effort to identify the owner, was determined to belong to FRANK STURGIS. The date of the information was September 18, 1963, and the following is a list of the contents of the briefcase:

CSCI-3/778,713  
SAS/CI LDemos:pap (November 13, 1963)  
Based On: UFG-3962 October 30, 1963.  
Source: AMOT Rpt DD-414 from AM-LINT-1  
File No. 19-500  
201-242256 19-500

The attachments were withheld. On January 22, 1964, ANGLETON composed CSCI-3/779,505 which was transmitted to the Customs Commissioner. This communication failed to list the maps. It ended: "January 13, 1964, SAS/CI (Deleted) gdr Based on CSCI-3/778,713 sent to FBI only and they requested we forward copies of above listed addresses to CSCI. File (Deleted)." The CIA has not released the attachment to this document containing the names, telephone numbers and addresses of STURGIS' associates. HEMMING told this researcher: "He lost his briefcase just before the Alexander Rorke flight. The stubble bum clown lost it at North Perry Airport." STURGIS did not lose the briefcase; it was stolen from him by Cuban exiles on the instructions of someone in the CIA - JAMES ANGLETON.

#### THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER RORKE AND GEOFFREY SULLIVAN

On **September 20, 1963**, STURGIS, Alexander Rorke and William Johnson held a meeting about their next action. HUNT'S former attorney, Ellis Rubin, stated he witnessed Alexander Rorke and Geoffrey Sullivan take off in a twin-engine aircraft on **September 24, 1963**. They had filed a flight-plan for Panama, but landed at Cozumel, south of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, where they refueled and took off again at 7:30 p.m. They were never heard from again. Ellis Rubin observed he was the last person to see the men alive.

## HEMMING'S SEARCH PARTY: **OCTOBER 1963**

The FBI generated a report entitled INTERPEN, September 30, 1963, Miami, Florida. The first search and rescue expedition, organized by Ellis Rubin, departed on October 2, 1963, and returned on October 6, 1963. The FBI reported:

On **October 20, 1963**, Robert Dorsay said he had just returned from Cozumel, Mexico, Telucigalpa, Honduras; and Managua, Nicaragua. Dorsay stated that he had determined Rorke's plane arrived at Cozumel at 7:00 p.m. September 24, 1963. At Cozumel, several people recalled there were three persons aboard, two of them clearly identified as Rorke and Sullivan and the third person was described as a Latin-appearing male, 5'10", fair complexion, and about 32 years old. The airplane was refueled, and took off at 8:00 p.m., ostensibly for Telucigalpa, Honduras. Robert Dorsay said he had ascertained that Rorke's plane had no life raft, life vests, and no Very Pistol; therefore speculated that if the aircraft was down at sea en route to Telucigalpa, there is no point in searching for the occupants of the plane. He said it was possible that the airplane might have gone down between La Cieba and Telucigalpa, in which case there would be the possibility that the occupants of the plane were still alive. [FBI 97-4123-158]

DISPATCH SECRET

TO: Chief Special Affairs Staff

FROM: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: Operational/TYPIC

Re to relationships between Pauline Sierra and other Amer. Nationals

ACTION REQUIRED: Please make copy available to SAS/Intel.

REF: UFG-3871

The following information obtained from AMCLATTER-1 was not disseminated in ref.

According to Reinaldo Pico, leader of Alianza de Trabajadores Cubanos, Paulino Sierra was receiving funds from an American named Van Gorkon (phonetic) however Sierra was claiming that the funds were coming from KUBARK. According to Frank Fiorini, the latter had been permitted to read the local ODURGE files wherein he saw an accusation that Gilberto Rodriguez Fernandez of Sierra's group was an agent of AMTHUG. 201-42669 October 17, 1963 UPGT-6553

On **October 30, 1963**, STURGIS furnished the CIA with information on the Anti-Communist Crusade Foundation and organization chartered by STURGIS, Laura Norris and his bride to be, Janet Mann. [Deleted-03962] The second search party departed Miami on November 2, 1963, sponsored by HEMMING:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

FROM: USAMA GUATEMALA  
TO: DA  
FOR: ACSI AND AFNIN...FOR G-2

On November 4, 1963, at 1:00 p.m. local, a private aircraft owned and piloted by C.F. Bush, Hollywood, Florida, landed at Puerto Barrios Mip Base with following aboard: HEMMING, Howard K. Davis of Miami, Charles Collier, representative of insurance company in Dallas, Texas, Ivan Kay, attorney for Collier, Miami; Steve Justin Wilson and ROY HARGRAVES, Ralph Hernandez Nordase, whose professed occupations were parachutists and Allan Kennedy, student pilot of the Riddle Flying School, Miami. With the exception of Bush and Collier they all claim residence residency in Miami, Florida. DC-3 acft no NC 160455. Aircraft allegedly chartered by insurance Charles T. Collier, Superintendent of Claims, International Aviation Underwriters, Incorporated, 211 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. Alleged mission of party to search for acft piloted by one Sullivan with one Rorke as passenger presumably lost on or after September 24, 1963, somewhere in Central America. Rorke is said to be son-in-law of Billingsley, owner of Stork Club in New York City and son of Supreme Court Justice, State of New York. Alleged interest of mission was two-fold.

(1) Collier and Kay representing insurance interest were trying to locate aircraft which rumors had may not have been lost.

(2) Rest of party was engaged to search for Rorke presumably on the insistence of Mrs. Rorke and the father, out of personal friendship towards Rorke who allegedly was "One of the crowd." Party claimed to have given Guatemala previous notice of arrival by sending a wire from Belize, British Honduras. No such wire has arrived in Guatemala to date. Party consequently arrived without appropriate permission from Guatemala, without visas, and in the case of six members, without passports. Guatemala's alert intelligence posture resulted in aircraft being placed under military guard. GOG reported that on initial questioning various members of party gave conflicting stories as to their origin and destination. With this suspicion created, the Guatemalan Air Force transported all personnel to Guatemala City where they arrived at 6:30 p.m. local November 4, 1963. U.S. military personnel were advised that under other circumstances the aircraft would have been impounded and members of the party incarcerated. COP (Dr.) Jose Luis Aguilar De Leon, Secretary to the Chief of Government, made it clear to the party that only because of friendship and personal respect existing between Guatemalans and U.S. military personnel, prevented impounding of aircraft. Party was entertained

at Guatemalan Air Force club and kept under loose surveillance throughout stay. Various members of the party were able to visit local restaurants and places of amusement in company of Guatemalan personnel. All their personal identification that had been previously confiscated in Puerto Barrios were returned, and acknowledged by the group before departure. The personnel were placed in the custody of U.S. military officers. GOG officials permitted party to be billeted at Motel Plaza, and Palace Hotel, Guatemala City. The following day, U.S. military was contacted by GOG to obtain opinions and assistance in order to avoid international incident. U.S. military officials were invited to the National Palace by Dr. Aguilar De Leon, and were assured every cooperation to avoid unpleasantness. Aguilar De Leon was informed by the U.S. military that the party was obviously a private venture and was not, as suspected by the Guatemalans, acting against the Guatemalan Govt. or any part thereof. Dr. Aguilar De Leon, in the presence of U.S. Army military members Bush, Collier and Kay and at another interview, interviewed rest of the party. The account which the U.S. military members had previously given to Dr. Aguilar was verified by these subsequent interviews. To further convince Guatemala that this was not an action against their government, Charles Collier provided insurance file on Rorke aircraft for duplication and file by G-2 Guat Army. At approximately 9:00 a.m. local November 5, 1963, the original file was returned to a member of the U.S. military, and in turn to Collier. U.S. military was further advised that no action against the party would be contemplated, that the chief of government had however insisted that the aircraft leave with all personnel at earliest hour. Aircraft departed 1:30 p.m. on November 6, 1963, for Belize with one P-51 as escort in presence of U.S. military members and Dr. Aguilar. Comment by Guat 572 and 574. For your guidance, it should be expected that considerable publicity will be sought in particular by HEMMING, who alleges to know Senator Strom Thurmond, as well as Hernandez, HARGRAVES and Wilson. End comment. Aircraft had on board one shotgun, two pistols and parachutes. Personnel in party other than Bush, Collier and Kay behaved in a slovenly manner. One member wore Army fatigue trousers and boots with old Army shirt. Some party members stated that reason for their being forced out of Guatemala so soon was that Alexander Rorke is indeed in Guatemala and Guatemala Government is deliberately detaining Alexander Rorke. Comment Guat 572 and 574. Dr. Aguilar personally assured party that if Rorke's aircraft had met with an accident in Guatemala the Guatemalan Government and he in particular would have known about it. The matter of Special Forces was of course discredited by U.S. military members. As of time of departure nothing appeared in local press regarding this incident. GOG officials indicated they intended no press release. End comment. One Ralph Hernandez Nordase, per identification, a Cuban national, behaved particularly in a belligerent manner. Those members professing interest in locating Rorke must be considered as potential fabricators when dealing



with the press which they indicated they intended to do. HEMMING professed to have this operation. Ivan Kay said he intended to prepare official statement on entire trip in which he hoped to neutralize any unfavorable press releases in this regard. Mr. Kay upon request by Mr. Aguilar turned over undeveloped photographic film which Dr. Aguilar promised to develop, examine and return to Mr. Kay via U.S. military. The whole party was handled by the Guat Govt in a most courteous and at no time were any individuals abused. Comment U.S. Army Attache. Operations of this nature by irresponsible U.S. citizen do not tend to improve relationship with GOG. [FBI 97-4623-161]

The FBI reported that in October and November 1963, "(deleted) soldier-of-fortune participated in search for two lost Americans." The party returned to Miami on November 6, 1963. On November 20, 1963, the FBI noted: "(Deleted) Subject was described as similar to Alexander Rorke who is missing in flight to Central America. (Deleted)." [FBI original filed in 105-113149-2] In March 1987 the FBI released one highly-deleted page on Alexander Rorke dated November 29, 1963. This document could have shed some light on the fate of Alexander Rorke, but the only part of the page not blocked out stated: "On November 29, 1963, we received the following information from a source whose reliability has not yet been established." [FBI 97-4623 NR 12.20.63] On December 4, 1963, the CIA sent the FBI information on Alexander Rorke which was still withheld as of 2010. [FBI Brennan/Papich 105-82555-NR 154 -3 (?)] On December 20, 1963, the FBI reported: "Sources and informant advised they have different ideas what might have happened to Rorke and Sullivan. All sources and informant's believe Rorke and Sullivan are dead and did not go to Cuba. They feel that if Rorke would have been captured in Cuba the Castro Government would have used the incident for propaganda." [FBI 97-4623-168]

During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked:

Q. Where was the last time Alexander Rorke was seen alive?

A. I had a meeting with Alex, I believe with Bill Johnson, one or two other persons with Alex the day or possibly two days before he disappeared.

STURGIS told Michael Canfield: "And if you remember there was a big search by the United States Coast Guard, both air and sea, a number of years ago, when Alexander Rorke left Opalocka Airfield and he was going to Nicaragua, and supposedly it is rumored that he was shot down near Cuba, into the water, there were reports that Alexander Rorke was captured, but there was nobody inside of Cuba that was captured by the name of Alex Rorke. I assume he got shot down over water, and his body and the plane disappeared. I, with a number of other people which I will get to at a later date, sat with Alex Rorke where his airplane was parked at Opalocka Airfield which is close by here, the day before he made his ill-fated trip. And I will get the names of everybody that knew about the trip and so forth, that the FBI investigated. I believe even the CIA investigated that, I'm not sure, but they may have been in on the investigation,

plus other agencies of the United States Government, (unintelligible)...of his disappearance."

William Johnson reported: "Rorke had a falling out with FRANK." William Johnson was asked if the falling out concerned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He responded, "That could be part of it. But you gotta remember something. Rorke said that if he ever disappeared, it was the CIA or the FBI would knock him off. And that trip was a funny trip because I think somewhere down the line FRANK had something to do with the disappearance of Rorke and Sullivan."

Marita Lorenz stated: "Alex wouldn't go along with the Kennedy assassination; he was a former Jesuit priest. Alex disappeared about two months before the assassination. He had warned me to go home and stay away from FRANK. Years later I asked FRANK, 'Did you kill Alex Rorke?' FRANK said, 'Come on. You know who killed him. The CIA killed him. He didn't want to go along with the plans they had.' He kept telling me, 'The Company did it.' I told him, 'Listen asshole, you're the Company, right?'" She claimed that STURGIS, not Ellis Rubin, was the last person to see Rorke alive and that she was contacted by the FBI about the disappearance of Alexander Rorke and asked if she thought STURGIS did it. The FBI reported: "The following references in the file captioned FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS concern information concerning the activities of Alexander I. Rorke during the period 1961 to 1963." STURGIS' file contained 25 references to Rorke.

On **October 6, 1963**, Pedro Diaz Lanz appeared on Channel 10 Television Station, Miami. During this program Diaz Lanz criticized Manuel Artime, saying that Artime had U.S. sponsorship and that he had been indoctrinated in Communism in Cuba by his father. [FBI 105-72630-109 p2 encl. P.2,7,8] The last pre-assassination FBI report on the CIA's list of FBI documents about STURGIS was generated on **October 24, 1963**. "Subject: Second National Front of Escambray." (SNFE - Alpha-66) No file number was given. On **October 24, 1963**, the name STURGIS appeared in a CIA document about Alpha-66 and his connection with its airplanes. The CIA reported: "See above document page 14 for information regarding FRANK FIORINI'S connection with Alpha-66 airplane." [*Allen v. DOD* CIA 04490; CIA DBA 55602] On November 13, 1963, CSCI-3/778,713, based on "(deleted) - 3962 **October 30, 1963**," was generated. The CIA list of documents about STURGIS resumed with a document dated May 19, 1964.

Around Thursday, November 7, 1963, STURGIS said he visited Dallas to see a gun connection. HEMMING 1994:

I first heard of Rorke in 1963. Courtney told us he was giving a fund raising speech at the Hotel Diplomat. He was there with James Buchanan and STURGIS. He didn't show his fucking face in Miami till 1963. The closest he came was Fort Lauderdale. They were warned by the Cubans to stay the fuck out of Miami. 'You're raising a lot of goddamned fucking money. Where is it going? To your buddy STURGIS and all those motherfucking thieves?'

On December 16, 1963, the FBI questioned HEMMING,

...who is personally acquainted with Alexander Rorke Jr. and who has been (deleted) advised the only time he ever heard of Anti-Communist International was a couple of years ago. (Deleted) a would-be organization with a similar name, HEMMING said was unable to furnish any other information concerning the organization. HEMMING advised that some three weeks before Alexander Rorke and his pilot, Geoffrey Sullivan, went on the bombing raid against Havana, Cuba, he received a telephone call from Rorke concerning some disagreement they had had. HEMMING agreed to meet with Rorke and straighten out the disagreement. At a subsequent meeting, Rorke came with his pilot, Sullivan, to talk about a proposed bombing trip against a Cuban oil refinery. HEMMING advised Rorke of the hazards involved, and said that the north coast of Cuba had excellent radar defenses, however, there are avenues or corridors into Cuba which Cuban radar does not cover. HEMMING claimed that from talking to recently-arrived Cubans, he had been able to ascertain information about these corridors. HEMMING previously told Rorke and Sullivan where these corridors were, but to find these corridors one would have to be an excellent navigator and be completely familiar with the north coast of Cuba. HEMMING doubted that Rorke and Sullivan could have ever found these corridors. Concerning Rorke's present whereabouts Advised he participated in the search mission to Central America on October 2, 1963 and found no traces of Rorke. HEMMING presumes he is dead. He continued that he did not know the source of Rorke's funds; he doubts if Rorke's wife had put any more into Rorke's operations, and she continues to live in Hollywood, Florida. Hemming said, however, that he understood Rorke made considerable money from lectures, influenced members of the John Birch Society to give large contributions, and obviously had considerable money from them.

On December 17, 1963 Frank Fiorini, aka Frank Sturgis, Miami, voluntarily came to the Miami Office, accompanied by his friend and associate, William Johnson. It is to be noted that both Fiorini and Johnson have admittedly been implicated in anti-Fidel Castro activities in the Miami area for a period of several years. Fiorini stated he first met Rorke of New York City, through a mutual friend, Pedro Diaz Lanz, an exile Cuban leader, in about 1960. Shortly thereafter Fiorini went with Rorke to New York City, and was introduced by Rorke to Mr. Robert Speller, who owned a publishing firm known as Speller and Son. He also operated the Transglobal News Service. Mr. Speller issued to Fiorini a press identification card dated April 27, 1961, for Fiorini to identify himself with in the event he should be captured in Cuba.

Fiorini explained that at that time he, himself, was head of an organization known as the Anti-Communist International Brigade, which had no connection whatsoever with the Anti-Communist International

headquartered in New York City. Fiorini said he organized the Anti-Communist International Brigade in Miami. Fiorini met in the office of Mr. Speller a man introduced as Haviv Schieber, who appeared to be in his late fifties, and who was represented as being the leader of the Anti-Communist International, New York City. Schieber described himself as being anti-Communist, and said he had belonged to an underground organization in Israel which fought against the British. Fiorini believed this organization was "Hagana." Schieber also said he was presently opposed to the administration of Ben Gurion in Israel, and he was living a self-imposed exile in New York City. Speller disclosed that he was financially backing the Anti-Communist International. Fiorini learned that the organization was supposed to have some influential members in the New York area. Fiorini explained that Rorke had wanted Fiorini to meet these people in order to obtain financial backing for anti-Castro commando-type action on behalf of Fiorini's own organization, the Anti-Communist International Brigade. Fiorini said that Speller offered financial support to him, but never came through with a single nickel.

Fiorini said that the last contact he had with the Anti-Communist International was in the latter part of 1961. At that time, Schieber was attempting to send a bearded commando, name unknown to Fiorini, to Cuba for the purpose of assassinating Fidel Castro, but this individual never succeeded in getting into Cuba. Fiorini recalled that on two or three occasions he stayed at Schieber's apartment, but he was unable to recall the address of this apartment.

Fiorini said that Gifford Pinchot, who resides in New York City, is acquainted with Schieber. Fiorini said that Gifford Pinchot is the same individual who had been associating with Alexander I. Rorke when Rorke publicly claimed a successful bombing raid over Cuba on April 25, 1963. Fiorini said that there never was any connection at any time between the Anti-Communist International and the Anti-Communist International Brigade. Also, he never received any indication that the Anti-Communist International ever established an organization or a branch in the Miami area. So far as he knew, it was restricted to the New York area.

Fiorini said that in about the summer of 1963 Rorke told him and William Johnson that he had a plan to bomb the Guantanamo Base, and that he had obtained some money to buy one or more B-26 planes. During this conversation, Rorke mentioned the name of Schieber, but Fiorini was unable to recall in exactly what manner Schieber's name came up. Rorke returned to New York City after Johnson and Fiorini talked Rorke out of attempting this raid.

However, during the same general period of time, Rorke told Johnson and Fiorini that he had been receiving some financial support from the ACI. He also mentioned a Countess in Connecticut who had been contributing

money. Neither Rorke nor Johnson was able to recall the name of this Countess. Fiorini also recalled that Rorke told him and Johnson shortly before and during the U. S. blockade of Cuba in October, 1962, and for some time thereafter that he would like to bomb a Russian ship in Cuban waters. Rorke said that the ACI wanted to create an incident between the Soviet Union and the United States. Fiorini said that three weeks prior to Rorke's bombing raid over Cuba in April 1963, Fiorini and Johnson were supposed to deliver three bombs to Norman Cay in the Bahamas for Rorke to pick up on another raid which he planned on a Russian boat off the coast of Cuba. However, when Fiorini and Johnson learned that this was the specific objective of Rorke, they buried the bombs and thwarted Rorke's plan. When Rorke returned to Miami, he became very angry with Johnson and Fiorini, and they had little to do with each other until about four days prior to Rorke's ill-fated departure on September 24, 1963. At that time, Johnson and Fiorini met Rorke, a Miami pilot known as Jack Griffin, and Geoffrey Sullivan, who was Rorke's pilot. This meeting took place in Opa Locka, Florida, where Rorke had a B-25 airplane. During this meeting Rorke explained that he had some connections with former Nicaraguan President, Luis Somoza, who had offered Rorke an air strip, free gasoline, and free weapons, but that Rorke had to be in Nicaragua by the following Thursday if he were to take advantage of this opportunity. During this meeting, Sullivan departed in the B-25 because he felt that the U. S. Customs Service was about to seize this plane. The discussion continued without Sullivan. None of the individuals participating in the discussion had any money to finance the trip to Nicaragua. Rorke invited Johnson and Fiorini to participate with him in the trip to Nicaragua. Johnson suggested that the group rent a private plane to go to Nicaragua to see Somoza in order to firm up the plan. It was agreed that each of the five would try to raise money for the trip. On the following Monday (September 23, 1963), Rorke called Johnson at about 7 P.M. Johnson recalled that he told Rorke he had been unable to raise any money, whereupon Rorke said he had raised some money and for Johnson to be at the Opa Locka Airport in the morning. Rorke also related to Johnson that he had written some bad checks and was anxious to get to Nicaragua as soon as possible to make connections with Somoza, then to return to New York City to obtain enough money to cover the checks. Rorke said from New York City he would wire money to Bill Johnson to transport Rorke's B-25 plane to Nicaragua.

Johnson said that on the following morning Johnson went to work with Jack Griffin at the CMA Auto Sales Service, South Dixie Highway, Miami. Griffin had a rented Cessna plane at nearby Kendall, Florida. They had planned to fly this Cessna to Opa Locka, telephone Frank Fiorini to meet them there, and then depart with Rorke and Sullivan for Nicaragua. However, it was raining hard when they reached the Kendall Airport, and they did not go to Opa Locka. Also, they never received any telephonic

communications from Rorke. Johnson said that on the following day, Jack Griffin telephoned the Atlantic Aviation Company at Opa Locka, and was informed by the owner there that Rorke took off from Fort Lauderdale in a rented Beachcraft Bonanza on September 24, 1963.

Johnson recalled that on the Sunday before Rorke's departure, Rorke was waiting for a Cuban known as Enrique Garcia aka Enrique Molina. Enrique had telephonically contacted the Atlantic Aviation Company at Opa Locka, and wanted to buy a B-25 airplane. Johnson said that this Cuban, Enrique Garcia, was supposed to have been with Rorke when Rorke picked up the Beachcraft Bonanza to depart Fort Lauderdale. Rorke allegedly told the owner, or Manager, of Atlantic Aviation that Garcia was his "connection," and that Rorke had turned this deal over to Johnson and Fiorini but that they had been unable to handle it.

Both Fiorini and Johnson said that they never again saw Rorke, and that Rorke had not indicated in any way that he planned, at that time, a bombing raid over Cuba or any other place. The last they knew, Rorke intended to fly to Nicaragua. Also, Rorke made no mention of the AC1 in connection with his last plans. Both Fiorini and Johnson said that Enrique Garcia, who had formerly been a Captain in the Cuban Air Force, is a member of the MDC, and is closely associated with Laureano Batista Fella. They said they had never seen Garcia in person, but had made inquiries and had established to their personal satisfaction that Garcia has not been seen in the Miami area or anywhere else since Rorke's departure. Both Fiorini and Johnson speculated that since Garcia apparently accompanied Rorke and Sullivan on their last trip, it appeared to them that perhaps Laureano Batista may have had some knowledge of their flight.

Both Fiorini and Johnson stated that Rorke was in financial straits in September, 1963, and had spoken of being behind in his car payments, payments on his plane, and payments on the "Violyn III." Neither Fiorini nor Johnson could recall having met anyone named George Adams nor Mrs. Mark Byron, who may have some connection with the ACI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. [FBI NY 105-46755 Bufile 100-434086-32]

HEMMING told this researcher: "Bullshit. They never questioned any of us who was on the fucking rescue operation about Rorke."

## ENRIQUE MOLINA RIVERA

HEMMING was asked about his disagreement with Alexander Rorke. HEMMING:

Rorke and STURGIS had allowed this Enrique Molina Rivera to sit in with his group. I said 'The fuckers a Castro agent.' I had briefed Rorke's pilot how to stay alive flying over Cuba...I said if you want to stay alive you won't tell anybody else. Don't tell Rorke, Rorke's an asshole. Then, a couple of days later, I find Enrique Molina Rivera and STURGIS are at the same goddamn apartment complex talking and meeting. This pissed me off. I told Rorke, 'You ain't gonna get another goddamn briefing. This fucker is a Castro agent, I know him from Cuba.' This guy threatened to kill me. This guy threatened to kill fucking TRAFFICANTE. He's the one that ran the little prison where TRAFFICANTE and Loran Hall and Hughes and them were kept. The guy would talk about the last time he talked to Raoul Castro, which would be a week before, on the fucking telephone. That's how psycho this cocksucker was. He didn't hide it. He's against the revolution as an arm of the Russians because of the missile crisis and all that shit, but he's still friendly with all the figures. He figures its all being kept from Fidel and Raoul. They're being kept in the dark by the Russians. They're dumb enough to associate with the asshole.

Loran Hall leaves the Sixth Street and Fourth Avenue safehouse with Enrique Molina Rivera, okay. He's next seem around the corner in a little apartment complex that looks like a motel with Sullivan and Sturgis and Rorke. Rorke was thinking of using Loran Hall. Loran Hall's buddy, Manuel Aguilar, was a Castro agent. STURGIS says, 'I know him, he's okay.' He admitted to being a fucking Castro agent.

I told Rorke not to talk in front of STURGIS, he's an asshole. STURGIS had kind of moved in on the guy. He made the mistake once again of saying he was my boss. Rorke was probably involved in a scheme to insert a guy into Havana as one of the American left-winger types that goes into Havana. We had later information on them.

Enrique Molina Rivera was on the plane with Sullivan and Rorke. The plane landed at St. Julian, Cuba, where they snuffed his ass. [HEMMING had been Adjutant of St. Julian Air Base] The Cubans didn't publicize it because they had one of their own boys riding on the bird. They were not going to say he was shot too.

Ellis Rubin called me and asked me to talk to Rorke's wife. He wanted people who were familiar with Rorke's operation. I told her it was possible they had contaminated fuel, not from the States but from down there. I told her to call the Coast Guard.

It was strange because Sherman Billingsley is one of the guys who knows Hoover's secrets. Him and his old lady. And Rorke is allowed to do all kinds of shit cause his father-in-law is fucking Billingsley. But we figured he's working for fucking Hoover. See, Rorke had been busted by William Morgan in Morgan's house during the Trujillo invasion. Rorke was playing newsman there. Morgan arrested his ass. He was coming in there to do a big press release about how Trujillo's troops have invaded Cuba in July of 1959. So we knew Rorke from Cuba. Who's he working for? Who gives a shit? But he's working for somebody.

In a Freedom of Information Act Request to the Secret Service HEMMING requested:

Reports not delivered to the Warren Commission referring to the disappearances of Alex Rorke, Jeff Sullivan, Enrique Molina Rivera during a flight from Miami, Florida, to Cozumel, Mexico to Honduras on September 25, 1963, which flight took place during the same period that LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly departed for Mexico for a meeting at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, BERNARD BARKER was asked about Alexander Rorke. He observed:

He was flying down here [Miami] as far as I know. He was with some CIA operations. I told him, 'One day you are going to get yourself killed.' One day I read in the newspapers that he disappeared. I think his father was the one who called me to see if I could find him...I checked up on it. I liked Alex. He was a good man. [Discussion off the record] I told him his operation was penetrated...[by Castro].

#### HOOVER AND SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY





MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Wick January 31, 1966

From: Mr. A . Jones

Subject: Rorke

On Friday, January 28, 1966, Richard E. Berlin, President of the Hearst Corporation who is well known to the Director and to the Bureau telephonically contacted Mr. DeLoach. Mr. Berlin advised that he had a very pathetic letter from Mrs. Alexander Rorke, Jr. who was formerly Jacqueline Billingsley, the daughter of Sherman Billingsley. In her letter to Berlin Mrs. Rorke stated she was desparate and asked Berlin if he could be of any assistance in helping her locate her husband. Berlin in turn advised Mr. DeLoach that he would be most appreciative of any information we could give him regarding Rorke which might be of possible assistance to Mrs. Rorke.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Alexander I. Rorke, Jr. was a clerical employee in our New York Office from 2-5-51 to 5-11-51 at which time he resigned to pursue further education. Information was subsequently received that as a free-lance photographer he had been connected with anti-Castro activities, engaged in flights over Cuba in a leaflet distribution campaign and had become involved with persons in purchasing bombers for use in bombing Cuba. At one time he was being counseled by CIA; however that Agency informed on 6-25-62 that it had no operational interest in Rorke, considering him to be too much of a "loose talker." In April 1963, Rorke publically announced having bombed Havana, Cuba, and the Attorney General was interested in this claim and we conducted extensive investigation. Facts were submitted to the Department and prosecution was not authorized whereupon our investigation was terminated.

In September 1963 Rorke and a companion left Florida in a rented plane allegedly for Honduras. He is considered dead by other soldiers of fortune with whom he associated. Rorke's father is a former Assistant District Attorney of New York County and he wrote to the Director on November 12, 1963 requesting assistance in locating his son. His letter was orally acknowledged by our New York Office and it was pointed out to Mr. Rorke that his own son apparently disappeared while outside the limits of the United States and that our jurisdiction is confined to this country and its possessions.

We have subsequently received letters from both Rorke's daughter and uncle asking for our assistance in locating Rorke, and in each case, they have been advised of our jurisdiction and the fact that we could not be of assistance. The family of Rorke have apparently conducted an investigation on their own, and have widely circulated both in this country

and Latin American countries a circular concerning Rorke offering a reward to 'the first persons to produce them in any part of the United States.' All indications as far as Bufiles are concerned Rorke is dead. We have no verified information concerning him since he left a Florida airport in September 1963.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. DeLoach telephonically contact Mr. Berlin and advise him in confidence of the above information and that we cannot be of help to Mrs. Rorke."

J. Edgar Hoover wrote this on the document: "No. I do not want in any way to get involved in this. So Berlin might advise Billingsley or his daughter & it would be public property. Billingsley & I broke many years ago cause I would not utilize Bureau facilities to prevent the marriage. H." [FBI 79-29181-3] Alexander Rorke was declared legally dead in 1968. [Document containing ref. FBI 97-4623-179. Ref: 44-24016-634 p808 SI 105-82555-454 p688]



Alexander Rorke was in a perilous business, but his association with HEMMING and STURGIS proved to be even more perilous. HEMMING blamed Rorke's death on Enrique Molina, a Castro double-agent. HEMMING claimed Enrique Molina was the third man on Rorke and Sullivan's ill-fated flight. The personnel at North Perry airport in Hollywood, Florida, said a third person had been with Rorke and Sullivan when they departed. As stated, the FBI received a similar report from someone who visited Mexico. In neither of these reports was Molina identified. Molina was not mentioned by name in any CIA or FBI reports. He is the missing man in all this. HEMMING told this researcher, "Molina has not been heard from since." HEMMING had a disagreement with Rorke prior to his death and HEMMING hated Molina. STURGIS had a disagreement with Rorke, and although HEMMING claimed that STURGIS was sympathetic to Molina, there was no evidence of this in FBI or CIA documents. HEMMING and STURGIS sabotaged Rorke's plane, because they believed he was being duped by Castro's intelligence service.

#### THE RORKE PAPERS

Chief, Contact Division January 7, 1964  
ATT: Support (Travis)  
Chief, New York Office

1. On January 3, 1964, Douglas E. Gentzkow called on the listed phone and, without furnishing further identification, requested an urgent personal interview with a CIA representative. He declined to give details concerning the purpose and subject of the meeting, stating only that it would be concerned with Latin America.

2. We met Gentzkow in the early afternoon hours at a Manhattan hotel and had a two hour interview with him. Gentzkow identified himself as a third year cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He showed us his identification card C-65265 which indicates that he was born on March 14, 1942, he is 6 feet 2 inches tall; weighs 190 pounds; color of hair, brown; color of eyes, blue. Gentzkow, who appears to be serious minded, told us that because of the delicate nature of the information in his possession, he was unable to divulge his sources, but would be glad to "help the Agency in the national interest." He then proceeded by stating that he was aware of CIA's interest in the Cuban situation, and that the information, if used by the enemies of the U.S., could seriously damage the reputation of our government.

3. Cadet Gentzkow, who is a member of Company K-2 at West Point, stated that "his friends" told him about the existence of the documents now in the safes of various New York banks that have serious derogatory information concerning the Cuban prisoner exchange matter. According to these documents, "many Castro agents among the prisoners returned to the U.S. have been planted by the Cuban Government to commit espionage and sabotage in the U.S." Gentzkow repeatedly declined to divulge the names of his sources; he simply stated they were U.S. citizens who might decide to publish these documents with the possible idea of hurting the interest of our Government. Gentzkow did not elaborate on this point; however, he promised his full cooperation and stated that he might be in the position to photograph the documents and place them at our disposal. According to his information, some of the documents also contain descriptions of secret military installations in Cuba.

4. Gentzkow emphasized that in contacting the CIA, he was anxious to avoid delay which might possibly arise from following the usual military channels. He stated that he was a good friend and admirer of Alexander I. Rorke, Jr., a freelance television reporter in New York, who together with Geoffrey Sullivan, had disappeared on a flight to Central America in a rented, twin engine plane in the fall of 1963. He heard that Rorke was dead and he owes it to his memory "to do something" about the Cuban situation.

5. Gentzkow requested utmost discretion, stating that if his approach to the CIA became known to his superiors at West Point, it might damage his career. He feels, however, that the information is so vital to the interests of

the United States Government that he decided to put aside all personal considerations and offer his cooperation to CIA. He added that he would make an effort to photograph the documents during the week of January 6, 1964, "before enemies of our country have an opportunity to publish the allegations." Finally he indicated that he would get in touch with us either on January 11, 1964, or January 12, 1964, to advise us about new developments.

Jay B.L. Reeves.

On January 7, 1964, Gentzkow called the New York Office of the CIA and he was told that he should not risk his military career for "a project whose value might prove disappointing and might involve individuals of questionable trustworthiness. Subject seemed to accept and certainly understand our comments but responded that he would still attempt to go ahead on his own without reference to any contact with CIA." [CIA WH-1621 report from BALOG]

On January 22, 1964, Douglas Gentzkow discussed the contents of these papers with a representative of the Domestic Contacts Division. He said that "the danger of publication of the alleged derogatory information was no longer imminent... Gentzkow told us that he was able to see some of the documents pertaining to 'the situation in Cuba.' The documents turned out to be some typewritten and penciled notes of Alexander Rorke. According to Gentzkow, these notes and a photograph showing Rorke in the company of President Somoza of Nicaragua were taken out of New York bank vaults by a daughter of Sherman Billingsley, owner of the Stork Club. Another daughter of Billingsley is married to Rorke. It seems that Gentzkow and the unmarried daughter of Billingsley are "going steady," hence the great interest of the West Point Cadet in the fortunes of the Rorke-Billingsley families. Gentzkow gave us his notes prepared from the Rorke papers." The notes stated:

4. There is a base located at Porte Berris (?) and supported by President Somoza. Allegedly, this base trains anti-Castro Cuban refugees for another invasion. According to rumors, the CIA has a hand in the training of these refugees. In connection with this plan, the name of Laureano Batista is mentioned as one of the leaders of the invasion forces.
6. The name of Bill Morgan, formerly of the 308th Battle Group, is mentioned as a double-agent, that is, an agent for the CIA, and an agent of the Castro Government
7. The papers Rorke papers mention Dominick Bartone, President, International Trading Company, connected with Hoffa of the Teamsters Union. On this point Gentzkow was vague and could not elaborate.

8. Gentzkow told us that Frank Nelson, a "businessman" from New York City, had films and papers in his possession which, if published, would also damage the reputation of the CIA and the Government.

9. The name of June Cobb as a double-agent appears in the Rorke papers. In addition, the name of Waldo Frank is mentioned; however Gentzkow could offer no elaboration on Frank. According to the Rorke notes, June Cobb forced, in the Fall of 1960, the cousin of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge [Marita Lorenz erroneously claimed to be related to Lodge] to have an abortion when Lodge's cousin was six months pregnant with Fidel Castro's child. About three years ago, we saw a copy of *Confidential* magazine giving details about this alleged abortion.

In September 1960 Fidel Castro ordered **William Morgan** to take his troops into the Escambray Mountains and mop up the anti-Castro guerrillas there. William Morgan had betrayed the Trujillo plot because it had no chance of succeeding; now he began supplying the anti-Castro forces with weapons. Fidel Castro was informed, and William Morgan was imprisoned. On March 11, 1961, a military tribunal in Havana sentenced William Morgan to death. William Morgan denied his guilt until the moment he was executed, and declared to the press: "I will walk to the wall with no escort." He was shot on March 12, 1961.



The CIA reported:

**Viola June Cobb** (201-0278841, born August 24, 1927) was born in Ponca, Oklahoma, and left home for Mexico City in 1947- 1948 after her father remarried. She has since lived in Ecuador, Cuba and Mexico, and has been involved with the men and politics of a number of Latin American countries. During these years she developed a host of friends and acquaintances, both U.S. and Latin, that included political leaders, journalists, diplomats, professors, some of which do not enjoy general social acceptance. Her friends vary from rightists to extreme leftists, but

she always seemed to be more attracted by the more bohemian, revolutionary types.

Miss Cobb was employed in the office of Fidel Castro in Havana, doing translations and public relations work from September 1959 to 1960. After spending some time in the United States, she moved to Mexico, where she has generally been unemployed. In October 1961, she traveled to Guatemala regarding the Arvelo book, but was arrested, and in November was expelled on the basis that she had been a Castro agent whose mission in Guatemala was to distribute pro-Castro and Communist propaganda.

Miss Cobb has told several people of her cooperation with the U.S. Government and undoubtedly many suspect her association with U.S. Intelligence. Yet she continues to be on friendly terms with Latin American and American Communists and leftists.

Another CIA document stated:

Memo to WH/4, WH/4/CI, WH/4/FI

Subject: June Cobb, Note given to her by Castro agent in Miami.

Date: June 10, 1960

From: (Deleted)

Prior to her departure from New York, June Cobb visited the Cuban Consulate in New York City as requested prior to her departure from Havana. While there she was introduced to an American citizen named Bernie Brenner, a newspaperman from the *Miami Beach Sun*. Brenner is a friend of Cobb's boss, Juan Orta, the administrative assistant to Fidel Castro. Brenner gave Cobb a note in an envelope that was sealed for delivery to Orta. Cobb opened the note and copied the contents which were as follows:

"Tell 'O' that Manny (Manuel) Arquez is 'hot, real hot.' The Feds are on him. Aguirre the Priest fingered him in Washington. There is a fed working right there in the post office with him. They have some letters marked just waiting for him to open one. He's hot. The State Department - also tell him not to use those replicas of dollar bills the tourist department is using with something written on the back. George Southworth is working with the Feds. I got him drunk with a 'les' (lesbian) and a straight girl with some pictures one night. He said he was going to put the shaft to Capt. Ouerra. Tell Doris Padrone who lives in 8 y 19 Apt. Building with a baby by Orlando Padrone that the feds are trying to get to her. Fidel brought her to Cuba because she knew things that she shouldn't know. Arquez can go to Cuba the 13th. June Cobb visited the Cuban Consulate, 24 hour tail.

June Cobb called (deleted as of 2010) Director of (deleted as of 2010) in New York through whom I originally met Miss Cobb, asking him to contact me for she had a message for me. (deleted as of 2010) called me at (illegible) and I called Miss Cobb at a phone booth in the Hotel Drake. She told me of the above. I had her give the notes to (deleted as of 2010). She passed them to him at the East Side Airlines Terminal in New York on the evening of June 7.

Burch: According to information given verbally by Harry Hermendorf when (deleted) went to the airport and approached Cobb, she waved him away. He waited at some distance while she scribbled away at the notes; she then folded them in a newspaper and left them for him to pick up. Harry did not say whether she walked away immediately after leaving the notes, or whether she folded them in the paper than waited for the two supposed member of the Cuban Consulate to join her before boarding the plane. JP

On June 23, 1960, the results of June Cobb's lie detector test was judged to be "questionable and until resolved by a second LCFLUTTER suggested that no approval be granted."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD October 17, 1960  
SUBJECT AMUPAS/1 Boston Tapes  
Discussion between Subject and Ralph True.

According to Subject a week or ten days ago in New York, Estelle (Stasia) Sokolowska revealed to Cobb that she (Stasia) had been told last winter (1959-1960) by Marita Lorenz and her mother, and also by Diane Alexandria (Diane didn't even know Cobb) and by the FBI that Cobb was involved in the narcotics and abortion rackets. Stasia told Cobb that she was questioned by the Bureau at 69th & 3rd and was told by the FBI that Cobb was involved in narcotics traffic with Yanes Pellitier in Cuba and was using Stasia as a pawn. Mrs. Lorenz was trying to get \$3000 for Marita's operation. She sent a letter to Fidel. She called Cobb and Embassy about her daughter being held in Cuba against her will. Yanes immediately put Marita Lorenz on a plane (December). After Christmas Lorenz sent letters and telegrams to Fidel. Since Cobb's arrival in New York, Diane has seen a great deal of her - she is eager to hear about Yanes. She helped Cobb get in touch with Stasia.

Diane mentioned some in CIA she sees --- has made allusions to "this friend: she repeated to Subject things he said. Has discussed this period, (January, February, March) with Subject. How she told stories about Subject. Slipped unintentionally, said Mr. Daniels, never again mentioned it. Last winter, in apartment downtown someone came to apartment to question her. She had earlier been questioned by Frank O'Brien. Refused to talk to Daniels. Returned from Cuba last summer.

When questioned by the FBI was asked to get in touch with Marita Lorenz. Did so in Connecticut -- became friends and very much involved with them. They were about to vend the story about Marita and Fidel; she did not mention her love for Yanes. Yanes came up and Diane learned that he was involved with Marita -- to her surprise and grief. Continues to see Lorenz. When January rolled around, Pedro Diaz Fonte (Yanes' aide) came up.

Diane involved with Lorenzs. Someone approached said he was from Washington. She said categorically he was CIA. Checked with O'Brien. O'Brien confirmed that he was. Then when she saw him again he said, "You're a pretty clever girl; you went to the Bureau to check on me." He invited her to D.C. and she was apparently questioned in D.C. About that she did not go into detail. Continued to see Daniels later.

Daniels took her to lunch at Quo Vastis, kept inviting her out, saw her privately, also in Connecticut. Subject can't say they were intimate but Diane said Daniels was in love with her; she might even be pregnant. On one occasion she told Daniels she was going to Nurses Training and he said, "That's a good idea." She said, "You bastard, I can't I'm pregnant." (document continues)

June Cobb knew HEMMING and referred to him in a letter:

Since my last note to you about Stash's continuing deviations, I have learned that she went alone to Honduras -- that is, at least, she did not go with Harold, but rather she went as a courier, sent by Harold's brother Alejandro, from Havana to Telucigalpa, and, as a matter of fact, was passed along through rebel contacts to Harold quite as a surprise to him. Then she stayed about ten days, went back to Cuba, left most of her clothing and came here. Apparently she gave the boys all the money she managed to take with her. About \$400 I understand, and she called somebody here to send her money to come down. At this point, in other words, she is quite incorporated with them. Harold, before arriving in Telucigalpa, had been in Mexico. Before she went down to Cuba she had been writing and receiving letters from him in Mexico. He didn't realize she was in Cuba, until he saw her in Telucigalpa, but apparently on her arrival in Cuba she had contacted the other boys, Chester Simpson, JERRY HEMING, and Harold [sic] brother Alejandro and they all decided for her to make the trip over to Honduras.

On March 8, 1963, June Cobb was granted a restricted POA:

A Provisional Operational Approval issued by CI Staff grants the same authority granted in Operational Approval unless otherwise specified by



CI/OA. It is based, however, only on preliminary file checks and investigation and subject to further final review when all investigation is completed. This POA authorizes continued contact with Subject and elicitation of information of interest to Kubark. Assessments made of Subject indicate emotional vacillation and potential susceptibility to leftist indoctrination. She should, therefore, be handled with exceptional caution, and care should be exercised not to disclose to her modus operandi or information of a too sensitive nature.

This was included in a document dated March 22, 1963, signed by J.C. King. On March 13, 1963, (Deleted) generated this Memorandum for the Record: "She has been considered unreliable and is not a good security risk. Therefore we do not recommend her for operational use."

October 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO: CI (Deleted)

SUBJECT: JUNE COBB 201-278841

The Provisional Operational Approval on Subject expired 8 September (deleted)

Bernard E. Reichhardt

Acting Chief /Western Hemisphere/3.

HEMMING told this researcher: "Cobb worked for the telephone company in Miami and married an oil man in Oklahoma. She hung out with all the exile military types."

#### RORKE'S NOTES CONTINUE

10. Rorke deals at length with "the 'fishy' selection of Manuel Artime as head of the Bay of Pigs invasion forces. Rorke also mentions former Marine Lt. Col. FIORINI, with whom Rorke had been planning sabotage activities against Castro.

12. The Rorke papers discussed the activities of General Walker and the alleged role of the writer Norman Mailer in starting the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

13. Rorke states that the International Media Company owns the Gibraltar Trading Company. According to Rorke, the latter controls "the CIA operated Radio Swan."

15. Gentzkow indicated he would be glad to photograph the Rorke papers...He feels that there is a strong possibility that the Rorke family, or Frank Nelson, might decided to publish the derogatory information in their possession. He is of the opinion that the publication may coincide with the affirmation of Rorke's death. At present, the family has no definite proof about the fate of Alexander Rorke. The cadet further stated that Billingsley

had discussed the Rorke case with his "good friend," J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, and is ready to take up the disappearance of Rorke and his pilot with the "highest U.S. authorities." The Rorke-Billingsley families resent the absence of U.S. Government action in the disappearance of Rorke and Sullivan. They cannot understand that while the administration has collected over 50 million dollars to ransom the Cuban prisoners from Castro, "it did not do a thing for patriotic Americans like Rorke and Sullivan."

16. We told Gentzkow that we would get in touch with him concerning his offer to photograph the Rorke papers. We feel, of course, it would be wise to close this case and decline the services offered by our cadet. Perhaps you'll agree the whole thing is rather nebulous and it would not be in the best interests of the Agency to get involved in the Rorke-Billingsley family affairs. In view of this we plan no further contact with Gentzkow. [Memo from Jay B.L. Reeves to Travis; Documents marked WH-1621 Rorke Security File NARA]

Mayo Stuntz, Chief, Domestic Contacts Division, informed Sam Halpern about the Rorke papers: "Sam, we sat on this as it came in since we did not know how it would develop. We wondered why a West Point Cadet would risk his career on such a deal. We require no answer unless you want us to follow up on some of his story." Sam Halpern was involved with OPERATION MONGOOSE, the successor to the Bay of Pigs, which was headed by William K. Harvey. Sam Halpern was critical of a plan to assassinate Fidel Castro with an exploding sea shell. [Powers, *Man Who Kept the Secrets*, pgs. 172, 190] Halpern noted "Told Mayo Stuntz 11:20 February 13, 1964, via telcon that SAS wants no part of this and is out of it except to turn papers over to the OS. Also told him my strong belief that Agency should turn info over at least to Army Security and secondly to FBI, the latter regarding Rorke." Copies of the 00 interviews with Gentzkov were sent to DO/OS, SAS/Registry, Miss Weiler, Sam Halpern, EXO/SAS, and SAS/Security (Lodner). The Chief of SAS Security sent the 00 interviews to the Chief/SAS/Support, the Director of Security and Ethel Mendoza, the Chief, Security Research Service. Mendoza wrote this on the Routing and Routing Sheet:

February 28, 1964, Robert Travis advised:

1. 00/C passed to no other agency.
2. 00/C doesn't believe any action should be taken which would jeopardize (deleted) choices.
3. Has no knowledge regarding Billingsley contact with FBI.
4. Recommended no action to Halpern verbally, most especially if SAS has no operational interest.

Ethel Mendoza

(P. S. Also mentioned that 00 received source report that Rorke repeatedly claimed to be a CIA agent.)

On February 18, 1964, Desmond FitzGerald, Chief, Special Activities Staff, sent a memo to Ethel Mendoza regarding Gentzkow: "Special Activities Staff has never had any operational interest in Rorke. Note that the Rorke disappearance has been discussed with the FBI by his father-in-law, Sherman Billingsley, which indicates the Agency should pass the attached data to the FBI." [CIA FOIA D-00862] FitzGerald suggested, that in light of the fact that Gentzkow bypassed military channels, "it is suggested that the passage of the contents of the reports to the FBI and resolution of whether Gentzkow's contact with Agency should be reported to ACSI is a matter to be discussed between the Office of Security and the Domestic Contacts Division." E. Mendoza, of the CIA's Office of Security, sent this memo to the Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff:

4. I called Robert Travis of the Washington Field Office (Support) of Contact Division to determine what other information was known to him in regard to instant matter. He advised that at the time he furnished copies of the 00/C (New York) memoranda and teletype to SAS, he had specifically recommended that no action whatsoever be taken in the matter unless SAS had some pressing operational reason for so doing: that no material be accepted from Gentzkow, and the Agency not become further involved in the matter.

5. A review of the Office of Security files reflects that a good deal of what Gentzkow thought to be highly sensitive information has already appeared in public print; that Alexander Rorke made wild charges concerning CIA's lack of action against Fidel Castro, yet at the same time claimed that he himself was a CIA agent whose operations had been financed by the CIA.

RECOMMENDATION:

6. In all probability, Gentzkow's contact with CIA is primarily based on his belief that Alexander Rorke had been a CIA agent, as Rorke has repeatedly claimed. Since Mr. Travis of 00/C Support is of the opinion that Gentzkov's offer of assistance should be declined, and since SAS has stated they have never had any operational interest in Rorke (and apparently have no interest in Rorke's papers), I believe OS should concur in 00/C's recommendation.

7. With regard to passage of Rorke's papers to the FBI, it might be suggested to Gentzkov that he turn over Rorke's possessions to Rorke's father for whatever disposition he may wish to make of it.

William Knott wrote this on Mendoza's memo: "Concur in 6., but feel that passage of the info as recommended in paragraph 7 should be made only on the stipulation that Rorke Sr. advise the FBI of the existence of the papers." Howard J. Osborn, DD/Security, concurred with Knott. Douglas Gentzkov was contacted in April 1994 by this researcher:

There were probably two or three telephone communications with the CIA after that, and at least one face-to-face meeting. The records aren't really complete. After a period of some weeks, after I had drafted something and forwarded it to a Mr. Baylog, he actually came to me for the information. I gave him my notes. He told me to purchase photographic equipment to copy the documents. He would reimburse me. After I gave him the salient points, he asked me to stay in touch with him by phone. I did that. A short period of time after that, he said they really didn't have any interest in the information. I never had them in my possession, they were at the Billingsley's home. The papers talked about Kennedy's escapades, it mentioned in the papers that there were photographs of him involved in his various liaisons, I think with some underworld figures, not Exner. There was a whole array of information critical of Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs. The ransom of the POWs. There was at least one ransom paid by the family for Rorke.

The Rorke papers never surfaced. The only clue to their contents was Gentzkov's notes. The CIA was supposed to be an intelligence gathering organization, yet the Agency dismissed the contents of Rorke's notes without even looking at photographs of them. Why? The CIA felt it might have a "hot potato" on its hands. Sam Halpern wanted to turn Gentzkov over to Army Intelligence and the FBI. However, it was decided that no action would be taken and it would be recommended to Rorke's father that he turn over these notes to the FBI. There was no indication that the FBI ever received the notes.

#### STURGIS ASSOCIATE MARITA LORENZ





Ilona Marita Lorenz, a member of the International Anti-Communist Brigade, reported that STURGIS was often the recipient of cash payments from HUNT: "When cash was needed, it came from a CIA man she knew only as 'EDUARDO.' He would meet FRANK and Alex from time to time in a safe house in Miami. 'EDUARDO' was funding our thing. When we went to pick up the money I stayed in the car. I saw him when he opened the door of this little white house we used." Years later Marita saw a newspaper photo of HUNT and immediately recognized him as the elusive 'EDUARDO.' [Meskil *N.Y. Daily News* 4.20.75] Jerrold Brown of the Security Analysis Group noted: "In the first article Marie Lorenz alleges that E. HOWARD HUNT, known to her as 'EDUARDO' was the paymaster for STURGIS and Rorke. HUNT has publicly claimed not knowing STURGIS until at least the late 1960's." During his testimony to the Rockefeller Commission STURGIS hinted that he had received money from HUNT. Marita Lorenz told the truth about the HUNT, STURGIS relationship in the early 1960's. Unfortunately, Marita Lorenz was a congenital liar and her fantasies about having met "OZZIE" discredited what she witnessed as an associate of STURGIS.

#### MARITA LORENZ 1939 TO 1959

During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Marita Lorenz told this researcher her life story: "I was born August 18, 1939, in Bremen, West Germany. My mother, who was born in Delaware on October 15, 1905, was an American citizen named Alice June Lofland, who moved to Germany in July 1931 and met my father, Heinrich Frederich Lorenz [born April 8, 1898; July 15, 1966]. They were married several months later and divorced in February 1946. My father was a commodore of ocean liners. During the war, he was to participate with the liner, *The First Bremen*, in an invasion of England, which was called off at the last moment by Hitler. My father was a hero in Germany, a Fleet Commander, yet I have found papers among his effects that indicated he was working for the Allies, Admiral Canaris.

"I lived in Badmunstein during the war, 20 minutes away from Frankfurt. After the war, my father worked for the Occupation Forces and my mother was a stringer for *The Chicago Tribune* and worked for military intelligence. I first came to this country in May 1950 when my mother got a job with the CIA and moved to Washington. Her cover was with the Defense Department. In 1958 we moved to New York City, where my father brought in passenger liners from Germany."

The father of Marita Lorenz, Heinrich Lorenz, was an Abwehr spy. He did not work for the Allies. On June 3, 1938, Heinrich Lorenz was arrested for conspiring to steal blueprints of the latest model United States Navy destroyer. His codefendant was a German born naturalized American citizen. On November 4, 1938, a public trial was held in New York City. A CIA document noted: "The [Marita Lorenz] file contains information that an individual of the same name was connected with German intelligence during WWII." Heinrich Lorenz was released from a British POW camp in October 1945. He had been "captured during World War II when his ship sank while acting as German Navy officer." Upon release, he was employed at the U.S. Army

Exchange, Bremerhaven, Germany. Heinrich Lorenz was classified as an unskilled laborer. [NYT 6.4.38, 7.15.66, 1.18.59, 11.8.38, 6.5.38]

#### ALICE JUNE LORENZ

Marita Lorenz filed a CIA Freedom of Information Act request for herself and her mother. In the cover letter, the CIA stated it had found "a number of documents" on Marita Lorenz. The CIA's response said its files, and those of the OSS, contained numerous references to Alice June Lorenz. Marita Lorenz's CIA file contained a reference to her mother's employment by the OSS: "Previous employment - too numerous to mention, covers to 1945 in Germany, mostly U.S. Government related." Alice June Lorenz had been a spy. The document also stated that from October 1953 to at least April 1955, Alice June Lorenz worked at the Office of the Chief Engineers, Gravelly Point, Washington, D.C.

#### VALERIE CLAIRE LORENZ

The CIA reported:

Office of Security traces in the name of Heinrich Lorenz revealed that he was the father of Valerie Claire Lorenz (SF #117 245). Information in the file, coupled with information in the attached articles, positively identifies the younger sister of Valerie Claire Lorenz, one Ilona Marita Lorenz, as being identical with the Marie Lorenz mentioned in these articles. Valerie Claire Lorenz, born on October 9, 1936 at Bremerhaven, Germany, was the Subject of a Covert Security Clearance request in March 1955 by the Monetary Branch / Finance Division. Valerie Claire Lorenz graduated from Roosevelt High School, Washington, D.C. in June 1954. As of March 1955 she was employed as a secretary to F.P Harman, Jr. (SF# 67 493), vice-president of the National Bank of Washington and as such, would have access to sensitive financial transactions being administered by the Monetary Branch through Harman. The covert security clearance was granted in July 1955 and canceled because of her resignation on August 21, 1959. There is no subsequent activity in the file.

Marita Lorenz' brother, Joachim D. Lorenz attended Catholic University in Washington, D.C. and planned to attend Georgetown University and enter the diplomatic corps. Her other brother, Manfred Lorenz, studied music in New York City. Marita Lorenz's maternal aunt, Lucy L. McConchie, was employed at the Pentagon. Her husband, Thomas McConchie, was a Major in the U.S. Army.

## MARITA LORENZ AND FIDEL CASTRO FEBRUARY 1959



Marita Lorenz stated:

I first met Fidel Castro during a cruise on one of my father's liners, it was February 28, 1959. I will never forget that date because I fell in love with Fidel at once. I was on board, in my father's stateroom, and Havana was the last stop on the cruise. We were in the harbor when Fidel and about 40 barbudos got on board. He told my father he had stood on the balcony of the Havana Hilton and he saw a liner in the bay. He had never been aboard a passenger liner, so he took a launch and he came aboard to visit. Fidel had dinner with us and he asked for my phone number in New York. I gave it to him and three days later, when I came home from school, I got a call from Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba! He wanted me to come to Cuba. He sent a Cubana Airliner to pick me up and I lived with him in the Havana Hilton for eight months. He treated me well. It was very interesting. He made me a member of the 26th of July Movement.

Marita Lorenz claimed Fidel Castro sent an airliner to New York City to fly her back to Havana. On January 23, 1960, she told the FBI that, after she met Fidel on February 28, 1959, "she remained with Castro after her father departed from Havana and for the most part, has remained in Havana since February 28, 1959, with the exception of a few short visits to her mother."

## PREGNANT WITH CASTRO'S CHILD APRIL 1959

I realized I had become pregnant in April 1959 when I accompanied Fidel during his visit to the United States. When I returned to Cuba I met FRANK STURGIS. Fidel and I, and his aides, went to the Havana Riviera Hotel to close it down. FRANK was in a 26th of July Movement uniform, as

was I. Fidel had ordered the waiters to turn over the tables and throw down the slot machines because he opposed gambling. FRANK edged over to me and said, 'I know about you. I have to talk with you. Tell your man Fidel he is making a mistake ripping up this joint. Try to tell Fidel that his country needs tourism.' But Fidel didn't like vice, and he wanted gambling out of Cuba. FRANK went on, 'I work for the Government, the United States Embassy here in Havana. I will get back to you. You must help your country.' It was difficult to arrange a meeting with STURGIS because Fidel had me under 24-hour guard. I went to the restaurant of the Havana Hilton and FRANK slid into an empty seat next to me and said, 'You are going to work for me. I work for the CIA.' He wrote on the place mat, 'Take papers from Fidel's files.' I moved a seat away and my guards started to talk to him and said, 'Compañero, if Fidel saw you, he would be very jealous.' Even though I was pregnant with his child I began to steal papers from Fidel for FRANK and I told FRANK all I knew of Fidel's travel plans.

Twenty-year-old Marita Lorenz occupied a suite in the Havana Hilton where she became Fidel Castro's mistress. Castro had a weakness for women. He might have gotten her pregnant. Marita Lorenz knew STURGIS. She might have spied on Fidel for him, however, no evidence has surfaced that she removed the files of Fidel Castro and turned them over to STURGIS, who, in turn, allegedly gave them to the CIA.

#### MARITA LORENZ'S ABORTION SEPTEMBER 1959

FRANK was secretly in charge of an anti-Castro military camp, Camp Columbia, along with Pedro Diaz Lanz. FRANK gave me a miniature camera to photograph documents with. Then the attempts on Fidel's life started. When I ate with Fidel, we had room service, Fidel would call in two guards, one would test the food before Fidel would eat it. Fidel once had me put under protective custody because he heard of an attempt on his life, a shooting, an ambush...Several months later, on September 19, 1959, I was forcibly aborted and left to die in the Havana Hilton Hotel. I don't remember much of that, except the pain, which you never forget. I was flown to New York City and treated there.



On September 19, 1959, Marita Lorenz had an abortion in Cuba: "Miss Lorenz stated that she is not too clear on the details of this matter, but she is positive she had done nothing to cause the miscarriage, but she has been told rumors that she had been drugged, taken to a hospital and an abortion was performed. Miss Lorenz could not positively say whether this was true or untrue, for this reason, plus the fact that she had adopted a child in Havana after her miscarriage." Whether she had a miscarriage or an abortion was unclear to Marita Lorenz. In retrospect, if Marita had given birth to Fidel's child, it would have proven to be a great



embarrassment for Fidel. Her miscarriage was probably induced. There was no evidence that Marita adopted a child after her miscarriage except for her self-serving statement. In 1992 Marita Lorenz claimed that she had not had an abortion on miscarriage but had given birth to Fidel Castro's son, Andre Castro. Marita Lorenz forged an FBI document to support her story:

During October 1959, Lorenz bore Fidel a child who was named Andre. Lorenz was provided with a drug to induce labor and woke up in the delivery room to discover her child had 'died.' Camilio Ceinfuegos told Lorenz that Fidel Castro was occupied with business in another province and could not see her...During December 1959, Castro sent Jesus Llanes to New York to speak with Lorenz. Lorenz was asked to sign a document stating that Fidel had not murdered their child, and that she, Marita Lorenz, would cease exploiting their relationship for propaganda purposes. Lorenz was offered money which she refused. Llanes showed Lorenz a photograph of her child, Andre. The baby was in good health. Llanes explained Andre had been kept from his mother for security reasons. Llanes explained that the baby should remain in Cuba and Andre's very existence a secret. All of the above was necessary for the baby's safety.

The NY FBI Office stated: "The document in question contains no identifying or file marks so that it is impossible to ascertain the validity of the report as an FBI document. This response should not be considered an indication whether or not records responsive to your request exist in FBI files." [ltr. James J. Roth to AJW 1.8.93] Marita Lorenz returned to the United States in **October 1959**.

#### MARITA LORENZ **DECEMBER 1959** THE POISON PILLS

Marita Lorenz told the FBI: "Her health improved and she made a trip to Havana in December 1959, but returned to New York a few days thereafter." [FBI 105-83564-6] Marita Lorenz stated:

FRANK introduced me to Alex Rorke, a wealthy adventurer who worked for the CIA and FBI. Two months later, Alex took me to FBI headquarters in New York City. Alex said, 'You could knock off Castro. It would save everybody a lot of trouble. Why don't you kill him? It would be easy to put poison in his food. It would change history.' I agreed, and flew to Miami with Rorke, where FRANK gave me two capsules full of poison powder which I was to sprinkle in Castro's coffee. I flew to Havana, put on my 26th of July Movement uniform and went to see Fidel.

"He asked me why I had left him. He ordered food and coffee sent up. When it came, he fell asleep on the bed. I couldn't poison him. I told FRANK that the capsules had melted

in the cold cream where I had hidden them. I made love with Fidel instead of killing him." Marita Lorenz told Paul Meskil the she flew to Havana:

The lobby was full of reporters and other people waiting to see Castro, but he wasn't there. One of his aides recognized me and took me up to Fidel's suite. She waited nervously in Castro's private room until he came in a few hours later. As soon as he smiled and hugged her she knew he didn't suspect she had visited the suite a few months previously and stolen his secrets. And he certainly didn't suspect that she had come back to kill him...Finally he ordered food and coffee sent up. When it came, he fell asleep on the bed, in his fatigues with a cigar in his mouth. I had no confidence left, but I knew this was the chance to do it. I went into the bathroom and opened the jar of cold cream. I stuck my finger in it and the whole thing came out like yuck. I couldn't find the capsules, they had melted. It was like an omen. I couldn't just dump a glob of cold cream in his coffee, so I shut the jar and went back to the bedroom and I watched him sleeping. Finally I lay down on the bed beside him, I thought, 'To hell with it, let history take its course.' FRANK and Alex met me when I flew to Miami the next morning. They asked me what happened and I said the capsules melted. FRANK was very upset, he said 'Stupid, stupid why did you put them in the cold cream.

During the course of *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* Marita Lorenz was deposed.

Q. Did there come a time when you went back to Cuba at the request of the company, or the CIA?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your mission that time?

A. To kill Fidel.

Q. Who sent you?

A. FRANK. I was given two capsules, and I was talked to for a couple of weeks in a safe house. The capsules I was told were botulism toxin, something like that. I agreed because of loyalty I guess, and I was the only one that could do it. In other words, they butter you up pretty good, that you are the only one. But when I was on the plane going in and I saw the outline of the shores, I knew I couldn't do it and I got frightened, and I put them in the cold cream. Fidel had G-2 men at the airport. And my suitcase sat outside while everybody was being screened to go in. And I stuck them before in the bathroom in a jar of Pond's cold cream, and the suitcase being out in the sun I guess melted them, dissolved them. I mean

I couldn't pick them out anymore. I opened the suitcase again when I got to the Hilton and Fidel was there, and I flushed them down the bidet.

Q. Did you do anything else on that mission?

A. I worried.

#### FBI CABLE TRAFFIC DECEMBER 1959

URGENT December 22, 1959

TO: Director

FROM: SAC NEW YORK

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS, CUBA.

RENYLET December 9, 1959, and Butel December 15, 1959. RENYLET set forth information regarding interview of Marita Lorenz, 344 W. 87th Street, NYC, and her relations with Fidel Castro, Captain Jesus Yanez Pelletier, military aide to Castro, and other Cuban officials. (Deleted) Bureau will be advised of any further developments, Miami advised by mail. [FBI 105-83564-1]

Jerrold Brown commented: "Relative to Lorenz's claim in the attached article that she and Alex Rorke (in conjunction with the assassination attempt against Castro) visited FBI offices in New York and had a "conference with the two agents who had questioned her previously and a CIA official" it is interesting to note that Lorenz was interviewed by S.A. O'Brien on December 22, 1959. The file of Alexander I. Rorke, Jr. reflects that he was interviewed on December 30, 1959 by SA Francis J. O'Brien, FBI, New York."

#### MARITA LORENZ JANUARY 1960

To: SAC New York January 4, 1960

From: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

(Deleted)

1 - Deleted

1 - 105-new (Marita Lorenz)

FEJ:bom

Note: Lorenz, who currently resides in New York City advised N.Y. Office during recent interview that she is personal acquaintance of Castro and other Cuban leaders. At the time, she furnished general information concerning the Cuban situation and Cuban Government personalities. New York disclosed plans for further interview.

Bufiles disclose that Pelletier, military aide to Castro, last entered the U.S. in diplomatic status July 16, 1959. We have no recent information indicating that Pelletier planned to come to this country. New York disclosed that Pelletier contacted Lorenz December 22, 1959 and expressed interest in having her return to Cuba. Lorenz's mother concerned as she believes Pelletier may take Lorenz to Havana with him against her wishes. New York teletype indicated that Lorenz was absent from her home after Pelletier reportedly invited her out for a couple of hours. PD, New York, notified of her absence and it later determined she told police she had been Christmas shopping. In view of Pelletier's position it is believed we should attempt to ascertain his activities in this country. New York aware of Pelletier's background. [FBI 105-83564- NR 1.4.60]

SAC, New York January 22, 1960.

Director, FBI

MARGORIE FAITH RAFFELSON

Foreign Miscellaneous - CUBA

Reurlet January 8, 1960, captioned 'Foreign Political Matters - Cuba.'

For your information, the data contained in referenced communication may be of interest to other government agencies. You should therefore furnish Bureau all information obtained from the Subject and from Marita Lorenz concerning Fidel Castro under his caption in form suitable for dissemination. Information obtained concerning the activities of Pelletier should also be submitted under his caption in form suitable for dissemination.

With regard to Eddie Jaffe and Charles Wilson you should open separate cases of these individuals and conduct independent investigation to determine this connection with Cuban affairs. In view of the unsettled conditions in Cuba, you should give the matter expeditious attention.

NOTE: Raffelson who claims to be a girl friend of Jesus Yanez Pelletier, personal aid to Fidel Castro, furnished NY information concerning her association with Jaffe and Wilson and her activities in Cuba during the Summer of 1959. She also disclosed that Marita Lorenz, former girl friend of Fidel Castro, is now living in New York City. She indicated Lorenz recently threatened to expose Castro and Pelletier to US newsmen if they do not give her money for an operation. According to Raffelson, Lorenz became pregnant as a result of association with Fidel Castro. She later suffered an abortion which was induced by a pill given to her by Pelletier. She indicated she is now in need of an operation as a result of the abortion.

64-NEW

1- 105-83564 (Marita Lorenz)

NOTE: (Deleted) Marita Lorenz, former girlfriend of Fidel Castro, is now living in New York City.

On January 19, 1960, Lorenz entered Roosevelt Hospital in Manhattan for an internal operation to correct the damage to her uterus. She was released on January 22, 1960. On January 23, 1960, the FBI interviewed Marita Lorenz in the presence of her mother. The information she supplied was autobiographical and not of a significant nature.

#### HAD THE FBI ENCOURAGED LORENZ?

Documents indicated that Marita Lorenz and ex-FBI clerk Alexander Rorke first met with FBI S.A. Francis J. O'Brien as early as November 20, 1959, or December 9, 1959, before Lorenz went to Cuba. These early interviews of Rorke and Lorenz have yet to be released. Had the FBI given Marita Lorenz the impression that her actions were sanctioned by the U.S. Government? After reviewing Marita Lorenz's file, the FBI concluded: "No indication whatsoever in any of the numerous references reviewed indicated that Lorenz had ever been asked, in any manner whatsoever, to perform a task on behalf of the FBI, either in the United States or in Cuba. It is the opinion of the NY FBI Office that Lorenz had in fact accompanied FIORINI and Rorke, who were well known to her, to Miami believing their actions were sanctioned by the U.S. Government and in fact, at their behest, embarked on a plot to assassinate Castro." Information on Rorke and FIORINI which appeared after this statement was deleted. [FBI 62-109060-7572X NR 4.7.77] An FBI report revealed that "In 1960, Rorke, while gathering data concerning an illicit affair, impersonated a Bureau agent and was strongly admonished."

The CIA 1977 CIA *Task Force Report* stated: "In reference to the Lorenz-STURGIS poison pill plot, the *Task Force Report* noted the similarity of this plot to the details in an October 18, 1960, FBI memorandum, describing a plot to kill Castro." In the October 18, 1960, memorandum Giancana spoke of a girl who was going to drop a pill in some food or drink of Castro. The HSCA concluded: "The identity of this 'girl' referred to by Giancana has not been conclusively ascertained although it was public knowledge that Marita Lorenz was given poison capsules and that she did return to Cuba." [HSCA V5 pp. 157, 177] The CIA concluded this October 1960 date was "too early for the CIA/syndicate operations and therefore the syndicate may have been acting independently." [Jerry G. Brown DC/CIA SAG] The CIA stated: "If, in fact, Giancana's statements do refer to the LORENZ/STURGIS matter, it can be logically concluded that STURGIS was acting at the behest of Giancana [and not the CIA]."

Who was behind the poison pill plot? The attempt was sponsored by STURGIS and he bragged about it to his friends in the mob. Why did the plot fail? Marita Lorenz lied to everyone, even her "case officer" FRANK. She had no intention of killing Fidel Castro and probably removed the poison capsules from her cold cream before she entered Cuba, rather than risk detection and imprisonment. FRANK had a weakness for prostitutes. He believed Marita Lorenz was sincere, however, she doubled-crossed him

as she did everyone else. In her *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* testimony Marita Lorenz said that HUNT was part of the poison pill scheme.

#### MARITA LORENZ **JANUARY 1960**

On January 23, 1960, the day after her release from Roosevelt Hospital, Marita Lorenz called the FBI. She said that Jesus Yanes Pelletier had taken her to a hospital in Havana where the abortion was performed and that she had received a call from him that morning during which he said that "he was hiding in Havana and was going to defect from the Castro Government." She told the FBI that, since her return to New York City, she had received several telephone calls from Jesus Yanes Pelletier and Castro, who requested that she return to Havana. Marita Lorenz went to the New York FBI office and furnished information on the activities of the 26th of July Movement in New York City. (Marita Lorenz had been a member since August 1959.) She described the movements of Jesus Yanes Pelletier when he visited New York City in December 1959 to the FBI. She told the FBI that Jesus Yanes Pelletier had offered her \$1,000 for her medical expenses, since he was the one who was responsible for her pregnancy. [FBI 105-83564-3] On February 17, 1960 J. Edgar Hoover expressed an interest in Castro's former mistress. [FBI 105-83564-2]

#### MARITA LORENZ **FEBRUARY 1960**

Jerrold Brown reported:

Variations of all the names of Ilona Marita Lorenz and her family have been checked against the Office of Security indices with no additional results with the exception to a reference to the file captioned 'Cuban Intelligence Activities' (SF #350 643). An FBI New York Office file dated February 10, 1960 captioned 'Cuban Intelligence Activities in the United States' reflects, in substance, that Lorenz on December 22, 1959 advised S.A. O'Brien, FBI, that Jesus Yanes Pelletier, Cuban Revolutionary Army and Military Aide to the Cuban Prime Minister (Castro), had arrived in New York City on December 18, 1959. Lorenz reported that she went out with him on the night of December 19, 1959, to the La Baracca Restaurant. She believed Pelletier was in New York collecting intelligence information for the Castro Government." [Memo for Chief, SAG 6.1876]

STURGIS stated that Pelletier helped SANTOS TRAFFICANTE Jr. obtain his release from prison in Cuba: "He was a Captain. Marita knows this party. He was a mulatto and I'm trying to remember his name. Captain Yanes Pelletier, I think it was, and he above all was very close to Fidel and I think, from information I got, that Yanes Pelletier was very involved an instrumental in getting SANTOS released." In February 1960 the FBI sent information on Marita Lorenz to the CIA. That month Marita Lorenz told the FBI that she had been threatened by a Castro agent: "Subsequent to this, efforts were made by Cuban diplomatic personnel in the United States to force her to return to Cuba via Mexico. She was physically mistreated by one such representative in February 1960,

which she said was prominently reported in the press of the United States." [FBI 105-83564-6] The threats allegedly came from Pedro Perez Font, a Castro henchman, who made the statement that Lorenz's family would be taken care of after Lorenz refused to sign a statement that an associate of Castro's, and not Castro, was responsible for her pregnancy. Font left for Cuba after making these statements. Immediately thereafter Marita Lorenz departed New York and journeyed to Bremerhaven to reside with her father.

### MARITA LORENZ MARCH 1960

In March 1960 Marita Lorenz gave the FBI information of the July 26th Club of New York City along with information on June Cobb. On April 1960 Alice June Lorenz sent an angry letter to Castro:

Sir: With reference to the seduction of my daughter, Marita, a minor and United States citizen, whom you lured to Havana under false pretenses, early in 1959, without her parents knowledge or consent, and ravished in the Hilton Hotel, Havana, Cuba. Said act committed by you was later compounded by a forced and careless criminal abortion upon my daughter, performed by a Dr. Ferrer, in his office at 27 Vedada, Havana, Cuba, on September 18, 1959 when my daughter was over five month pregnant with your child; said abortion being accomplished under the direct supervision of your aide, Captain Jesus Yanez Pelletier, who transported by daughter in a drugged condition, in a Cuban Government car to the abortionist's office, where this illegal operation was performed without my daughter's knowledge or consent.

Copies were sent to various media outlets and political and religious leaders. The letter received no publicity except for a May 1960 article in *Confidential Magazine* entitled "Castro Raped My Teenage Daughter."

### MARITA LORENZ / INTERNATIONAL ANTI-COMMUNIST BRIGADE

When I returned to the United States, I joined the International Anti-Communist Brigade and OPERATION 40. I was an associate member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. I was assigned to OPERATION 40 by FRANK, my troop commander. In 1960 I took a blood oath to join FRANK'S secret assassination group. I was trained in the Everglades. I was the only female member. Diaz Lanz was a member of OPERATION 40 as was Orlando Bosch, GERRY HEMMING and Alex Rorke. There was a man named "EDUARDO." He wasn't always with us, but he would visit us in our safehouse. "EDUARDO" was the man we depended on for money to keep going, for supplies. "EDUARDO" we went to once a month, and he handed FRANK an envelope. I first met "EDUARDO" at a safehouse in Miami on Brickell Avenue. He was alone, wearing a white suit. I was told, 'He's the Company's man.' After Watergate, I realized

"EDUARDO" was really E. HOWARD HUNT. I saw HUNT and STURGIS together back then at least 30 times. I saw HUNT with GERRY HEMMING and with Diaz Lanz. Lanz was in the car with us when he picked up money and they knew each other. I saw HUNT with Orlando Bosch in Orlando's house.

MEMORANDUM

DIRECTOR: FBI

SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS- CUBA  
INTERNAL SECURITY CUBA

Re New York letter 12/9/59 and NY teletypes 1/23/60 and 12/22/59 concerning ILONA MARITA LORENZ who claimed to be close to FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, became pregnant and subsequently had a miscarriage.

Edwin C. Karden, Miami Beach, Florida, is known to the Miami Office, as having been involved periodically in counter-revolutionary activities. Karden obtained a card from the Dade County, Florida Department of Public Safety naming him as an Honorary Deputy Sheriff, has engaged in investigations and is considered a nuisance to the Miami Office and the Sheriff's Department.

Karden claims to investigate Communist activities, as the Miami Office for information, provides non-specific information, drinks excessively, is considered unreliable, and is treated with great circumspect by the Miami Office.

On December 22, 1960 Karden called the Miami Office and stated that Marita Lorenz had arrived in Miami, was sent to Miami by the New York Office of the FBI, was under protective custody of the FBI, and is associated with Frank Nelson and Alex Rorke, both known to the Bureau and New York Office. Karden asked the Miami Office what he should do with the girl and what steps the FBI at Miami would take to protect her against possible physical harm by Castro sympathizers. Karden was directly advised in no uncertain terms that Lorenz was not in the protective custody of the FBI, and was not sent to Miami by the New York Office. On December 24, 1960 Marisol Alba Vazquez who is well known to the Bureau and who is presently involved in a CLIP operation explained that she lives across the street from Karden, who called her that day, wanted her to talk to Lorenz, and wanted Alba to provide for Lorenz's support and care. Alba refused to have anything to do with the situation. Alba explained to the Miami Office that Karden is known to her as a narcotics user, a drunkard, is unreliable and that Alba's attorney, Ben Cohen, a well known Miami Beach criminal lawyer, advised her to have nothing to do with Karden.



On January 9, 1961 MM (deleted)-S advised that on January 8, 1961 Frank Fiorini, Alex Rorke and Lorenz were to meet that evening and attended a unity meeting together. This meeting was sponsored by Luis Conte Aguerro.

MM (deleted) advised that it appeared that RORKE and LORENZ were going to join the anti-CASTRO movement of FIORINI, a de-naturalized American citizen who lost his United States citizenship for serving in the Cuban Revolutionary Army of CASTRO. MM (deleted) stated LORENZ was reportedly in the protective custody of the FBI. Mrs. NIEMOELLER of the Catholic Welfare Bureau telephonically contacted the Miami Office on January 9, 1961, and stated that she was calling to report an incident that occurred on this date. Mrs. NIEMOELLER advised that last week, JOSE IGNACIO ACOSTA, Editor of the Spanish newspaper, "Cuba Libre", came to the Welfare Bureau and was accompanied by a young girl named ILONA MARTITA LORENZ. Since the regular social worker was unable to handle the situation, this couple was told to return on this date and talk with Mts. NIEMOELLER. NIEMOELLER stated that ACOSTA introduced LORENZ to her and gave her copies of his newspaper, in which appeared a story concerning LORENZ. NIEMOELLER stated that in substance the story was as follows:

LORENZ is the daughter of an American woman, ALICE LORENZ, who resides at New York City, and a German father. LORENZ father is a ship's captain, and was the captain of the German ship, The Bremmen. This ship came to Havana, Cuba, and FIDEL CASTRO came aboard the ship, and was 'taken' by LORENZ. The ship proceeded to New York City, and CASTRO sent for LORENZ and set her up in the Havana Hilton, where he was free to come and go. After this had gone on for awhile, LORENZ became pregnant, and when she was about five and one-half months pregnant, an abortion was performed. Accordingly, CASTRO paid all of the bills, and LORENZ went to New York City, where she was admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital due to the results of the abortion. LORENZ also went to Germany where she spent some time in a hospital. When LORENZ returned to New York City, her life was threatened, and the FBI afforded her protection

Mts. NIEMOELLER stated that ACOSTA met LORENZ in New York, where he had gone to get a story, that she came down here because she wants to fight Communism in Cuba, and here she feels safe. ACOSTA stated that LORENZ could work, has a high school education, and also attended Hunter College in New York. ACOSTA indicated that the Welfare Bureau should provide an apartment and food for LORENZ until she went to work. NIEMOELLER indicated that LORENZ told her that she is living with Mr. and Mrs. ERWIN KARDEN, Miami Beach, Florida. and

NIEMOELLER told ACOSTA and LORENZ that LORENZ should remain there until Father WALSH, who runs the Welfare bureau, returns from Washington, D. C. and a decision is made. NIEMOELLER stated that after leaving her, ACOSTA and LORENZ went to the Protestant Welfare Bureau with the same story, and due to this fact she felt she should call this office and advise what has been happening.

Mrs. NIEMOELLER stated LORENZ was in possession of a newspaper clipping from the "Cube Libre" newspaper of JOSE ACOSTA, stating that she was under the protective custody of the FBI. On January 10, 1961, LORENZ was interviewed by SAS ROBERT JAMES DWYER and DAVID C. SPINGLER, at which time she was admonished for stating she was under the protective custody of the FBI, and was told to cease and desist from any future statements. LORENZ said she met KARDEN in New York City through JOSE ACOSTA, KARDEN claims to have lost investments in Cuba and hates FIDEL CASTRO, and that she travelled to Miami of her own volition.

She said she met Alex Rorke, free lance photographer, in Miami several days ago, and through him met FRANK FIORINI, whom she had previously met in a hotel in Havana when FIORINI was wearing the uniform of a Captain in the Cuban Revolutionary Army. Rorke had left for Guatemala on January 9, 1961, to write a story about the invasion force that would invade Cuba. During the time Rorke was in Miami, he stayed at the residence of FRANK FIORINI. Lorenz said that FIORINI is friendly and working with Orlando Bosch and Victor Paneque of MIRR. Lorenz stated that FIORINI is in contact with Chris Mendoza, wealthy Cuban exile, and invited Lorenz to go on an expedition with him to Cuba because of her propaganda value. Lorenz stated she declined FIORINI'S offer, wants to obtain employment in Miami, but may return to her mother's residence in New York City.

LORENZ said that FIORINI is friendly and working with Dr. ORLANDO BOSCH and VICTOR PANEQUE of the Movimiento\_Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionario de Cuba (K/RR). It is noted the MIRR is being taken into the CLIP operation LORENZ stated that FIORINI is in contact with CHIRI MENDOZA, wealthy Cuban exile, and invited LORENZ to go on an expedition with him to Cuba because of her propaganda value. LORENZ stated she declined FIORINI's offer, wants to obtain employment in Miami, but may return to her mother's residence in New York City.

On January 10, 1961 ROBERT HOPKINS, CIA, Miami, was advised of RORKE's departure for Guatemala to write a news story concerning CLIP operations. HOPKINS was very concerned and stated he would take immediate steps to preclude such a thing from happening. Miami has main

cases opened on BOSCH, PANEQUE, the MIRR, FIORINI, and has informant coverage on these different individuals and organization. If Lorenz becomes actively engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities in Miami the Bureau will be kept advised." [FBI 105-83564 NR 168 2.1.61]

The CIA reported that an FBI document dated April 24, 1961, stated that on "January 8, 1961, Lorenz, STURGIS, Alex Rorke (deleted) were to meet that evening and attempt a unity meeting of anti-Castro Cubans. The unity meeting was sponsored by Luis Conte Aguero, one of the leading anti-Castro Cubans. I have uncovered nothing to date concerning an assassination attempt." [Chris Hopkins LA/COG/CIOS 6.14.76]

On January 10, 1961, the FBI interviewed Marita Lorenz. The FBI told her to stop saying that she was under its protective custody because of alleged threats from Fidel Castro. Marita Lorenz told the FBI that "Marita Lorenz was never a member of the International Anti-Communist Brigade. No females were allowed in the group. Her story about being part of OPERATION 40 was also a lie. She was informing on STURGIS."

#### MARITA LORENZ AND OSWALD

After the Bay of Pigs invasion, April 1961, I noticed a change in FRANK. Instead of talking about getting rid of Fidel he began to talk about getting rid of John Kennedy. He said 'Kennedy has to be hit, there's no two ways about it.' In the summer of 1962, on one of our many trips up and down the coast, running guns, we hit a camp near a lake, in New Orleans. Alex Rorke was there. So was GERRY HEMMING. So was OSWALD."

HEMMING told this researcher:

That would have been the strangest goddamn thing in the world. That's crazy shit. Rorke did not surface till the end of 1962.

#### MARITA LORENZ AND MACROS JIMENEZ PEREZ

Marita Lorenz lived in Miami in 1961. In June 1961 she was introduced to the deposed President of Venezuela, Marcos Jimenez Perez. CARLOS MARCELLO visited Venezuela frequently while Marcos Jimenez Perez was in power. Marcos Jimenez Perez had ties to an associate of Meyer Lansky. The man who introduced Marita Lorenz to Marcos Jimenez Perez, Ruben Pratts, subsequently demanded a commission on the money that Marcos Jimenez Perez had given Marita Lorenz in return for her sexual favors. Marita Lorenz went to the FBI and told the Bureau to investigate the man for having violated the White Slave Act. She said that after Pratts introduced him to Perez, she advised him that "she was out of work and in poor financial condition. Perez offered to help her get a job. He also gave Lorenz his telephone number and asked her to call him. Lorenz thereupon left the apartment without any additional pertinent activities being

conducted. Lorenz called Perez ten days later, visited him, and became sexually intimate."

On March 9, 1962 Marita Lorenz gave birth to Monica Mercedes Perez. In the Summer of 1962 Marita Lorenz was in Miami, taking care of her newborn infant, and was not traveling around with STURGIS. In August 1963 Perez was extradited to Venezuela. He had been accused of embezzling \$13.5 million. Marita Lorenz served him with a paternity suit before his extradition. [*Time* 8.23.63]

## MARITA AND OZZIE

Later that year, in October 1962, a man named OZZIE came to visit our training camp in the Everglades. Alex Rorke took a photograph of me, OZZIE, GERRY PATRICK HEMMING, FRANK STURGIS and Diaz Lanz. After the Kennedy assassination I realized OZZIE was OSWALD. I was with OSWALD three or four times before November 22, 1963. I questioned FRANK about OSWALD'S connection. He said, 'Don't worry, he's okay, we are going to use him.' FRANK told me, 'He's one of us. He's a sharp guy.' I took this to mean that OSWALD also worked for the Company. He was part of OPERATION 40, the assassination section. I thought he was going to be used in a plan to kill Castro.

Marita Lorenz did not meet OSWALD. The Dealey Plaza crew was professional. HEMMING told this researcher: "Why expose a fucking whore to something like this? It's total bullshit." Marita Lorenz's "photograph story" was another lie. She claimed that she turned the picture over to FBI S.A. Al Chestone. FBI Special Agent Al Chestone, contacted in May 1978, stated:

I am going to come on strong because I'm tired of this, you have been in touch with her? Have you spoken to Paul Meskill about what he thinks about her now? Paul has come to realize she knows not of what she speaks. I was in touch with her husband in connection with my own work for the Justice Department and she is a lovely lady, she wants to be a police woman more than anything else, she would do anything for her country. There are a lot of things she says that she sensationalizes, takes things out of context. She is imagining that she gave me a picture. I never got a picture from that lady. I don't know what she is talking about. Never, never did she give me a picture. In all the years I dealt with her and her husband she never discussed the assassination or this OSWALD trip. The photograph that she's talking about never once did she bring this up until after I - last year -what the hell is she talking about? There were times when she said she was part and parcel of the other agency, the CIA...I said I don't want to know anything more about it...I can honestly say I don't know what she is talking about...she did not give me a picture...If she had given me a picture of OSWALD do you think I would have sat on it? It would have been my responsibility to follow it up. I would have taken

action on it. I would have written a report on the darned thing. But this is concocted...She once told me 'Uncle Al, come to think of it I didn't give you the picture. That's true too.' I said, Hey, com'on Marita, you're damn right you didn't give you the picture.

Why didn't Marita Lorenz copy the photograph before she gave it to the FBI? During Lorenz's testimony to the HSCA she said that the photograph was taken in 1960. She later amended this response and said it was taken between August 18, 1963 and September 20, 1963.



Marita Lorenz claimed that on Saturday, November 16, 1963, OSWALD was in Miami with STURGIS, HEMMING, Pedro Diaz Lanz, Orlando Bosch and others. According to Marita Lorenz, OSWALD was present at a meeting where the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was discussed. She also claimed that *she* was a member of the team who drove from Miami to Dallas, shortly before the assassination. On November 29, 1963, a business man from Cincinnati, Ohio, reported to the FBI that during a visit to Miami a taxi driver told him "he could positively identify OSWALD as being in Miami when President Kennedy was last in that city for a visit on Monday, November 18, 1963. OSWALD was with two other male individuals." S.A. James O'Conner questioned two taxi drivers about the report. Both said they had seen OSWALD, although they furnished the FBI with inaccurate descriptions. [FBI 62-109060-1201; Cinn. FBI Office 62-2758; FBI 62-19060-386, 1408]

## THE CAR TRIP

Marita Lorenz:

On the weekend before the Kennedy assassination I saw OSWALD with Orlando Bosch at Bosch's home. Pedro Diaz Lanz and FRANK STURGIS were there, as were the Novo brothers, who were from New Jersey. They were going over Dallas street maps, circling places. I thought they were going to hit another armory. They were talking about locations. I can't remember any specifics, but the event was supposed to occur in Dallas in November. There was talk of a high powered rifle. The word 'Kennedy' spoken to Bosch [sic] which made me say, 'What about him?' All eyes were on me, studying me, when OSWALD started a dispute with FRANK and Bosch about my presence. I spoke with OSWALD that night, someone told me he spoke German, and I found out that he did. FRANK told me I would be going to Dallas with him tomorrow. It was during the weekend, so it was hard for me to get a baby sitter on such short notice. We left after midnight in two beat-up looking cars and drove to Dallas. About eight of us, with FRANK'S 'baby,' a high powered rifle, scope and silencer attached, in the trunk of our car. Before we left, we were briefed by FRANK, Bosch and Pedro Diaz Lanz. No phone calls, no speaking Spanish in Texas, no leaving for restaurants. Supplies and 'kits' were dumped in the truck. We wore dark street clothes...I was in the car with the Novos, FRANK and Orlando Bosch. OSWALD rode with HEMMING and Pedro Diaz Lanz. The car I drove in was beat-up, they had guns in the back. It had big tail fins, four doors, Florida plates. No one talked about the Dallas operation during the trip. Just, 'When we get there nobody goes out, no papers, no broads.' I asked FRANK who was paying for the trip and he told me, 'The Company.' The guns in the car looked like OSWALD'S [Mannlicher-Carcano]...When he arrived in Dallas we stayed at the Cabana Motel."

The idea that STURGIS took Marita Lorenz to Dallas was absurd. She was only 23 at the time. STURGIS had fought in World War II. So had HUNT and CHRIST. How much experience could Marita Lorenz have had as paramilitarist? Marita Lorenz said that when they got to the Cabana Motel in Dallas, JACK RUBY ordered STURGIS to send Marita Lorenz away. As she was leaving, she saw HUNT check into the motel. During her deposition in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*, Marita Lorenz said she saw HUNT hand STURGIS and envelope full of money inside the motel. In her testimony in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*, Elizabeth McIntosh testified that HUNT was at a meeting during the afternoon of November 21, 1963, at the CIA, so he could not have been in Dallas. She could not place him at the Agency on November 22, 1963. A Mrs. (FNU) McManus also said HUNT was in Washington on November 21, 1963.



According to Marita Lorenz, the squad consisted of herself, OSWALD, HEMMING,

Pedro Diaz Lanz and Orlando Bosch and Guillermo and Ignacio Novo. The Novo brothers immigrated to America in 1954, after their father was killed in an explosion in Havana. They graduated from high school in lower Manhattan. Guillermo Novo received a Degree in Chemistry, and Ignacio Novo became a shoe salesman. In late 1959 they organized the first anti-Castro demonstration in the United States. Ignacio Novo became a leader of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, and in August 1960 he arranged for Cuban exile groups to form a united front against Castro. The Cuban Revolutionary Front was one of these groups. Little information was available on the anti-Castro activities of the Cuban Nationalist Movement between 1960 and 1964. In December 1964, the Novo brothers fired a bazooka shell at the United Nations building in New York. The shell fell into the East River, 200 yards from the shore, damaging nothing, and the Novo brothers were arrested for the attack. Tony Ulasewicz participated in their arrest. Stanley Ross testified that someone had telephoned him before the attack and predicted the missile would fall short of its target. Several months later, the Novo brothers confessions were ruled inadmissible. [NYT 12.24.64, 12.12.64] In 1967 the Novo brothers were convicted of hiding explosives for Orlando Bosch, and both were sent to prison. The conviction of Ignacio Novo was overturned, but the conviction of Guillermo Novo was affirmed. In 1968 Ignacio Novo and Orlando Bosch bombed the Consulates of several Western Bloc countries which did business with Cuba. The next phase of this operation was to be the execution of Castro officials outside the United States. Guillermo Novo was paroled in late 1975, but his parole was revoked after he traveled to Chile to meet with Orlando Bosch and members of the Chilean military junta.



When the Novo brothers were subpoenaed during a Federal investigation of the Orlando Letelier assassination, they disappeared. About 23 other Cuban exiles, mostly veterans of the Bay of Pigs Brigade, were subpoenaed. In 1977 the members of the Bay of Pigs Brigade elected Ignacio Novo as their military leader. Guillermo Novo and Alvin Ross Diaz were arrested for cocaine trafficking by the Miami Organized Crime Bureau in April 1978. The name, address and telephone number of Pedro Diaz Lanz was found in the address book of Alvin Ross Diaz. Danny Benitez made the arrest. STURGIS was an informant for Danny Benitez, although STURGIS repeatedly denied ever having heard of the Novos brothers. When STURGIS was questioned about the Novo brothers in 1978, in relation to the charges made by Marita Lorenz, he said he had never heard of the "Nova brothers." During his deposition in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you remember the Novo Brothers, Cuban exiles that are presently in New Jersey?

A. De Novo?

Q. Guillermo Novo?

A. The name - I don't recall the name at the present time. It's possible. Like I said, I know many Cubans.

STURGIS had to have at least heard about the Novo Brothers. STURGIS was associated with Carlos Prio Socarras, who in his later years, worked closely with the Novo brother's Cuban Nationalist Movement. HEMMING told this researcher:

Of course STURGIS knew the Novos. The Novo connection comes through Navarro. He had lunch with the Novos on two occasions at Centro Vasco.

On May 5, 1978, Ignacio Novo was arrested in the basement of his brother-in-law's house in Jersey City, New Jersey. The Novo brothers were sentenced to life in prison on March 24, 1979. The next month, a valise exploded while being loaded on an airliner at Kennedy Airport. The Cuban Nationalist Movement took credit for the explosion. They demanded the immediate release of the Novo brothers. [O'Leary *Washington Star* 4.28.78]

Marita Lorenz may have seen the Novo brothers in connection with anti-Castro activities and so she decided to work them into her story. HEMMING told this researcher:

First, the Novo brothers hadn't even been invented yet. Talk about one of the Novos being present in the Brigade. He wasn't in the Brigade. She gets the Novo brothers later on from the Letelier business. PHILLIPS pulled that stunt.

The HSCA interviewed Orlando Bosch. He said he had met Marita Lorenz once, in 1962, when he planned an air raid on Cuba with Alexander Rorke. The HSCA: "Lorenz later called him and said she wanted to get involved in anti-Castro activities, but Bosch turned her down and never saw her again. He further stated he had never traveled west of New Orleans in his life." Pedro Diaz Lanz was interviewed by the HSCA: "Immunized testimony was received in Washington, D.C., on April 28, 1978, from Pedro Diaz Lanz who denied Lorenz's allegation and explained his whereabouts on November 22, 1963." HEMMING denied making the car trip to Dallas with STURGIS. The HSCA questioned STURGIS about Marita Lorenz's allegations. He testified

Sir, that is an absolute lie. I have never been with Marita Lorenz and OZZIE as she calls him, or Pedro Diaz Lanz or Marcos Diaz Lanz, or Doctor Orlando Bosch, or JERRY PATRICK, which she claimed all of us besides some other Cubans [STURGIS again pretended that he was unfamiliar with the Novo brothers], were in two automobiles and left Miami Florida two days before the assassination of the President of the United States. She is a liar. I took a polygraph examination to that effect that I have never been involved at any time in conspiring to kill the President of the United States, nor was I with her in any automobile with these people



or any other people going to Dallas to plot to kill the President of the United States. She is an absolute liar.

STURGIS told Paul Meskil: She said she drove from Miami, Florida, to Dallas, Texas, and in the automobile were, I'm not sure of all the names, myself, her, she mentioned Orlando Bosch...a couple of Cuban brothers, which I think she got mixed up there because there are only two Cuban brothers, Pedro Diaz Lanz and Marcos Diaz Lanz, and also, the person who financed this trip to Dallas was E. HOWARD HUNT...I naturally denied it.

On May 31, 1978, Marita Lorenz testified before the HSCA. She told her usual story: "The HSCA found no evidence to support Lorenz's allegation." [Lorenz references: FBI 31-88948-6 Miami; FBI 105-83564,-1 NR 2.1.61, 1.23.60 Airtel, LHM 1.23.60, NR 1.25.60, 2.10.60, 2.17.60, 1.22.60, 1.26.60; FBI 105-83564-1.20.61; Miami 31-88948-6 Invest. Report 8.22.62-10.12.62] HEMMING told the HSCA that he

had the 'impression' that STURGIS was in Dallas the week of the assassination." HEMMING told this researcher: "The thing is there was a caravan. The possibility that she knew about the STURGIS caravan...Do I know that the caravan actually left, yes. At that fucking period of time, I can't pinpoint it, there was an attempt to get Phillippe Vidal and Tony Cuesta to go to a financial meeting in Dallas, Texas, by STURGIS. They didn't know him from Adam, so they called us. We didn't have broads hanging out with us. She said STURGIS admitted something against his interest while he was fucking her, no way. No way STURGIS is gonna admit to shit. She might have put two and two together. Marcos Jimenez Perez, that Padron bitch that ended up with Manuel Artime who was hanging out at Marcos Jimenez Perez's house too. Colonel Pardo. Anyone of them could have made comments in that point in time. Things were being discussed. She is putting two and two together because evidently STURGIS went to Marcos Jimenez Perez and needed some funds to go raise some money in Texas. And she picked up on this story about the cars going to Dallas. The strange thing was, why the fuck didn't they fly? It's 38 fucking hours of driving. Jesus fucking Christ, they had no I-95 then. I don't discount that Marita saw something. I don't discount that she may have seen somebody, there was a caravan or talk about a caravan. Now we don't discount the fact that she saw or heard reference to it, but as far as pin-pointing the personalities, that's bullshit.

HUNT told this to the HSCA in 1978:

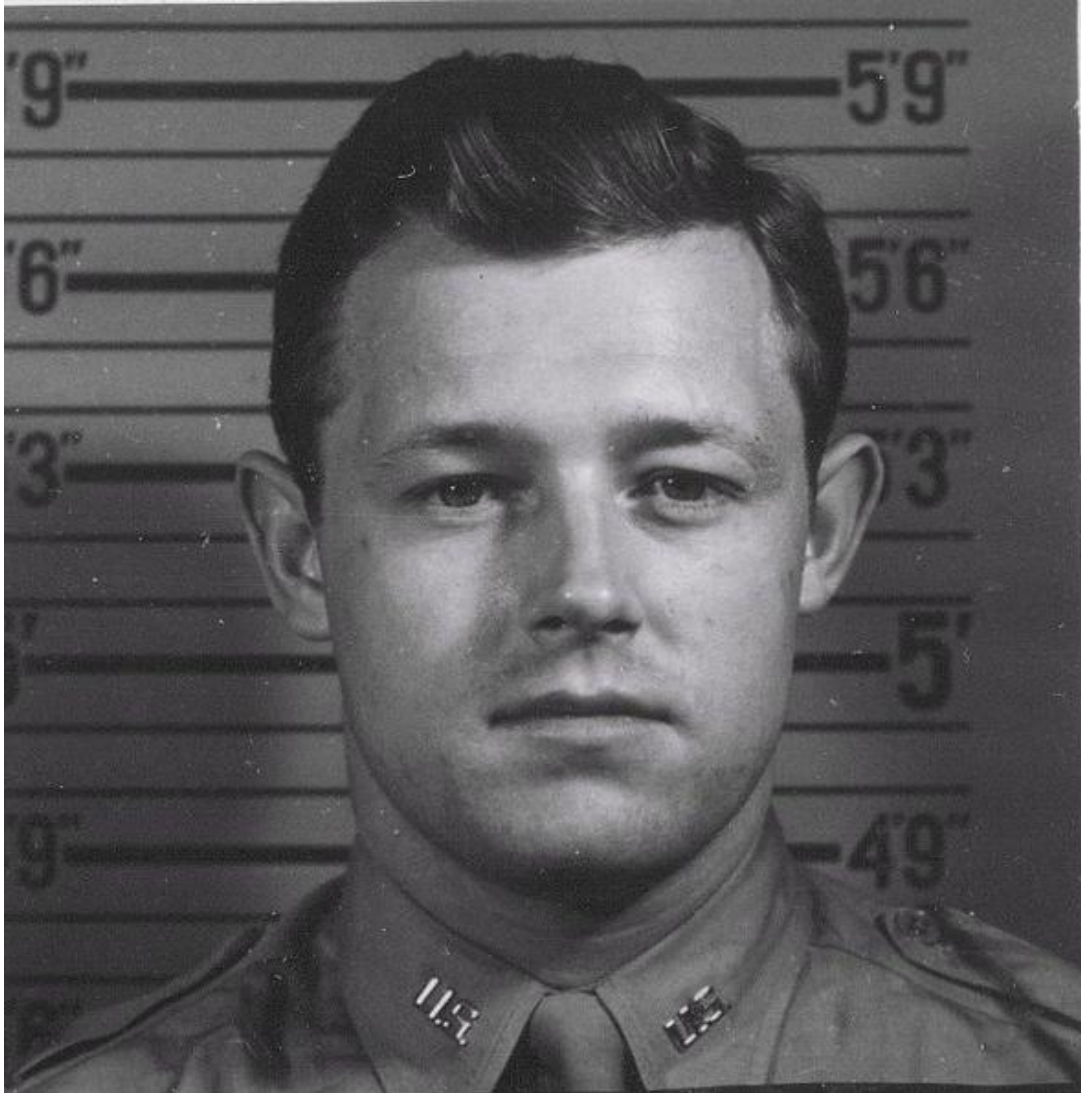
During the retrial of *HUNT v Spotlight*, the defendant's attorney, Mark Lane, trotted out a woman named Marita Lorenz who claimed to have been a former Fidel Castro mistress smuggled out of Cuba by Frank Sturgis under his alias, Frank Fiorelli. Described as a "curvy, black-

haired...American Mata Hari" by *New York Daily News* reporter Paul Meskil, she was an oval-faced, doe-eyed, innocent-looking woman, sporting a classic Jacqueline Kennedy hairstyle. She laid out a bizarre scenario in which I, Sturgis, Hemming, Oswald, and a few murderous Cubans drove from Miami to Dallas to perpetrate the crime of the century. The woman was an amazing tale-spinner who could have had a great career as a spy novelist, but her testimony has been widely discredited, with a full account written by Gaeton Fonzi, a staff investigator for the HSCA, in *The Last Investigation*. Did I get into a car loaded with guns in Miami and head for Dallas, as alleged by Marita Lorenz? The answer is no. Did I know Marita Lorenz? No. I didn't know her, and I wouldn't have wanted to know her. She was the type of person whom Frank Sturgis was accustomed to handling. She and Sturgis did know each other, and he reportedly conceived a plot to send her to Cuba to reunite with Castro, where she was supposed to administer poison pills to the dictator while he was asleep. She claimed that she met up with her jubilant lover but failed to give him the pills, because she had hidden them in a jar of cold cream, and they had melted. But if that's true, Sturgis never told me about it before she told the story, so I would have to assume it never took place, as Sturgis was not a person who would avoid taking credit for an operation as worthwhile as that.

HEMMING 1995: **"The caravan left for Dallas on Tuesday, November 19, 1963."**

# NODULE X11

## EVERETT HOWARD HUNT



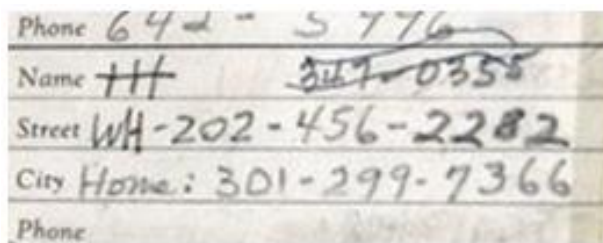
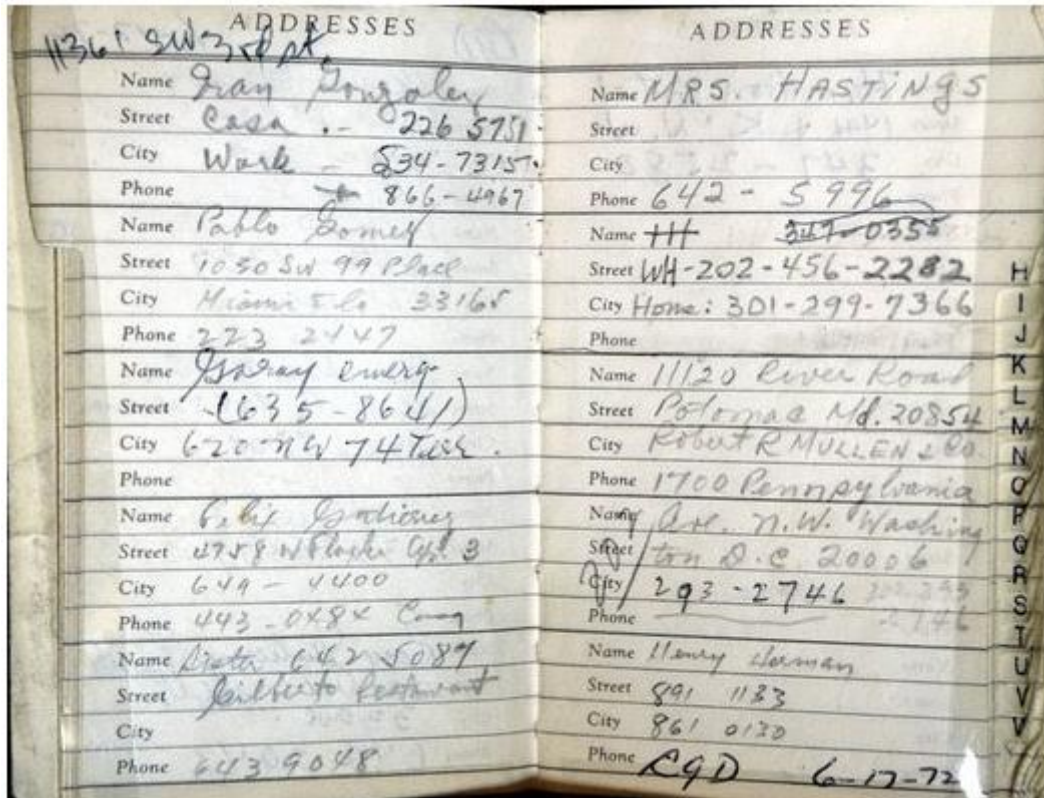
For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX11.pdf>

E. HOWARD HUNT: OCTOBER 9, 1918 TO 1943

WORTH  
SUMMERS Wm.  
110  
WH  
Hempill  
TO  
page  
715  
1200  
16  
16  
19  
105  
E. ABSTIN  
Becky  
602  
43  
16  
15  
16  
5  
3  
2  
Plum  
9/10 00  
516

WORTH  
SUMMERS Wm.  
110  
WH

The initials "WH" appeared on the flyleaf of OSWALD'S address book. Howard Hunt was the liaison between CIA and the Eisenhower White House in regard to Bay of Pigs. Years later Bernard Barker's address book listed Hunt under WH as you can see below.



Watergate burglar Rolando Martinez' personal telephone directory listed HOWARD HUNT. Next to the phone number it noted: "W. House." HUNT'S name was listed under the letters "W. H." in BERNARD BARKER'S address book. HUNT was asked what would lead Mr. BARKER to use the initials W. H? HUNT: "I assume that WH was for White House."

EVERETTE HOWARD HUNT was born on **October 9, 1918**, in Hamburg, N.Y., into a family of English and Welch heritage which traced its lineage to the Revolutionary War. Hunt's Point, in the South Bronx section of New York City, was named after one of HUNT'S ancestors. HUNT'S father, Howard Hunt Sr., was a friend of OSS founder William J. Donovan. When HUNT was eight, his family moved to Miami, where Howard Hunt Sr. entered a business partnership which eventually failed. In *Give Us This Day*, HUNT described the incident which led to this. On a Saturday, Howard Hunt Sr.'s business partner stole \$5,000 from him, then flew to Havana. The next day, Howard Hunt Sr. flew to Havana, found his partner, put a gun to his partner's head, and got all of his money back. The moral to be gained from this story, according to HUNT, was: "An

operation conducted with surgical efficiency and maximum speed leaves minimal scars on those involved." This story can be interpreted so that a different moral is extracted from it: rather than report the incident to the local authorities, Howard Hunt Sr. went to Cuba and was willing to execute his ex-partner for \$5000. The moral implied by this incident: if you are double-crossed, murder is permissible.

During his teens HUNT suffered from dyslexia and stammering. He graduated from Brown University in **1940**, where he majored in English literature and journalism. He received an Associate Baccalaureate Degree. He was accepted as a play writing student at Yale Drama School. HUNT enlisted in the Naval Reserves. HUNT reported: "Enlisted United States Naval Reserve, August 27, 1940, as Apprentice Seaman, appointed to U.S. Navy Midshipman's School...served aboard USS Destroyer Mayo, discharge by reason of being not physically qualified for retention." In February 1941 HUNT entered the United States Navy. He was on active duty for five months before he was given an honorable medical discharge in late 1942.



Tad Szulc reported: "According to incomplete records [HUNT] was injured aboard a ship doing Atlantic convoy duty." HUNT was discharged because of a hearing problem. [FBI 139-4089-1627] HUNT wrote *East of Farewell*, a fictionalized account of North Atlantic convoy duty, and sold it to Alfred Knopf Publishers. From October 1942 to February 1943 he worked for *Time Inc.* (March of Time) where he prepared and edited scripts for a monthly newsreel, and produced Naval training films. He was hired by *Time* and became a war correspondent in the South Pacific from February 1943 to July 1943. HUNT covered the battle of Guadalcanal. HUNT stated: "I flew as an observer with



VT11, Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, 1943, soloed SO3C type, March 1943, New Hebrides." He returned to New York City in 1943, where he worked for *Fortune* magazine and wrote *Limit Of Darkness*, which he sold to Random House.

#### HUNT JOINS THE OSS: DECEMBER 1944



HUNT enlisted as a private in the United States Air Force: "After basic training at Fort Dix and Miami Beach, I qualified for Officer Candidate School...After being commissioned, I was sent to Air Force Intelligence School at Orlando, Florida, where, after two weeks as a student, I was placed on the faculty." While he was in Air Force Intelligence, HUNT passed rigorous OSS testing and investigation: "A few days later General William E. Donovan summoned me to his office. There he confirmed that I had been accepted for duty in the OSS and was henceforth relieved of further Air Force duties." During his OSS training period, HUNT met Navy Lieutenant James Donovan and future CIA officers Lawrence Houston and Walter Kuzmuk. HUNT cited Bennett Cerf of Random House as a credit reference. HUNT named Quentin Reynolds as a reference. HUNT stated: "Graduate of Air Combat Intelligence School, AAFSAT, AFTAC, Florida. Wide experience with intelligence sources and procedures as part of current duties in AFTAC Air Room, plus special research into propaganda analysis (a standard lecture for the Army-Navy Staff College), plus professional writing and experience as naval officer at start of war. As a War correspondent, I found out that my experience as a naval officer helped me effect easy liaison with Task Force and Air Group commanders in the theater. I am known as a novelist and short-story writer, and

contribute to national magazines upon the request of individual editors. December 9, 1944." HUNT was assigned to OSS Detachment 202, headed by Paul Helliwell (born September 17, 1914). From January 17, 1945 to August 18, 1945, **Paul Helliwell**



served as Chief, Special Intelligence Branch, OSS, China Theater. When the war ended, Paul Helliwell was placed in charge of postwar intelligence, and awarded the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster. In January 1950 he joined the CIA. In 1951 Paul Helliwell helped set up and run Sea Supply Corporation, a CIA proprietary. ANGLETON associate John Hart headed a CIA group of 76 men training the Thai Police via the Sea Supply Corporation. [Indochina Resource Center Study 1.77] Paul Helliwell served as a paymaster during the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. HUNT listed his OSS and military duty: "CBI Reports Officer, Lecturer on Psychological Warfare at Army-Navy Staff College." HUNT served in the Far East until January 1946. After the war, he went to Mexico on a Guggenheim Fellowship. Later he took up residence in Los Angeles and Miami.

HUNT was an Economic Attaché at the American Embassy, Paris. HUNT'S associates there included Glen Morehouse, a Paris CIA Station officer, Richard Bissell and Frank Wisner. At the Economic Cooperation Administration, Vienna, HUNT produced an anti-communist film directed toward labor groups, entitled *Mit Vereinten Kraefte*. **In 1948 HUNT was employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration** and served in Paris as and aide to Averill Harriman: "A background investigation conducted by the FBI in July 1949 revealed no indication of instability on the Subject's part, but it was later learned that Subject had been refused an increase in salary with the Economic Cooperation Administration and had been permitted to resign. He was described as highly intelligent, but blindly selfish, and egotistical." HUNT'S employment history stated: "May 1948 to February 1948, Economic Cooperation Administration, Public Relations, J. F. Fleming, U. S. Media Specialist. PR work plus speech writing for Ambassador Harriman; film production. Reasons for Leaving: My publishing affairs deteriorated to such an extent that my presence in America became imperative for financial reasons." On November 23, 1949, HUNT was fingerprinted by the FBI for the CIA.



## DOROTHY WETZEL HUNT: 1949



Dorothy Wetzel De Goutiere, born Dorothy Davis to Mrs. Jane Davis, worked for the State Department in Bern, Switzerland, between July 1944 and January 1946 tracing Nazi money in Europe. From April 1946 to May 1947, DOROTHY De Goutiere worked for the Treasury Department, Shanghai, China. She joined Economic Cooperation Administration in April 1948. In this capacity she traveled to Paris and became part of the staff of William Averill Harriman, an administrator of the Marshall Plan. She married HOWARD HUNT on September 7, 1949. The CIA reported that "DOROTHY LOUISE HUNT [OS 355,750] was investigated for Agency employment in 1948. Her former husband [Goutiere] was described as an habitual drunkard and not inclined to remain in any one place for any length of time. She did not enter on duty, having accepted a position with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris. Our Paris sources later reported that Subject's wife was formerly his mistress and was openly flouted as such for several months. She was then described as an amoral and dangerous individual who underhandedly attacked those persons who incurred her enmity." The De Goutiere in question was probably George De Goutiere, an artist. Saint John Hunt recalled, "She had married first, to an alcoholic French count of some kind; he was later killed in an automobile crash (who knows, certainly not I). She was exotic looking; dark thick hair with a widow's peak, strong high cheekbones, and a well developed full busted figure. She was German and Sioux Indian, and her skin was richly olive toned." [*Bond of Secrecy* St. John Hunt. *Sarasota Herald Tribune* July 7, 1948.]

1949



In 1949 HUNT'S book, *Bimini Run*, was published; Warner Brothers paid HUNT \$35,000 for the movie rights. On May 18, 1949, HUNT filled out a PERSONAL HISTORY

STATEMENT for the CIA. HUNT cited Major J.K. Singlaub as an employment reference. General Singlaub became commander of the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force in Vietnam in 1968 and was involved in Operation Phoenix. In 1984 Singlaub headed the World Anti-Communist League. John K. Singlaub had been in HUNT'S OSS unit. On November 8, 1949, HUNT filled out a Personal Status Report. In November 1949 HUNT joined the Office of Policy Coordination (CIA) where he became an International Organization Editor. He remained there until December 1950.

### **1950 TO 1953**

On February 17, 1950, HUNT was informed by the CIA's Office of Security that his wife held left-wing attitudes regarding certain minority groups:

With regard to his wife, Mr. HUNT states that she is one of these individuals who carries the torch for minority groups and always has been too ready to take up the battle when any derogatory remarks are made concerning members of these groups. He advised, however, that she is becoming less pugnacious about this because he has constantly made it a point to request her not to express her opinion so strongly. Mr. HUNT advises, as a matter of fact, that at the outset he used to bait his wife on these matters, but as he realized how strongly she feels about them, he ceased the practice. It seems as though Mrs. Hunt becomes so upset concerning racial and minority prejudices that the resultant condition is really injurious to her health. Mr. HUNT advises that he will have a heart-to-heart talk with his wife and ask her to tighten up on the control of her emotions. He will further suggest to his wife that she take the chip off her shoulders, and if remarks are made which disturb her, she should assume the attitude of considering the source. Mr. HUNT believes his wife is becoming less susceptible to remarks which have enraged her in the past. He has promised me to adopt a policy of discontinuing social relations with individuals who constantly discuss matters which are repugnant to his wife. I was very favorably impressed by Mr. HUNT'S attitude concerning my admonitions, and I respect him for his forthright denouncement and evaluation of his wife's shortcomings. I am firm in my belief that Mr. HUNT is thoroughly patriotic, completely anti-Communist, and that there will be no repetition of past complaints. I sincerely recommend that we close the book on this issue, and start over with a clean slate. (Deleted) OS.

### **THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN EUGENE KARP**

On February 27, 1950, HUNT wrote a memo about his association with U.S. Naval Officer Eugene Simon Karpe.

MEMORANDUM FOR: OSE

SUBJECT: Captain Eugene Karpe, USN, deceased.

1. During 1948 to 1949 I served in Europe as an official of the Economic Cooperation Administration, ranking as an Attache of the American Embassy, Paris.
2. During various periods of temporary duty in Vienna (August to October 1948) I came to know Captain Karpe socially. He came to Vienna frequently on week ends from his Bucharest post, staying, like myself, at the Bristol Hotel.
3. On at least two occasions he flew with me in General Keyes' aircraft from Vienna to Paris, and I had the distinct impression that he wanted to spend as little time as possible in Bucharest because of the annoying and constant surveillance of secret police.
4. On one occasion, returning unexpectedly from Vienna, I encountered Captain Karpe at the Bristol and asked him why he was again in Vienna. He replied that there had been a series of incidents in Bucharest involving servants of Embassy personnel (shadowing, interrogations, etc.) And that I could not imagine how rigorous was the life there for Americans. He added jokingly that he could not even visit a urinal in Bucharest without being accompanied by the Secret Police.
5. At no time did Captain Karpe appear despondent; rather he impressed me a conscientious officer who was undergoing tremendous hardships, but sought relaxation from surveillance at every legitimate opportunity.
6. In October 1949 I encountered Captain Karpe in the Army & Navy Club in Washington, and asked him if his Bucharest assignment had terminated. His answer was rather vague, and my total impression was that he felt I was lucky to be out of Europe, and that he was not anxious to return to Romania.
7. Our association was more than casual, for we had mutual friends in the Navy; one of his classmates, in fact, having been a fellow officer of mine.
8. Although I knew Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vogeler socially in Vienna, I was not aware Captain Karpe knew them, as later events indicate.

HOWARD HUNT PBII/HH/mee.

William Harvey was sent a copy of HUNT'S memorandum regarding Karpe. Eugene Simon Karpe fell off the Orient Express on February 25, 1950:

A track walker found the body of Captain Eugene Simon Karpe of the United States Navy, a friend of imprisoned Robert A. Vogler, in a railway tunnel south of Salzberg yesterday. His passport was missing. United

States Army investigators and Austrian police said they believed Captain Karpe's death had been accidental. American officials in Washington said they were not eliminating the possibility that the officer had been slain. Austrian police said that Captain Karpe, en route to the United States after three years as Naval Attaché in Romania, evidently had fallen from a door of the Arlberg Orient express on a curve...Captain Karpe, 45 years old, was sent to Rumania in 1946 as a naval member of the Allied Control Commission. Officers said all passengers appeared to be legitimate travelers and that there was no reason to suspect them of having had any part in Captain Karpe's death.

HUNT and Eugene Simon Karpe were acquainted with Robert A. Vogeler, who had been sentenced to 15 years in prison for espionage by a Hungarian People's Court on February 20, 1950. Robert A. Vogeler was a roving ITT representative who allegedly plotted to sabotage the Hungarian state-owned telephone company. Vogeler was released after having served one year of his sentence. He denied being a spy ; he said all he had done was keep in touch with "Fish" Karpe. [NYT 2.25.50] On Tuesday, March 2, 1950, United States Army investigators:

...said today that it was possible in the darkness of a Salzberg tunnel Karpe could have been thrown accidentally from the Arlberg-Express." On November 8, 1950, William D. Miller, Assistant Chief, Overseas Branch, sent George P. Loker, Jr. Chief, Special Security Branch, a memo: "Subject (Deleted) OPC) (Deleted) of SAC has been changed to above. Former (deleted) was (deleted). On December 14, 1950, the Chief, Special Security Branch, was informed by the Chief, Overseas Branch, that "(deleted) (Pseudo - Office of Policy Coordination) Please cancel your security clearance dated December 7, 1950. The decision has been made that the Subject is to be considered a semi-covert employee (deleted)."

Just before HUNT left for Mexico he reported:

The chaotic day was made more difficult by the sudden arrival of two insurance investigators who questioned us about the mental health of our former French maid, who had become so unhappy at the Auchinclosses' estate, Merrywood, that she tried to commit suicide by jumping off a balcony. She was being cared for at Georgetown Hospital, and the investigators were trying to figure out the precipitating events for her actions. We told them what we could, cut short our interview as the taxi arrived, and departed for National Airport. We changed planes in Dallas and flew south to Mexico City, where we would spend the next three years and where our two daughters would be born. [HUNT *American Spy*]

## MEXICO CITY DECEMBER 1950

HUNT'S first assignment for the Deputy Director/Plans took him to Mexico City where he became head of operations against the Soviets under Chief of Station Winston Scott. The CIA stated: "Subject entered on duty as an Intelligence Officer GS-13 on November 8, 1949. In December 1950 he was assigned as Chief of Station Mexico City, and then served as Chief of Mission until August, 1953." HUNT was trained in Secret Writing, Flaps and Seals and Photography. HUNT described his role in Mexico City as "Chief of the Office of Policy Coordination Station in Mexico City in 1950 to 1952 or 1953." A highly deleted document about the Mexico City CIA Station: "(Deleted) COS Winston M. Scott (deceased) (Deleted) an (retired) (Deleted) (retired) (Deleted) on (retired in Mexico) COVERT ACTION (Deleted) HOWARD HUNT (retired)."

On April 1, 1953, this document about HUNT was generated by the CIA:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Control Staff

SUBJECT: Publication Clearance - HUNT

1. Mr. HUNT is Deputy Chief of a (Deleted) of the Western Hemisphere Division and he has been operating (Deleted).
2. Mr. HUNT has been granted security clearances for several novels during his employment with this Agency. In 1949, just prior to employment with the CIA, he published *Day of the Serpent*, a fictional work on the OSS in China. He has achieved considerable national prominence as an author of World War II stories.
3. On the last of his PHS he stated that an estimated one million pocket edition copies of two of his books are in circulation. His present publisher, Fawcett Publications, publishes the 25 and 35 cent books which are sold in drugstores, newsstands, hotels, stations etc. throughout the United States. It seems quite probable that Mr. HUNT would be known as a writer by persons in the (Deleted) and that his work would be read by some (Deleted) even though it is in English. It is not known whether or not the pocket book publishing companies have exported their publications in (Deleted).
4. *Darkness on the Land* is the title of the novel for which security clearance is now requested. There appear to be several objectional aspects in the novel when it is considered in combination with the fact that the author is (Deleted) in Latin America.
5. It would seem that the author's fixation in regard to the superiority of the Nordic to the Latin and Indian races, which permeates the entire novel, would be most offensive to Latin Americans. The Latin American might

well argue that Mr. HUNT, like Erskine Caldwell, has taken a sample of the illiterate, amoral minority in Latin America and used it to depict a whole culture.

On **September 17, 1953**, HUNT generated a MFR on Cornelius Van Manen, a Dutch citizen who was entering the United States military: "Subject stated that it was unfortunate that Hitler did not succeed in his conquest of Europe...HOWARD HUNT SE/CPP." On December 4, 1953, HUNT was granted clearance for attendance at lectures of the Armed Forces Industrial College. HUNT worked with Colonel Edward Landsdale, an Army counterinsurgency expert. During his career with the CIA, HUNT was listed as assigned to the following Staffs and Divisions: PB II, WH/?, SP/?, PY/?, PP/CR/TV, SE/PP, WH/4, DODS/ R & P, DO/CA, OPSER, C/E/CA. In 1953 HUNT earned an Appreciation from Chief, PP, for assistance rendered in the preparation of "PP Operational Aids." In 1953 HUNT won another Appreciation from P.T. Culbertson, American Embassy, (Deleted) for ability, discretion and judgement displayed while assigned to (Deleted).

HUNT served as Case Officer for **William F. Buckley Jr.** in the early 1950's. William F.



Buckley Sr. had been an owner of the Pantipeec Oil Company in Mexico. In the early 1920's, Mexican nationalists sent him to the United States. His fortune remained intact, and he used it to again speculate in oil, ultimately amassing a fortune. When Pantipeec reopened in Mexico it was part of an oil empire worth an estimated \$110 million. [Markmann *The Buckley's* William Morrow 1973 p33] Born in 1925, William Buckley Jr. studied at the University of Mexico and then at Yale, where he wrote a tome attacking liberalism, *God and Man at Yale*. When William F. Buckley Jr. returned to Mexico in July 1951, he had some familiarity with the country and language. He resigned from the CIA in 1952 and joined the staff of *The American Mercury*. In 1955 he founded his own magazine, *The National Review*. William F. Buckley helped organize the American Committee to Aid the Katanga Freedom Fighters, who opposed Patrice Lumumba. William F. Buckley's CIA file was still withheld as of 2010. The CIA: "Third party information (Summary of Bill Buckley's relationship with the CIA)."

#### E. HOWARD HUNT AND BORIS PASH

In 1954 HUNT was in contact with the CIA's assassination unit. HUNT recalled:

The CIA had set up a small group to arrange for assassinations of suspected double-agents and similar low ranking officials...I was told by my CIA superiors in 1954 that Boris T. Pash, an Agency official, was in charge of the assassination unit...Boris Pash was the man in charge of an area that dealt with removals by violent means...I never asked Boris Pash to plan an assassination mission, I simply asked him if he had the capability.



Boris Pash, a former Army intelligence agent, headed the Alsos Mission during World War II. Its target goals were the capture of German scientists and the termination of the Nazi atomic bomb program. After the war, Boris Pash, an associate of John Earman, helped Nazi scientists enter the United States. [Lasby *Project Paperclip* p203; HUNT Depo. in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* First Depo. undated; Hersh *Old Boys* p226] Boris Pash joined HUNT at the Office of Policy Coordination in 1949, where he worked in the Office of Special Operations, Program Branch 7 (PB/7). ANGLETON and William K. Harvey directed the Office of Special Operations. DAVID

PHILLIPS was asked: "Do you know if William K. Harvey knew Mr. HUNT or ever worked with Mr. HUNT, to your knowledge?" He responded: "I think it is quite possible since they both were in the Agency for a long time." The Operations Planning Director of the Office of Policy Coordination, who supervised PB/7, confirmed it was responsible for assassinations and kidnapping. The Deputy Chief of PB/7, who served under Boris Pash, testified he had a clear recollection that the written charter of the Office of Special Operation included the following language: "PB/7 will be responsible for assassinations, kidnapping and other such functions as *from time to time* may be given it."

HUNT was questioned about Boris Pash by the SSCIA:

I will have to go back considerably in time to the period in 1954 and early 1955 when I was staff officer of the Southeast European Division of the CIA. My title was Chief of Political and Psychological Warfare for Southeast Europe. As such I had staff responsibility to the Chief of the Division for all political and psychological warfare matters that involved the following countries: Albania, Rumania, Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria...I was of course in daily contact with the chiefs of the various country branches and it came to my attention that we were having considerable difficulty with our Albanian Guard Unit, I believe it was called, which was then located in West Germany. This guard unit had been drawn largely from the retainers of King Zog of Albania...That is bodyguards, members of his personal staff, probably some relatives...The Agency in fact, had been encountering a lot of difficulty with losing agents, Albanian agents who parachuted into the area. And as a result of the rapid disappearance of our parachuted agents, it became a matter of some concern to the Division. To the best of my recollection, the presence of a double agent or a penetration agent, in the Albanian guard unit was suspected, if not assumed. To that end there was some discussion, the details of which are no longer clear to me, about the best way to cleanse the unit of whatever offending individual there might be, the penetration agent. And I don't recall whether I was specifically commissioned to look into the method of cleansing, or whether it was a matter of my personal interest. But in any event, I inquired around among knowledgeable people in the Agency and it came to my attention and I hate, again, to be so indefinite, although I will speculate on who might have directed me to this particular unit. I was told

that somewhere within the overall political and psychological staff there was located a man with a small office. This man's name was Colonel Boris Pash, and my understanding was that Colonel Pash had been doing business, let us say, with the Agency in West Germany for quite a while. I sought out Colonel Pash. I was directed to his office and I found sitting with him another Agency officer named [Martin Lazarus]. I'm not sure whether it is (Deleted).

Mr. Baron: It's a Greek name. (Deleted) is his correct first name, but he goes by (Deleted).

Mr. HUNT: Very good. But in any case, he was known throughout my career as (Deleted). And I was at that point on, let's say, a search mission to determine whether the alleged capability of Colonel Pash in 'wet affairs,' which is how it was referred to, that is, liquidations, would have any relevance to our particular problem of the Albanian disappointments. [By liquidation I mean] assassinations, kidnappings, removals, let's say. So I spoke to Colonel Pash in Mr. (Deleted's) presence. I explained the problem to him, although at that juncture I'm quite sure that we had not identified the Albanian suspect. So we were talking hypothetically. And I might say parenthetically, at this juncture, that it became clear many years later that the actual informant was Kim Philby, the British MI-6 Chief who was keeping everyone apprised of our Albanian activities. So in fact, we had no nominee for Colonel Pash's special attentions. However, I broached the problem on a hypothetical basis to Colonel Pash, who seemed to, he didn't pick up on it immediately. He seemed a little startled at the subject. He indicated it was something that would have to be approved by higher authority, and I withdrew, and never approached Colonel Pash again. This took place in Colonel Pash's office, which, to the best of my recollection, was in the complex in the old JKL series of CIA buildings along the reflecting pool. They have since been demolished. And in Exhibit Four here I give a breakdown, to the best of my recollection, of the PP staff at that time, which we can go into. I don't want to really interrupt the continuity of what I have to say, but just for clarification, so everyone will know what we're talking about, and who was situated where at the time. Then I can go into that apart from this, if that's all right with you. I should also say, and I'm sorry I didn't mention this earlier when I first inquired around for the location of Colonel Pash and his assistant, that reaction I encountered was a rather jesting one, and the impression I gained was here were a couple of men who were drawing salaries and doing very little. And so when Colonel Pash seemed reluctant to become involved in responding affirmatively to my questions, my inference was that Colonel Pash and (deleted) could well not have such a capability, but for the purposes of employment and status, this was the job they had. But they didn't want anyone to call upon them to activate their particular abilities.



Now that was my impression and I was a little disgusted by it. I think I talked to the Chief of the PP staff later, who was, of course, well aware of the Albanian problem and I said I didn't get any satisfaction from Pash, but it doesn't really make any difference because we don't have the name of the suspected individual.

Baron: Just to stop here for a second and clear up some of these details, were you under the impression that what you called wet affairs, assassinations, kidnappings or other removals from the scene of troublesome individuals was the primary function of this unit?

HUNT: Yes, in fact the only. As far as I knew, they had no other function. If they had another function I was never made aware of what it was...

Baron: Did whoever gave you the information about Boris Pash indicate to you that there were any other units in the CIA that could take care of such problems by means of assassinations?

HUNT: No. My distinct impression and recollection is that the function, if indeed it existed, and I believed it then to have existed as I do today, was centralized or focused in Colonel Pash and (Deleted).

Baron: Now what would have been the formal title of the unit that Colonel Pash and (Deleted) were running?

HUNT: If it had one I never knew it...as I recall my conversation with him was a relatively brief one. I stepped in the door, met him, saw (Deleted) who I knew briefly or at least knew him by sight, and I sat down and said we have this problem in the Albanian Branch. We may need somebody liquidated in Western Germany. Can you handle it if the day comes, or if it comes to that? And he seemed a little startled. I have already indicated that.

Colonel Pash indicated or said to me that it was a matter that would have to be approved by higher authority and as a relatively low ranking officer in those days, I thought he was probably referring to Frank Wisner. And indeed he may have. It never got pushed up to Frank Wisner's level because there was no direct approach or a request for such approval was ever made...Now his saying that to me was of course bureaucratically quite appropriate. There was nothing inappropriate in such a response. It neither indicated an enthusiasm for the proposal for that line of work, nor was it a washing of his hands. I felt that he was just glad that he had to reach for higher authority, that it was a deflection, and that he would just as soon not hear any more about it, not because of any moral consideration or anything, but simply from a bureaucratic point of view. He was comfortable where he was and don't bother me.

I left with the impression that Colonel Pash was glad that he wasn't going to have any business for me or that he had successfully deflected whatever approach I might be making to him because it would give him and (Deleted) an opportunity to drink more coffee and to draw their salaries from the Agency while affecting to do a job that they were perhaps not equipped to do.

Now again, that impression I had when I left was at variance with what I had heard before I came in, where I heard he and (deleted) or he at least had been active in West Germany in wet affairs, particularly kidnappings and that sort of thing. If not personally, certainly he could arrange to have it done. That was my distinct impression. Otherwise I would not have sought him out...I had known previously that he had been associated during the war with the Manhattan Project and that he had a security background...it was my impression that Boris Pash had been active a couple of years at least before I knew him in West Germany with the sort of thing that we had been discussing so far today...kidnappings mostly in West Germany and West Berlin..." HUNT'S overall impression after their conversation was that Boris Pash's function was to carry out assassinations "albeit reluctantly, because my impression was that he was a man who really didn't want to be disturbed. He was comfortable where he was."

When HUNT was asked to list others who were aware of Boris Pash's function: General Robert Cushman, John Richardson, John Baker (former Chief of the PP Staff), Milton Buffington, Tracy Barnes (former Chief of the PP Staff). HUNT stated:

I would think that JIM ANGLETON, who would have had direct knowledge and always was the Chief of the CI/CE staff. The Chief of base in (Deleted) if in fact Pash conducted any activities in that area, certainly the Chief of base in (Deleted) would have been knowledgeable about it. Also the Chief of base at (deleted) which was where we had the (deleted) penetration going on. I don't know whether William K. Harvey, at that time was Chief of Operations (deleted) or whether he was simply running the tunnel, but William K. Harvey might well have some knowledge of Boris Pash. I would certainly assume that when we're talking about liquidations and that sort of thing that the Agency's overall Office of Security somewhere within it must have been involved, such German Division personnel as might be available today, West German, and I would also suggest that General Cushman might be knowledgeable for this reason. It was about this time that General Cushman was still assigned to the CIA. I could be wrong about that but I seem to have a memory of Cushman being around in those days. He was then a Colonel. I had associated with him. In fact, we shared an office at one time, but that was several years earlier. But I'm sure that Cushman was around in that period of time and involved with the PP Staff though what his function was I don't know.

Baron: Let me return to one name that you mentioned and this is William Harvey. What was the nature of your operational relationships to William Harvey after this period. Did you have any?

HUNT: I never had any, no. In fact I've only seen him once in my life, to the best of my recollection.

Baron: As you may know, William Harvey was tasked in 1961 with setting up an executive action capability at the CIA, tasked originally by Richard Bissell to carry out assassinations if required. Do you have any connection from any source of any connection between what Harvey was doing and what Pash was doing?

HUNT: No.

HUNT told his lawyer that he had "met Boris Pash in a hallway at some point after the initial discussion of this matter and asked him where it stood? And he replied this is very heavy stuff. I must be very selective in talking about it, and [HUNT] dropped the matter." Boris Pash denied HUNT'S allegations and claimed he never met him and that he was never involved in assassination planning.

During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT was asked:

Q. Have you ever discussed the subject of an assassination with Mr. Pash?

A. Nor assassination qua assassination, but the liquidation, removal of

MR. Weberman: (Laughs)

THE DEPONENT: (continuing) an objectionable -- I would request that the --

Mr. FRIEDMAN: I am asking Mr. Weberman to maintain himself.

MR. Weberman: It's kind of funny, you know.

THE DEPONENT: Mr. Pash, Colonel Pash, was described to me as the man in charge of an area that dealt with removals by violent means. He later testified that he never had such capacity. So, with the exception of the man who was alleged by other to be in the business, to my knowledge I have never known anybody in the assassination business.

Q. Boris Pash denies ever having talked to you about this.

A. Well, he is an old man. I would say that it has escaped his mind, probably trivial at the time because that wasn't his line of work.

HUNT told the SSCIA: "I might add that I was rather briefly at CIA headquarters at that time and within a very short period of time after I had had my interview with Colonel Pash, I was transferred to the Guatemala Project, the overthrow of Guatemala."

#### THE OVERTHROW OF JACOBO ARBENZ 1954



Jacobo Arbenz, a professional Army officer, was the son of a Swiss father who migrated to Guatemala. In 1944 Jacobo Arbenz took part in a military coup against General Jorge Ubico. Dissatisfied with a successor of Jorge Ubico, Jacobo Arbenz participated in another coup and became a member of the subsequently installed Junta. Jacobo Arbenz was made the ranking officer in the Guatemalan Army in 1949, after his chief rival was ambushed and assassinated. The chauffeur of Jacobo Arbenz, and later his secretary, was credited with the murder. Jacobo Arbenz ran for President in 1950. During the election campaign his main rival, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, went into hiding under threat of arrest. Five days before Jacobo Arbenz was elected President through massive vote fraud in November 1950, Colonel Carlos Castillo-Armas headed an unsuccessful revolt against him. Carlos Castillo-Armas was badly wounded and thrown into prison. Jacobo Arbenz took office in March 1951. The following summer Carlos Castillo-Armas tunneled his way out of prison and left the country. President Arbenz declared a partial state of siege in 1951, allegedly to control the dispatches of unfriendly foreign correspondents. Arbenz also tried to institute land reforms; the United Fruit Company, the country's biggest employer, was outraged when he expropriated 225,000 acres of its property. The profits of United Fruit began to drop when labor unions demanded \$2.50 a day for each worker, instead of \$1.36. [*Business Week* 4.30.55] During the early 1950's, United Fruit was a symbol of American economic imperialism. The term "Banana Republic" had its roots in the domination by United Fruit of Central and South American governments. Jacobo Arbenz turned frequently to the Communists to maintain his power. By 1954 they were running Guatemala. President Eisenhower, Vice President NIXON and the other National Security Council members called for the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz. In the spring of 1954, the USSR began covertly supplying the Guatemalan regime with arms, hidden aboard a Swedish freighter, in unmarked boxes. When the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, received news of this shipment, the fate of Jacobo Arbenz was sealed.

## HUNT'S VERSION



HUNT 1954

In his autobiography, *Undercover*, HUNT recalled that he recommended the ouster of Jacobo Arbenz shortly after he was elected, but his superiors at the CIA refused to act until Arbenz threatened the profits of United Fruit. Then, according to HUNT, the lawyer who represented United Fruit, Ernest Cuneo, pressured the CIA leadership into taking action against Arbenz. DAVID PHILLIPS described the chain of command in the Arbenz operation as follows: the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles; then Director /Plans Richard Bissell; then Deputy Director/Plans Frank Wisner and his

subordinate Tracy Barnes; then Colonel J.C. King, Chief /Western Hemisphere Division; then himself and HUNT.

### TRACY BARNES



Tracy Barnes graduated from Harvard Law School and practiced with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. [Weyden *Bay of Pigs* p39] During the war, Tracy Barnes joined the OSS and worked with Allen Dulles in attempting to arrange a secret surrender of the Nazis in Italy in 1945. In February 1951 he joined the CIA. He became Deputy Director of the Psychological Strategy Board during the Korean war. Tracy Barnes served as Chief of Station of the CIA in Frankfurt, Germany, from 1954 to 1956, and London Chief of Station from 1957 to 1959. Tracy Barnes was a relative of Nelson Rockefeller. Nelson Rockefeller's Latin American interests had been endangered by Arbenz. Nelson Rockefeller joined the Eisenhower Administration from 1953 to 1954 as a Special Consultant, Assistant for Cold War Strategy. Tracy Barnes chose HUNT and PHILLIPS for the Arbenz operation, which was given a semi-autonomous status. HUNT was posted to Miami. In 1954 the CIA approached Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, then an anti-Arbenz exile living in El Salvador. In *My War With Communism*, Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes wrote: "A former United Fruit Company executive...came to see me with two gentlemen whom he introduced as CIA agents. They said I was a popular figure in Guatemala and they wanted to lend me their assistance to overthrow Arbenz. When I asked for the conditions for the assistance I found them unacceptable. Among other things I was asked to favor the United Fruit Company..." Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes agreed to support the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz but, according to HUNT, "It had been decided at the State Department that Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes was a 'right-wing reactionary'...and so the CIA's support was put behind Colonel Carlos Castillo-Armas."

On January 29, 1954, Jacobo Arbenz charged that Carlos Castillo-Armas and Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes were receiving assistance, in their joint effort to overthrow him, from Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. Anastasio Somoza allowed anti-Arbenz forces to use an island off the Nicaraguan coast as a base of operations. American soldiers-of-fortune, working as CIA contract employees, were the flyers of the Guatemalan rebel air force. On the morning of the planned invasion a meeting took place among President Eisenhower, the Dulles brothers, and Joint Chiefs of Staff representatives, during which President Eisenhower asked if they were sure the operation would succeed. Assured that it would, President Eisenhower responded: "I'm prepared to take any steps that are necessary to see that it succeeds." [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p176]





On June 18, 1954, Carlos Castillo-Armas and his army crossed the Honduran border into Guatemala. His CIA-sponsored air force had just bombed San José, a large Guatemalan port city. The troops of Carlos Castillo-Armas dug in just inside the Guatemalan border, where they waited for further air strikes. After the forces of Jacobo Arbenz took out most of CIA's exile air force, the CIA immediately resupplied them with new aircraft. Under constant air attack, Jacobo Arbenz began to panic. On June 22, 1954, Guatemalan Government forces began an unsuccessful drive to dislodge the forces of Carlos Castillo-Armas. At the front, CIA-recruited members of the Army of Jacobo Arbenz, at the request of DAVID PHILLIPS, sent back messages to him that they were being overwhelmed by the troops of Carlos Castillo-Armas. PHILLIPS also set up a clandestine radio station in Mexico, the "Voice of Liberation" which pretended to be broadcasting from within Guatemala and orchestrated false reports about legions of rebels who didn't exist and major battles that never took place. Under such a propaganda barrage, on June 25, 1954, Jacobo Arbenz resigned and took asylum in the Mexican Embassy. On July 8, 1954, a Guatemalan military junta elected Carlos Castillo-Armas President. In August Castillo-Armas suspended all civil liberties. Soon he restored to United Fruit the land seized by Jacobo Arbenz.

#### THE DEATH OF JACOBO ARBENZ

Jacobo Arbenz lived in exile until June 27, 1971, when he was found dead in his bathtub in Mexico City at age 57. Officials listed the cause of death as drowning due to a heart attack. Jacobo Arbenz had been under treatment for a stomach ailment. [Immerman, R. *CIA in Guatemala* pp. 139-140; *NYT* 1.28.71] *La Prensa*, the newspaper of Buenos Aires, reported:

The death of Jacobo Arbenz still has not become clear. Jacobo Arbenz was found asphyxiated and drowned in his bathtub, covered by boiling water. According to the police, the body was horribly burned by hot water and an autopsy was needed to determine the cause of death. The police indicated that Arbenz did not spend much time in the bathtub and the door to the bathroom was locked. They had to break it down to enter.

In 1955 Allen Dulles dispatched the former adversary of Arbenz, Ambassador John E. Peurifoy, to Bangkok, Thailand. There, John E. Peurifoy and his son were killed in a head-on collision with a heavy truck in 1956. HOWARD HUNT believed his death was the revenge of the Communists. [Immerman, R. *CIA in Guatemala* p253] Author Thomas Powers reported that two Guatemalans who worked closely with DAVID PHILLIPS on a clandestine radio transmitter, known as the Voice of Liberation, were assassinated in 1957. Ché Guevara took asylum with Jacobo Arbenz. It took him a month to get out of Guatemala. Author Thomas Powers reported: "PHILLIPS was in Guatemala searching through captured documents, and opened a CIA file on Guevara."

#### THE ILLNESS OF DR. JUAN CORDOVA CERNA

In *Give Us This Day* HUNT related that the CIA had initially favored a pre-eminent jurist and coffee grower, Juan Cordova Cerna, to head the post-Arbenz regime:

I thought back to the period before the overthrow of Colonel Arbenz when the CIA was treating with three exiled leaders: Colonel Castillo Armas, Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna, and Colonel Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. As a distinguished and respected jurist, Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna had my personal vote as provisional president; our paramilitary people, however, were impressed with Castillo Armas' qualities as a military leader, and State had vetoed Ydigoras Fuentes as authoritarian. I remembered meeting secretly with Juan Cordova Cerna in a room in the Mexico City YMCA, and how at a critical time in the pre-invasion maneuvering, he had been forced to enter the Ochsner Clinic for cancer surgery. With his hospitalization, the possibility of civilian leadership ended, and Colonel Armas was selected to carry through. Chance, then, as it so often does, played the decisive role in the destiny of a nation.

In *Undercover*, HUNT recounted that Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna "reluctantly had left Guatemala for New Orleans. There, it was discovered that he suffered from throat cancer and treatment was begun at the Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans." [HUNT *Undercover* p97] PHILLIPS wrote: "One facet of CIA planning had gone awry in a development beyond control - the moderate civilian who was groomed to become the interim President contracted a fatal illness." [PHILLIPS *Nightwatch* p53] PHILLIPS was asked "Do you have any knowledge about how Juan Cordova came to contract the disease, cancer?" He answered: "No, I do not know."

Did Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna really have HUNT'S personal vote? HUNT wrote: "It had been decided at the State Department Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes was a right-wing reactionary." In the past, HUNT favored political figures who had been labeled "right-wing reactionaries" by the State Department. For example, he described his friend Pedro Diaz Lanz as one of those labeled a right-wing reactionary. Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna would not have conformed to HUNT'S vision of a post-Arbenz government. Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna, a candidate for election in 1950, was a former legal advisor for the United Fruit Company. Washington lobbyist Tom Corcoran, an associate of Ernest Cuneo, called Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna "the liberal" among the exiles. Ché Guevara wrote his followers: "Keep in contact and be united with groups around Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna...because they represent valuable allies and should not be despised." [Fuentes, *My War with Communism* p146] After Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, HUNT'S next logical choice should have been Castillo Armas.

Had HUNT poisoned Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna during their meeting, to thwart the wish of the State Department to make him the head of the post-Arbenz Guatemalan government? Could the cancer of Juan Cordova Cerna have had some relation to the Ochsner Clinic? Was the Clinic unwittingly or wittingly CIA-penetrated? No credible evidence of this exists as of 1996; however some interesting documents have been released regarding Alton Ochsner.



## DOCTOR ALTON OCHSNER



Dr. Alton Ochsner (born May 4, 1896; died August 1981), the founder of the Ochsner Clinic, had prestigious credentials and was the past president of the American Cancer Society. Alton Ochsner was part of the New Orleans anti-Communist community which included David Ferrie and his associate, William Guy Banister. Ochsner was linked to FBI Agent WARREN C. DeBRUEYS through the New Orleans Crime Commission in 1967. Alton Ochsner was linked to OSWALD through these men. Carlos De La Vega, a Cuban exile, was director of Latin American Relations of the Ochsner Foundation. Carlos De La Vega was under a special State Department contract to act as a bodyguard for foreign dignitaries. [Memo Martin to Garrison 3.31.67] Dr. Alton Ochsner was a consultant to the U.S. Air Force "on the medical side of subversive matters," and a personal friend of the Somoza family. [Scott, *Beyond Conspiracy* p649]

In April 1993, Dr. Alton Ochsner's son, Alton Ochsner Jr., was asked: "Did your dad know guys like Ferrie and that crew? Freedom fighter types?" He replied: "Yeah, he knew about anybody who might have been labeled an anti-communist. My dad was a strong anti-communist and he believed in all these things. He knew all the local people who were on trial or involved in the Garrison investigation. Now he and Ed Butler thought OSWALD was involved in a communist conspiracy. I don't think they thought this was the CIA at that time.

My daddy was an ambassador without portfolio to Central America, and particularly Nicaragua. He went down there...he was a professor of surgery at Tulane and some of the most distinguished Latin American citizens were the doctors. Some trained under him at Tulane, so he had a close connection with them. Some became government leaders. And he went down there several times, not as an ambassador, but as a doctor...he probably knew, or met, the fellow that came up to the Ochsner Clinic [Dr. Juan Cordova Cerna]. He came up to the clinic because of my dad's connection with those people, but I don't know specifically who took care of that patient or whether my dad was actually doing it...

Dr. Ochsner was asked if his father had ever been approached by the CIA:

Yeah, some Argentinean colonel contacted my dad and said there was a Argentinean, he wouldn't say his name, that needed my dad's medical attention. He asked him to come down and see him, because for political reasons the man couldn't leave the country. Shortly before my dad saw that fella, the CIA visited my dad, and said 'Are you going down to see Peron?' And he said, 'I don't know who I am going to see'...He went down there and it was Juan Peron, he had a vascular occlusion of his leg. He needed a particular kind of surgery the Argentineans hadn't perfected. My

dad was hesitant to do it in Argentina and, unfortunately, it was not politically right for Peron to leave Argentina. He entertained my dad royally.

#### ALTON OCHSNER AND THE CIA

The CIA reported: "Dr. Ochsner was of contact interest in October 1947 and November 1948. He has been a cleared source since May 13, 1955. The last official contact with Dr. Ochsner personally occurred on January 8, 1962, and with the Ochsner Clinic on November 8, 1963." Another CIA document read:

May 17, 1968

SUBJECT: Ochsner, Alton

Alton Ochsner, born May 4, 1896, at Kimball, South Dakota, is Director of the Ochsner Foundation and head of the Ochsner Clinic, New Orleans, Louisiana.

He was of contact interest in October 1947 and November 1948. His file indicates no further interest from that time.

Another CIA document read:

May 31, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/RA [Raymond Rocca]

ATTENTION: Mr. Kesler

SUBJECT: OCHSNER, Edward William Alton aka OCHSNER, Alton BUTLER, Edward S.

REFERENCE: Memo dated May 17, 1968, from C/SRS/OS to C/CI/R&A - Subject: Ochsner, Alton.

Per your request of May 17, 1968, for additional information on Alton Ochsner that would (deleted) a manual search of Office of Security indices on Ochsner resulted in a record on Edward William Alton Ochsner who is identical to Alton Ochsner. A summary of information contained in Edward William Ochsner's file is attached.

Also attached for your information, per request of May 17, 1968, is a summary of Edward S. Butler which had been previously prepared for the information of the Director of Security.

Paul F. Gaynor, Chief Security Research Staff/Office of Security.

Attachment as stated:

SUBJECT: Ochsner, Edward William Alton aka Ochsner, Alton

Subject, who was born May 4, 1896, at Kimbell, South Dakota, is the Director of the Ochsner Clinic (Paragraph deleted).

His spouse's name was given as Mabel Lockwood Ochsner, born November 8, 1896, at Chicago, Illinois. They were married September 23, 1923, and have four children but the children's names were not listed.

There is no information in his file to reflect any connection with the Information Council of the Americas.

#### THE REGIME OF CARLOS CASTILLO-ARMAS

Carlos Castillo-Armas proved to be more dogmatically anti-Communist than Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. Within a week of his taking power, the new government announced that it had arrested 4,000 people for taking part in Communist activity. Within four months, the Carlos Castillo-Armas government registered 72,000 people as Communists and expropriated the property of most of its political foes. It disenfranchised illiterate Guatemalans (more than 70% of the population), among whom the Communists had been influential. Under the Carlos Castillo-Armas government \$900 million in aid flowed into Guatemala, largely from the U.S. The Carlos Castillo-Armas regime became inept and scandal-ridden. CIA was dismayed.

#### THE DEATH OF CARLOS CASTILLO-ARMAS

On July 26, 1957, President Carlos Castillo-Armas was shot down at about 9:00 p.m. as he and his wife prepared to enter the dining room of the Presidential Palace. He was struck by two bullets, one of which severed his aorta. A communiqué identified the assassin as Romeo Vasquez Sanchez, 20 years old; it said he immediately committed suicide with the same rifle he had used to kill the President. The first authorities to arrive on the scene after the shooting were all military, including the Minister of Defense. The Guatemalan Government described Romeo Vasquez Sanchez as a "Communist fanatic" who was expelled from the Guatemalan Army six months ago for "Communist ideology," but had joined the Presidential Palace Guard. Eight days later, the Guatemalan Government said Romeo Vasquez Sanchez had been dismissed from the Army in June 1955, two years ago. It claimed to have a 40-page handwritten diary in which the assassin referred to "a diabolic plan to put an end to the existence of the man who holds power." The diary read: "I have had the opportunity to study Russian communism. The great nation that is Russia is fulfilling a most important mission in history...the Soviet Union is the first world power in progress and scientific research." The Guatemalan Government claimed to have found evidence on the person of Romeo

Vasquez Sanchez that linked him to Moscow. The evidence turned out to be a card from the Latin American service of Radio Moscow that read: "It is our pleasure, dear listener, to engage in correspondence with you. We are very thankful for your regular listening to these programs."

When OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans, he had the name of a Radio Moscow commentator on his person. A few days later, the Guatemalan presidential press office gave out photostatic copies of another postcard from Radio Moscow Romeo Vasquez Sanchez had just received. Government investigators linked Romeo Vasquez Sanchez to Moscow-directed Communist plotting, however, no evidence ever turned up that Romeo Vasquez Sanchez was a member of the Guatemalan Communist Party. The death of Carlos Castillo-Armas was then blamed on his enemies within the government. Forty-eight civilians were brought in for questioning and 17 Presidential Guard members were court-martialed. Two privates were sentenced to two-year prison terms for alleged previous knowledge of a plot to kill the President. HUNT: "Now Carlos Castillo-Armas was dead, assassinated by a member of the Presidential bodyguard in whose pocket was found a card from Radio Moscow, and Ydigoras his elected heir. Perhaps, I reflected, the fact of Ydigoras' presidency meant he should have been selected six years earlier." [HUNT *Day* p119]

The scenario for the Carlos Castillo-Armas assassination was similar to that of the Kennedy assassination. Both assassins were alleged Communists who had no official Communist Party ties. Both assassins were to be killed shortly after the assassination - although there was a two-day delay in OSWALD'S case. Both assassins were supposed to be linked to Moscow - Romeo Vasquez Sanchez via a card from Radio Moscow, OSWALD through defection to Russia and a visit to Cuba. Both men kept diaries.

#### MIGUEL YDIGORAS FUENTES

The man who was really HUNT'S first choice, Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, was elected Guatemalan President in 1958 after his defeat in a first election resulted in street riots, strikes, demonstrations and general lawlessness by his supporters. In return for quelling the disturbances, the junta proceeded to nullify the election and hold another. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes won the second election. Six weeks later, he visited President Eisenhower in Washington, to show he was not the "rightist monster I have been painted."

Guatemala was again safe for American investments, and in 1959, *Fortune* magazine reported that United Fruit was "in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras and is still the largest single private landowner, single largest business and largest corporate employer." The magazine noted that the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, General Walter Bedell Smith, had become a director of the United Fruit Company. [McCann *United Fruit* p62]

## YDIGORAS FUENTES IS OUSTED



Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes instituted land and tax reforms then allowed Juan José Arévalo, a anti-Communist socialist, to return to Guatemala from exile in Mexico City. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes believed that the return of Juan José Arévalo would eventually redound to the benefit of Roberto Alejos, whom he was grooming as his successor. Instead, Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes was overthrown and Roberto Alejos arrested. In 1963 Roberto Alejos' candidate for Congressional President, Manuel Orellana Portillo, was arrested on drug charges. [Scott, *Deep Pol.* p337] The Minister of Defense, Enrique Peralta Azudia, took charge of the government. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes flew to Nicaragua, where he praised the generals who had removed him from power. After this coup, many leftists were allegedly murdered. No reports of the murders appeared in the press in 1963. Nonetheless in 1976, Andrew St. George, a journalist with CIA contacts, located a Cuban exile who participated in the extermination sweeps. The exile claimed he was flown to Guatemala in a black airplane with no markings, given a gun and a police identification card by Colonel Barrios, the Guatemalan in charge of the operation, then commanded to kill specific leftists.

### ANDREW ST. GEORGE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD July 25, 1975

SUBJECT: Andrew St. George

aka: Andrew Szent Gyorgi

SF # 424 122

1. Andrew St. George was first of interest to the Office of Security in December 1949 upon receipt of information of a counter-intelligence nature concerning Soviet intelligence service use of Andrew St. George as an agent in Vienna, Austria, in the mid-1940's. In December 1958 Andrew St. George was of interest to the Western Hemisphere Division for debriefing regarding his knowledge of Castro rebel activities, however, this interest was short-lived, being canceled in January 1959. In January 1960 St. George was of interest to the Domestic Contacts Division as a source of foreign positive intelligence, and he was contacted by 00/Contact Division then and again in February 1962 and March 1964. His wife, Jean St. George, nee: Hoopes (SF #428675) was also of interest to 00/Contact Division in August 1960. (Note: Mrs. St. George is a cousin of former staff employee, Mary F. Wallen, SF # 34 760).

2. For the most part, the St. George file contains information of a counter-intelligence nature and information concerning his writings. There is cross-

reference information in the file identifying at least one DDO asset. [CIA MFR 7.25.75; Werbell doc. grp.; FBI 118-5695, 100-347094; FBI 62-5, Serial 44368 UnID; FBI WFO 118-5519 p5; *Wall Street Journal* 4.18.80]

#### E. HOWARD HUNT: 1955 to 1957

HUNT won a Commendation from Tracy Barnes for his part in PB SUCCESS. As noted by PHILLIPS, "HOWARD HUNT was assigned to the American Embassy in Tokyo" in 1955. In 1955 the Inspector General of the CIA generated several reports regarding the HUNT'S activities in Japan. Some were memorandums by Bruce Solie regarding the employment of Mrs. Hunt at the Argentine Embassy, Tokyo, others concerned "Activities of HUNT and his Wife in Tokyo: HUNT and the Screen Writers Guild and Authors League of America; HUNT'S feeling Towards Communism - Stella Kim." In 1956 HUNT worked on the U-2 project: "I had been involved [with Richard Bissell] in arranging certain landing and takeoff privileges for U-2 aircraft abroad."

On June 7, 1956, the CIA generated this Inter-Office Memorandum to File:

Subject: Cross References.

1. During processing or review, it has been determined that a possible or actual relationship exists, or may exist, between or among the person listed below: (Deleted) (illegible numbers) #39128, #36992, #37268, #37736, #39772, HUNT HOWARD #23500."

#### 1957 CHIEF OF STATION MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

HUNT'S assignment in Japan ended in February 1957. HUNT was Station Chief in Montevideo, Uruguay from January 1957 to June 1960. On October 22, 1956, Joseph M. Adams, Chief, Official Cover and Liaison, sent a Request for Security Certification to the Chief of the Personnel Security Division regarding HUNT: "It is requested that the appropriate security certification be prepared and forwarded to the (deleted) as soon as possible. This SAC is to be assigned to (deleted) and will depart Washington for PCS on or about March 1, 1957." Tad Szulc reported HUNT secretly organized a plan to overthrow the Uruguayan Government of President Benito Nardone. [Szulc *Compulsive Spy* p77] When HUNT'S Attorney, Ellis Rubin, asked him to name the source of this information, Szulc said he was unclear on the matter. The CIA created this index card: "HUNT, E. HOWARD CR #160644 \*(deleted) Memo for NYFO May 5, 1958 WH Div May 20, 1958 May 5, 1958 for NFO May 20, 1958 for WHO 0595211."

#### HOWARD HUNT 1959 - 1960

In January 1959 HUNT said that he advocated the immediate assassination of Fidel Castro and that the Eisenhower Administration had turned down his recommendation. On **November 30, 1959**, HUNT was suspended from the CIA for one day for the unauthorized recording of safe combinations. HUNT had recorded his safe combination

on the bottom of his pen holder. This was discovered during a Security Sweep by the Marine Guards. In **August 1960** the CIA helped HUNT's family when they returned to New York City from Brazil. HUNT was described as an employee of GOLIATH.

In **March 1960** Tracy Barnes advised HUNT he was needed for a new project: "Tracy Barnes told me my job would be essentially the same as my earlier one - chief of political action for a project recommended by the National Security Council and approved by President Eisenhower: to assist Cuban exiles in overthrowing Castro." [HUNT *Undercover* p129] PHILLIPS would work with HUNT again: when Fidel Castro came to power, PHILLIPS engaged in various schemes to unseat him, then departed Cuba in late 1960, or early 1961. PHILLIPS served as HUNT'S Propaganda Chief by "directing the CIA's clandestine radio service to Cuba."

**In April 1960 HOWARD HUNT established the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front or Cuban Revolutionary Front or FRD in Mexico City.** The formation of the Cuban Revolutionary Front was announced there on June 22, 1960. HUNT found the Mexican political climate unfavorable for the establishment of a permanent Cuban



government-in-exile. The location of the Cuban Revolutionary Front was changed to the United States. The proclaimed purpose of the Cuban Revolutionary Front was to install a democratic government in Cuba through military force recruited mostly from the Cuban exile community in Miami. The Cuban Revolutionary Front leadership excluded Batista-connected exiles, but the organization of Rolando Masferrer existed on its periphery. FRD members included JUSTO CARRILLO was the former president of the Cuban Industrial

Development Bank. He was considered to be a representative of Carlos Prio Socarras. Although not a Frente member Emilio Nunez Portuondo, a civil servant during the Machado regime in Cuba, who was indicted for stealing public funds, then elected to the Cuban Senate, played a highly influential role. When Carlos Prio Socarras defeated the brother of Emilio Nunez Portuondo for the Cuban Presidency in 1948, Emilio Nunez Portuondo retired and practiced law. His clients included "Lucky" Luciano. In the early 1950's Fulgencio Batista appointed Emilio Nunez Portuondo Ambassador to the United Nations. When Fidel Castro took power, Emilio Nunez Portuondo came to the U.S. and worked with Carlos Prio Socarras. In 1959 the FBI described him as the "most active and best known of the anti-Castro leaders in the U.S." Emilio Nunez Portuondo was offered the post-Castro Presidency of Cuba by General Jose Pedraza, if the invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic that Pedraza planned was successful. The FBI reported in May 1959: "Masferrer [told the FBI] he has a liaison with Emilio Nunez Portuondo but is not associated with him or his movement or under his direction. Masferrer has never received any money from him." In January 1960 Alexander Rorke told the FBI that he was a close associate of Emilio Nunez Portuondo. In a July 24, 1961, edition of a newspaper published by the brother of Carlos Prio Socarras, Emilio Nunez Portuondo was named as the future Secretary of State of post-Castro Cuba. Emilio Nunez Portuondo grew embittered with the Kennedy Administration and sent a telegram to President Kennedy in January 1962, a copy of which was obtained by the

CIA. [CIA 201-45667] Emilio Nunez Portuondo came to the attention United States Secret Service Agent Arnesto Aragon on November 17, 1963, when he called America cowardly during a speech to 8,000 Cubans gathered at Bayfront Park. Pedro Diaz Lanz spoke at this rally. On November 24, 1963, Emilio Nunez Portuondo gave Jose Antonio Cabarga, a Batista supporter and the former President of the Cuban Maritime Retirement Fund, a press release that linked Fidel Castro to OSWALD. Jose Antonio Cabarga gave the press release to a Mexico City newspaper.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1989

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE  
~~SECRET~~

RECORDS OFFICER STATE  
ing action is  
~~DE SENSITIZE~~

TO : DIRECTOR  
FROM : MEXICO CITY  
CS COPY.

Signed: [Signature]  
R.O. #1 - Unit C/IKYA

ACTION: C/WH 5 ([Sealso], WH/3 AND MR. O'NEAL, CI, NOTIFIED AND COPY SLOTTED AT 25 NOV WB)  
INFO: DCI, D/DCI, ODP, AOP, C/CI, C/FI 2, RI/AN DUMMY, C/SR 5, C/SAS 5, D/OS 2, VR

If destruction, cite  
reasons and authority  
if appropriate.

SECRET 252054Z  
IMMEDIATE DIR CITE MEXI 7064

25 NOV 63 IN 67718

~~HYBAT~~

1. FOLLOWING RECEIVED 1405 FROM WILLIAM DURKIN NARCOTICS REPRESENTATIVE WHO RECEIVED FROM MEMBER POLICE BANK OF MEXICO, WHICH ONE OF TWO INTERPOL REPS HERE. REPORT DIRECTED TO DIRECCION GENERAL (PRESUMABLY OF BANK).

A. AT 2030 HRS 24 NOV, DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICES CALLED WRITER RE PHONE CALL BETWEEN JOSE ANTONIO CABARGA IN MEXI AND EMILIO NUNEZ PORTUONDO IN MIAMI (PHONE 371-29-41). CABARGA TOLD PORTUONDO THAT WITH ASSASSINATION PRES KENNEDY CASTROS PLAN HAS BEEN REALIZED (YA SE VENIA REALIZANDO EL PLAN CASTRO) AND THAT NEXT ONE TO GO WOULD BE "BOB" AND THAT ANY TIME ATOMIC BOMBS WOULD RAIN DOWN ON U.S. WITHOUT ANYONE KNOWING WHY, THAT IF ALL U.S. UNABLE DEFEND LIFE OF ITS PRESIDENT, WOULD NOT BE ABLE DEFEND SELVES, EITHER. REPORT SAID OTHER ITEMS RELATIVE LATIN AMERICA MENTIONED BUT OPERATOR COULD GIVE NO FURTHER INFO.

B. REPORT CONTINUES CAPT MANUEL LECUONA RAMOS, CHIEF OF OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDER PRIVATE SECRETARY OF

11/51 in pending file  
D: 200-5-41

CS COPY

~~SECRET~~

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

CONDUCTED ON 8/16/81  
E/DR/DP/CL BY 613167  
FOIA Review on APR 1976

201-259248  
200-5-41  
25 Nov 63

[Signature]  
Copy No.



PRESIDENT NOTIFIED. ATTEMPT ALSO MADE LOCATE JOSE LUIS BENAVIDEZ,  
TREASURY REP SAN ANTONIO, BUT COULD ONLY GET CAPT MEADE OF SAN  
ANTONIO POLICE WHO PROMISED INFORM BENAVIDEZ IN FULL OF ABOVE.  
2. BOTH CALLERS WELL KNOWN ANTI CASTROITES. CABARGA NOW UNDER  
INTERROGATION BY POLICE. ODENVY NOTIFIED HERE AND WILL CONTACT  
PROCURADURIA DIRECT FOR FURTHER INFO. SINCE FACT CABARGA  
ARREST APPEARED MORNING PAPERS HERE NO SENSITIVITY PROBLEM  
INVOLVED. WRITER UNKNOWN. LISTS HIS PHONE NUMBER IN REPORT AS 15-15-21  
WHICH NOT IN EITHER OF REVERSED DIRECTORIES.  
3. INDEX.

On November 24, 1963, narcotics agent William Durkin was told by an INTERPOL member that a Mexico City international telephone operator monitored a call to Emilio Nunez Portuondo in Miami placed by Jose Antonio Cabarga. Emilio Nunez Portuondo told Jose Antonio Cabarga:

...that with the assassination President Kennedy Castro's plan has been realized (Ya se venia realizando el plan Castro) and that the next one to go would be Bob and that any time atomic bombs would rain down on U.S. without anyone knowing why and that if US unable to defend life of President, would not defend selves either. [CIA 93-571]

WAVE traces Nunez reveals the subject 201-312304. ODFOAM advised is probably Jose Antonio Cabarga Sainz, DPOB Circa 1918 Province Las Villas, Cuba. Currently resides Mexico City. He is not occupied with obtaining Mexican visas for persons desiring to leave Cuba. He is pronounced Batistiano and Rightest with ties to Batista groups in U.S. and the Alianza Para El Progress De America.

On November 28, 1963, Jose Antonio Cabarga was arrested in Mexico City, at the request of Legal Attache Clark Anderson. When Jose Antonio Cabarga was released, Anderson interviewed him. The FBI deleted 90% of this document. CARLOS BRINGUIER told the Warren Commission that, as a friend of Emilio Nunez Portuondo, he wished to protest the arrest of Jose Antonio Cabarga. In late November 1963 Portuondo told the FBI he received the phone call. He said although he was bitter at the U.S., the conversation referred to Fidel Castro's plan to kill President Kennedy. Emilio Nunez Portuondo

Specifically denied the exact text as set forth in Rebutel and reiterated that Jose Antonio Cabarga was only expressing his opinion and that of many other anti-Castro Cubans...As nearly as Portuondo can recall, Cabarga did state 'This is the plan of Castro and China.' Portuondo was questioned specifically as to whether Cabarga mentioned Robert Kennedy. Nunez Portuondo denied that mention was made. [FBI 62-109060-309]

Emilio Nunez Portuondo added that Jose Antonio Cabarga had close contacts at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, and was "a good investigator who could develop information in the event plans to assassinate the President were formulated in Mexico City. HEMMING expressed familiarity with Emilio Nunez Portuondo:

HUNT knew him. He was at the Freedom Tower meeting in June 1963. Any loyal gusano with a brain would be coming up with shit like that. You think he's being directed to do it? They are not totally stupid people. They don't have to be told what to do. They know how to come up with their little schemes. They know how to throw the thing into Castro's lap. How many times you think they had to do it before they got an operator that would report it and do her duty? They were doing it on purpose. Any loyal anti-Communist Cuban would be doing it. He didn't know shit. We used to say 'Don't telegraph. Tell a Cuban. It goes faster.' Get off of the bullshit. It was disinformation. I'm not interested in how they fooled fucking WEBERMAN. Damn amateur snookered your ass.

The CIA reported: "This call was heard by lots of people. Files? Perhaps worth mentioning at staff meeting - to show how insecure international phone calls are. Action Copy to PHILLIPS November 25, 1963." John Moss Witten cryptonym John Scelso was asked to investigate this as he was in charge covert operations in Mexico.



**AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARRANGO** was a frente member. The CIA reported: "Arrango was first contracted in September 1948 and used sporadically as a casual informant on Cuban internal politics. a Provisional Operational Approval was granted on August 12, 1959, for use in political action activities. He was debriefed occasionally by the CIA, but after 1960 he was not used operationally." HEMMING told this researcher:

Arrango was Education Minister under Prio. He was Fidel's right hand man until Fidel went to Mexico in 1955. He ran his own anti-Batista group in Cuba. He backed out of the Bay of Pigs plan three months before April 17, 1961. I hooked up with him and started working his operation. He had Bill Harvey supporting him. Harvey and his FBI thugs.

Arrango was considered to be a representative of Carlos Prio Soccarras. **TONY VARONA**, the former Foreign Minister of Carlos Prio Soccarras, was head of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Tony Varona came to the United States in June 1960 with the help of CIA Case Officer Gerry Droller. [CIA To File From Alien Affairs Officer 6.6.60] Tony Varona worked closely with HUNT: "HUNT was the one that had to approve any propaganda plans that we were having or also approve the payment of the expenses incurred by such plans. Also, he approved trips of certain individuals around South America to make propaganda efforts...HUNT told me to go to Guatemala." [Varona's HSCA Test.] **MANUEL ARTIME** was the "golden-boy" of the CIA's Cuban





Revolutionary Front. He was the leader of MRR, (Movement Of Revolutionary Recuperation) which began as a support group for the MIRR (Insurreccional Movement Of Revolutionary Recuperation) guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains. Other founders of MRR included Higinio "Nino" Diaz, Michael Yabor and Richardo Lorie. Manuel Artime was born in Cuba, on January 29, 1932. His father was a member of the Spanish Communist Party who became a naturalized Cuban citizen. This led to much speculation whether Manuel Artime was a Castro double-agent. Manuel Artime graduated from the University of Havana in 1949 and attended a Jesuit-run Medical School, but never obtained a medical degree. [CIA FOIA/PA Req. #59,997] In medical school, Manuel Artime ran a Catholic student group which opposed Fulgencio Batista. In late 1958 Manuel Artime went to the Sierra Maestre, where he joined a student guerilla group and fought against Batista's troops in several engagements. From 1958 to 1959, Manuel Artime was a second chief officer in the Cuban revolutionary army. Manuel Artime became a leader of the MRR (Movement of Revolutionary Recuperation). In 1959 Fidel Castro put Manuel Artime in charge of collective farming, but Manuel Artime had an argument with Ché Guevara. On October 29, 1959, Manuel Artime resigned his INRA (Institute of Agrarian Reform) command post, and accused Fidel Castro of planning to communize Cuba. When Fidel Castro ordered Raoul Castro to kill him, Manuel Artime went underground. He was hidden by the Havana CIA Station during a nationwide search. Manuel Artime joined pediatrician Orlando Bosch, [201-299292], and formed MIRR, (Insurreccional Movement of Revolution and Recovery) an anti-Castro group that operated within Cuba. Orlando Bosch had been the former chief of Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement in Las Villas Province, Cuba. Four other former Castro Army officers and 100 deserters left for the Escambray Mountains in August 1960 and formed the nucleus of MIRR. According to STURGIS: "Orlando Bosch was a rebel leader in the Escambray Mountains. He had a group of approximately 1,500 guerrillas there. The CIA was maintaining this guerrilla force up to a point where orders came down that the guerrilla forces and activities had to be stopped. So naturally one of the boys came over with the military commander of this guerrilla force in Cuba, came over to try to make contact in the local area with the CIA or personal contact in order to continue the supply of these forces in the Escambray Mountains." Sometime in 1960 BERNARD BARKER had exfiltrated Manuel Artime from Cuba to Mexico aboard a Honduran ship. In April 1960 Manuel Artime entered the United States from Mexico, where "he was alleged to have the CIA job for recruiting former Batista military men for sabotage activities in Cuba." In April 1960 HUNT recruited him for the Cuban Revolutionary Front. That month, CIA Office of Security Chief Sheffield Edwards requested an FBI records check on Manuel Artime.

## ROBERTO ALEJOS AND THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION

Circa **April 1960** Guatemala President Ydigoras Fuentes gave the CIA permission to operate in his country. The Guatemalan CIA Chief of Station secured the use of a large plantation, owned by Roberto Alejos, that was immediately turned into a training base

for the Cuban Revolutionary Front. [HUNT *Day* p27, 29] HUNT'S associate in PB SUCCESS, Guatemalan Chief of Station Robert K. Davis, aided HUNT in this effort. Tony Varona reported that "HUNT had him meet with Roberto Alejos in a Miami Hotel for the purpose of obtaining land in Guatemala. Varona believes it was arranged between President Ydigoras and the United States at a higher level than the CIA." On March 27, 1961, the Chief of the CIA's Alien Affairs Staff arranged for Cuban exiles Miro Cardona, Tony Varona and Manuel Artime to be readmitted to the United States along with Guatemalan citizens Roberto Alejos and Carlos Hevia. On **September 13, 1960**, the FBI reported that:

Cuban exiles think the Cuban Revolutionary Front has U.S. support but does not represent the best interests of Cuba. (Deleted) MRR counter-revolutionary organization belonging to the Cuban Revolutionary Front has split in leadership. The Cuban Revolutionary Front backed Manuel Artime as MRR leader. Expelled MRR members, some Authentic Organization members and Pedro Diaz Lanz formed Alliance of Liberation. (Deleted).

#### THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

The FRD was created with Agency assistance, guidance and financial support in May 1960 and consisted of several anti-Castro groups. The FRD was formed as a political action, propaganda and military unit. It not only helped recruit for Brigade 2506 but also carried on a massive program of social assistance for Brigade 2506 members and their families. The FRD headquarters was in Miami but delegates were assigned to New Orleans, Tampa and Mexico City.

In late 1960 or early 1961 the Cuban Revolutionary Council was formed to coordinate and direct Cuban Revolutionary Front activities with Agency and White House support. The Cuban Revolutionary Front continued to function until October 1961 when it was completely absorbed by the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Because of the magnitude of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and Cuban Revolutionary Council operations and Agency participation, a large number of Headquarters and JMWAVE personnel were directly involved with the FRD and CRC personnel. The CRC also had direct access to President Kennedy and White House aides. [CIA Subject FRD 10.30.67]

The Cuban Revolutionary Council was formed because President Kennedy insisted the Agency draft a new Cuban constitution before he gave a tentative go-ahead for the Bay of Pigs invasion. The President demanded that the Cuban Revolutionary Front be expanded to include the democratic socialist elements of the exile community like the group led by Manolo Ray, JURE. The Kennedy Administration wanted every exile group, except Batistianos, included in the Cuban Revolutionary Council. HUNT told the Rockefeller Commission:

When President Kennedy was elected in November 1960, he was briefed on the project and confirmed the plans, including the plan to provide air cover to the invading Cuban force. In early 1961, however, the Kennedy administration decided that the political organization of the Cuban government in exile would have to be broadened so as to include all elements of the Cuban society. Even radical leftwingers were to be included. Hunt was assigned the job of convincing the leaders of the Cuban community to accept such a broadening of the political structure of the government in exile, Hunt found this to be an impossible job to accomplish because the Cubans recruited to make up the invasion force had been promised that the government in exile would be solidly anti-Castro and anti-communist. Hunt asked to be relieved of his assignment because he thought it was an impossible one to achieve and he returned to Washington to work on propaganda and similar non-political aspects of the forthcoming invasion.

HUNT was put under pressure by his superiors to admit Manolo Ray and replace Tony Varona with Miro Cardona Ruben.

#### MIRO CARDONA RUBEN

On March 22, 1961 the FRD joined with the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) headed by Manuel Ray Rivero, to form the Revolutionary Council. Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, a Cuban attorney and former law professor at the University of Havana, was named President of the Revolutionary Council. Dr. Miro Cardona had served as Prime Minister in the first Cabinet formed by Fidel Castro upon the fall of the Batista Government. He later served as Cuban Ambassador to Spain, and was still later designated Cuban Ambassador to the United States, but resigned to take asylum in the Argentine Embassy in Cuba, before coming to the United States in October 1960, as a political exile. He immediately began to attempt to unify the Cuban exiles into one organization. He encountered considerable opposition and criticism for many Cuban exile leaders, because he was regarded as a "Johnny-come-lately" and because he had signed, as Prime Minister in the Castro Administration certain retroactive laws and other measure which were obnoxious to Cuban exiles. They also claimed that Miro Cardona had never been a political leader in Cuba, had no following either inside or outside of Cuba, and therefore not qualified to become a revolutionary leader. On October 10, 1961 the FRD was officially dissolved and the Cuban Revolutionary Council was created as the coordinating committee of a number of leading anti-Castro groups of Cuban exiles. Dr. Miro Cardona emerged as President of the CRC. [FBI 105-107224-16]

Miro Cardona had been of interest to the CIA since September 19, 1955 "\*\*\*\*Locator Data: Order from IP/CFS - GC52 201-0097050." Traces on Miro Cardona were all

marked "Not Applicable." [Holmes Russell B CI/EXO Index Search and 201 Consolidation Request 9.2.77 IP/FI Control No. 10 Sep 6 77]

## HUNT AGAIN RECOMMENDS CASTRO'S ASSASSINATION

In **July 1960** HUNT met with his former associate, Brigadier General Robert Cushman. When HUNT returned to Washington in the spring of 1950 he had shared an office with Robert Cushman, who later served as Deputy Director/CIA from 1969 to 1972. In July 1960 President Dwight Eisenhower ordered the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, to brief the opposition candidate, Senator John F. Kennedy, on Cuba. When Allen Dulles reported to the National Security Council that he had done so NIXON "exploded." Under no circumstances, said NIXON, should John Kennedy have had knowledge of the invasion. [DDI Robert Amory as quoted in Wyden *Bay of Pigs* p67]

During the famous NIXON/Kennedy televised debates, the U-2 incident, Quemoy, Matsu and the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz - which NIXON pointed to as a model for dealing with Fidel Castro's Cuba - were all debated. NIXON took a soft line toward Cuba during the debates, and accused John Kennedy of advancing a "shockingly reckless" proposal that could set off World War III. Later, NIXON confessed that he had taken this position because, "the covert operation had to be protected at all costs. I must go to the other extreme: I must attack the Kennedy proposal...as wrong and irresponsible because it would violate our treaty commitments." A few days after the aborted Bay of Pigs invasion, NIXON met privately with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles. Later, he commented: "I would have invaded Cuba." NIXON expressed his fear that "Kennedy, having been burned in Cuba, will be reluctant to stand up to the Communists in Vietnam."

HUNT supported NIXON in the **November 1960** election, while most Catholic Cuban exiles voted for John F. Kennedy, because of his stronger rhetoric regarding Cuba during the debates. HUNT understood that NIXON, as a planner of the Bay of Pigs, did not want to sound bellicose during the debates: it might have alerted Castro to the intention of the United States to invade Cuba.

HUNT stated,

Many Cuban exiles turned against Kennedy I think that particularly my leadership [member of the FRD and CRC] that have been so avid for Kennedy support in the candidates against NIXON that they became very bitterly hostile to Kennedy because they had placed faith in him and that faith had been abused. Do I think that they could have been [involved in the assassination]. I think you have to put a name of that. I don't know of anybody off hand.

## RICHARD NIXON AND THE BAY OF PIGS

After a meeting with Fidel Castro in 1959, NIXON drafted a memorandum to President Dwight D. Eisenhower that emphasized his belief that Fidel Castro was a particularly dangerous Communist. Indeed, NIXON took credit for having the CIA train Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro, as he wrote in *My Six Crises*, "The covert training of Cuban exiles by the CIA was due, in substantial part, to my efforts." Former NIXON Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman related that former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, who was in power when the United States prepared for the Bay of Pigs invasion, stated that the invasion was NIXON'S idea. HUNT wrote that after NIXON became the White House Action Officer of the invasion, "he approved dirty tricks and terror." General Robert Cushman advised HUNT that NIXON, who was the "White House projects action officer," wanted to be sure nothing went wrong. According to HUNT, NIXON was "intimately involved with the operational planning from his National Security Council position...I believe he chaired the National Security Council in that capacity." A CIA analysis of the *Give Us This Day* manuscript revealed: "HUNT describes a luncheon that he and Jake Esterline had with Robert Cushman, Vice President NIXON'S Assistant for National Security Affairs. HUNT had known Robert Cushman when the latter had an earlier CIA tour, and Jake Esterline said that Robert Cushman followed the Cuban Project for the Vice President. HUNT states that NIXON, 'as chairman [sic] of the National Security Council, was the real spark plug behind the project,' and the Administration's focal point and trouble shooter regarding it. The General gave HUNT his private telephone number in the event that he had something for the Vice President's urgent attention." Former Director of the CIA Richard Helms was asked about NIXON'S connection to the Bay of Pigs invasion:

A. I have no idea. I don't think so but I never heard it. I never heard it alleged that he did.

Q. All right. I don't mean that he was actually sitting there doing it, but he had an awareness of it and he was acting in a more than advisory position.

A. But to my personal knowledge I know nothing about this. [Helms Depo. *HUNT V WEBERMAN*]

In late **April 1960** HUNT flew to Madrid to debrief a Cuban Military Attaché, then flew to Cuba. What he saw in Cuba so appalled him that he vowed to "rid Cuba of Castro and his henchmen regardless of personal cost and effort." He wrote that he recommended to the CIA to

Assassinate Castro before of coincident with a Cuban invasion (a job for Cuban patriots). Barnes and Bissell read my report, pondered the recommendations and said that it would weigh in the final planning. (As the months wore on I was to ask Barnes repeatedly about the action on my principal recommendation only to be told it was 'in the hands of a

special group.' So far as I have been able to determine no coherent plan was ever developed within CIA to assassinate Castro, though it was the hearts desire of many exile groups.

On February 6, 1976, Richard Bissell prepared a statement in which he denied having received a written recommendation of this nature:

I do not recall any communication, written or oral, with HUNT regarding assassination. However, I do not dispute Mr. HUNT'S testimony that I received such a communication. In particular, I do not recall telling HUNT or anyone else that planning for the assassination of Castro was 'in the hands of a special group.' I can only speculate that I would have been referring to the operation of Sheffield Edwards and Jim O'Connell to develop a means of assassinating Castro. I do not believe that any such remark would have referred to the Special Group of the National Security Council." [NARA SSCIA 157-10007-10021 prepared by Frederick D. Baron 2.10.76]

HUNT told the SSCIA:

I would like to dilate a bit on that because it never occurred to me that the Agency did not have an assassination capability. This perhaps was as a result of my earlier contact with Colonel Pash or what I heard about him, and that is another reason why I indicated in my written report that this was a job for Cuban patriots. In other words, I was making a clear distinction. I was saying to Mr. Bissell, I don't feel this is something that one of our people ought to do because there are plenty of people who are available on the outside. And then if I can just go off a bit to what happened with that. I asked Mr. Bissell at a later time if any action was being taken on my recommendation, and particularly on my first recommendation, the assassination recommendation. And he told me, he said 'That's in the hands either of a group or the group.' And at this distance in time I simply can't tell what it was he said. But my understanding was at that point contemporaneously that the matter was being looked into and taken care of and indeed, following some of the testimony that I've since read as a result of the Church Committee hearings, it's my understanding that the matter was in hand long before I made my survey trip to Havana. Of course that brings me to the problem now of knowing whether Bissell meant the special group [a subunit of the NSC].

HUNT denied having personally plotted against Fidel Castro during the remainder of his testimony. Andrew St. George wrote:

E. HOWARD HUNT was a FIORINI friend. It was in one of HUNT'S cloak and dagger books, *Bimini Run*, that FRANK found his cover name of



FRANK STURGIS. [St. George quoted STURGIS] "Killing wasn't in Liddy except for talk. HUNT was different, he was a professional. He'd been a clandestine services officer all his life. That's another thing everyone is snickering about - how HOWARD HUNT tried to assassinate Castro, and Castro is still around, bigger than ever. Alright, but hey, listen, HOWARD HUNT was in charge of a couple of other CIA operations that involved 'disposal' and I can tell you some of them worked. [Andrew St. George, *Swank* 8.74]

When the Rockefeller Commission questioned him about this statement STURGIS "denied ever saying this. HUNT was a political officer and wouldn't have had a hand in killings." The CIA reported: "There were indications that Subject attempted to use his personal influence with the President of Uruguay to have his assignment there extended, but he returned to the United States in **June 1960** and was assigned to Mexico City on Project JMARC. In November 1960 Subject was re-assigned to Headquarters." [CIA Evans, Fredrick N. Memo 8.30.71] The CIA reported, "Information contained in HUNT's file indicates possibility that he attempted to cancel his transfer from Uruguay by political maneuvering. The President of Uruguay reportedly indicated his intention, in private conversation with President Eisenhower, to request cancellation of his transfer from Montevideo."

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION  
OOB (CATEGORY OF REPORT)  
FIELD OFFICE (DELETED)  
CASE No. 23500 E. H. H. Jr.  
DATE February 23, 1961  
PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION **September 30, 1960**  
REPORT MADE BY GEORGE P. LOCKER Jr.  
CHARACTER OF CASE E/SB/3



Numerous documents regarding this case have been marked ACCESS RESTRICTED. Another case involved HUNT'S activities on October 3, 1960. It was investigated by John. B. Cryer. Yet another investigation was conducted on August 1, 1960 regarding an incident that took place **July 31 and August 1, 1960**. This one was investigated by Francis R. Favorini, the special agent in charge of the New York office of the Central Intelligence Agency. On March 16, 1963 Favorini signed off on a document that placed James McCord in the Manhattan Field office. The name Walter P. Tate Jr. also appears on this document. A Walter Franklin Tate served in the CIA for 31 years. (photo right) [<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPagelId=483659>] HUNT spent **July 1960 to October 1960** in Mexico City. On July 5, 1960, Harry W. Little Jr. Chief, Central Cover Division, sent this memorandum to the Chief, Records and Services Division, about HUNT: "Cover arrangements are in process and or have been completed for above-named Subject. Effective immediately, it is requested that your records be properly blocked to deny Subjects (Deleted) to an external inquirer. This memo confirms an oral request of Richard J. Biladeau." HUNT'S

family lived in Washington, D.C., from October 1960 to July 1961. In August 1960 HUNT moved to Miami, where his headquarters was an electronics firm in Coral Gables allegedly involved in government work. HUNT had Geraldine Shamma rent a safehouse on Brickell Avenue in the fall of 1960. On September 27, 1960, approval was given use of a cover name and false identification that included a Washington, D.C. drivers permit. [Memo C/TSD/IB Attention E. J. McGrath, signed by Joseph F. Langan Chief WH/4/SO (?)] On October 3, 1960, HUNT was given a cover name. On October 21, 1960, HUNT was given a mail drop by Victor R. White. His position with the CIA was described as "a point of contact for political action types connected with the Project. Since the first (?) in July 1960 he has been utilized in this same capacity in Mexico City. Documentation being issued consists of a (deleted) and various club and organization and carrying a (deleted) address." The same finance officer who had worked with HUNT on the overthrow of Arbenz gave him \$150,000 in cash for distribution to deserving exile groups. The training of Cuban exiles was progressing well in Guatemala. Hit-and-run strikes against Cuba increased, as did internal sabotage. The CIA stated:

A cable from Montevideo, dated November 6, 1960, indicates that HUNT had written former Uruguayan contacts commenting that he was working on the Cuban problem and publishing an anti-Castro newspaper in Miami. It was recommended that the Subject be warned about such indiscreet remarks, but apparently no action was taken.

Bruce Solie of CIA Office of Security Research Staff had his Deputy investigate HUNT: "Attached is a copy of a cable which was brought to my attention by Mr. O'Neal, CI/SIG. Mr. Horton had requested that Mr. O'Neal check concerning any information developed by OS. [CIA Solie Memo 1.24.61]

The Coast Guard began interfering with exile operations against Cuba in late 1960. [HUNT *Day* p70] CIA supply missions to Manuel Artime and the Cuban guerrilla counterparts of the Cuban Revolutionary Front were halted. HUNT commented, "It's as though Castro was a friend." In November 1960 John F. Kennedy was elected President. The Cuban exile community was jubilant - until recruitment for the Guatemalan training base was suddenly stopped, paralyzing project activity.

**Gerry Droller (aka Frank Bender)**, a former OSS man who had been a resistance organizer behind Nazi lines, and had worked with HUNT on the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz, told HUNT not to worry: "After NIXON and Allen Dulles have briefed Kennedy it will be full speed ahead: Kennedy campaigned on a promise to back them." Gerry Droller interviewed Fidel Castro on behalf of the CIA. Fidel Castro persuaded Gerry Droller that he was a nationalist and an anti-communist. [HUNT *Day* p75; Hinckle & Turner *Deadly Secrets* p30] On **December 20, 1960**, in reference to HUNT, "An (deleted) for (Deleted) obtained in Washington, D.C." On September 30, 1960 a '(deleted) Washington, D.C. The primary purpose of the (deleted) was to (deleted). The owner of the premises referred to is a matter of previous record. File #23, 500."

Some idea of HUNT and Gerry Droller's operations in 1960 was provided by **Mrs. Clark Valentiner**, who rented a room next to one that was chosen by Gerry Droller for meeting between himself, Manuel Artime, Nino Diaz, Ricardo Lorie, William Kent, Manuel Goudie, Bernard Reichhardt, Sanchez Arrango and Michael Yebor. Four of the men were members of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Bender started out by saying how disturbed he was over the split in the MRR and how unhappy he was with it. "An additional point, sometime in the conversation, Bender raised the point that the Frente was stalling on him; for instance in its dragging its feet on the move to Mexico which had been recently brought to their attention again by his and Bender's associate, HUNT..." Richardo Lorie was mentioned by HUNT in *Give Us This Day*. He was described as a Castro partisan who defected early.

FBI Special Agent Davis indicated that at 3:00 p.m. on July 19, 1960, a call was received from Mrs. Clark Valentiner, wife of executive of the Continental Can Company, Havana, Cuba, who reported that she had overheard a discussion of an anti-Castro group...Mrs. Valentiner had noticed the license plates of the participants at the meeting conducted in Room 209 at the University Court Resort Hotel. S.A. Davis was to contact Mr. Valentiner for the purpose of determining what she overheard, to tell her to refrain from discussing this matter further with anyone, and also to caution her friends whom she had told of the incident to do likewise. S.A. Davis mentioned that Mrs. Valentiner had returned to her room, 210, at the University Court Motel at 11:30 a.m. and noticed billows of smoke emanating from a crack under her kitchen door. Upon examining the situation, she overheard loud conversing in the connecting room. In listening further Mrs. Valentiner was able to record the conversation in Room 209 by taking copious notes. Mrs. Valentiner believed there were three Cubans present together with two other individuals whose nationality she could not determine but whose names she established to be Frank Bender and (Deleted). One of the Cubans served as an interpreter and Bender spoke with a distinct Germanic accent. Mrs. Clark Valentiner told Davis that Mr. Bender stated during the meeting he was 'hired by the United States to do away with Castro..' Mrs. Clark Valentiner also noted during the meeting references to HOWARD and HUNT, which she surmised to be one HOWARD HUNT. S.A. Davis indicated that he interviewed Mrs. Valentiner in her quarters in the motel on July 20, 1960. The writer, at this point, inquired as to the size of the crack underneath Mrs. Valentiner's kitchen door. Davis answered by stating that it was large (exact dimensions not noted). He further declared that she had mentioned to him that she was able to observe the portion of the leg (to the knee) of many of the individuals participating in the discussion. The writer further queried Davis as to whether she had any knowledge of Spanish. Davis replied that she possesses fluent knowledge of Spanish after having resided in Cuba for ten years. Her husband has lived in Cuba for 30 years. While at the motel Davis observed that she had notes of the conversation which she referred to during the interview. It should be noted that these

notes were not confiscated by Davis. Mrs. Valentiner, according to Davis, did a little investigating on her own. After the meeting of the group was over, Frank Bender called National Airlines to confirm his reservations for July 19, 1960. Mrs. Valentiner called National Airlines and determined that Bender was destined for Washington, D.C."

Sheffield Edwards conducted an investigation which concluded: "Consideration should be given how these notes should be recovered or destroyed." [CIA EX/ #1 7.20.60 MASH 0257, Ex.3 7.22.60; CIA Syn. File # 219000 8.2.60; NARA ID # 1993.07.26. 09:34:04:060410; CIA Memo for Rec 7,25,60 RJO/pr; CIA Memo for C/WH/4 7.22.60 Droller C/WH/4/PA; CIA #219000 8.2.60] On **January 12, 1961**, the FBI received an Airtel from the SAC of the San Juan, Puerto Rico, FBI Office, which concerned the Cuban Revolutionary Front:

The letterhead memorandum was classified as Secret as the unauthorized disclosure could result in serious damage to the U.S. such as jeopardizing international relations and endangering the effectiveness of a program of vital importance to our national defense.

Local dissemination was not made in accordance with Bureau instructions. Source utilized was Juan Aguilar, a Cuban exile residing in Puerto Rico who was formerly Industrial Relations Attorney for the Texas Co. in Cuba and who is now affiliated with MANUEL Inc. a San Juan insurance firm. He requested that his identity be concealed. No comment was made to him by S.A. Robert A. Berminham the interviewing agent, concerning the possibility that CIA was backing the FRD or was preparing an invasion force." [FBI 105-87912-143 1.12.61]

TO: Chief, Security Research Staff, OS **January 24, 1961**  
FROM: Chief/RB/SRS/OS  
SUBJECT: HUNT #23500

Attached is a copy of a cable which was brought to my attention by Mr. O'Neal, CI/SIG. Mr. Horton had requested that Mr. O'Neal check any information developed by the Office of Security. The attached cable indicates that Subject is furnishing information of a type which he should not be furnishing, to certain (Deleted as of 2010) whom he presumably knew during previous assignment in (Deleted as of 2010). The cable also appears to raise the question concerning how Subject could recently purchase a \$70,000 home in Washington, D.C. A check of Subject file indicates that Subject has some outside income since he has written a number of pocket books and he has certain corporation stocks. The following security action is recommended:

(a) Credit checks be conducted on Subject in Washington, D.C. area and information obtained in regard to his home including financial arrangements.

(b) Appropriate officials of JMARC briefed concerning the information regarding (deleted as of 2010) and a discreet inquiry made concerning whether Subject is making any other indiscreet remarks and statements concerning his current assignment.

Subject has been a problem in the past and apparently continues to be a problem. If information can be obtained other than the cable information which apparently could not be used, it is felt that Subject should be given at least a strong warning concerning indiscreet remarks and unauthorized disclosure of information.

Bruce Solie

On **February 21, 1961**, a Office Memo was sent to Chief SB/3 from OL Subject 23500 (HUNT). This date (deleted) WH/4/SO advised we can cancel NC." On February 23, 1961, "(Deleted) Subject's application (deleted) canceled. On February 21, 1961 the (deleted) previously established in the name of (deleted) Washington, D.C. was canceled. This (deleted) was set up September 30, 1960 for the purpose of (deleted) the Subject in the (deleted) File No. 23500."

HUNT, PHILLIPS AND BAY OF PIGS: APRIL 1961

In April **1961 HUNT said he resigned from the Cuban Revolutionary Council** in protest over the inclusion of Manolo Ray:

Q. When did you resign as liaison officer?

A. It was on or about the -- well, I'd say the April 10, 1961.

Q. Could you give the reason for your resignation?

A. Well, I was asked to do certain things which I declined to do and I asked to be relieved.

Q. Did that included the joining of Manolo Reyes to the Council?

A. Yes.

Q. And this was against your principles?

A. It was against the principles the United States had held up to the exiles, yes.

Q. Your instructions were to include Manolo Reyes in the Cuban Revolutionary Council at the insistence of President Kennedy?

A. I don't know.

Q. But your direct instructions came from the person?

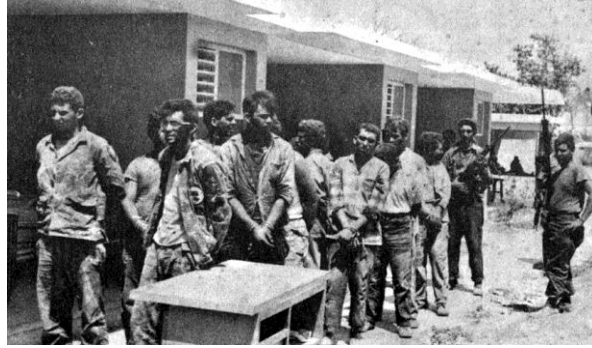
A. That's correct.

However, on March 18, 1961, HUNT agreed to work under the cover of propagandist for the Cuban Revolutionary Council and for the Bay of Pigs invasion, which was imminent. [HUNT *Day* pp. 140, 142, 153, 175] The CIA reported: "The Cuban Revolutionary Council had direct access to President Kennedy and top White House aides."

During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, BARKER described HUNT as "air commander or chief of CIA" during the Bay of Pigs. While reporting on one of HUNT'S Watergate hearings, *The N.Y. Times* described HUNT as having "operational charge of the Bay of Pigs." William Buckley indicated "HOWARD HUNT was intimately involved as an official in the CIA, in the Bay of Pigs. Indeed, *The New York Times* named him as the principal CIA official directly involved in that venture." [Buckley *Firing Line* 1.18.73]

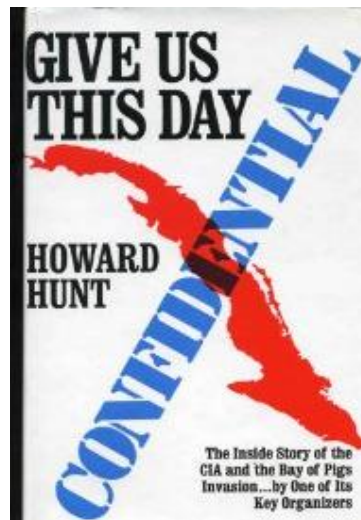
Thomas McCann, a former public relations man for United Fruit, stated: "In the early days of the Kennedy Administration, the CIA approached the management of the United Fruit Company and told them that the United States was sponsoring a counter-revolutionary movement with the objective of unseating Fidel Castro. The project was masterminded by an old hand at such things, E. HOWARD HUNT. The CIA wanted us to supply two of our freighters to convey men, munitions and materiel during the invasion." [McCann *United Fruit* p93] In March 1961 President Kennedy changed the site of the Cuban invasion from a beach near a city, to Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs), a desolate area surrounded by swamps. HUNT regarded this decision as "the ultimate in folly." He informed BARKER that, as a result of his interaction with the Kennedy Administration, he had decided it was becoming "increasingly hard to identify the enemy." HUNT was no longer sure if he should try to kill Fidel Castro, or John Kennedy. The scenario of the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion called for the murder of Fidel Castro. It was reported by some sources that Fidel Castro did ingest some poison just before the invasion, although these reports have never been confirmed. In any event, Fidel Castro did not die.

## KENNEDY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURE OF THE INVASION



In an article in *Fortune Magazine*, Charles J.V. Murphy, Frank Wisner's close friend, pointed out that the CIA was not to blame for the Bay of Pigs, because it had pleaded with President Kennedy for the air strike. President Kennedy wondered if Charles J.V. Murphy's information came from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles. Allen Dulles asked HUNT to conduct an investigation that would clear him. HUNT allegedly trailed the leak back to an unnamed official in the Kennedy Administration who had supported the invasion. Despite HUNT'S investigation, President Kennedy believed that Allen Dulles was behind the leak. HUNT and PHILLIPS blamed the Kennedy Administration. HUNT believed "the second air strike was basic to the success of the invasion. The fact that it was not honored resulted in the defeat of the Brigade." HUNT held President Kennedy responsible.

## THE BAY OF PIGS MANUSCRIPT- *GIVE US THIS DAY*



HUNT felt so adamantly about the Bay of Pigs he was willing to put his career in the CIA on the line by circulating a manuscript about the bungled invasion. In his analysis of

*Give Us This Day*, Walter Pforzheimer, the Curator of the Historical Intelligence Collection of the CIA, noted:

The manuscript has evidently been kicking around in publishing circles since at least mid-1968, presumably without CIA clearance. William Buckley of the *National Review* seems to have been shopping it at one point. One publisher rejected it as too controversial and noted its confidential nature as well as its potential for libel suits.

2. In the foreword to this manuscript, the author, (whom I shall refer to under the assumed name of Hamilton describes the book as a “personal account” of CIA’s role in the Bay of Pigs affair in which he was a senior CIA participant for 19 months. He notes in the foreword his hope that someone would have written this book so that he would not have to do it. Now convinced that, if does not write it, it will never be written, he had taken up his pen “reluctantly and in a mood of nostalgic bitterness.” Hamilton states he has used no official files of documents and has consulted no one in preparing this work. Where true names are used in the manuscript for CIA personnel, he writes they have been publicly identified before, and in this contention I believe he is correct, with the possible exception of (deleted as of 2010). The author’s claim that this book would provide information not known to Castro’s intelligence services or that details his late are of no value to the opposition, is, in my view, seriously open to question.

3. The book is, in general, favorable to the CIA actions in the Bay of Pigs. The villains of the piece are certain liberal figures in the Kennedy Administration (Schlesinger, Goodwin, Stevenson) and to some extent, the President himself. In his concluding chapter, the author’s bitterness is undisguised against those in the Administration and the press who took the opportunity of the Bay of Pigs incident to attack and denigrate the CIA.

Bissell and Barnes and the author’s other CIA co-workers in the Cuban Project, by and large, are given quite favorable treatment. One exception is General Cabell, whom the author excoriates, and it is apparent that Hamilton’s opinion of Jerry Droller is far from favorable both on political and professional grounds.

5. It is apparent that HAMILTON [HUNT] feels very deeply about the Bay of Pigs and its aftermath, to the extent that he is willing to put his career on the line by circulating this manuscript to several publishers without apparent clearance or authorization. He has utilized his nom de plume the same name assigned to him in the project for dealing with the Cuban Front and it would not take anyone who was involved in the Cuban Project more than a few pages of reading to identify the author, as one potential publisher pointed out. The manuscript itself is the most comprehensive



story of a CIA operation that has ever been written for publication...The author's claim that his book would provide no information not known to Castro's intelligence service or that details this late are of no value to the opposition, is, in my view, seriously open to question. [CIA EYES ONLY 2.16.70]

The CIA:

In January 1967 (Deleted) prepared a memorandum concerning Arlington House Publishers which, based on hearsay, indicated that a fight was going on for control of the company. One rumor was that CIA wanted to take over control. Apparently this memo was again brought to the attention of C/SRS in April 1970 with the comment by (Deleted) 'In going through some of (Deleted's) old reports, I found this. Possibly of interest in view of HUNT'S manuscript.' The buck slip was marked 'Noted PFG.' In June 1970 when I was assigned to the (Deleted)/SRS, there was a copy of HUNT'S manuscript on the Bay of Pigs being retained in a safe in the C/(Deleted) office. Some time later I learned that (Deleted) had apparently obtained it through a contact and had forwarded it to this office as an item of probable interest. The Agency was able to ascertain the identity of the author, who turned out to be HOWARD HUNT. HUNT was, I believe, at that time, employed by the Agency with DOD. In any case he was approached under some guise and was convinced that it would be inappropriate for him to have the book published at that time.

On February 17, 1970 this Transmittal Slip was generated: "Mr. Gaynor discussed his meeting with T. K. and SAC. JIM McCORD to meet Wiley today and will find out more details of how Wiley and the Ms. came together. Sam Walker also in picture. Hold per PG for further word before other action." On January 14, 1975, Raymond Rocca had HUNT make numerous deletions in HUNT'S autobiography, *Undercover. Give Us This Day*, written in 1968, contained this passage:

No event since the communization of China in 1949 has had such a profound effect on the United States and their allies as the defeat of the United States trained Cuban invasion brigade at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961. Out of that humiliation grew the Berlin Wall, the missile crisis, guerilla warfare throughout Latin America and Africa, and our intervention in the Dominican Republic. Fidel Castro's beachhead triumph opened a bottomless Pandora's box of difficulties that affected not only the United States, but most of its Free World allies. These bloody and subversive events would not have taken place had Castro been toppled. Instead of standing firm, our government pyramided crucially wrong decisions and allowed Brigade 2506 to be destroyed...Let this not be forgotten...LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a partisan of Fidel Castro, and an admitted Marxist who made desperate efforts to join the Red Revolution in Havana. In the end, he was an activist for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. But for

Castro and the Bay of Pigs disaster there would have been no such 'committee.' And perhaps no assassin named LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Several years after he wrote this paragraph, questioned under oath about his knowledge of OSWALD'S connection to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, HUNT stated: "If you say [he had a connection]. I have no idea." HUNT wrote: "But for Castro and the Bay of Pigs disaster there would have been no such 'committee.' And perhaps no assassin named LEE HARVEY OSWALD." Was he referring to the CIA rogue "committee," whose goal it was to kill President Kennedy that had invented OSWALD? HUNT stated: "I felt Mr. Kennedy was weak when he should have been strong. I felt that he was over-influenced by his senior advisors. I felt that he had not demonstrated the qualities of statesmanship that most of us had come to expect of the Chief Executive." HEMMING distorted events surrounding the Bay of Pigs so it would look like there was not motive to kill Kennedy:

Cabell lied and he never spoke to the President. The air strike was canceled on his word. It was Cabell's fault, not Kennedy's. Who the fuck was he doing this for? That's what ANGLETON asked. He was pissed with Cabell. Was this a ploy to have these guys stuck on the beach? Kennedy was already talking détente with Castro. Get off the Russian tit. Make arrangements for promissory notes and bonds for the confiscated property.

Other evidence suggested that President Kennedy deliberately betrayed his own paramilitary force and was guilty of treason. Newsman Bill Moyers reported that John F. Kennedy advisor Arthur Schlesinger told him: "President Kennedy was troubled by the plan and made this comment just before authorizing the Bay of Pigs invasion, 'If we have to get rid of these men it is much better to **dump them in Cuba** than in the United States, especially if that is where they wish to go.'"

On **October 12, 1961**, Bruce Solie, C/RB/SRS wrote: "Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated September 29, 1961, concerning a request for permission for the Subject to reestablish contact with (deleted). Mr. O'Neal, CI/SIG, brought the attached to the attention of the undersigned and the contact has been approved by Mr. Helms...Although the above contact of the Subject with (Deleted) is (Deleted) EAB was advised of the above by the undersigned and the above is being made a matter of record in Subject file." In November 1961 HUNT was reassigned to the DDP/ Covert Action Staff and in January 1962 to the Office of the Chief of the same Staff. In July 1962 HUNT was transferred to the DODS Research and Publications Section in Washington. Another CIA document states on May 29, 1962, HUNT was reassigned within the Domestic Operations Division effective July 1, 1962. In July 1962 Subject was transferred to the Research and Publications Section, Facilities Branch, Domestic Operations Division, Deputy Director/Plans, Washington, where he worked as an Operations Officer under Tracy Barnes. On July 31, 1964, he joined the Domestic Operations Division Covert Action Staff and worked under Cord Meyer.

The Rockefeller Commission reported HUNT joined the Covert Action Staff of the Domestic Operations Division in August 1961, and worked out of Field Office, Domestic Operations Division/Deputy Director /Plans, as Chief Operations Officer. HUNT'S office building was located one block from the White House (1750 Pennsylvania Avenue). The rear flyleaf of OSWALD'S address book contained the markings "815 Penn." Radiology Associates of Tarrant County was located at 815 Pennsylvania Ave, Fort Worth, TX.

### **LATE 1962**

On August 29, 1962, HUNT filed out a Request for Cover (Deleted)

Inclusion of SAC on the Domestic Cover List is requested for the reason noted below. When notified that cover has been established, SAC will be specifically authorized and instructed to (Deleted). Subject is currently included on the (Deleted). For the reason noted below, it requested that this employee be removed from the (Deleted) Type Suggested (Specify (deleted) Justification if (deleted) Suggested. Approved by Central Cover Division Requesting Official, (Deleted) Chief, Security, DODS.

On September 21, 1962, an answer to his request was generated:

Notification of Establishment of Cover. To Chief Operating Component Attention Miss Lynch. Submit Form 313-A to change limitation to category 3, submit form (deleted) for any change (Deleted), submit (deleted) form for transferring (deleted). Signed James W. Franklin, Chief Central Cover Division

On October 29 1962, HUNT filled out a SUPPLEMENTAL PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT for the CIA. HUNT's present supervisor was Stanley H. Gaines, C/DODS/OPS. "Additional Remarks: Between July 1960 and March 1961 I was with Project JMATE, assigned to Mexico City and Coral Gables, Florida, where I was known under the operational alias of Edward J. Hamilton." On November 14, 1962, the CIA generated a document about HUNT'S wife's possible employment that was addressed to the Chief, Personnel Security Division, OS, through the Chief, Employee Activity Branch/PSD/OS. Reference was made to a memo from HUNT dated November 7, 1962.

1. Subject, Chief, R & P/DODS/DD/P who has [32] cover, indicates that his wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Hunt has been employed by Communications Consultants International (OS-NR) which firm does public relations work for the Spanish Embassy. The firms contract is to be cancelled soon and acquaintances at the Spanish Embassy have suggested to Mrs. Hunt that she help them on a part time basis doing translations, statistical research and occasional letters for the Ambassador. Subject indicates also that most of this work would be done at home and that with Agency concurrence his wife had worked for the Spanish Embassy during 1955 to

1956. Subject requests security approval for his wife to accept employment with the Spanish Embassy. There is no indication that the request has been coordinated with the Chief, DODS.

2. (Deleted) Central Cover Group, advised that there were no cover objections to the proposed action.

3. Memorandum dated January 24, 1957, to DC/PSD from Bruce Solie in Subject's file indicates that the employment of Mrs. Hunt by the Spanish Embassy has been approved by the security officer in (Deleted). Subject's file indicated he has been a continuing security problem because of a tendency to disregard regulations and established procedures. OS file #35576 on Subject's wife indicates she (Deleted).

4. The proposed employment of Subject's wife by the Spanish Embassy appears incompatible with Subject's employment by CIA. In addition, although Mr. HUNT has official cover his Agency employment could be ascertained with resultant embarrassment to the Subject, the Agency or the nation. Accordingly, it is recommended that Subject's request be security disapproved. H. R. Dugan Appraisal Section.

#### THE DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION

According to HUNT, the Domestic Operations Division was formed

...after considerable bureaucratic struggle by Tracy Barnes the new division accepted both personnel and projects unwanted elsewhere in the CIA...Many men connected with the Bay of Pigs failure were shunted into the new domestic unit.

The charter of the Domestic Operations Division outlined its mission:

To exercise central responsibility for the direction, support and coordination of clandestine operational activities of the Clandestine Services conducted within the United States against foreign targets in response to established operational requirements. Nothing in this instruction shall be construed to vest in DODS responsibility for the conduct of clandestine internal security or counter-intelligence operations in United States, former IO activities now assigned to Covert Action Staff or other categories of special activities designated by the Deputy Director of Plans from time to time. Organization: although DODS combines the aspects of both a division and a station, primary emphasis is placed on its station functions and the essential relationship of DODS to divisions and staffs parallels that of a foreign field station. The future establishment of subordinate domestic bases is envisioned. Functions: (Deleted). [NARA HSCA 180-10095-10058]

Tracy Barnes left the CIA in December 1966, and joined the faculty of Yale University. He died of a heart attack on February 20, 1972, at age 60, in his Rhode Island home. ANGLETON told Seymour Hersh that much more spying and other illegal activities were conducted by the Domestic Operations Division than by Counter-Intelligence. The charter of the Domestic Operations Division forbade it from conducting, "other categories of special activities designated by the Deputy Director of Plans from time to time." The words, from time to time, appear in the Charter of the CIA: "(5) To perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct." These words have often been interpreted as giving the National Security Council permission to commit a political assassination when the President felt it necessary. What "other functions affecting the national security" may be required by the President on an occasional basis? The assassination of a hostile national leader? After World War II, many people were asking themselves: "How many lives could have been saved if Adolf Hitler had been assassinated?"

HUNT said his work for the Domestic Operations Division involved **subsidizing Frederick Praeger** which he termed a CIA propaganda operation in that Praeger produced books at the request of the CIA. HUNT stated that Fodor Travel Guide Publishers was a CIA front the purpose of which was to provide cover for agents overseas. HUNT told *The New York Times* on December 31, 1974: "My staff ran a media operation known as Continental Press out of the National Press Building in Washington, D.C." On February 24, 1967, Frederick Praeger was quoted in *The New York Times* as having stated the he had published 15 or 16 books at the CIA's request. When this was publicized Henry L. Bretton, a Professor of Political Science, and author of the book *The Rise and Fall of Kwame Nkrumah*, published by Frederick Praeger Publishing, complained to his Congressman and to the CIA.

HUNT told the Rockefeller Commission: "January 1962 assigned to the DOD of DDP, handling proprietaries based in the U.S. (impact of which is abroad.) Immediate superior was Stanley Gaines was either Chief of Operations or Executive Officer of DOD and Tracy Barnes was Division Chief of DOD. (Barnes is cousin by marriage to Vice President Rockefeller). The proprietaries which Hunt was engaged in managing were the Continental News service which prepared news and radio broadcasts for foreign (Deleted) a cover operation and Fodor's Travel Guides a proprietary HUNT questioned whether it had any use. Fodor's had been set up in 1946 as cover operation but served no apparent use during the years HUNT was with DOD. Headquarters was at 1717 H Street N.W. and then later on Pennsylvania Avenue. This assignment lasted until spring 1965." [Olsen's Handwritten notes] The CIA: "**As of November 1963**, HUNT was assigned to (deleted) however, apparently Mr. HUNT had some collateral duties with Deputy Director Plans/Domestic Operations Division/Facilities Branch. Mr. HUNT was assigned to such tasks from November 1961 to February 1965." [HUNT as leader of Cov. Ops. of DOD: Complaint *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* USDC/SD Fla. Miami 76-1252-Civ-PF filed 7.28.76 para. 4B]

# NODULE X12

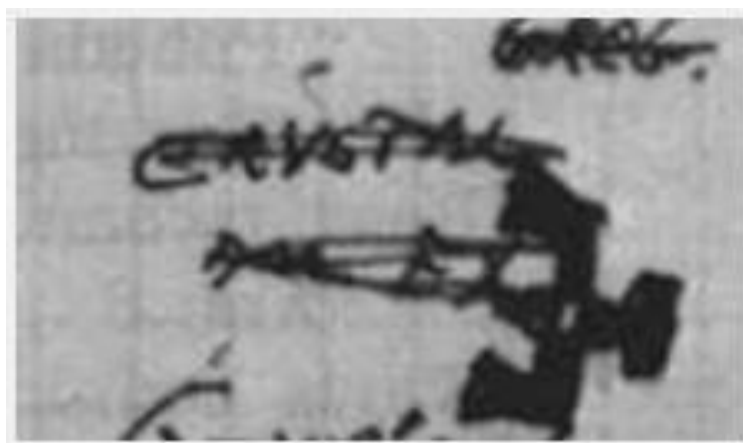
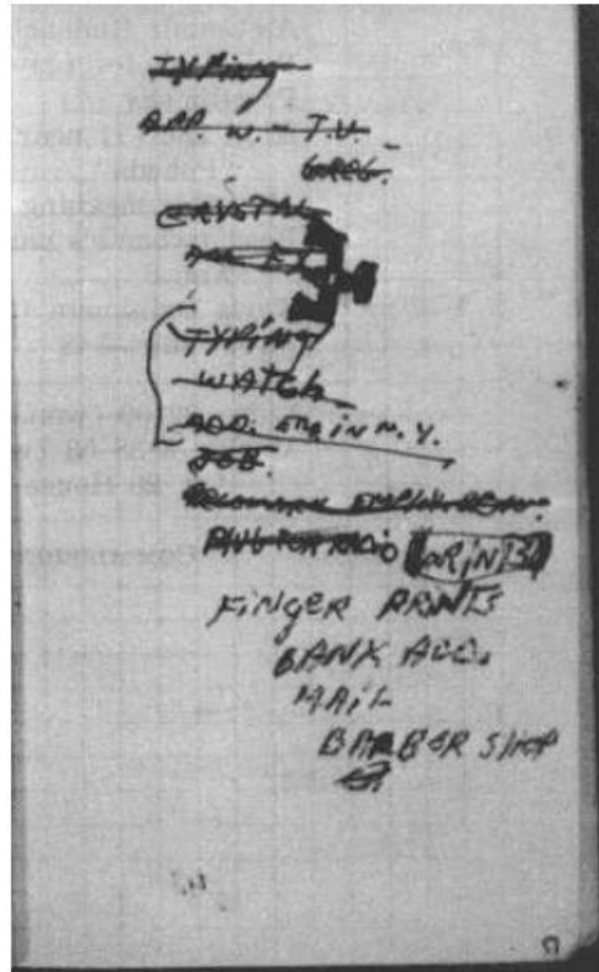
## DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

AFTER THREE YEARS IN THE ISLE OF PINES PRISON IN CUBA WHILE THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION FIDDLE-FUCKED AROUND TRYING TO SPRING HIM CHRIST WAS JUST ITCHIN' TO BLOW KENNEDY'S HEAD CLEAN OFF THIS SHOULDERS!



(AKA DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL)

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX12.pdf>



The word CRIST appears on the same page as ANGLETON AND FIORINI disguised as the word CHYSTAL. Note the dot that appears over the "Y". DAVID LEMAR CHRIST was born **January 20, 1918**, in Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He died in December 1985 in Bethesda, Maryland. From **1935 to 1937** CHRIST worked in an ESSO gasoline station. From **1937 to 1942** he worked at the Atlas Powder Company in Pennsylvania, packing dynamite and bombs in gelatinous box packs. He joined the Air Force in **1943**, where he

became a Communications Officer, Cryptography Section, after training at Yale University. When the war ended he rejoined the Atlas Powder Company, received a B.S. from Pennsylvania State University in 1950, and then was recruited by the CIA in **November 1950** as "the first research and development electronics engineer in what has evolved as the Technical Services Division. He created an Applied Physics Branch.

The CIA reported,

Mr. David L. Christ is recommended for the Intelligence Medal of Merit in recognition of his career of especially meritorious service which has contributed significantly to the missions of CIA. Mr. Christ joined CIA in November of 1950 as the first research and development electronics engineer in what has evolved as TSD. He created an Applied Physics Branch setting high standards for himself and the R&D engineers he recruited. His accomplishments included the anti-disturbance mine and the time pencil, both of which are still Agency stock items, and an IR beacon. As a pioneer in audio surveillance devices, he recognized very early that the use of systems concept would be most productive in meeting Agency needs. As part of his development program, his efforts led to the establishment of specialized contract facilities such as (deleted) which in 1953 was the first Agency source of transistorized equipment.

In early 1957, Mr. Christ was made Chief of what is now the Audio Operations Branch of TSD and, realizing that a drastic upgrading of the caliber of field technicians was required, began aggressively recruiting and training graduate engineers. His high standards and efforts in this area are reflected in the fact that the majority of TSD Audio mid-management personnel were recruited by him. In September 1960, he and two associates were apprehended while on an operation in a denied area. His exemplary conduct and personal courage during the resulting two and one-half years incarceration permitted the maintenance of a very difficult cover situation and successful extraction of all three men.

Upon his return, Mr. Christ joined the Office of Research and Development soon after its inception, assisting in the definition and establishment of the various divisions. Under his early guidance, the over-the-horizon radar program developed finally into an operational system. His sensitivity to the needs of Agency operational elements based upon his experience, his technical expertise and his dedicated desire to broaden the technological capabilities of the Agency precipitated his development of a major coordinated program of accelerated R&D to provide the clandestine services with a number of new audio surveillance techniques of which the laser probe is an example, and his conception and direction of the Micro technology R&D program. Within this program, the success of the micro-power transistor led to the award of Medals of Merit to two scientists under his supervision. Other progeny of the micro-



technology concept are three novel intelligence gathering systems to function in the air, in space, and in the sea environments, one of which is approaching operational status. Mr. Christ has also been responsible for pioneering efforts in the area of Audio Surveillance Countermeasures, first proposing the application of computers to the problem.

Mr. Christ's imaginative leadership and inspiration to those working with him, his broad scope of interest, his resourcefulness, and philosophical devotion to the cause of the Agency and the United States have provided this Agency with an individual whose unique efforts and accomplishments over his 20 years service are worthy of this recognition.

October 1950 – January 1958 Christ was Deputy Chief, Applied Physics Branch. Recruitment, development and supervision of up to 20 professionals – electronic engineers and physicists – in research, development and engineering. Technical areas covered – electronics, acoustics, optics, electro-optics, magnetic, electromagnetic, solid state physics. Typical Programs: RF systems, microphones, recorders, transmitters, receivers, amplifiers, control systems, signal processing and enhancement, radar systems, audio and video circuitry and devices.

From April 16 1956 to May 6, 1956 CHRIST was bugging facilities in Japan, Formosa, Korea. In September 1956 CHRIST met with Captain William I. Bull, USN, Electronic Design Divisions to discuss details of a security nature regarding Navy Communication Channels (deleted as of 2010). From June 22, 1957 to July 8, 1957 he was planting bugs in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, In August 1957 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission granted CHRIST a Q CLEARANCE. From September 17, 1957 to October 17, 1957 he was in Brazil, Uruguay, (HUNT was Chief of Station) Argentina, Chile and Panama. In December 1957 CHRIST was made Audio Operations Branch Chief of the Technical Services Division and he began aggressively recruiting and training electronics engineers. Ten R & D scientists worked under his direction. From March 7, 1958 to April 22, 1958 he was in Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Greece, Germany and Belgium. From January 25, 1959 to February 18, 1959 he visited England, Germany. From January 21 1960 to January 28, 1960 he was in Mexico, (tourist with backstop). From March 12, 1960 to April 30, 1960 he was in Morocco, Greece and Germany. From January 1958 to August 1963: Chief, Technical Applications Group. Supervised 30 engineers and technicians; Engineered, produced, tested and evaluated components, devices and systems such as list below. Developed administrative, logistics, supply and training programs, and reliability procedure and programs to implement their effective application. August 1963 to November 1970 Chief, Applied Physics Division. Recruited, developed and supervised 10 to 14 professionals – scientists and engineers, GS-12 to GS 15 one SPS-4, in advanced R & D programs. Primary emphases were on new advanced components devices, system and concepts for intelligence collection intelligence support activities, surveillance, reconnaissance etc. Basic orientation --- advanced systems concepts based on micro technology. Technical areas – Microelectronics (particularly micro power) solid state physics, acoustics, electro-optics,

electro mechanics, avionics, stability and control, navigation, communications (analogue and digital) radar. Typical programs --- Solid state components and devices; communication systems – audio, video, telemetry, sensors --- acoustic, optical, nuclear RF, etc. avionic subsystems; data processing, power sources; electronic equipments; dc to microwave; antennas; system study and analysis.

David L. Christ September 22, 1950

1. It is requested that appropriate action be taken to issue a security waiver for the above named individual in order that he may become available II/RD as soon as possible.
2. Subject served with the Signal Corps of the Department of the Army during War II and taught courses in radar and electronics. He is at the present time teaching electronics at Pennsylvania State College, and is needed by II/RD in connection with electrical and electronics work being carried out.
3. Inasmuch as a personnel action requesting the employment of Mr. Christ was made on 23 August 1950, it is requested that waiver be granted if possible by October 9, 1950, and that his full clearance through security channels be expedited.

FRANK WISNER

Assistant Director for  
Policy Coordination

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



TO : File  
FROM : Chief, Personnel Security Branch  
SUBJECT: CHRIST, David Lamar - 43872

DATE: 8 November 1950

On this date, Mr. Shanklin, FBI, advised that the results of the name check conducted by the FBI in connection with the investigation currently in process are as follows:

CSC, State, G-2, OSI, ONI, HCUA ..... NR  
FBI ..... NIC

According to Jim Hosty, Shanklin was the most likely person to have ordered the tramps release. I doubt if CHRIST had access to his CIA personnel or Security File but ANGLETON did and could have told him that if there was a problem SAC Gordon Shanklin was familiar with his status. The other alternative is that SHANKLIN would have had to recognize him which, due to his heavy CIA supplied disguise, this is highly unlikely.

## THE MISSION

In September 1960 the Republic of Cuba opened diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. In September 1960 DAVID CHRIST was assigned to an audio mission in Havana. The target of this mission was the New China News Agency, located in apartment No. 162, on the 17th floor of the Edificio de Retiro Medico. He approached a member of the Foreign Intelligence /Directorate /Operations staff on September 20, 1960

...to state that he would soon be going to Havana to redo an audio installation in the [24 deleted as of 2010] and possibly to mount other audio operations, unspecified by CHRIST. CHRIST requested that Mr. [03 Deleted as of 2010] and possibly some of the [03 Deleted v of H ...] ]'s personnel accompany him on the Havana assignment. In response to the query by the undersigned as to why [03 Deleted as of 2010]'s services were desired, CHRIST stated that [03 Deleted as of 2010] might be needed for entry into the target area. When the undersigned pointed out that there was apparently no entry problem with regard to the [24 deleted as of 2010] target room, CHRIST changed the basis for his request in that he mentioned the possible need for protection while in Havana. He went on to explain that [03 Deleted as of 2010] and his people could be used to determine whether he, Mr. CHRIST, was under surveillance. At this junction [03 Deleted as of 2010] entered the undersigned's office, and CHRIST repeated his request. After a review of the pros and cons, and particularly in view of [03 Deleted as of 2010]'s duties, it was decided there was no concrete purpose which could justify the assignment of [03 Deleted] as requested by CHRIST. CHRIST proceeded to Havana on August 17, 1959, returned to Washington o/a August 31, 1959, and departed again for Havana for the NCNA task O/a September 7, 1963. [Deleted 03] FI/D/ops [CIA Memo Chief, FI/D OPS]

September 20, 1960

Memorandum For: DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

September 20, 1960

SUBJECT: Summary of [02] ESCALADE – Audio Operation Against New China News Agency in Havana

1. In May 1959, the New China News Agency (NCNA) opened an office in Havana in the El Medico Building which is occupied partly by business concerns and partly used for residential apartments. Shortly thereafter, the Havana Station obtained the concurrence of Ambassador Bonsal and Miss Carolyn O. Stacey, an Embassy employee, to mount an audio operation against NCNA through the wall of the adjacent apartment in which Miss Stacey lived. In November 1959, the FE Division sent one case officer and one TSD technician to Havana, and the installation of a microphone and tape recorder was completed in Miss Stacey's apartment on November 29, 1959.

By June 1960, it had become evident that two other rooms occupied by NCNA possibly housed communication equipment and were used for conferences. At that time [Deleted 03] FE Division case officer, went to Havana and explored the possibility of improving the operation. He managed to lease an apartment directly over the NCNA office, and arranged for a stay-behind agent to occupy this space.

3. In August 1960 a team of three TSD technicians who were in Havana on a separate SR Division operation agreed to install the additional equipment required for the NCNA operation. A second FE Division case officer, Robert Neet, came down to Havana; and he, together with the technicians, installed a probe microphone and tape recorder in the apartment obtained by [deleted 03] over the NCNA office. About this time the equipment was removed from Miss Stacey's apartment with the exception of the plastic probe which was left in the wall and plastered over.

4. As an additional security precaution to provide a safe haven, and after consultation with the Acting Chief of Station, a key to an apartment in the same building leased by Mrs. Marjorie Lennox, an Embassy secretary, was obtained. Mrs. Lennox was told that access to her apartment was needed for photographic surveillance purposes.

5. The Station was then faced with the probability that time and security would work against holding indefinitely the lease to the apartment of NCNA since the owners of the building were cancelling sub-lessor's contracts and recalling leases. It was, therefore, decided to install transmitters and switches in order to permit continued monitoring of the target from a distant listening post. Another three man team of TSD technicians consisting of David L. Christ, Walter E. Szuminski and Thorton J. Anderson documented as tourists had been sent to Havana to install audio equipment in the Chinese Nationalist Embassy before it was due to be turned over to the Chinese Communists. This operation aborted. This team was then sent to work on the installation of the transmitters in apartment over the NCNA office.

6. At 2400 hours on September 14, 1960, Christ, who with the other technicians was working in the target apartment, failed to keep a scheduled appointment with Neet. At 0100 hours on September 15, 1960, the apartment of Mrs. Lennox was entered into and searched by Cuban authorities, and she was taken into custody. At 1540 hours on September 15, 1960 Neet, the stay-behind agent and his wife were picked up by the Cuban authorities and detained.

7. As of today the agent remains in the custody of the Cuban authorities. His wife has been released and is still in Havana. Neet was released 1715 hours on September 15, 1960 and has subsequently returned to Washington where he was debriefed. Mrs. Lennox was subsequently released and has also returned to Washington where she is being debriefed. The three TSD technicians remain in confinement. They have been seen in confinement but not contacted by an Embassy officer when he first attempted to secure the release of Mrs. Lennox. Christ was last seen by Neet when they were jointly interrogated the morning of September 16. At that time Christ did not appear to have been maltreated.

8. According to articles in the Cuban papers the three technicians were arrested while in the apartment over the NCNA office and completing the installation of the equipment. The press article adds that the key to Mrs. Lennox's apartment was found on one of the technicians who identified the apartment to which it belonged. All Cuban press releases have referred to the men by alias and have not identified them as Government or Agency employees. It is unclear at present what story had been agreed upon by the technicians and station personnel to be used in the event they were caught. (While being interrogated with Neet, Christ indicated that Neet was his boss, and Neet consistently denied any knowledge as to why he was being held.) The sublease for the apartment in which the men were caught is in the name of the stay-behind agent with the original lease being in the name of [03 deleted] the FE Division Case Officer.

9. Initial information indicated that the three technicians would be charged with espionage "against the people of China." Subsequent press releases have been unclear on this point. An attempt by Consul Hugh Kessler to contact the three men at 1730 hours on September 17 was unsuccessful. He was not permitted to see them but was told they were in custody.

10. The three technicians travelled to Cuba as tourists under very light commercial cover, two of them working for a company in New York and the third, one in Baltimore. In each case the cover company consists of a telephone answering service and a name on the door. Telephone messages and mail are picked up periodically by an Agency contract employee. The men were provided with this cover as well as unbackstopped home addresses for use when entering or leaving Cuba as tourists since the filling out of the landing card requires this information. Subsequent to their detention the home addresses have been partially backstopped so that inquiries will indicate that someone with this alias name had lived in the apartment house in question. Insofar as the cover companies are concerned, efforts are being made to provide a backstop to withstand inquiries from the press should the Cubans reveal this information. In view of the thinness of cover, it is uncertain whether this will succeed.

11. A cleared and witting law firm in New York has been briefed by Mr. L. Houston on the situation with the thought that inquiries received by the cover company could be referred to the firm of lawyers from whom no comment would be obtained by the press or other inquirers. The law firm has been briefed on the entire situation so that they may be in a position to act if any action by them appears to be desirable or feasible. It would

not appear that much support of any kind can be obtained from the law firm or law firms in Cuba which are associated with them.

12. Insofar as the families are concerned, one of the technicians is a bachelor presently on home leave between two tours in (deleted as of 2010). His father, a cook in a diner in the Boston area, has been contacted by the Office of Security, and he will get in touch with Security if he receives any inquiries on this matter. Security, by the same token, will keep in touch with him as the Cubans reveal their intentions and course of action.

13. The wives of the other two technicians have been told what has happened and are being contacted at least once daily by TSD on September 19 to go over the whole situation and determine if there were any personal problems on which the Agency could be of help. For the time being the wives are telling their neighbors that their husbands are on a trip. This story will be adjusted depending on what course of action the Cuban Government takes, whether the aliases remain unbroken and whether recognizable photographs of the individuals are released to the press. The two wives so far have taken the bad news exceedingly well. Rudolph E. Gomez

#### DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL

Central Cover supplied CHRIST with false Identification that consisted of a New York Driver's License, Pennsylvania Birth Certificate, Social Security Card, a United States Air Force Reserve Officers Association Membership Card, an American Association of Engineers Membership Card, and a International Vaccination Certificate. CHRIST had a backstopped address in New York City that appeared on all his documents. According to a New York CIA Field Office CIA document, the New York Field Office backstopped CHRIST'S Identification with the help of S. M. Horton. Later S. M. Horton's name was removed from this document and the name of John Mertz was substituted. [CIA Memo To Victor White from Byron B. Burnes 3.28.62] John Mertz stated in November 1994: "Horton was ANGLETON'S deputy. Burnes was the adman officer for ANGLETON. Horton was transferred. He went to Australia. He left, so they put me down as the guy who was the contact." The true name of DANIEL L. CARSWELL was first revealed in a CIA interview with John Mertz: "The team's leader was DAVID CRIST." [CIA OGC 77-6457 10.11.77] In January 1994 the CIA released the Biographic Profile of DAVID LEMAR CHRIST. HEMMING 1994:

I thought it was spelled *Crist*. I've seen the fucking name somewhere before. I've seen the name in an unpublished report, a biography. I've never seen it spelled CHRIST.

Former CIA agent Melvin Beck reported that when he was stationed in Cuba in 1960:

Two technicians from the Clandestine Services Technical Services Division were dispatched to Havana. They arrived as ordinary tourists (on September 8, 1960), with their personal belongings. Many of the tools of their trade were on hand, stored in the station, and whatever else they

needed would be sent by pouch...The plan was to plant a microphone transmitter in the ceiling of the penthouse room expected to be occupied by the Soviet Ambassador [in the Hotel Rosita].

This operation was a success. Soon, "Bryan reappeared at our suburban retreat in the company of three technicians from Headquarters, one of whom had worked with me earlier on the ROSITA OPERATION...I gathered that the technicians were about to plant a listening device in the floor of an apartment directly above the office of the New China News Agency."

#### THE ARREST OF DAVID LEMAR CHRIST AND FRIENDS SEPTEMBER 1960



Este fue tomada en pésimas condiciones de luz. Sin embargo, es perfectamente visible el rostro de los tres norteamericanos detenidos por las autoridades cubanas bajo la acusación de espionaje. El que se oculta en la sombra aparece en el fondo.

Melvin Beck stated that a few days later, "a frantic telephone call from the station related that evidently something had gone wrong with Bob's [Robert Neet] operation: the technicians had reportedly been taken into custody by Cuban G-2; Bob's whereabouts were unknown...How would the technicians hold up if they were tortured? What information had G-2 extracted from them?" [Beck, Melvin *Secret Contenders* p74] The CIA:

TO: Director  
FROM: Havana  
DATE: September 15, 1960.

1. (Deleted) blown and CARSWELL, Taransky and Danbrunt under detention. Following are facts at present time:

A. Contact made with (2) who reported he left 6:00 p.m. September 14, 1960, and made an agent contact which went well. Returned to his apartment at 8:00 p.m. and found two men outside his door. (2) sneaked out and destroyed agent report and spent night in bar. Returned to apartment 7:00 a.m. and found two men outside. Later contact with A-1 [Mrs. Nordio] wife who was in apartment. She reported nothing unusual.

B. (Deleted) one of three techs in (deleted) failed make contact 12:00 p.m. September 14, 1960. Case Officer waited until 1:30 p.m. then attempted to go (deleted) apartment. Watchman intercepted Case Officer and Case Officer detoured to another apartment, which he knew was not occupied. Returned, asked watchman for phone number rental where he could get change of address since occupant had moved. While waiting for watchman to get number, noted three militiamen, policemen, who appeared to be *Prensa Latina* reporters in front which was more people than usual that time night, but on entering noticed large group of couples waiting for cars at adjoining garage apparently leaving from party in building.

C. At 1:00 a.m. September 15, 1960, apartment on 23rd floor occupied by Mrs. Marjorie Lennox, Embassy Staff employee, was entered into and searched by DIER agents. Mrs. Lennox was detained without explanation and at approximately 11:00 a.m. taken to DIER Headquarters. Ambassador has lodged energetic protest with foreign office demanding her release.

D. On the afternoon of September 14, 1960, Station borrowed key Mrs. Lennox apartment under pretext to need to observe *Prensa Latina* personnel from apartment. Duplicate of key was made and given to CARSWELL for use in extreme emergency if evasive action required in building. Can be surmised men were apprehended and key found and through process of elimination Lennox apartment located.

A CIA cable advised Havana to exfiltrate or move to diplomatic area everyone who was involved in the operation. Jake Esterline noted these events.

SECRET  
DAVID L. CHRIST

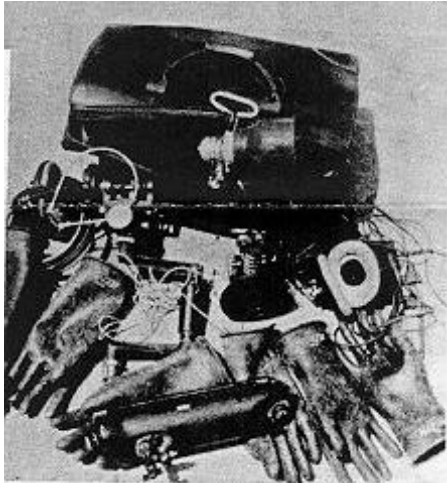


Chief of TSD/Audio Operations Branch witting of the following:  
All audio operations world-wide since December 1957 to present date.  
Complete knowledge of all R & D aspects of audio equipment research.  
Had knowledge of certain Staff D and FI equipment and operations.  
Complete knowledge of all audio assets in production and stocked for use overseas.  
Clearances through Top Secret, Special Intelligence clearance. and "Q" clearance.  
World-wide knowledge of the location of all our audio technicians.  
Having previously been with the Applied Physics Branch of TSD, he was also aware of many of our other R & D activities.  
At Branch Chief in TSD, he has full information on all personnel in TSD and general knowledge of the overall activities, including the research programs.  
He has been to (deleted as of 2010) many times.

#### THE PLAYERS



The CIA agents in the New China News Agency bugging operation used these names: CHRIST used the name DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL, 45, born 1918, Ashland, Pennsylvania, Engineer, East Chester, New York. Thorton J. Anderson, Jr. used the name "Eustace H. Danbrunt" 38, born 1925, Cleveland, Mechanical Engineer, 3915 Deerfield Blvd., Baltimore, Maryland. Walter Szuminski used the name "Edmund Konrad Taransky," 33, born 1930, Boston, Technician, New York City. Others involved included



Mario Nordio (an Italian-born naturalized American dance teacher), Marjorie Lennox, 26, the Secretary of the Commercial Attache at the U.S. Embassy who sublet an apartment from Mario Nordio, an unnamed individual (Mr. Lennox?), and CIA Agent Robert Neet, the Embassy employee who ran the operation. Everyone except for CHRIST, Thorton J. Anderson and Walter Szuminski were deported. The United States Ambassador was restricted to a ten-block area. Thorton J. Anderson, Walter Szuminski and CHRIST had been caught in an apartment borrowed by Robert Neet from Marjorie Lennox. They had electronic listening devices, as well as a tape of a conversation between the Red Chinese in San Juan, Puerto Rico and the New China News Agency. CHRIST told the G-2 agents who questioned him that he was on his way back to the United States, when someone in the American Embassy asked him to do a small favor and fix some electronic equipment in their apartment. John Mertz:

By that time Castro assigned all living quarters. You registered. They went down and rented this apartment and stored their audio equipment in the closet, and then came back to the States. They went back two or three weeks later, and then were going to set it up. They went to work and they were greeted by the Cuban Police. Apartments weren't vacant at that time, there was no possible way to be undetected. It was a dumb-assed trick. They should have known the conditions in Cuba before they ever went down there the first time. Hell, I never had any admiration for CHRIST at all. They were in Havana foolishly to begin with. CHRIST decided to go down himself. They shouldn't have been down there doing what they were doing, knowing what Castro was doing. There was a mix-up of signals there somewhere. I don't know what it was. When they were captured we saved them from going to the wall. We later brought their lawyer to the States. It became my job to get 'em out alive, if possible. At least I would know what damage had been done. We were afraid the Russians would take 'em over. Which they didn't. Castro never found out who they were.

#### THE TRIAL OF DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

On December 18, 1960, CHRIST, Thorton J. Anderson Jr. Walter Szuminski and Mario Nordio underwent a military trial. They were charged with "Crimes Against the Powers of the State." The trial was held in a small schoolroom located on the second floor of the *Jefatura* (Guard's Office) building at La Cabana Fortress Prison. Little public interest was shown. Members of the Military Tribunal were all from the Cuban Army, except for one member from the Cuban Navy. The prosecutor was an Army Officer. The President of the Tribunal devoted part of his time during the trial to talking with other members, one of whom spent his time carving on the table with a pocket knife, cleaning his

fingernails and dropping nose drops in his nose. CHRIST'S defense attorney, Dr. Fernando Colomar, said that Robert Neet, who was neither a Consular Officer, nor a diplomatic officer, had been expelled from Cuba by the Cuban Government. This, Colomar pointed out, was a error on the part of the Cuban Government. Robert Neet, he said, was the guilty party and should be facing trial:

CARSWELL, Taransky and Danbrunt are technical engineers, who specialized in electrical, mechanical and electronic engineering, and were instigated and induced to come to Havana, during their vacation in the month of September, by the actual author of this fact by direct participation, instigator and inducer, Mr. Robert L. Neet...the invitation was to arrange and adapt different audio and sound recording devices. Before their arrival to Habana as tourists such devices were already connected to a microphone previously installed...

Yet, he said, the Cuban Government expelled the guilty person from Cuba and left three innocent tools - "men who were employed by Robert Neet, men who were paid by Robert Neet and men whose transportation was paid for by Robert Neet" - to stay and face trial for a crime they did not commit. Robert Neet was contacted in June 1993. He declined to be interviewed. [telephone 703-532-5285] On January 11, 1960, CHRIST was sentenced to 10 years in La Cabana. His co-defendants received identical sentences. Mario Nordio was deported.

#### THE ISLE OF PINES PRISON



BUILT IN THE 1920's AS A MODEL PRISON

SUBJECT: MRS. DAVID L. CHRIST September 15, 1960

3. Following their arrest, CHRIST, Thornton J. Anderson and Walter Szuminski were first detained at G-2 Headquarters then moved to La

Cabana prison. It was possible to keep them supplied with food, vitamins, reading material, an electric frying pan etc. On January 23, 1961, the three men were moved to the Isle of Pines prison where living and sanitary conditions were intolerable. Prisoners were required to perform hard manual labor and there was an insufficiency of food.

4. With the assistance of Mr. Hugh Kessler, a U.S. consular official, close contact was kept with the three men until diplomatic relations with Cuba were severed. Through a Washington attorney, James R. Murphy, arrangements were made with a Cuban lawyer, Dr. Fernando Colomar, to represent the three men in court. Colomar was not told of the Agency interest in the operation. Through the joint services of Messrs. Kessler and Colomar, the three men were supplied with pocket money, food, clothing, toilet articles etc. After diplomatic relations were severed, Colomar continued to visit the men until they were transferred to Isle of Pines.

5. The three men have been held in the Modelo Prison, Nueva Gerna, Isle of Pines since January 1961. We have been successful in getting money and supplies to them through the Washington Attorney to the Swiss Embassy in Havana. They have maintained contact by letters. Their last correspondence was written on October 18, 1962. They are believed to be in reasonably good health. The Swiss are attempting to verify a report that three Americans were transferred to Boniato Prison in early November 1962.

6. It has been necessary in this case to conceal Government interest in the three prisoners in order to avoid their execution and/or full debriefing on the sensitive information they possess.

7. The Washington Attorney has obtained associate counsel in Mexico City and in Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Attorney, who is unwitting of Government interest (Constantine N. Kangles) visited Havana in May/June and as of November 22, 1962 received word that as soon as possible he will be invited back to Cuba to negotiate with Fidel Castro on this case. Kangles expects the release of the three men not later than the first week in January 1963.

8. Other operational efforts to secure the release of the men are in progress. We have avoided keeping Mrs. Christ fully on the specifics of the efforts being made, as she tends to be critical of the Agency and of the fact that she is unaware of any significant interest in the case in the Executive Branch of the Government. She has previously seen Messrs. Allen Dulles, General Cabell, General Maxwell Taylor and General Carter.

9. Mr. James Donovan, who has appeared in connection with negotiations for the Playa Giron prisoners, has been made aware of the 22 Americans

held in Cuba and of Agency interest in three of those prisoners. He has not been told their true names.

10. David Christ's wife, Wilma, and their six children live in the Washington area where they have been frequently visited by members of the Agency. She has explained to neighbors that her husband is away on a long TDY for the Government which has become a permanent assignment and that in line with the new regulations on overseas travel of dependants she has not been allowed to follow him. Wilma Christ has been paid her husband's accumulated per diem and salary.

11. David Christ is 45 years old, his birthday was January 20. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College with a degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He worked before the war for the Atlas Powder Company and was a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in the USAAF from 1942 to 1946. Following the war, he instructed at Pennsylvania State College until 1950 when he joined the Agency.

12. Wilma Christ is 42 years old. There are six children in the family: Thomas age 18, Elaine age 16, Linda, age 12, Susan, age 9, Stuart age 5 and Robert, age 3. The two older children have been briefed on the situation and are aware of their father's predicament.

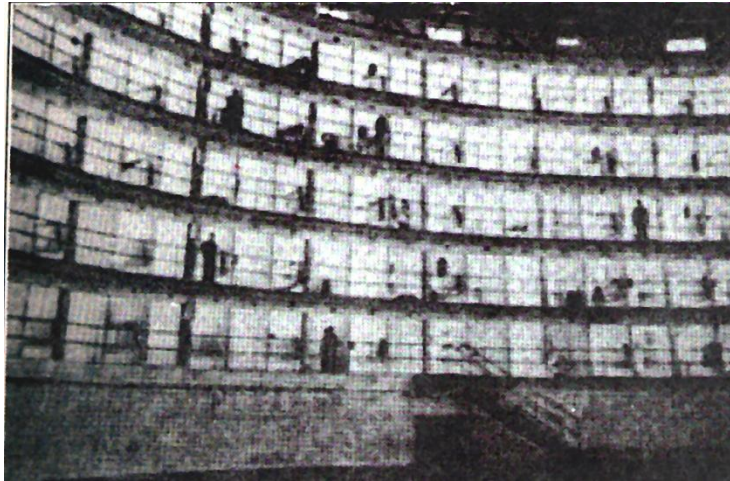
When former prisoner of Castro Mafia OC member JOHN MARTINO returned to the United States in 1962, he spoke and wrote about his friendship with his fellow prisoner in Cuba, DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL. [*Long Island Press* Edith K. Roosevelt 7.21.62] In *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, MARTINO recalled his first conversation with CARSWELL:

He told me, 'We had drilled through the floor, which is the ceiling of the Chinese News Agency, and we were about to lower a microphone into the next room so that we could put everything that was said there on tape.'

CARSWELL shared the special food he received from the American Embassy with MARTINO, although the Embassy closed in January 1961. Both men shared a common lawyer, Dr. Fernando Colomar Lluch, Doctor of Law of the School of Havana. When CARSWELL was released, he gave MARTINO his personal possessions. Mrs. Martino explained:

In speaking of her husband's release from Cuban prison she said she was directed to an attorney named Dr. Fernando Colomar after the original attorney she hired 'became afraid' and dropped the case. She said she was directed to Colomar by a friend, Gustavo Aleman, who knew Hugh Kessler in the American Embassy in Havana. Mrs. Martino said that Colomar later told her she didn't have to pay him because he was being paid by Kessler to also defend four other Americans, the group involved Daniel Carswell, the CIA Agent who had been arrested for bugging the Red Chinese News Service. Mrs. Martino said Colomar came to Miami

and worked for the State Department after the Bay of Pigs. [HSCA Memo From: Fonzi and Gonzales to Cliff Fenton 10.7.77]



#### CHARLES SIRAGUSA & THE PLAN TO SPRING CHRIST

Journalist Jack Anderson reported that the CIA was determined to get CHRIST out of Cuba, and to do this, it contacted Charles Siragusa. In 1978 Charles Siragusa told Jack Anderson that he had met with a CIA agent in Washington, D.C., in 1960:

Three Spanish-speaking CIA operatives had been arrested while pulling a Watergate-style break-in at the Chinese Communist News Agency in Havana. Cuban police thought they had caught three small fry burglars and locked them up on an island off Cuba. The CIA was desperate to get them back before their cover was blown. One knew the names of numerous CIA contacts in Cuba. The CIA turned to Charles Siragusa, suggesting that he enlist Mafia types for a rescue raid. This proved impractical; instead, Charles Siragusa began dealings with a Chicago lawyer supposedly close to Fidel Castro's brother, Raoul. The CIA authorized Charles Siragusa to spend up to \$1 million to effect the rescue of the imprisoned agents. The Chicagoan received \$10,000 from CIA funds, but his efforts failed. Eventually the three won their freedom through the legal efforts of a Havana attorney retained by the CIA without Castro's knowledge. [*Wash. Post* 1.4.78 B13]

A CIA document read: "The Chicago attorney, who is unwitting of Government interest visited Havana in May / June 1962 and as of November 22, 1962, received word that as soon as possible he will be invited back to Cuba to negotiate with Fidel Castro on this case. **Constantine Kangles** expects the release of the three men not later than the first week in January 1963." Wilma Christ, the wife of David Christ, stated that Constantine Kangles would have gotten \$100,000 if he succeeded in getting the technicians out of prison.

[Constantine N. Kangles Suite 2350 200 N La Salle St Chicago, IL 60601-1023 (312) 263-2121]



John Michael Mertz related that in 1960 Richard Helms charged him with developing a project to free CHRIST and his two associates from La Cabana Prison. John Mertz: "I was functioning in the thing as a lawyer for their notional families. Up in New England somewhere. I represented the legal interest of the notional families. I operated as a supposed member of a Washington law firm." A CIA document stated:

Mertz, identifying himself as CIA affiliated, contacted Siragusa and told him in general terms what was required. Siragusa put Mertz in contact with several people e.g. Batista's chauffeur and wife, who had the desired connections. The project did not succeed in freeing the Agency employees...Mertz considers Siragusa a friend. The above Project was well documented and Counter-Intelligence Staff or Security should be able to locate the records. He cannot remember the project crypt.

John Mertz:

Well, how to get them out? Prior to that time the mafia had been runnin' the warehouses and the gamblin' joints in Havana. SANTO TRAFFICANTE. I went to Charlie Siragusa and said, 'You got any connections with the mafia?' He said he did. 'Well, find out what they can do to help get these guys out.' I don't know who he contacted. They laughed at him. They said, 'Hell, we're on the wanted list down there too.' We abandoned that, but he did come up with a guy who had been Batista's driver. We met with him and his wife in Miami and he came back said, 'We'll get them out easy. We know one or more guards down there. And for \$200,000 upfront, we'll have the guards take him out on a work detail and let them escape and they've got a ten mile walk due south to the shore and we'll meet them there with a boat. We called Headquarters. 'What's between the prison and the south shore?' 'Ten miles of mangrove swamp.'

Walter Szuminski wrote this Memorandum for the Record on August 6, 1975.

1. After being released from the Isle of Pines, Cuba, in the summer of 1963, several debriefing sessions were held with members of Counter-Intelligence Staff and Office of Security after my official return to duty. Of several ops, two were the subject of discussion, since they involved efforts to obtain our release from the Isle of Pines by escape, bribes or whatever. One effort was by a prominent Chicago lawyer who supposedly had some influential contacts both in the U.S. and Mexico. The Counter-Intelligence collective opinion at the time was that 'this guy took us for a ride.'

2. The second effort mentioned in the ZRCHEST trip reports was travel to Miami by the Counter-Intelligence case officer, John Mertz, with a suitcase full of large bills to impress the local hoods. Specific details are difficult to recall, but in essence it seemed with the right contacts and enough money anything was possible in Cuba at that time (1960 to 1961). From the reports the 'hoods' were impressed with that amount of money, but nothing more ever happened. In any case, during our imprisonment in Cuba nothing more happened to indicate anything was going on.

3. During all this conversation back and forth, mafia may have been mentioned, but after ten years it is difficult to say with any accuracy if this was the case. Only a review of the ZRCHEST files could confirm or deny this.

4. The timing of these various operations on our behalf would seem to coincide with the recent publicity about Mr. Maheu and his efforts with the mafia. For that reason, and to forestall any misconception about our mission in Cuba which was an audio op I have related the facts as best I can recall. OTS / APB Walter Szuminski

John Mertz:

You had one memo there that I was running around with a bushel basket full of money. That's a lot of bullshit. I don't think anyone in the government could get a hold of a bushel basket full of cash, running around, giving it out. Anyway, the Chief of Station in Mexico City, Winston Scott, found a Mexican lawyer down there that was doing business with Castro. We went down and talked to him and paid him a small retainer to see what he could do with Castro. Nothing ever came of it. They got out before he had much of a chance. He was a member of a big law firm down there.

The CIA:

Mertz assumed a cover as a lawyer for the prisoner's relatives. **JIM ANGLETON**, who was Siragusa's supervisor in the OSS in Italy, during World War II, suggested to Mertz that Siragusa might have U.S. underworld connections with connections in Cuba who could be utilized to free the prisoners."

A document released in 1994 read:

Mr. Mertz is off for the afternoon with Murphy. (Deleted) of Technical Service Division called and left word with Jean that General Carter might be calling Mr. ANGLETON about the Techs case. When I asked (deleted) how he knew this, he said it came about this way: Wilma Christ had been



needing him all day about when she was going to get to see the Attorney General. (Deleted) called Carter's secretary to see if an appointment had been set up, and while he was talking to her, General Carter cut in and asked what was going on and who was in charge of the case. (Deleted) told him Mr. Mertz was. Carter asked about 'this thing up in New York' and (deleted) told him he knew we were on top of it. Carter asked if anybody had discussed it with the Attorney General or anyone on that level: (Deleted) said he knew it had been discussed with the Bureau. Carter then said he would be calling you regarding the case...Mr. Mertz called to say he had talked to (deleted) and had placed a call to General Carter who was out but would be calling Mertz back (at Mertz's home) at any moment. The point Carter indicated he planned to tell you about was the possibility of a trade, our boys for the saboteurs the FBI arrested in NY.

When **ANGLETON** was questioned about CHRIST during *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, he testified that the name "CARSWELL" and photograph of CARSWELL were unknown to him. When DAVID PHILLIPS was asked about Christ, he responded: "I'm afraid, Counselor, that on the long list of names, that I now realize I must stick by my feeling that I have to have CIA permission to discuss whether I did, or did not, have connection with these people." **Wilma Christ** was often unhappy with the inability of the Agency to secure the release of her husband. The Christ family had six children and Mr. CHRIST'S absence caused innumerable problems. Wilma Christ was contacted by a Technical Services Division employee on an almost daily basis. She met with **Allen Dulles** on March 28, 1961: "Mrs. Christ meets with Allen Dulles, Director, CIA, who reports that the best hope of obtaining husband's freedom lies in revolution in Cuba. Mrs. Christ appreciated the Director's candor but disappointed that more active efforts were not being undertaken."

On May 24, 1961, Mrs. Christ arranges for (deleted) for self and for eldest son, who is (deleted). On July 7, 1961, "Mrs. Christ meets with General Cabell, DDCI, with reference to her demand to see the President." On August 16, 1961, Mrs. Christ met with "General Maxwell Taylor in lieu of President. Mrs. Christ again disappointed by lack of action to free her husband." In August 1962, **Larry Christ**, the brother of DAVID CHRIST, presented an ultimatum:

Either we arrange for a meeting with Attorney General or he will move to see him independently." Lawrence Christ was "of the opinion that Mrs. Christ is in the early stages of a nervous breakdown. Her health and cooperation are vital to the operational security aspects of this case. He is embittered because of the lack of cognizance of Wilma Christ by the Executive Branch of the Government. As he stated it, 'They have time to greet astronauts, foreign dignitaries and the like, yet they cannot even call her on the telephone. Just five minutes is all it would take.' The security implications involved in a meeting with the Attorney General or a telephone call from the White House has been repeated to the Christ family many times. Their present attitude can be summed up in a few

words, 'Security be damned! If we don't do something in a hurry he may never come back.'" (Wilma: "That is entirely erroneous.") [CIA Memo DD/P 10.16.62 Seymour Russell c/DD/P/TSD]

Wilma Christ was losing it. She was fed up with the lack of response that she received from the Kennedy Administration. She would tell her husband how she was treated after he returned.

## DAVID CHRIST AND SIDNEY GOTTLIEB

In July 1962 Sidney Gottlieb established a scholarship fund for Thomas Christ, the son of David Christ. John Mertz: "Gottlieb was the head of the division where those guys worked." Dr. Gottlieb: "Although this request is in part motivated by compassion for the Tech's families and a strong desire to lighten their burden, the overriding consideration is the need for continued operational security and control, which will be aided by your approval of our request." [Memo DD/Support 7.23.62 Sidney Gottlieb AC/DD/P/TSD]

Sidney Gottlieb stated:

1. That DAVE CHRIST was not knowledgeable of Sid's specialties, beyond knowing he was in charge of the chemical division of Technical Services Division and had something vague to do with debilitating drugs.
2. Among the contacts in Cuba of (deleted) (Air Force medico in Sid's hypnosis project) is a lawyer who is also an accomplished hypnotist. He has reportedly had some success in his cases by hypnotizing the judge at parties beforehand, and making the judge susceptible to his suggestions in the courtroom. (Deleted) has the poop on the lawyer. (Deleted) and I yesterday agreed there might be some merit in sending (deleted) to Cuba to snoop through the lawyer. We can get (deleted) down here on a day's notice through Gittinger, who is acting for Sid during the next few weeks. [CIA Memo Havana Flap 9.21.60]

## HYPNOSIS

John Marks, in his 1979 book *The Search for the "Manchurian Candidate"* wrote: "In June 1960 [Gottlieb's] TSS [Technical Services Support -Technical Services Division] officials launched an expanded program of operational experiments in hypnosis in cooperation with the Agency's Counter-Intelligence staff. Counter-Intelligence officials wrote that the hypnosis program could provide a 'potential breakthrough in clandestine technology.' Their arrangement with [Technical Services Division] was that the MK-ULTRA men would develop the technique in the laboratory, while they took care of 'field experimentation.' The Counter-Intelligence program had three goals:

- (1) to induce hypnosis very rapidly in unwitting Subjects;

(2) to create durable amnesia; and

(3) to implant durable and operationally useful posthypnotic suggestion."

Mexico City was a primary locale for the new experiments. Melvin Beck told about it in *Secret Contenders*:

[ANGLETON'S] Counter-Intelligence staff had in tow a young psychiatrist who claimed that he could produce a hypnotic state in an instant of shock to the Subject. He had evidently convinced the staff of its feasibility. Such a feat opened up wide vistas of utilization by the staff, particularly in the area of its prime concern-the bona fides of Clandestine Services agents. Under hypnosis, the agent was compelled to reveal the truth, thus putting to rest the doubts that always remained after studying the scattered and elusive evidence contained in a dossier or a file. Best of all, the method of putting the Subject under instantaneous hypnosis was practical and adaptable to the agent situation, with the significant added factor that the agent would remember nothing of the experience.

In December 1962, the Chief, Technical Services Division/ Liaison Services Section set up a meeting between **Wilma Christ**, Deputy Director /CIA General Carter and United States Attorney General **Robert F. Kennedy**. John Mertz had Wilma Christ meet with General Carter before the meeting. She told him she wanted to meet with the Attorney General. It was unclear if the meeting occurred. On December 26, 1962, **Wilma Christ** threatened to make contact with a member of a delegation headed for Havana that was led by **James Donovan**. James Donovan was involved in sensitive negotiations with the Cubans. On December 28, 1962, Wilma Christ was assured by James Donovan and Robert Hurwich of the State Department that the release of her husband would be secured, in return for supplies:

She was extremely happy with these assurances and there was no reason for the Attorney General to call her at that time." [MFR 3.22.63 Report of Meeting between Mrs. Christ and Mr. James Donovan in New York City on 3.20.63 from C/TSD/LSS]

In January 1963 Wilma Christ met with a CIA representative:

During conversation with Mrs. Christ and her daughter, Elaine, on January 2, 1963, I attempted to bring them up to date on the latest efforts in the ZRCHEST Project. Their only significant comments were continual requests that they be guaranteed that every effort is being made to effect the release of the Techs. At this time they do not feel that we are doing everything possible and voiced the opinion that the government is not forceful enough. Mrs. Christ again agreed not to take any unilateral action at this time, but commented that this whole episode is a very black page in American History. JAMES P. O'CONNOR Chief TSD/LSS

On March 6, 1963, the CIA reported:

1. The publicity resulting from DONOVAN's negotiations regarding the release of the Americans has given Mrs. Christ renewed hope that her husband will be released in the near future. Efforts to minimize the significance of these negotiations have little effect. At times Mrs. Christ contacts the undersigned on an hourly basis requesting information. She is knowledgeable of a few of the details regarding these negotiations, but has not been given any information of a highly sensitive nature or any information concerning the Cuban personalities involved in a possible trade.
2. Occasionally, Mrs. Christ becomes temperamental, somewhat abusive, and highly excitable. She continues to severely criticize the Administration, as well as the Agency's previous operations to free her husband. Her brother-in-law, Larry, continually threatens unilateral action unless 'something is done very soon.'
3. Mrs. Christ and her Brother-in-Law voiced an intent to contact DONOVAN or one his associates under alias in order to obtain more detailed information about the negotiations. However, they were successfully persuaded not to take any action which might precipitate a collapse of the entire project. Only by giving Mrs. Christ some hope for the future and some reason to believe that the Donovan negotiations might succeed have we been able to contain her from pursuing action which would undoubtedly compromise this operation. It is extremely difficult to predict, short of a complete mental breakdown, the effects that a collapse of the DONOVAN negotiations might have. At this time no considerations have been given to any other operations that we could discuss with Mrs. Christ, nor have there been any serious discussions regarding the continued containment of the Christ Family should the negotiations collapse.
4. Since Mrs. Christ's morale, welfare and co-operation are vital to the security and cover of this operation, it is anticipated that we will continue to advise her of some of the details and the human interest aspects of Donovan's negotiations. Under the present system the undersigned receives information from Mr. Mertz or Mr. Miskovsky regarding the current negotiations. This information is declassified as much as possible under the circumstances. The desensitized information and any hope or lack of hope that it may contain is transmitted to Mrs. Christ as soon as possible. It is particularly important that any information regarding Donovan's activities be relayed to Mrs. Christ before it appears in the press. Usually some detail or bit of information regarding negotiations or operational activity regarding her husband's release assists in satisfying her curiosity, for at least a few days.

5. About a week ago the Director queried regarding the status of the families. Mr. Miskovsky advised the Director that the situation was very tense but for the moment was being contained. Should the situation become desperate I believe Mrs. Christ could be subtly directed to seek consultation and or advice from Donovan. This has been discussed with Mr. Miskovsky who agrees that it would be safer to have her channel her efforts in that direction rather than to a source over whom we have little or no control.

On March 22, 1963, Wilma Christ met with James Donovan: "This preliminary meeting lasted about 45 minutes and gave Wilma Christ an opportunity to vent much of her anger and resentment." Other CIA reports noted: "Wilma Christ becomes temperamental, somewhat abusive, and highly excitable. She continues to severely criticize the Administration, as well as the Agency's previous operations designed to free her husband. Robert Hurwich of the State Department was present at some of these meetings. After the meeting, Mrs. Christ confided that "she often feels embarrassed and ashamed for saying many of the nasty things she has in the past, and for doubting the Agency's efforts to gain her husband's release." Wilma Christ was contacted in February 1994:

I am still under the secrecy business. I didn't know they had released anything. Why didn't they tell me? Because of how heavily my husband guarded the secrets, I have been indoctrinated that way, so I am fearful of saying anything. I am engulfed in this secrecy business. I have to talk to someone at the Agency. I wasn't privy to the details of the attempts made to release him. Alan, I have to make some calls to check on you.

Wilma Christ was told, "I need some checking out, that's for sure. I'll send you a book so you'll know what I'm really about." Wilma Christ was re-contacted in March 1994:

I haven't contacted the CIA about you, but I decided I'm not going to discuss it. Thanks for the book. The whole thing you read about my attempting to secure my husband's release is ridiculous. Not a shred of truth. I met with Robert Kennedy. I didn't demand it, it was suggested. I'm not going to talk about it. It's a bunch of garbage. I don't even want to hear it.

John Mertz:

Mrs. Christ was Security's problem, not mine. People from the Office of Security were holding CHRIST'S wife's hand during the time he was in jail there. I didn't have anything to do with that. I was trying to get him out. I never heard of a meeting between RFK and Mrs. Christ. She was not my baby. She could have gotten him killed by blowing her stack.

HEMMING told this researcher:

CHRIST'S wife was lucky that he was a career officer. If he had been a contract employee, she would have been threatened, and told to keep her mouth shut. They wanted to get his ass out before there was an invasion or execution or anything else. They weren't hurting for money.

#### THE RELEASE OF DAVID LEMAR CHRIST



CHRIST'S release was secured by the CIA in April 1963 when James Donovan arranged a prisoner exchange. CHRIST arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida. The United States agreed to release four G-2 agents, including Francisco "the hook" Molina, a Castro agent with a missing hand, who was serving a 20-year sentence for the accidental murder of a nine-year-old child. Governor Nelson Rockefeller agreed to sign the pardon that freed Francisco Molina from Attica prison on April 22, 1963. Simultaneously, Attorney General Robert Kennedy announced that charges had been dropped against three Cubans who had been arrested for plotting to blow up defense installations around New York City. The three, plus Francisco Molina were deported from Florida to Havana as Donovan brought back the Americans from Cuba in a straight swap.

John Mertz disagreed:

Donovan didn't know anything about our three guys who were in the Isle of Pines. But we prevailed upon him, to prevail on Castro, to let the 40 Americans out that were in the Isle of Pines, following the release of the Bay of Pigs prisoners. Fidel Castro agreed in exchange for 40 million dollars worth of medical supplies. And those 40 Americans were flown into Homestead. They weren't traded for anybody. They were a follow-up on the Bay of Pigs thing.

#### DESMOND FITZGERALD



Desmond FitzGerald suggested James Donovan be given contaminated scuba diving gear which James Donovan was to present to Fidel Castro as a gift. According to the Senate Intelligence Committee, James Donovan, on his own initiative, gave Fidel Castro a different diving suit. [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p214] When Richard Helms was appointed the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in April 1965 he was succeeded as DD/P by Desmond FitzGerald. Desmond FitzGerald attended Harvard Law School where he received his degree in 1935. He enlisted as a private in the infantry during World War II, and rose to the rank of major. He joined the OSS, where he worked as an Operations Officer in Southeast Asia . He entered the CIA in 1951 and soon became its Far East Operations Division Chief. Desmond FitzGerald was appointed CIA Cuban Operations Chief in 1962, and Chief, Special Activities Staff, in November 1963. [CIA 181-73] Desmond FitzGerald, 57, died of a heart attack on a tennis court on July 23, 1967, and Thomas Karamessines, Richard Helms' Assistant DD/P, became DD/P.

#### CHRIST PHOTO AT HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE APRIL 1963

On April 23, 1963, CHRIST landed at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida. In New York City, *The World-Telegram and Sun* ran this headline: "CIA Trio Slips Past Castro In Swap." The article stated that the trio's connection to the CIA had been confirmed with reliable Government sources. John Mertz:

At Homestead, our three guys were separated from the others and flown to Washington. They weren't on the ground more than five minutes. They all marched into a building, he went out a back door into another building, and on to another plane. He was in the air ten minutes later. Hell, they had the greatest collection of thieves, hoodlums and murderers in that 40 guys that came out of Cuba. They had to get them all, to prevent the three from being identified. Even Donovan didn't know we had some people in that group.

William C. Sullivan was notified of CHRIST'S return. [FBI 64-47305-93] David Wise and Thomas Ross reported: "When they landed in Miami CARSWELL, Danbrunt and

Taransky vanished. They declined to talk to reporters. And for some reason, unlike the other returnees, they would not tell the American Red Cross their destination." [*Inv. Gov.* p260]

### CHRIST APRIL 1963 TO AUGUST 1963

REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL ACTION APRIL 30, 1963

DAVID L. CHRIST

Nature of Personnel Action

REASSIGNMENT AND CHANGE OF SERVICE DESIGNATION

Organizational Designation

DDP/TSD

Position: PHYSICAL SCIENCE

FROM: IAS Foreign Field Undetermined.

[deleted 03]

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Category of Report) OO/C (DELETED)

Case no. 43 872 Christ, David L. Date **May 28, 1963** Office of Origin (Deleted but most likely Manhattan Field Office) Report made by John E. O'Hare Character of Case E/SD/3 Francis R. Favorini, Special Agent in Charge. DIST (Deleted). Two pages dated April 26, 1963 withheld.

An FBI case was opened on the three men entitled, "Cuban Sabotage Efforts in the United States." [FBI 105-115667-172] Much of this document was withheld. John Mertz commented:

When he came back, he was in the Science and Technology Directorate. I don't know what he did when he came back. He was spending all his time trying to get decorated with a medal. My vote was no. Someone told me he got a medal. I don't know what he did in S & D. I don't think he was assigned to the Scientific Division until about a year after he returned. He was on ice, and we were carefully preserving his identity. They were under medical surveillance for a few months. He was being debriefed. I debriefed him. That was 30 years ago, pal. Everybody's dead but me.

CHRIST was transferred to another Agency component. Melvin Beck reported: "After their release they were brought back to the Agency, although, as was common talk, they were excluded from active assignment." The CIA reported that upon his return from Cuba, CHRIST joined the Office of Research and Development, where he worked on the over-the-horizon radar program. CHRIST was also responsible for pioneering efforts in the area of Audio Surveillance Countermeasures, first proposing the application of computers to the problem. On August 9, 1963, J. Edgar Hoover had an interest in CHRIST and sent a telex to Richard Helms about him. [FBI NI 105-38509-13]



## CHRIST: UNHAPPY W/CIA'S EFFORTS TO SECURE HIS RELEASE

In 1964 John Mertz wrote this memorandum to the Chief, OPSER.

3. The details of the cover story were perfected at Headquarters and were conveyed to the prisoners in Cuba by Mr. Hugh Kessler, who at that time was an American Consul in Cuba. The subsequent unrelenting and expensive efforts to save the lives and secure the release of the prisoners were carried out within the framework of that cover story which to this day has protected the true identities of the three employees. Our success in this case is attributable to a major effort on the part of the CIA and the U.S. Government.

4. Mr. CHRIST'S inference in Para. 6 of his memorandum that the cover story was developed by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Szuminski is not accurate. Neither is he accurate in Para. 13C when he infers that "neither CIA or the U.S. Government" tried "to get them out."

5. Upon their return to the United States on April 22, 1963, the Counter-Intelligence Staff, assisted by representatives of the Office of Security, upon direction of the DD/P, initiated further investigation to determine the reasons for the arrest. (Deleted) ESCALADE roll-up and the loyalty of the three employees while in the hands of the enemy.

6. The investigation disclosed that they were loyal and that the roll up and arrest were the direct result of Mr. CHRIST and certain members of the Havana Station. The matter was complicated by the refusal or inability of Mr. CHRIST to tell the whole truth to the investigating officers regarding certain portions of his conversations with the Cuban arresting officers on matters relating to his judgment, but not related to his loyalty. [CIA Memo, Chief, OPSER Mertz undated]

### CHRIST SEPTEMBER 1963

1. On several occasions during early September 1963 Mr. Christ came by invitation to the office of undersigned for the purpose of informing himself from the files regarding the nature and extent of the Headquarters effort to secure the release of the ZRCHESTERS from the Isle of Pines.

2. At the time of his first visit, which was shortly after the Chairman of the DD/P Review Committee had informed him of the approval of the Committee's recommendations, Mr. CHRIST expressed concern that no time limit had been placed on the restriction that he could not travel outside the U.S. either TDY or PCS; whereas in the case of the other two Subjects a specific period of time was mentioned in connection with the restrictions upon foreign travel.

4. Speaking as an informed officer, and not for the review committee, undersigned pointed out to Mr. CHRIST that the investigation established that he, as the senior officer in the group, had been under more pressure than the other two men. Also, that this pressure was further evidenced by his lack of objectivity in the discussion of certain matters during his debriefing that he might have been mistaken in his recollection of certain events in Cuba. Undersigned corrected Mr. CHRIST by stating that the record shows that Mr. CHRIST admitted he might have lied.

5...Mr. CHRIST is not too pleased with the debriefing officers who crowded him into this corner. John Mertz SA/C/CI.

#### DAVID CHRIST AND HEMMING

HEMMING 1994:

CHRIST was in the same cell with me in Havana when I got busted on September 27, 1960. He thought I was being tortured. I was laying on the spring, it was like steel wool, a finely woven mesh. I was laying on it without my shirt. When I rolled over, I heard this English voice: 'Jesus Christ, he's one of them, and look what the fuck they did to him.' My back looked like hamburger. They were scared shitless. We ended up in the same cell together. A cell that would normally be for four people had 40 people in it. Standing room only.

When interviewed in 1977 and 1994 HEMMING maintained that the true nature of CHRIST'S mission was to bomb the Chinese Communist News Agency:

CHRIST knows too much to be sent down to a hostile environment unless he's the only guy they can trust because he has done other operations. When you say audio devices, it's total bullshit. Audio expert was his cover. All the other steamy shit they're not going to publicize. He was an inventor, an expert in remote controlled explosives. That's his main job. When you got a hot mission like that, then they had to decide, we've got to risk putting this guy in. CHRIST got arrested in Cuba in September 1960 running an operation located in an apartment above the Chinese Communist News Agency. They had a transmitter and code book there. CHRIST was going to get the book out without the Chinese even knowing they had it. Hey, he might have to take a few guys out to do it, but so what? It would look like a goddamned accident anyway. See, they were going to pump kitchen gas into the place, blow the fuckin' place up, enter, grab the book, and then set a big goddamned fire. The chinks would think the code books had been burned, and not change the fucking codes. The Agency supplied them with some outdated bugging equipment and told them to say, if they were caught, that they were bugging the place on behalf of the U.S. Embassy.

HEMMING'S story about CHRIST and explosives did not check out, however, CHRIST was an explosives expert and *The New York Times* reported that during the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah, the left-wing leader of Ghana, the CIA Chief of Station, Accra, requested a group of paramilitarists storm the Chinese Communist Embassy, kill everyone there, then steal the code books and the records of the installation. The group was instructed to blow up the building before leaving so that it would look like Embassy personnel had been killed in an explosion.

In 1994 HEMMING stated:

In the circle of my immediate Miami acquaintances the tramp *resembled* CHRIST. He buddied up with us. He figured we were the real thing. We didn't give a fuck who he was. He felt he had been betrayed. He wanted to work with something that was legitimate.

HEMMING was asked how CHRIST reacted when his identity was revealed: "It could be he felt I was in charge, and I knew what I was doing." **Howard Kenneth Davis** was sent a photograph of CHRIST then asked:

Q. Did you ever see DAVID CHRIST around INTERPEN?

A. Yeah, I saw him around, I didn't know him well.

Q. You saw CHRIST?

A. Yeah, I did. I believe I did if I can remember. I think I saw him over there a couple of times. People would wander in and out all the time - even CIA people. That was no big secret. FIORINI had a relationship with the Company. That is absolute. We knew it at the time, it was no secret in Miami.

#### INTERVIEW WITH WALTER E. SZUMINSKI

A Walter E. Szuminski was contacted in March 1994 in suburban Virginia and asked: "Did you ever use the name Taransky in Cuba?"

A. You must have the wrong guy.

Q. You were never in CIA?

A. Who is this speaking?

Q. I came across your name in a document about DAVID CHRIST.

A. Am I related to somebody like that?

Q. Did you ever work for him?

A. Where are you getting this information?

Q. CIA documents.

A. Hey, go back and talk to those guys. Maybe they can enlighten you. I can't.

Q. What about the Cuban bugging operation?

A. Well, I'm sure they do that.

Q. Were you ever incarcerated in Cuba?

A. (Sighs) You've got the wrong person here.

#### Meeting with Walter Szuminski March 18, 1994

I met with him in your office -- told him I did not have a file or documents to show him today. We were searching the files and may be able to show the him something next week. He offered some background on the Cuban operation and the calls he had received. First he gave me the story of the Cuban imprisonment and their return. He said that D. Christ was interviewed by HSCA in mid-1970s to see if there was any connection between their time in Cuban [prison] and the assassination (Christ told him about the interview). The story of their imprison [ment] was public knowledge but only with pseudos. He mentions the classified article in the Studies which was with true name. Last month he received a call from D Christ's window & son -- they had received a call from Allan J Weberman (assassination author) who said Dave Christ's debriefing by HSCA had been released and that true names were included. I mentioned that we would not have released an HSCA document.

Two weeks ago Szuminski received a similar call ("was he the Szuminski who was imprisoned in Cuba with Christ and released through Donovan's efforts). He told Weberman he had wrong person. Yesterday he received another call asking if he was aware that his name is in the national archives. The callers referred to both the CIA JFK releases and a FOIA release. My impression was that his name was also released in an FOIA but if the researcher was using Lesar's file he may have confused the two.

I talked a little about the law and the balancing test for disclosure (public vs national security, etc.). Also said that the link of Carswell to 3 tramps in Dallas made Christ part of the story. Since Christ became an overt employee in 1963, retired overt and was dead much of the information on

him was subject to release. Because of the Cuba imprisonment there are documents on, or that mention, Szuminski and Anderson in Christ's file.

Szuminski said he also retired overt. He mentioned Christ son who has a firm in Reston that has done work for the Agency -- 'negative publicity could hurt him. He said he wanted to see what was out so he would know how to deal with the calls. He also made a couple of comments about suing but doubted he could. Told him we would get back to him next week. He said we could reach him through his wife (Elise S.) [24 deleted, 03 as of 2010] [deleted 03 as of 2010].

#### CHRIST: SEPTEMBER 1963

September 4, 1963.

Memorandum For: Chief, Personnel Security Division

Subject: David Lemar Christ DDS&T

The above individual is under consideration for clearance for Special Intelligence. Your recommendation is requested concerning granting of such clearance, together with any information or comment which may be pertinent.

On September 12, 1963 CHRIST was granted a CORAL clearance.

On September 13, 1963 CHRIST signed an ARGON AGREEMENT.

FILE DATE **SEPTEMBER 17, 1963**

MEMORANDUM FOR SECURITY OFFICER DIS (?) T

SUBJECT: DAVID LAMAR CHRIST #43872

The following action on the above named individual was completed on **September 13, 1963**: INDOCTRINATED FOR SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE

REMARKS: cc: C/PSD/OS (DELETED) Chief Special Clearance Center, SSC/OS

On **September 19, 1963**, CHRIST received a form that indicated "Reassignment, Change of SD, and Transfer to Vouchered Funds." On September 20, 1963 an Investigative Transmittal Sheet was generated on CHRIST.

Next the following document was generated:

SAM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

PHS DTD: Biographic Data (Rec'd. date) **September 23, 1963**. October 29, 1963 No INV 43872

SUBJECT CHRIST, DAVID LAMAR January 20, 1918 Tanagua, Penn

On **September 27, 1963**, CHRIST requested Form 1322 [requesting cover], From the Chief, Records and Services Division, and Chief, Operating Component, Office of Research and Development, DD/S & T. He returned it to these components. On a "Notification Of Establishment Of Military Cover, Backstop" these boxes were marked: "Submit form 642 to change limitation category to 3. Ascertain that (deleted as of 2010)

being issued. Submit form 1322 or any change affecting this cover. Submit form 1323 for transferring cover responsibility." A highly deleted CIA Office of Security document dated **September 27, 1963**, read, "Request For Entry or Change. Inclusion of Subject on the Domestic Cover List requested as noted below."

On September 13, 1963 CHRIST, Deputy Director of Science and Technology signed a secrecy agreement as he had become part of PROJECT OXCART, the redesign of the U-2 and PROJECT CORONA, PROJECT IDEALIST and PROJECT (DELETED).

**CHRIST: OCTOBER 1963**

On October 31, 1963 the CIA was made aware of the fact that CHRIST had moved to Washington. On October 11, 1963 a document on CHRIST was generated based on "Sensitive sources and methods." Special Affairs Staff memo was generated on October 26, 1963. The SAS was the new name for William Harvey's Task Force 11. On November 8, 1962, a six-man CIA sabotage team dispatched as part of Task Force W blew up a factory in Cuba. The CIA arm of the operation, Task Force W, continued to exist as the Special Affairs Staff, located at the CIA's Miami station. William Harvey, the head of Task Force W, was replaced by Desmond FitzGerald as head of the Special Affairs Staff. Covert attacks against Fidel Castro (including assassination attempts) and Cuban government officials continued throughout 1963 under FitzGerald. Other operations included industrial and economic sabotage as well as terrorism.

**CHRIST NOVEMBER 1963**

21 nov

Mr. Mertz

Mr. Helms ret'd the [ ] memo with this note:

"When the meeting is set up, Elizabeth can arrange with the IX AG's secy secure handling of the meeting. We do this frequently"

Input

I put it on JA's desk.

B

TRANSMITTAL SLIP			D. 11/20/63
TO: C/OPS/SEC.			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING		
REMARKS			
<p>Herewith a note of my dealings with CHRIST. My steno is gone - if you want to have your girl clean it up, I will sign it.</p> <p>Mertz</p> <p><i>ILW</i></p> <p><i>John</i></p> <p><i>John</i></p> <p><i>John</i></p>			
FROM:			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION	



# NODULE X13

NIXON, ANGLETON, PHILLIPS, DeBRUEYS, De  
TORRES, BRINGUIER, MARTINO, MORALES, BARKER,  
McCORD, THE MOB



Photo of NIXON on November 22, 1963, after he returned from Dallas to LaGuardia Airport in New York City.

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex13.pdf>



**RICHARD MILHAUS NIXON** was the highest ranking member of the conspiracy to kill



President John F. Kennedy. In 1954 Vice President NIXON was involved in PB SUCCESS and met CIA employees E. HOWARD HUNT and DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS. On January 1, 1955, NIXON reportedly attended a meeting in Honduras, where plans for assassinating the President of Panama, Jose Antonio Remon, were discussed. Allegedly present were the team of hired assassins to do the killing, NIXON, and former CIA agent Marion Cooper, who related this story to Senator Frank Church. The following day, Jose Antonio Remon was machine-gunned to death. A "Report Concerning the Assassination of Jose Antonio Remon, President of Panama, and dated February 1, 1955" [WCD 279] is in the National Archives as part of the Kennedy records group. A telegram dated August 2, 1967 to Marion Cooper was included in the 1990's JFK documents release. It regarded a proposed trip to Beirut. In late 1955 NIXON met with Fulgencio Batista and pinned a Medal of Honor on him.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1963, NIXON visited Dallas on behalf of the Pepsi Cola Corporation. NIXON has noted: "I flew to Dallas to attend a Pepsico Company board meeting, a client of my law firm." He left Dallas on the morning of November 22, 1963. Upon his departure, he held an airport press conference, at which he reported having been in Dallas two days before the arrival of President Kennedy, and that he "feared for the President's safety" because of the political atmosphere in Dallas. NIXON registered in a hotel under a false name, and there was no way to determine how much time he devoted to Pepsi Cola Corporation business.

NIXON presence in Dallas was no coincidence. NIXON was not there to assure the conspirators that their actions had the approval of the highest levels of the United States Government or to egg them on. This crew did not need any pep talks. It is my guess that NIXON was there for a secret meeting with JACK RUBY. The evidence for this appears in Nodule 25 of this data base. When questioned by the FBI about his Dallas trip, NIXON said: "The only time [he] was in Dallas, Texas, was two days prior to the Kennedy assassination." In reality, he had been there on the morning of the coup. HEMMING told this researcher:

The question of NIXON'S involvement was never asked, nor ever answered. If NIXON was part of this he was there to eyeball the principals. He'd be giving them the green light. They wouldn't do it without him. He's the guy that should be President of the United States. He was cheated out the election. Long before Watergate, I could see it functioning that way, long before Garrison, sports fan. Trying to prove it is a bitch.

NY 105-38431

On February 28, 1964, the Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON, former Vice-President of the U. S., was contacted by Assistant Director in Charge of the New York Office, JOHN F. MALONE, and furnished the following information:

Mr. NIXON advised that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas during 1963 was two days prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He vaguely thought there

3

Commission Exhibit 1973

NY 105-38431

was some invitation extended during the early part of 1963, probably in April, for him to come to Dallas, but that it never materialized, nor did he give any consideration to going there. Mr. NIXON could not even recall the circumstances surrounding the invitation, but did observe that conceivably there could have been some publicity indicating that he had been invited to come to Dallas. Mr. NIXON said that if anything more concrete comes to his mind or after his secretary checks his records which would indicate the circumstances surrounding this, he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He did say positively that he had no intention of visiting Dallas during April, 1963.

4

# JAMES ANGLETON

~~Typing~~  
add. w. T.W.  
6/26/66.  
~~CRYSTAL~~  
~~WATCH~~  
WATCH  
ADD. STAIN N.Y.  
JOB.  
~~RECOMMENDATION~~  
RUB FOR NO. (ARINIS)  
FINGER PRINTS  
BANK ACC.  
MAIL  
BANKER SIGN  
BT

~~JOB.~~  
~~RECOMMENDATION~~  
RUB FOR NO. (ARINIS)  
FINGER PRINTS  
RUB FOR

On April 2, 2010 I discovered that ANGLETON'S name was cleverly encrypted in OSWALD'S address book, disguised as "Plug For Radio." It was at the back of the address and was written with entries that indicated he had returned from the Soviet Union. Apparently OSWALD felt that ANGLETON might give him a job with the CIA in return for "The U-2 dump." The words "Job" and "recommend employment" are crossed out as it was made clear to OSWALD that he could not have a formal job with the CIA. The name JAMES ANGLETON was TOP SECRET until Kim Philby wrote about him in 1968. The name is encoded along with the names of two other conspirators so take this into account when judging the degree of ambiguity involved in the encryption.



JAMES JESUS ANGLETON was born in Boise, Idaho, on December 9, 1917. His Illinois-born father, James Hugh Angleton, joined the National Guard in Idaho in 1916, and chased Pancho Villa south of the border under General Pershing. While there, Angleton married a Mexican girl of 17. On returning to Boise, JAMES JESUS ANGLETON was born. Mr. Angleton became a salesman for the National Cash Register Company, and by 1920, he owned the National Cash Register franchise for Italy. In 1933 the ANGLE TONS moved to Milan, Italy. ANGLETON attended a British preparatory school, Malvern College in England and then entered Yale in 1941. At Yale he became interested in the poetry of Ezra Pound. Mrs. Angleton was asked if her husband was a poet: "I can save you a lot of effort. There wasn't any poetry. There is none to publish, not after the catastrophe of *The Cold Warrior*. But there wasn't any anyway. Since that book, I would never talk. I never saw any poetry, not since Yale. Poetry was his major, but he never wrote poetry. No pickings over here." During the war, ANGLETON'S father joined the OSS and moved to New York. Angleton Sr. took part in the planning of the Italian invasion, went ashore with the forces at Anzio, and rose to Colonel. ANGLETON Jr. entered Harvard Law School and married Cicely d'Autremont of Tucson, Arizona, a junior at Vassar. In 1943, while in the infantry, ANGLETON was recruited by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and assigned to Italy.

The **Office of Strategic Services** was the creation of New York lawyer William J. Donovan, whose intelligence career began in 1916, as a representative of the John D. Rockefeller Foundation. [Hersh *Old Boys* p33] On July 11, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed William J. Donovan Coordinator of Information. In the Summer of 1943 the Office of the Coordinator of Information became the OSS. After the war, J. Edgar Hoover demanded that the OSS be prohibited from conducting domestic espionage investigations, and, with Nelson Rockefeller, the Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, insisted on maintaining jurisdiction over Latin America. On October 1, 1945, President Truman ordered that the OSS be dissolved as an independent body.

**In post-war Italy**, ANGLETON'S unit uncovered secret correspondence between Mussolini and Hitler. By age 26, ANGLETON was in the OSS Station in Rome where he met Richard M. Helms and Allen W. Dulles. ANGLETON helped the provisional Italian Government defeat the Communists. In 1945 ANGLETON helped fascists escape from prison camps supplying them with new identities. [Martin *Wilderness of Mirrors* p19]

## ANGLETON JOINS THE CIA

ANGLETON entered the CIA in 1948, at age 31. In 1954 the Doolittle Report advised the CIA that one urgent priority was "the intensification of the CIA's counter-intelligence efforts to prevent or detect and eliminate penetrations of the CIA." In late 1954, as a result of this, William K. Harvey, who previously performed certain CIA counter-intelligence functions, became CIA Chief of Station in Berlin. ANGLETON became first Chief of the newly-formed Counter-Intelligence component. Former CIA Staff member Claire Edward Petty commented: "In the early 1950's William K. Harvey was performing certain counter-intelligence functions. ANGLETON was counter-intelligence chief in the formal sense from the inception of CI." ANGLETON remained Counter-Intelligence Chief for 20 years, outlasting all of the Directors and Deputy Directors of the CIA. He gained the reputation as paranoid and eccentric, who was seldom seen, even by own staff members. [Mangold *Cold Warrior* Simon & Shuster 1991]

## ANGLETON AND KENNEDY'S MISTRESS



In 1962 Mary Pinchot Meyer, (Cord Meyer's ex-wife) told James Truitt, who was then a Vice President of the *Washington Post* and an associate of JAMES ANGLETON, that she had an affair with President Kennedy. James Truitt took notes on what Mary Pinchot told him. James Truitt worked for the State Department, then joined Time Inc. in 1948. He was Chief of the Washington bureau for several years. In 1960 he went to *The Washington Post*, and in 1964, James Truitt joined *Newsweek*. In the 1970's he showed his notes on Mary Pinchot to journalist Jay Gourley. The notes recorded an episode in July 1962 when Mary Pinchot and President John F. Kennedy smoked marijuana which James Truitt said he had provided. In his book *Flashbacks* Los Angeles: Tarcher, 1983 Tim Leary reported:

The most fascinating and important of these hundreds of visitors [interested in LSD] showed up in the spring of 1962. I was sitting in my office at Harvard University one morning when I looked up to see a woman leaning against the door post, hip tilted provocatively, studying me with a bold stare. She appeared to be in her late thirties. Good looking. Flamboyant eye-brows, piercing green-blue eyes, fine-boned face. Amused, arrogant, aristocratic. "Dr. Leary" she said coolly, "I've got to talk to you". She took a few steps forward and held out her hand. "I'm Mary Pinchot. I've come from Washington to discuss something very important. I want to learn how to run an LSD session." "That's our specialty here. Would you like to tell me what you have in mind?" "I have this friend who's a very important man. He's impressed by what I've told him about my own

LSD experiences and what other people have told him. He wants to try it himself. So I'm here to learn how to do it. I mean. I don't want to goof up or something."

"Why don't you have your important friend come here with you to look over our project for a couple of days. Then if it makes sense to all concerned, we'll run a session for him." "Out of the question. My friend is a public figure. It's just not possible." "People involved in power usually don't make the best subjects." "Don't you think that if a powerful person were to turn on with his wife or girlfriend it would be good for the world?" "Nothing that involves brain-change is certain. But in general we believe that for anyone who's reasonably healthy and happy, the intelligent thing to do is to take advantage of the multiple realities available to the human brain. "Do you think that the world would be a better place if men in power had LSD experiences?" "Look at the world," I said, "Nuclear bombs proliferating. More and more countries run by military dictators. No political creativity. It's time to try something, anything new and promising..." The next contact with Mary Pinchot, my mysterious visitor from Washington, came about six months later. She phoned me from across the river in Boston. "Can you meet me right away in Room 717, Ritz Hotel?" Enchanting as before, she motioned to a silver ice bucket with a bottle of Dom Perignon tilting out. "I'm here to celebrate." she said. I twisted the bottle to make the cork pop gently "Your hush-hush love affair is going well?" "Oh yes, everything is going beautifully. On all fronts in fact. I can't give details, of course. But top people in Washington are turning on. You'd be amazed at the sophistication of some of our leaders. And their wives. We've gotten a little group together, people who are interested in learning how to turn on." "Really, I thought politicians were to power-oriented." "You must realize, implausible as it may seem, there are a lot of very smart people in Washington. Especially now with this administration. Power is important to them. And these drugs do give a certain power. That's what it's all about. Freeing the mind."

The sister of Mary Pinchot, Tony Pinchot, married Ben Bradlee. The Pinchot sisters were allegedly acquainted with Cicely d'Autremont, ANGLETON'S wife. When Cicely ANGLETON was contacted in August 1993 she stated, "I wouldn't dream of commenting on any of this."



Mary Pinchot was murdered on October 12, 1964. She was shot twice in the left temple and once in the chest. The suspect, Raymond Crump Jr., a black 25-year-old laborer, and father of five, was held without bail. The white jacket of Raymond Crump was recovered from the nearby woods. A truck driver, Henry Wiggins, 24, told the police he had seen a man standing over Mary Pinchot, wearing a white jacket. Later, Henry Wiggins identified Raymond Crump as the man. According to John Simkin Police tests were unable to show that Crump had fired the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson gun. There were no traces of nitrates on his hands or clothes. Despite an extensive search of the area no gun could be found. This included a two day search of the tow path by 40 police officers. The police also drained the canal near to the murder scene. Police scuba divers searched the waters away from where Mary was killed. However, no gun could



be found. Nor could the prosecution find any link between Crump and any Smith and Wesson gun. The pocketbook and wallet of Mary Pinchot were found in her studio after her murder. During the trial Wiggins was unable to positively identify Raymond Crump as the man standing over Meyer's body. The prosecution was also handicapped by the fact that the police had been unable to find the murder weapon at the scene of the crime or to provide a creditable motive for the crime. On 29th July, 1965, Crump was acquitted of murdering Mary Meyer. The case remains unsolved. Cord Meyer commented:

I was satisfied by the conclusions of the police investigation that Mary had been the victim of a sexually motivated assault. Later on, some journalistic speculation was published to the effect that I was convinced that Mary's



death was the result of some complicated Communist plot. There was no truth whatever to these stories.

HUNT stated:

According to contemporary reports Mary Pinchot Meyers was quite beautiful and quite viable. JFK, as some men do, took advantage of his sisters in terms of who they knew and who they could bring into the fold and I think that Mary Meyers was one of them. In any event poor thing was summarily killed by an unknown murderer who sped off in the bicycle that brought him. And why nobody knows. Her purse was not pilfered nothing of a personal nature was taken from her so we have to it has all the earmarks of a designed murder. Somebody got a hold of this black boy and put a pistol in his hands and said "Down there in the towpath there is a lady who doing artwork. Kill her." It could have been I think it was someone being very protective of Kennedy. I don't think it was ANGLETON although that ANGLETON and Mary Meyers connection is still very mysterious and ANGLETON died without shedding any light on it.

HUNT also stated:

In 1954, the Kennedys bought an estate just outside Washington, D.C., where they became neighbors of the Meyers. Cord's wife and Jackie apparently became rather friendly and went on walks together. Then, on October 12, 1964, Mary was tragically gunned down while walking on a towpath in Georgetown. By that time, she and Cord had divorced, and the media did not realize that her former husband was a high-ranking CIA official. Neither did they find out about her relationship with the president, so headlines about the murder quickly disappeared. Ray Crump, a black man, was arrested near the scene. Although he was acquitted of the crime, which remains unsolved, many court observers said that he got off because he had a good lawyer. Mary had cautioned at least one close friend to grab her diary if anything ever happened to her. Journalist (later editor) Ben Bradlee happened to be married to Mary's sister, Antoinette, who found the diary and letters shortly after the death. But there is an interesting fact here. When the Bradlees arrived at Mary's house shortly after the murder, they found James Angleton already there, rummaging around the house, looking for the diary and letters. No one has ever mentioned how the CIA official accessed the house, but Bradlee has said that the door was locked when he arrived. So does that mean Angleton broke in? When Antoinette eventually found the diary, she turned it over to Angleton, who later admitted that the book detailed the affair, talking specifically about how Mary and Kennedy would drop LSD before making love. Mary apparently thought that JFK's murder had taken place because the industrial-military complex couldn't allow his mind to be expanded by



the drug. The fact that Angleton was already in the house when Bradlee got there is mysterious, as so little time had gone by since the murder.

Journalist Leo Damore wrote in the *New York Post* that a CIA source told him that Mary's death was probably a professional hit because "She had access to the highest levels. She was involved in illegal drug activity. What do you think it would do to the beatification of Kennedy if this woman said, 'It wasn't Camelot, it was Caligula's court?'" So I think it probably was a professional hit by someone trying to protect the Kennedy legacy. I don't think that Cord Meyer killed his ex-wife, and I don't think it was Angleton either, although he did apparently know that Mary and Kennedy had carried on the affair. He died without shedding much light on the matter. Cord Meyer is dead, too, as is Sturgis. No one ever made a deathbed confession about either crime.

The day after the death of Mary Pinchot, ANGLETON went to her home and gained possession of her diary. Did ANGLETON break in? Do bears shit in the woods? In *The Old Boys*, Burton Hersh reported a source alleged: "ANGLETON let himself into [Pinchot's] house with a key he kept to the place even before the cops turned up." An FBI Memorandum dated October 14, 1964, disclosed, "Helms explained that both he and ANGLETON have been very much involved with matters pertaining to the death and funeral of Mrs. Mary Pinchot Meyer." [FBI 62-80750-4255] What ANGLETON was trying to protect was traditional American culture for if were known that Kennedy was dropping acid, a lot of youth in this country would have done the same. ANGLETON was from the old school and believed that someone who had his finger on the nuclear trigger should not indulge in psychotomimetic drugs. This letter appeared in the *New York Times* [?]:

IN ANGLETON'S CUSTODY. We write to correct what in our opinion is an error in Ben Bradlee's autobiography, *A Good Life*. This error occurs in Mr. Bradlee's account of the discovery and disposition of Mary Pinchot Meyer's personal diary. The fact is that Mary Meyer asked Anne Truitt to make sure that in the event of anything happening to Mary while Anne was in Japan, JAMES ANGLETON took this diary into his safekeeping. When she learned that Mary had been killed, Anne Truitt telephoned person-to-person from Tokyo for JAMES ANGLETON. She found him at Mr. Bradley's house, where ANGLETON and his wife Cicely, had been asked to come following the murder. In the phone call, relaying Mary Meyer's specific instructions, Anne Truitt told ANGLETON, for the first time, that there was a diary; and, in accordance with Mary Meyer's explicit request, Anne Truitt asked ANGLETON to search for and take charge of the diary. Consequently, according to Cicely Angleton, those present agreed that a search would be made. This search was carried out, Mrs. Angleton affirms, in Mary Meyer's house in the presence of her sister, Tony Bradlee; the ANGLETON'S, and one other friend of Mary Meyer's. When Tony Bradlee found the diary and several papers bundled together

in Mary Meyer's studio, she gave the entire package to ANGLETON and asked him to burn it. ANGLETON followed this instruction in part by burning the loose papers. He also followed Mary Meyer's instruction and safeguarded the diary. Some years later he honored a request by Tony Bradlee that he deliver it to her. Subsequently Tony Bradlee burned the diary in the presence of Ann Truitt. Cicly Angleton, Anne Truitt, Arlington, Virginia.

In 1969 James Truitt was declared insane. He lost his job at *The Washington Post* and moved to Mexico. James Truitt, 60, committed suicide on November 18, 1981, at San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

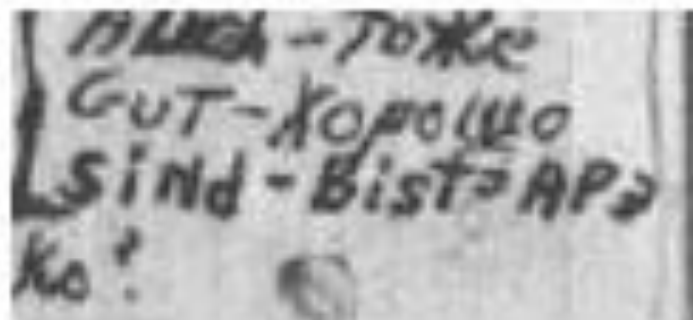
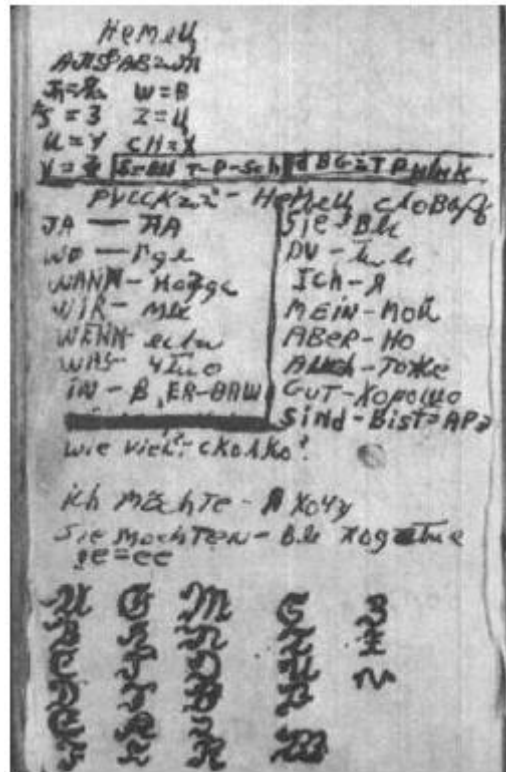
**Raymond Rocca** (born February 22, 1917) was reputedly ANGLETON'S chief deputy. Raymond Rocca attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he studied Fascist Italy. In 1942 he received a Doctorate Degree in 1942. He went into the Analytical Section of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, where he learned content analysis as a Italian broadcast analyst. He joined the OSS Counter-Intelligence component in April 1944. He remained in Italy in the service of the OSS and its successor agencies, the Strategic Services Unit and the CIA. Raymond Rocca met ANGLETON in August 1944 and became his executive assistant. Raymond Rocca remained in Italy until after the 1948 elections and was



ANGLETON'S liaison with the Italian intelligence service until his own return to Washington in the Summer of 1953. Raymond Rocca joined the DD/P Counter-Intelligence Staff in July 1955, as chief of its Research and Analysis Group. His functions there included production and editing of finished Counter-Intelligence studies, case studies, briefings, defector debriefings, accumulation of Counter-Intelligence doctrine, and research, stimulation and participation in Counter-Intelligence training. In July 1969 Raymond Rocca became Deputy Chief of the Counter-Intelligence Staff. Clare Edward Petty reported: "Rocca was the head of a CI section called Research and Analysis, CI/R&A. He was very close to ANGLETON and sometimes he acted as his deputy, but did not have the title. For several years before he died James Hunt was ANGLETON'S deputy and acted with full authority when ANGLETON was gone. He had an office next to ANGLETON'S. Then Hunt died. ANGLETON was one of these people who didn't really have a deputy *per se*. ANGLETON wanted, like a lot people, to run his own show, and did not wish to admit anybody was his deputy."

# DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS

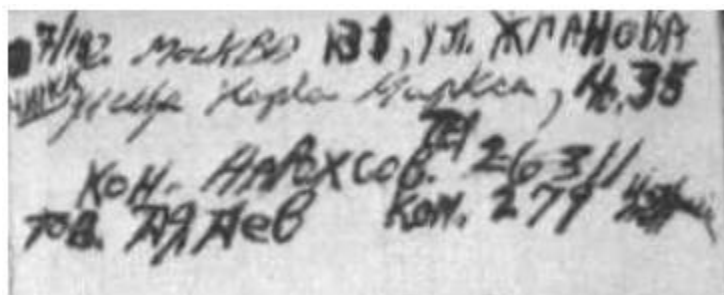
It is widely believed that DAVID PHILLIPS used the code name BISHOP when he worked for the CIA. On the same page of OSWALD's address book that the name Hemming appeared, the word "Bisop" appeared.





DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 31, 1922 - a spook who was born on Halloween. He attended Texas Christian University and worked as an actor until World War II intervened. PHILLIPS served as a nose gunner in the Army Air Corps. He was shot down over Austria, but returned to the Allied lines after twice escaping from German prison camps. In 1948 PHILLIPS married an airline stewardess and, with a \$200 a month option on a play he had written that was never produced, he and his bride decided to go to Chile to live cheaply. In Chile he purchased Latin America's oldest English-language newspaper, *The South Pacific Mail*. Because of this he was approached by the CIA and asked to pose as Chief of Station in Santiago, Chile, so that the CIA could observe the extent of KGB surveillance. PHILLIPS told *The Washington Post*: "I was to be a 'dangle.' Word was to be leaked out in Chile that I was chief of American intelligence there. Sure enough, a KGB agent soon began to cultivate me. I was at the time being paid \$50 a month for my services. When that Soviet showed up it occurred to me I should be getting more." [*Washington Post* 7.2.75] PHILLIPS career with the CIA began in Chile on February 1, 1951 when he took a job as a contract agent at \$600 per month with a term that ended February 28, 1951. He again entered on duty on January 25, 1952 and was paid \$6,000 per year with a term that ended on August 31, 1953. On March 4, 1954 PHILLIPS entered on duty as a Contract Employee at \$7200 per year. On August 1, 1954 his pay was increased to \$8360 per year with a term ending March 31, 1955. At this time PHILLIPS was HUNT'S Deputy Chief for Propaganda and he left Chile to become, according to *Who's Who*, "a lecturer on Latin America." HUNT'S CIA assignment in 1953 was the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala - Project PB SUCCESS. HUNT worked closely with DAVID PHILLIPS on this operation.

#### OPERATION MOCKINGBIRD

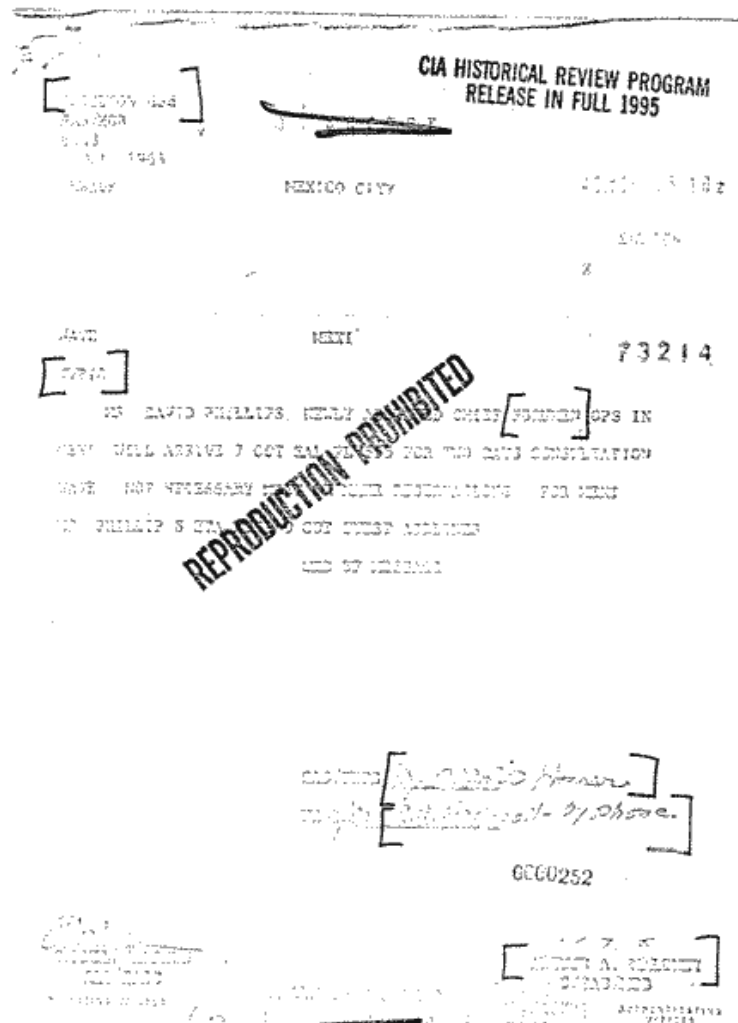


The word "Mockbd" appeared in OSWALD'S address book disguised as the Russian word for Moscow. Beginning in the early 1950's the CIA maintained a network of several hundred foreign individuals around the world who provided intelligence for the CIA and at times attempted to influence opinion through the use of covert propaganda. These individuals provided the CIA with direct access to a large number of newspapers and periodicals, scores of press services and news agencies, radio and television stations, commercial book publishers, and other foreign media outlets. Mockingbird was very

active during the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in Guatemala during Operation PBSUCCESS. People like Henry Luce were able to censor stories that appeared too sympathetic towards the plight of Arbenz. Allen W. Dulles was even able to keep left-wing journalists from travelling to Guatemala, including Sydney Gruson of the *New York Times*. HOWARD HUNT and DAVID PHILLIPS played a major part in Operation Mockingbird.

### PHILLIPS IN WASHINGTON AND MIAMI?

### PHILLIPS: SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1963



A CIA telex dated October 4, 1963, read:

DIR 73214 of Oct 4, 63: "Mr David Phillips, newly appointed Chief PBRUMEN [Cuba] Ops in MEXI will arrive October 7, 1963 EAL FL 655 for two days consultations WAVE [NARA #104-10046-10003]."

WAVE was the Special Activities Section field station in Miami. Other names on this document included Samuel Halpern, J. Albert Hauser (?), R.R. Hathwell (?), and Arthur A. Maloney." [NARA CIA 1993.07.19.14:19:04:590620] In the late 1950s Samuel Halpern was executive assistant to Desmond FitzGerald, the chief of the Far Eastern Division of the CIA. He also worked as one of FitzGerald's operations officers in Saigon during the early stages of the Vietnam War. In 1961 Halpern worked with Richard Bissell and Desmond FitzGerald in the various plots to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba. Samuel Halpern was the executive assistant to Bill Harvey in Task Force W before and during after the missile crisis. Task Force W mission was to bring down the Castro government. As for Maloney:

HQS. Desires provide demolition and incendiary materials to AMBANG group being infiltrated near future. (Deleted) two each demolition kits (D) and incendiary kits (F) in cache containers would suffice. Otherwise similar amounts and type materials in container of WAVE choosing will do. Also wish provide six each pistols with silencers and fifty rounds ammo. SAS/RODRIGUEZ BRUCE B. CHEEVER AC/SAS ARTHUR A. MALONEY C/SAS/MOB. August 20, 1963.

Peter Dale Scott believed, "From about October 1, 1963 to October 9, 1963 Phillips made a quick trip, authorized by the Special Affairs Staff to Washington and then Miami." But something stank about this: David E. Kaiser reported,

Phillips gave careful but often informative testimony during his [second] appearance before the HSCA, though he also had to acknowledge an extraordinary fabrication in his November 1976 testimony. On that occasion Sprague questioned him at length about Oswald's visit to Mexico City and the preparation of the October 8, 1963 cable in which the CIA station had informed Washington of Oswald's contact with the Soviets. Although Phillips did not sign the cable, he claimed to have remembered preparing it and speaking to the officer responsible for reporting on the Soviet Embassy to make sure it went out. Like so many other CIA officers, he assured the committee that the written record reflected everything there was to know. But during his second appearance, when a committee counsel presented him with another cable proving that Phillips was in Washington, D.C., from at least September 30, 1963 until October 7, 1963, and spent the next two days in Miami, he had to admit that his earlier testimony must have been incorrect.

Mr. Phillips: "Mr. David Phillips newly assigned chief PB room in Ops" --- that means Cuban operations -- in Mexico "will arrive October 7, 1963 Eastern Air Lines for two days consultation." This it to the station in Miami. "Not necessary meet or make reservations for Mexico. Mr. Phillips ETA October 9, 1963 on Guest Air Lines." So this would be a cable from headquarters saying that I was stopping by in Miami for two days.

Mr. Goldsmith. So it seems to indicate that at the very least, from September 30, 1963 until October 9, 1963 you were not in Mexico City.

Mr. Phillips: It certainly does.

Do you recall now where you were at that time?

Mr. Phillips. It was during this period that I learned that I was going to be shifted from one job to another and go to Cuban operations, so I obviously went back to headquarters to discuss Cuban operations, and on the way stopped because Miami was concerned with Cuba, on the way back.

Mr. Goldsmith. Well, it would seem that the more fundamental question is not even so much do you recall where you were, but on what basis you gave testimony to the Committee in November of '76 and earlier today describing conversation that you had with Mr. (deleted) and the cable that was to be sent out when in fact you weren't even there.

Mr. Phillips. Yes, it does.

Mr. Goldsmith. Is there any way that you could explain that?

Mr. Phillips. No, sir, I cannot. The only explanation that I can give is that I was suddenly involved in this Cuban business at a time when a lot was happening, and that when I was asked to testify in 1976, so many years later, my recollection of the events was that I was involved in Cuban matters, as indeed I would have been during that temporary duty in headquarters. I did not know -- I did not recall that I was at headquarters during that time.

The bottle line is that Phillips was a spook. For all you know he could be hiding up your asshole. You think he is here but he is really there and you never saw him leave. If HUNT was he met OSWALD in Mexico City, then he met him there. After the Bay of Pigs, PHILLIPS assumed diplomatic cover and was transferred to the American Embassy, Mexico City, where he remained until March 1964. PHILLIPS worked under Winston Scott in the number three position at the Mexico City station, "the job HOWARD HUNT had held in the early 1950's." In this position, PHILLIPS oversaw the operations being conducted against the Cubans and Soviets in Mexico City during September and October 1963. Former HSCA investigator Dan Hardway stated:

PHILLIPS was in Washington and Miami at that point. PHILLIPS wrote that he was in Mexico City in his book, and we found the documentation that showed that he was TDY out of there. In front of the Committee he acknowledged that evidently he was not there.

HSCA researcher Dan Hardway was convinced that PHILLIPS was in Washington during the time OSWALD was in Mexico City. Gaeton Fonzi agreed. OSWALD was in Mexico City from September 27, 1963 to October 3, 1963. All PHILLIPS needed was one hour with OSWALD to brief him as to his alleged CIA sanctioned mission. He didn't have to hold OSWALD's hand the entire week OSWALD was in Mexico City, Sylvia Duran would do that. PHILLIPS definitely could have hooked up with him. This is one thing that this researcher and his former adversary HOWARD HUNT agree upon:

That later business of OSWALD visiting the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City; PHILLIPS certainly knew about that. Well it's claimed that [OSWALD and PHILLIPS] did meet and apparently there is some documentary evidence to that effect but at that time PHILLIPS was Chief of Station in Mexico City. Well what can I say I don't think that DAVE PHILLIPS responded appropriately to the meeting with OSWALD because after all there was the surveillance that the Station maintained at the Cuban Embassy and of course they spotted OSWALD although nobody at that time anticipated that he would be a major figure? DAVE, his reporting was not that good. I think that anybody who had lived in the Soviet Union and renounced American citizenship to do so and then recanted that and took up a form of life that was a way of life that was inimical to the United States interests but very much in line for what the Soviet Union did I think that that person was a natural subject for contact and investigation and that although PHILLIPS was not an investigator maybe received direct orders to go after OSWALD and see if he can recruit him. That whole history of OSWALD'S defection is a little uncertain as far as I am concerned because he came over with too much baggage and that was revealed later on and nobody knew it at the time but I think the Bureau was more cautious then what they did with him than CIA did. I am assuming that over the years any contact reports between PHILLIPS and OSWALD was a matter of record. You can almost say if there is nothing in the file then it never existed. We know that it did exist.

While he always denied it, there has been enough speculation that David Atlee Phillips—using the pseudonym Maurice Bishop—met with Oswald in Mexico City before the assassination to have him called up in front of the HSCA to refute the allegations. After the Bay of Pigs, Phillips helped formulate plans to assassinate Castro and was named chief of Cuban Operations in 1963. In Miami, he helped support Alpha 66—an infamous anti-Castro group that made guerilla forays against Cuba—and reportedly told the organization's founder, Antonio Veciana, that he hoped to provoke the United States into interceding in Cuba by "putting Kennedy's back to the wall."

HUNT wrote:



While many buffs cast a jaundiced eye on Phillips's meeting with Oswald in Mexico City, if it happened, it would have been entirely appropriate for Phillips to meet with the man, as Phillips was station chief, and the station maintained surveillance of the Cuban embassy. Oswald had been spotted visiting there. The meeting *may have* been completely on the up and up, with Phillips trying to recruit Oswald. The CIA had a general policy that if we came across an interesting figure—and Oswald would certainly have been of interest as a U.S. defector who married a Soviet—he would have been a natural target for any alert CIA officer. **Phillips might have even given Oswald orders for some operation in Mexico**, but the bureaucratic steps for something like that were pretty well established, so there should have been a paper trail left behind. If you're dealing with an American who's living abroad, then one set of procedural rules is followed. If the proposed asset is not American, there is another set of procedures and qualifications that come into play. Oswald, of course, would have been considered an American citizen. He had been in the Marine Corps, and so recruiting him, whether in Mexico or the United States, had a fixed set of requirements. Could Phillips have tried to recruit Oswald on the sly? He certainly had the ability and the knowledge. I mean, we are talking about David Phillips, one of the most effective agents I have ever known. But precisely because of that, I cannot see Phillips having anything to do with such an operation. He was a professional's professional who took orders from the top and would have considered the presidency an inviolable position.

*It's been written that I was working in Mexico when Lee Harvey Oswald went there. But if he was in Mexico City, I did not know about him at that time.* I had no reason to know anything about him, as there was no general alert on Oswald anywhere, and I never heard his name until I read it in the newspaper after he killed Kennedy. As far as I know, Oswald had no connection with the CIA at all, unless there was some contact initiated by Phillips because of the U.S. citizen's previous defection and return. Someone may have tried to flip him, because it was very strange that he was ever allowed back into the United States.

HUNT putting OSWALD and PHILLIPS together in Mexico City is extraordinary since it indicates that HUNT is now stating something that is in opposition to the Warren Commission. HUNT, however, claims that PHILLIPS was trying to recruit OSWALD to become a CIA informant but then says PHILLIPS was not a recruiter. Could it have been HUNT who met with OSWALD and he is doing a limited hangout? Did HUNT take over for PHILLIPS after PHILLIPS left?

HUNT writes, *"It's been written that I was working in Mexico when Lee Harvey Oswald went there. But if he was in Mexico City, I did not know about him at that time"* That sentence implies that HUNT was in Mexico City when OSWALD visited there but did not run into OSWALD. This is interesting in light of the fact that there is a letter whose

authenticity is in dispute that was allegedly mailed to HUNT by OSWALD then mailed to assassination researchers from Mexico City. HUNT and PHILLIPS might have double-teamed OSWALD. According to one CIA document PHILLIPS was head of Covert Action from September 1961 to March 1964. Traces on HUNT have been deleted.

COVERT ACTION  
 [ ... ] Howard Hunt (retired)  
 [ ] - 7/58 [ ] (resigned)  
 12/56 - 9/61 [ ] (retired)  
 Chief  
 9/61 - 3/64 David Phillips C/(retired) -

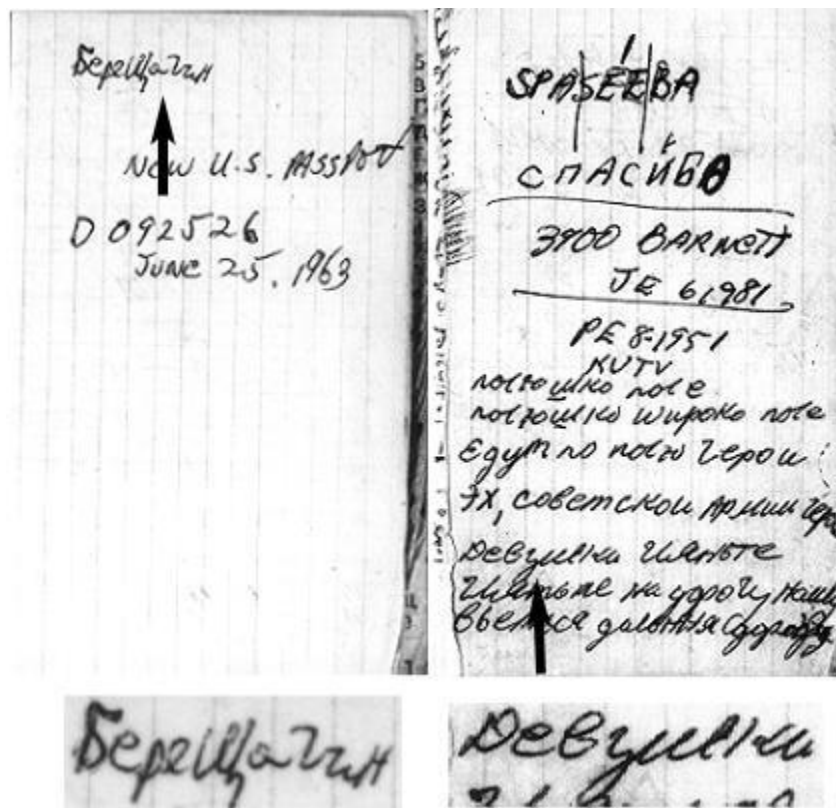
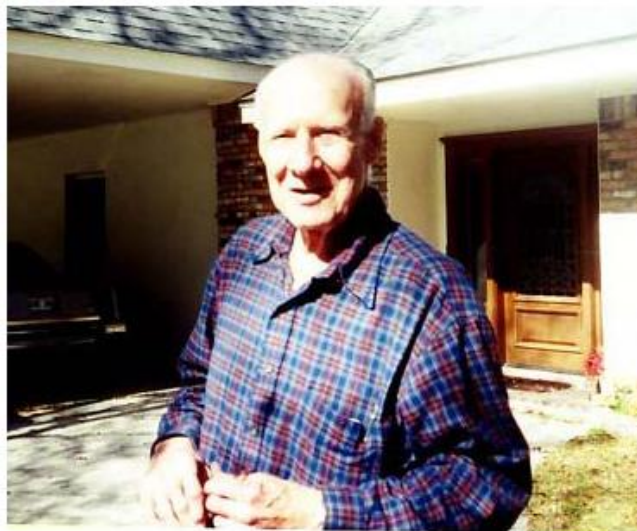
CIA seems to have altered PHILLIPS tenure as Chief of anti-Cuban Ops to August 1963 to June 1965"

4/63 - 4/63 BOB SHAW Chief -  
 9/63 - 7/65 [ ] (retired) -  
 10/63 - 5/65 [ ] (retired) -  
 8/63 - 6/65 David Phillips Chief (retired) -  
 9/65 - 10/68 Joseph Piccolo  
 10/65 - 12/67 [ ]

There was even more confusion about HUNT:

3. Mr. McSherry advised the writer of Mr. Phillips' principal concern-- that he not be caught by surprise by anything in Mr. Buckley's security file of which he was not already aware. After being briefed, Mr. Phillips told Mr. McSherry that Western Hemisphere Division already had the information contained in the briefing. For Office of Security record purposes, he noted further that Mr. E. Howard Hunt, Jr. had not been Chief of Station or Chief of Mission in Mexico City as indicated in Mr. Hunt's security file. Rather, he had been Chief of Covert Action operations. Mr. Phillips, as a matter of fact, was Mr. Hunt's replacement in that post. NARA Record Number: 104-10256-10293

# S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS



S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS entered the FBI in August 1950. His assignments included work in the Newark Division, and work overseas. S.A. DeBRUEYS was used by the CIA when he served as Legal Attaché at the United States Embassies in Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. The post of Legal Attaché in Latin and Central America had

been co-opted by the CIA: when Central Intelligence Group was formed on January 22, 1946, the FBI abruptly withdrew its intelligence service from Latin America. This function was immediately taken over by the Central Intelligence Group and the FBI Legal Attaches who remained were co-opted. HUNT: "South of the Rio Grande, CIA Station Chiefs were almost entirely former FBI agents who had served in Latin America during the war." [HUNT *Undercover* p68; RR p47] S.A. DeBRUEYS was heavily involved in monitoring Cuban exiles after he returned to the United States. [PLP News 2.6.75; Weisberg *OSWALD in New Orleans* p316; FBI 62-109060-7456; CIA 3076; 7WH476; USSS CO-5-36,777] The name "Warrin DeBryuelu" (WARREN DeBRUEYS) appeared in OSWALD address book, disguised as two Russian words.

## BERNARDO DE TORRES



31100000  
6-ARY ST  
  
TOAM  
ED: TORAZ Director  
PO Box 2119  
UPO  
New York,  
NY  
  
Account no.  
38210

ED: TORAZ Director  
PO Box 2119

A CIA Office of Security memorandum on OSWALD'S address book noted that he recorded on page 13: Ed Toraz or Editorial Director P.O. Box 2119 U P O New York, N.Y. Account No. 38210 The CIA Office of Security reported:

Office of Security files contain no information identifiable with the above. It was noted that CIA Cable IN 68452 from Managua dated November 26, 1963, relating to the OSWALD matter, contains information regarding one E. Torres (probably Edelberto Torres of Mexico City) Torres is also mentioned in Cable IN 68376 from Mexico City dated November 26, 1963. Other than the phonetic similarity, there is no reason to relate Torres with the item in the address book. [CIA 646-277]

The CIA transcribed "Editor/Director" as "Ed Toraz," however, a closer examination shows the entry read ED I Toraz. Get rid of the E and it read DI TORAZ, or reverse the ED to DE as in BERNARDO De TORRES. A check with the postal authorities indicated "that Ed Toraz is unknown at Post Office Box 2119 (G.P.O.) Present Box holder - Vantage Press 130 W. 37th Street, New York City, has had this box since 1960." [Ltr. to A.J.W. dated 11.30.76 from John Strachan] Vantage Press was a vanity publishing house. The CIA had subsidized many anti-Communist books during the 1950's and 1960's, and someone may have set up an account for OSWALD with Vantage, although the account number was written in a different ink. [CIA 646-277] The SSCIA reported that HOWARD HUNT was in charge of contacts with U.S. publishers in the late 1960's. [SSCIA For. & Mil. Intell. V1 p198] No investigation of this account was ever conducted

by the CIA. BERNARDO G. DE TORRES ALVAREZ (born March 26, 1934) Havana Province, Cuba told the CIA that he entered the United States in January 1955 and began to play professional baseball. He gave up studies in Civil Engineering (he began his career in 1943) and he obtained work at the Ford Motor Company. He told the FBI that he completed his high school education in Havana, Cuba, and had not attended school in the United States. BERNARDO DE TORRES went to Cuba in January 1959 to attempt to exfiltrate his father. He stayed in Havana and worked against the Castro regime until November 1959 when he returned to the U.S. After his arrival, he took a course given by the Miami Police Department for private detectives, and obtained a certificate that allowed him to practice as a detective, which he did for the private detective firm of his brother CARLOS DE TORRES. He made trips to Cuba in early 1960, where he discussed shipments of arms to anti-Castro forces. BERNARDO DE TORRES enlisted in February 1961. He was Chief of Intelligence of Brigade 2506.

All 2506 Brigade enlistees were routinely processed for Provisional Operational Approval and a request for a POA on Subject was submitted on March 2, 1961 and cancelled on April 4, 1962. It is extremely doubtful if Subject was aware at the time of his enlistment that he knew of any CIA relationship with the 2506 Brigade. The investigative phase of the POA indicates that USG interest would be revealed but CIA interest in Subject would not be revealed. Subject's file reveals no operational use of Subject following the cancellation of this POA on April 4, 1962. William C. Sturbitts May 12, 1978.

BERNARDO was captured at the Bay of Pigs, and returned to America in December 24, 1962 after a \$50,000 ransom was paid. He later became Assistant Secretary for Military Affairs of the Brigade. DE TORRES worked under DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES. In 1963 DE TORRES resumed work as a private investigator. According to GERRY P. HEMMING, DE TORRES worked for Charles Siragusa, who was involved in foreign assassinations.

When *The Washington Post* of January 20, 1967, carried an article in which BERNARDO De TORRES said he helped the Secret Service guard the President in Miami, William Branigan checked with that agency. According to BERNARDO De TORRES, the United States Secret Service requested his help in spotting potential Cuban assassins. [*Miami Herald* 2.19.67] The United States Secret Service admitted it contacted several Cuban groups before the visit and asked for their assistance. Brigade 2506 was one of the groups contacted but the Secret Service denied talking to BERNARDO De TORRES. The Secret Service: "De TORRES is known to be a member of Brigade 2506, but not known as one of the top leaders. Some Cubans did mingle in the crowd to try to identify trouble makers." The FBI files indicated BERNARDO De TORRES was military commander of Brigade 2506. William Branigan suggested using BERNARDO De TORRES as informer to William C. Sullivan and J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI 62-109060-NR 2.23.67, 1.27.67, 3.2.67, 5539, 455; FBI 10582555iNR 3.2.67] J. Edgar Hoover commented: "Be certain we don't use De TORRES as an informant or in any



capacity." The Miami FBI Office reported that BERNARDO De TORRES was never an informant, Potential Security Informant, or source of information.

No one was trying to frame HEMMING for the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING was not at the Miami Airport on Monday, November 18, 1963, and has constructed a smoke screen with no documents to support him. The only article that gave credence to HEMMING'S story concerned BERNARDO TORRES, who was involved with HEMMING in the assassination.

## JAMES P. HOSTY

FBI S.A. James P. Hosty, who was in charge of the pre and post assassination



OSWALD investigations, was told OSWALD was some sort of counter-intelligence operation or detected it. HEMMING told this researcher: "A lot of them Bureau people are just stooging around and they're told to stay away from certain areas that involve national security and they swallow that shit. He knew the guy was more than what he was supposed to be."

S.A. Hosty suppressed the truth about OSWALD because he was, and still is, a right-winger who prefers to blame the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on the Left. After the assassination, S.A. Hosty destroyed evidence that indicated he knew OSWALD was not a bona fide Leftist. J. Edgar Hoover and the Dallas FBI Field Office were determined to characterize OSWALD as a "loner" so the Bureau would not be accused of having overlooked a broader conspiracy.

## CARLOS BRINGUIER



Cuban Student  
Directorate  
107 Decatur St  
New Orleans La  
Carlos Bringuiet

---

N.O. City Editor "Cowan"  
David Crawford  
reports

---

117 Camp Cuba  
107 Decatur St  
1032 Canal

CARLOS BRINGUIER was born in 1934 in Havana, Cuba. His father was a Criminal Court Judge from 1939 to 1959. In 1954 he worked as an assistant secretary in the Criminal Court of Havana. BRINGUIER: "Under Fulgencio Batista, the criminal system was working very well. You can say that not a single innocent people were sent to jail. After Castro, it deteriorated. Many, many, many, violations. I thought I was at the will of a small group, a minority of Communists who were trying to destroy the island." BRINGUIER was in Argentina when Fidel Castro took power. He engaged in anti-Castro activity there. When BRINGUIER returned to Cuba he resumed his duties as a Criminal Court official and secretary in Havana. BRINGUIER was a delegate of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE). The DRE began as an anti-Batista organization at the University of Havana, and established a force in the Escambray Mountains of Cuba. The DRE took over the presidential palace for Fidel Castro in January 1959, but was not given a significant share in the post-revolutionary government.

MM T-2 on April 3, 1959, advised that the DR is a more radical organization than the July 26 Movement and is doing the "dirty work" for the Castro government. MM T-2 said that the DR is publishing a newspaper known as "El Combate."

On April 30, 1959, MANUEL COBO SAUSA, identified himself as a lawyer and vice national secretary of the Triple A organization which he described as a Cuban revolutionary organization which participated in the fight to overthrow former Cuban President FULCENCIO BATISTA. COBO stated that the DR has lost its identity and is not a close knit organization at present. It is not well thought of by other organizations as its members were considered too much given to acts of violence. Many of its followers have left the organization.

The DRE took up arms against Fidel Castro. The DRE set up shop in the United States under the aegis of CIA. CIA official DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS ran this exile operation. When the CIA Office of Security was asked to comment on BRINGUIER'S name appearing in OSWALD'S address book it stated, "No information could be found in OS



on this person; however, he has been identified as the New Orleans delegate to the DRE.” It was impossible for the OS not to have had traces on BRINGUIER but it just did not want to go into it.

## **DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES**



David Sanchez MORALES was born on August 26, 1925. He spent his early life in Phoenix, Arizona. A Mexican-American, MORALES was later to be nicknamed “El Indio” because of his dark skin and Indian features. MORALES was also known as “Didi.” As a boy his best friend was Ruben Carbajal. They both attended Soledad Cathlic Grammar School. After his mother divorced his father he was virtually adopted by Carbajal's parents. MORALES attended Arizona State College in Tempe (now Arizona State

University) during the 1944-45 school year before moving to Los Angeles and attending the University of Southern California (1945-46). MORALES joined the United States Army in 1946 and after basic training was sent to Germany where he was part of the Allied occupation force. According to Ruben Carbajal, MORALES was recruited into army intelligence in 1947. However, officially he was a member of 82nd Airborne. It was during this time he began associating with Ted Shackley and William Harvey. In 1951 became an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency while retaining his army cover. The following year he joined the Directorate for Plans.

During a CIA award presentation it was revealed:

Mr. MORALES spent more than twenty years in the field in several different installations in the areas of Europe, Latin America and East Asia. He held senior level positions engaged in FI, CI, CA and PM operations. His record includes such items as participation in key roles in both of Latin American Division two major PM/ political action operations plus tours as [27, 13-21] Laos (supervised 45 employees) and, Regional Officer in Charge [15-22] Vietnam (supervised 60 employees). These assignments were carried out in war zones requiring considerable personal courage.



In 1953 he returned to the United States and after a spell at the University of Maryland he assumed cover as a State Department employee. MORALES became involved a plan to remove unfriendly foreign leaders from power. This included a coup d'état that overthrew the Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954 after he introduced land reforms and nationalized the United Fruit Company. This operation was called PBSUCCESS and involved HUNT and PHILLIPS. After the removal of Arbenz he joined the staff of the US embassy in Caracas (1955-58). During this time he became known as the CIA's top assassin in Latin America. MORALES moved to Cuba in 1958 and helped to support the government of Fulgencio Batista. In 1960 Wayne S. Smith was a State Department officer in the American Embassy in Havana. Smith tells the story of being in a bar in Havana with MORALES. After a heavy drinking session MORALES began talking about the CIA's secret operations that involved frog men operating out of Guantanamo Bay. Smith told Gaeton Fonzi that MORALES was very indiscrete when drunk. In November, 1961, William Harvey arranged for MORALES to be posted to JMWAVE, the CIA station in Miami. MORALES was operations chief for the CIA's covert operation to train and infiltrate teams into Cuba to destabilize the Castro government. MORALES reported directly to veteran Agency covert operator Ted Shackley, who was the Agency's Miami bureau chief.

Mr. MORALES was commended twice by Chiefs of Station while assigned to the Cuban operation; by the DCIA for service in the [deleted as of 2010 11] during the crisis; by the King of Laos during his assignment in Laos and by the Government of Vietnam for his service in that country.

In May, 1962, MORALES was seconded to ZR/RIFLE, the plot to assassinate Fidel Castro. During this period he worked closely with DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS, Tracy Barnes, William Pawley, Johnny Roselli and John Martino. DAVID MORALES was involved in other covert operations of the CIA, reportedly including plots to assassinate Fidel Castro, training intelligence teams supporting the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, In this capacity he worked with BERNARDO De TORRES, who would later become Intelligence Chief for the Bay of Pigs Brigade.

## BERNARD BARKER



BERNARD L. BARKER (201-251689) was born in Havana, Cuba, on March 17, 1917, of a native-born American father and a Cuban mother. His birth was recorded at the U.S. Embassy, and he was recognized as having acquired U.S. citizenship by birth through his father. He traveled, not on a U.S. Passport, but on an identity card that proclaimed his U.S. citizenship.

BARKER was in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II from 1942 to 1947. He served with the 94th Bombardment Group based at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. Captain BARKER was shot down on his 12th mission over Germany, and was a POW for 16 months until he was liberated by Russian guerrillas and returned to American lines. HUNT declared: "In 1948 the Havana CIA Station persuaded him to join the Havana Police Force so that the CIA could have an inside view of Cuban anti-subversive operations. After a few years, when Bernie applied for passport renewal, the Consulate coldly informed him that he had lost his United States citizenship by joining a uniformed force of a foreign country." HUNT'S friend, attorney Mario Lazo, took BARKER'S case. Mario Lazo was listed as a reference in BARKER'S 210 file.

### THE BUREAU FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM

It was alleged that BARKER was a high-ranking member of Cuba's Bureau for Suppression of Communism while on the CIA's payroll. [FBI MM 139-328] When BARKER was deposed in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, he denied participating in the Bureau for Suppression of Communism: "I never held any position with Batista's

Secret Police. I was a member of the Cuban Police Department for about a year. My duties were those of regular Police Sergeant. I was not involved in any political matters. I was in contact with U.S. intelligence. I don't remember the nature of the cases I investigated. I was a CIA contract agent." The CIA had this version of events:

In 1950, along with several Cuban-born U.S. citizens who were war veterans, he entered the Cuban police force, where his bilingual abilities soon brought him advancement. BARKER'S relationship with the CIA began in mid-1959 in Havana as a result of his position in the Cuban police force, under the Batista regime, in which capacity he was detailed to liaison duty with U.S. agencies in Havana. He was used by the CIA in Havana as a source of political information and recruited a number of valuable CIA agents in Havana.

BARKER'S 201 file indicated that he worked for the Cuban Police Department from 1950 to 1951. He did general police work and left because the ouster of the Chief of Police resulted in the disbandment of the unit. BARKER bought a farm in the Pinar Del Rio Province of Cuba and became a labor inspector for the Cuban Government. He left this position to work for Remington Rand as a salesman. In January 1955 he became a housing inspector for the Marianao Municipal Government. His reason for having left this position was "Cuban revolution."

#### BARKER LEAVES CUBA IN JANUARY 1960

BARKER was expeditiously evacuated from Cuba and arrived in Miami in January 1960. The CIA:

On basis review AMCLATTER-1 personal security situation, Station concludes his usefulness in Havana ended and strongly recommends he be exfiltrated by most expeditious means. Suggest follows: Headquarters send KURIOT man soonest from Miami to Havana traveling as tourist by air on false American documentation including birth certificate, drivers license, social security card etc. in AMCLATTER-1 physical description: Age 42, 5' 8", 160 pounds, brown thinning hair and eyes, round face, stocky build. (speaks idiomatic American English without accent and can pass physically as native American.) Preferably one document to which he will affix photo and plastic lamination. KURIOT man to turn over Cuban landing card, round trip air ticket and false documents to AMCLATTER-1 who would then return Miami by Varadero. As alternative HQS arrange with ODUNIT attaché exfiltrate AMCLATTER-1 directly on Attache plane. Re; Disposal AMCLATTER-1, he has indicated desire to regain American citizenship and has requested KUBARK training. In view of his valuable services ODYOKE, native fluency Spanish and knowledge Cuban scene, recommend he be given training as appropriate and assisted relocate Miami where he could be of assistance to KARNLEY. OS COMMENT" AMCLATTER-1 informed Station that agents in military searched his house morning January 6, 1960.

The CIA agent who was sent into Cuba left the island on a flight that carried Station files and Recordak equipment.

## JAMES McCORD



JAMES WALTER MCCORD was born on January 26, 1924, in Waurika, Oklahoma. From March 1943 to November 1943, he was a FBI Radio Operator and monitor. He became a bombardier in the U.S. Air Corps from November 1943 to November 1945. McCORD was an FBI Agent from 1945 to 1951. In 1951 he opened a cooperative credit service. He joined the CIA as an Domestic Field Officer investigator for the Office of Security. In July 1953 McCORD was assigned to Washington, D.C. In May 1955 McCORD was assigned to the Security Research Staff, Office of Security. On June 27, 1958, a U.S. Air Force C-118 cargo plane strayed into Soviet airspace. The nine-man crew were en route from Wiesbaden, Germany, to Iran and Pakistan, carrying a CIA cargo. Part of the crew were surrounded and beaten by Russian peasants. The crewmen, who did not compromise any CIA operations, were released on July 8, 1958. A document about this incident appeared in McCORD'S CIA file. Bennie A. Shupe, a C-188 crew member, was contacted in December 1993: "I cannot tell you how McCORD interfaced with the operation."

### MCCORD, PHILLIPS: FEBRUARY 1961

A Memorandum for the Record, dated February 1, 1961, from Kammer. Subject: (deleted) #188074 stated:

On this date Subject's case was coordinated with Mr. McCORD of Security Research Service, in connection with Subject's operational use with the US by WH/4/Propaganda. The implications of a Counter-Intelligence operation within the States by this Agency, and the possibility Subject might come to the attention of the FBI through association with Court Wood, were discussed. Mr. McCORD expressed the opinion that it is not necessary to advise the FBI of the operation at this time. However, he wishes to review the case in a month. The file of the Subject, along with that of the WH man who is supervising the operation (DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS #40695) will be pended for the attention of Mr. McCORD on March 1, 1961.

A CIA document dated February 1, 1961, about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee stated

TO: C/EAB/OS  
ATTN: Mr. Belt  
VIA: WH/4/Security  
ATTN: Mr. Kennedy  
Subj: Fair Play for Cuba Committee

1. At the request of DAVE PHILLIPS, C/WH/4/Propaganda, I spent the evening of January 6, 1961, with Court Wood, a student who has recently returned from the 3-week stay in Cuba under sponsorship of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.
2. Court and his father both have voiced very strong pro-Castro sentiments and are extremely critical of our foreign policy in general.
3. I've been advised by Mr. PHILLIPS to continue my relationship with Mr. Wood and I will keep your office informed of each subsequent visit.
4. This is forwarded to you as a matter of information and to become a permanent part of my security file.

(deleted)

WH/4/Registry

[Handwritten note] February 1, 1961, M/R Subject stated this is operational with no specific goal in mind. (Deleted) and Wood went to high school together and although they travel in different circles they on occasion see each other. Wood has (deleted) is a (illegible) player beginning with the time (deleted) file applicant. (Deleted).

#### McCord 1962

AGENCY BIO INFO: October 1948 to February 1951 Special Agent FBI Washington D.C. Agency August 1951 to May 1953, Investigator, Domestic Field Office. June 1953 to February 1954 Investigator, Correspondent Desk, Operations Branch, Special Security Division. March 1954 to December 1954, Investigator, External Branch, Security Research Staff. January 1955 to April 1957 Investigator (Chief) External Branch, Security Research Staff. January 1955 to April 1957, Investigator, (Chief) External Branch, Security Research Staff. May 1957 to January 1962, Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff. February 1962 to May 1962 training for overseas assignment. June 1962 to June 1964 Chief, Regional Security Staff in (deleted). August 1964 to June 1965 – Attending Air War College July 1965 to present Chief, Technical Division, Office of Security. [CIA FOIA #2146-78]

In May 1962 James McCord was made Chief of the Security Staff in (deleted) European area. "Subject returned (deleted) to Headquarters in August 1964 and was

assigned to the (deleted)." On March 20, 1963 the CIA generated this document: "52 049, McCORD, JAMES (deleted) I SD/I FINAL Francis R. Favorini Hdqs.- orig. Hdqs. - 1 (Deleted) 1." A CIA document also dated March 20, 1963, noted that Mrs. McCord arrived aboard a military flight at McGuire Air Force Base where she was met by a CIA official and assisted through customs after which she flew to Dallas then Lubbock, Texas. Another CIA document read "As of November 1963 McCORD (OS #52 049) was serving in (deleted) as Chief of the Agency Regional Security Support Staff. McCORD was so assigned from June 1962 to June 1964." Edward Petty reported that ANGLETON was in touch with McCORD.

#### JAMES McCORD AND THE PLAN TO FREE DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

JAMES McCORD allegedly retired from the CIA in 1970, but remained in the CIA Civilian Reserve Program. [CIA MFF 8.25.70 Louis F. Mazza, Chief, Employee Activity Branch] The following statement by McCORD was found in his CIA retirement application under CIARDS:

During the latter part of 1955 to 1962 period the writer was case officer for three agents for DD/P whose task was to gain entry to prisons in Cuba and obtain data and photographs concerning their layout and operation. These were prisons where three agency staffers were being held. Two of the agents successfully gained entry into such prisons and returned to the U.S. with data acquired; the third acquired additional data from a foreign embassy in Cuba of interest and relevance. The transcript of the CIA retirement board on June 11, 1970, shows McCORD being credited with being an 'actual case officer for Cuban agents for 24 months from 1960 to 1962. The minutes of the meeting summarized the point with less detail. [NARA 1993.08.11.18: 17:58:620028 - Breckinridge]

After the Watergate affair, the FBI asked the CIA to determine if McCORD had been familiar with the anti-Castro exile community in the early 1960's. The CIA replied on June 21, 1972:

"...a review of the duties and assignments of Mr. McCORD provided no indication that he was involved in Cuban matters and that he was not assigned to the Bay of Pigs operation. This does not preclude the possibility, however, that he might have developed personal acquaintances which are not recorded in official personal and security records. We have no information regarding McCORD'S activities with Cuban exiles since his retirement." [Vernon Walters Memo for FBI 7.6.72]

Another CIA document stated: "This is to advise that the duties and area assignments of Mr. McCORD as an Agency employee (deleted)." [CIA Memo 6.21.72 Osborn to Parman]

In a Memorandum dated July 6, 1972, the CIA stated that there was "no indication that he was involved in Cuban matters and that he was not assigned to the BAY OF PIGS OPERATION." [CIA FOIA 2132-2] Less than a month later, the CIA modified its position: "Reference is made to memoranda from this Agency dated June 21, 1972, and July 6, 1972, which stated that a review of McCORD'S duties and assignments provided no indication that he was involved (deleted). However, a recent review has revealed that from late 1960 to mid-1961 Mr. McCORD was involved in planning activities in Washington concerning (deleted), and that from Washington he directed as many as three Agency operational assets." [CIA FOIA #2795-1]

On June 29, 1974, Scott Breckinridge noted:

As I left I asked Barbara Pindar for a copy of the letter to Senator Baker, and she made one for me. She called my attention to the Director's note on our memo about McCORD'S Cuban involvement, emphasizing his statement that we should find out rapidly. I told her that two Office of Security people are reviewing files and looking for leads on who might remember McCORD'S activities, and that the Office of Finance was mounting an effort on past travel records that might show McCORD'S travel to Miami or elsewhere. I told her we would be unlikely to have full answers for a while. She said I'd best speak to the Director. I carried a copy of the McCORD memo and told the Director essentially the same story. He discussed possible results, and we agreed that it may well turn out that McCORD had limited involvement, along the line that the Office of Security feels may be the case. He said we should draft a memo to the FBI, as a correction to the June 21, 1972 memo, saying simply that in a recent review of McCORD'S files, we had found in his retirement file a statement to the effect that in the 1960 to 1962 period he handled agents targeted against Cuba, and that we had been unable to refine the information. It is sensitive so the details cannot be passed, but it has nothing to do with anything after that period.  
[NARA 1993.08.11.18:16:27:590028]

A CIA document stated: On July 3, 1974,

MEMO FOR FILE

SUBJECT C: OTS (late TSD) and JIM McCORD'S CUBAN ACTIVITIES

Ben Colling phoned to say one of the fellows in jail is still around, and after he got out, he inquired around, and got no indication that McCORD was ever involved. None of the other OTS people had any recollection of McCORD'S involvement. I said I was sure that the man who was rolled up might not have any idea of McCORD'S involvement, if indeed he was involved. If McCORD'S involvement was merely headquarters planning and no releasing operation was ever undertaken, his role might never surface. However, we had been told that planning did involve Technical



Services Division people at the time, along with Security. For instance, I knew that the Security man with Technical Services Division at the time had a job of hand-holding with the families of the three men; there may be some Technical Services Division record that would lead to someone who would know. [CIA Memo SDB to MFF 7.3.74]

## THE EAST ASIA DIVISION AND BLACK AIR TRANSPORT

The operation to free CHRIST was run out of the East Asia Division. Theodore Shackley, the Chief of the East Asia Division of the CIA, was asked by the CIA's Deputy Director for Operations to search for any record of McCORD'S involvement in the rescue operation:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations  
FROM: Chief, East Asia Division  
SUBJECT: James McCord Involvement in Cuban Operations  
REF: N-293/74

1. In response to reference routing sheet request for information on the possible involvement of James McCord in the rescue operation for the three TSD officers who were jailed as a result of the NCNA Havana audio operation compromise, East Asia Division has completed its investigation with the following results.

a. The name of the operation against NCNA Havana was STESCALADE. A summary of that operation is contained in Attachment A. A similar operation against the Bank of China in Havana called STVOLUME was planned but never executed.

b. The files of both operations have been recalled from the archives and searched. They contain no reference to McCORD.

c. The STESCALADE file contained Attachment B which indicates that a further file of "sensitive non-CS record material" pertaining to STESCALADE exists but is not accessible to EA Division.

d. All available personnel who were associated with EA/CO at the time of the operation have been consulted with negative results.

e. Mr. Robert Wiecha's name appears frequently in the STESCALADE file as a WH officer; thus as a current member of East Asia Division, he was consulted with negative results. He said he has no memory of McCord involvement; however, it seems plausible to him that the Office of Security and the TSD might have tried to work something out in terms of a rescue operation.

f. Attachment C contain a contingency plan found in the STESCALADE file which relates to the provision of black air transport for the three TSD detainees in the event of their release. It contains no reference to McCord and is attached for your information. Theodore G. Shackley, Chief, East Asia Division.

Air Support Division, DD/P

July 11, 1962

RELEASE CONTINGENCY PLAN 62-2

CHART OR MAP REFERENCES: Sectional aeronautical charts: As required.

TASK ORGANIZATION: (Deleted as of 2010) Major Billy B. Campbell  
Commander.

1. SITUATION: Daniel Carswell (alias) Eustace H. Danbrunt (alias) and Edmund Taransky (alias) are TSD employees who were apprehended by Cuban authorities 1 September 1960 and who are serving ten year sentences. Efforts are being made to secure their release. Since their release may occur without advance notice and at a variety of places, i.e. Havana, Miami, Mexico City, Switzerland, Brazil etc. it is imperative that a contingency plan be formulated to ensure the secure reception of these employees.

The controlling factor in all phases of the release procedure is that these employees were in Cuba under alias and that during the entire period since their capture their aliases and cover stories apparently have been maintained. Therefore it is essential that these aliases be maintained until such time as the employees have returned to Agency control and then have these alias identities disappear as quickly as possible. For planning purposes the release points will be Havana, Miami, Mexico City or "other areas."

2. MISSION: (Deleted) provide black air transportation from port of entry CONUS to the designated safe area.

3. EXECUTION: A. Black air transport will be provided under this plan at the request of TFW, COS Mexico or Operational Support Division/OS/DDS depending on the release point and port of entry.  
Richard I. Skinner

[CIA Air Support Division DD/P 7.11.62]

BLACK TAPED FILES

WH/RMO stated: "There is a folder of sensitive non-OS record material pertaining to this operation, retired under Black Tape wrapping, Job #67-86/78, restricted to Office of DCI, DDCI, DDP, C/WH, C/WH/PL, C/WH/C, C/CI, C/TSD, Director of Security and General Counsel. CHINA OPERATIONS is not cited as an originator, addressee or recipient of any of this sensitive material." [CIA Memo WH/RMO 9.20.66 - NARA 1993.08.11.18:13:34:590028; Shackley Memo C/EAD 7.6.74]

The November 15, 1974, CIA Handbook stated:

To retain the P&L, RYBAT, or KAPOK sensitivity of a document remaining in a 201-dossier being retired to Central Files, place that document in an envelope sealed with black tape. Any RYBAT, P&L, or KAPOK document sent to Central Files not in blacktaped envelope will automatically be handled as desensitized. A blacktaped envelope may contain only one document and must be filed in chronological order within the file. If there are numerous documents of this type, the desk officer may blacktape the entire dossier rather than the individual documents. Blacktaped dossiers or dossiers with blacktaped documents will be handled as restricted dossiers."

Acting Inspector General Scott Breckinridge wrote that "the findings may only result in an innocuous rewording of the original statements, to the effect that McCORD did have a headquarters planning responsibility for certain Cuban Operations." [NARA 1993.08.11.18:17:58:620028]

John Mertz had no knowledge of McCORD'S involvement in the plan to free CHRIST: "He didn't have a damn thing to do with it. But there were a couple of security officers who worked for McCORD. I don't remember their names. One of their names was Morris. They were gophers for me on that thing." HEMMING told this researcher: "This makes McCORD a player, not a book reader." Marina Oswald told this researcher: "It could be, or simply guilty by association."

#### McCORD'S TELEPHONE INTERVIEW: DECEMBER 1993

McCORD was contacted in December 1993. When he determined I was doing research into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he hung-up the telephone. A message was left on McCORD'S answering machine linking him with CHRIST. When his number was re-dialed he stated:

What is your name? What is your address? You're a writer with who? Let me tell you something Mr. Weberman, I will not be talking with you any further, my friend. I never heard of the man you talked about CARSWELL, CHRIST, whatever. This is the last I am going to tell you. My lawyer's going to be in touch with you by letter. I never heard of the fellow you talked about. I never tried to break anyone out of anywhere and I had no

connection with the JFK assassination. My lawyer will write you a letter affirming this and warning you of libel.

He was told, "McCORD, you're guilty, man." According to Cuban exile Enrique Williams, HOWARD HUNT and McCORD worked together in the early 1960's: "'I was confused,' Williams remembered. Both of them said to call me Don Eduardo. Both HUNT and McCORD." [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p171] HUNT stated: "I had not known McCORD from the CIA." [HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT HUNT Depo 11.4.81]

## THE MOB'S PART OF THE PLOT

It becomes apparent from a review of JACK RUBY'S toll records that just prior to the Kennedy assassination he was in touch with gangsters connected to CARLOS MARCELLO and JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA.

### JOHN MARTINO



JOHN VINCENT MARTINO, a relative of Philadelphia mob boss Angelo Bruno, was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1911. His first arrest was at age 20, for illegal gambling activities. In 1935 he moved to Miami, where he was arrested for running a lottery. He returned to Atlantic City, and became involved in the publication of a racing sheet put out by gangsters and racketeers. He was convicted of loan sharking in 1945. He returned to Miami and worked for SANTO TRAFFICANTE Sr. for which he came under scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service. MARTINO moved to Cuba where he became close to Estaban Ventura, the second highest in command in Fulgencio Batista's secret police. Estaban Ventura, who was

responsible for numerous Latin American death squad-style killings in pre-Castro Cuba, was indicted by the thoroughly corrupt Batista regime, but his case never came to trial because the judge who indicted him went into hiding. [DuBois *Castro* p269] The CIA reported, "From information available in SRS, it appears that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is well aware of Venture, rather than being chief of CI for Batista, was a police captain in the city of Havana, and a professional assassin, before he lost favor with Batista." MARTINO knew Estaban Ventura's associate, Rolando Masferrer, and was engaged in a smuggling venture through a Cuban port located 20 miles from Havana. On July 15, 1959, FBI Headquarters sent a memorandum to the Legal Attache in Havana that advised him to keep track of JOHN MARTINO'S "criminal or revolutionary activities."

TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: Legal Attaché, Havana  
SUBJECT: JOHN MARTINO PC-FM

The above captioned individual was arrested on July 23, 1959, by the Cuban Revolutionary Police. His twelve-year-old son Edward was detained at the same time. Police accused him of having entered Cuba in a private plane without permission.

The following information was received from Hugh D. Kessler, Welfare Officer, U.S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba.

MARTINO actually entered Cuba, according to Pan American Airways records, via Pan American Flight from Miami, Florida, at 5:45 p.m. on July 23, 1959. He was accompanied by his son, Edward. MARTINO stated he went to a private home to deliver a personal message to a friend and there met a woman named Sofia. He was later arrested at his hotel. The woman "Sofia" was identified as Mrs. Sofia Ventura, wife of the notorious Batista, Major Estaban Ventura Pro, who was one of the police accused of various heinous crimes during the Batista regime.

Mr. Kessler stated he was furnished the following information by a Dr. Estevez of Havana, Cuba. Dr. Estevez first met MARTINO about ten months ago when MARTINO was staying at the hotel Deauville, Havana, where Dr. Estavez is the hotel physician. At that time he treated MARTINO for a kidney ailment. After treating him, Dr. Estavez became friendly with MARTINO and saw him quite frequently. MARTINO has made 12 to 14 visits to Cuba since January 1, 1959. According to Dr. Estevez MARTINO was a close friend of many former members of the Batista Government, such as Estaban Ventura, Rolando Masferrer (ex-Cuban Senator and political gangster) Irenaldo Garcia Baez (ex-Head of Cuban Army Intelligence) and many American gamblers such as SANTOS TRAFFICANTE, Top Hoodlum from Tampa, Florida.

According to Dr. Esteveze, MARTINO originally came to Cuba to establish a branch of his Radio-Page Corporation as he was in trouble in the United States regarding income tax matters. MARTINO was also engaged in a smuggling venture with Masferrer involving the movement of autos and eggs through the Cuban Port of Mariel, about 20 miles from Havana.

MARTINO approached Dr. Estevez regarding being the house physician for a house of prostitution which MARTINO planned to open near the Deauville Hotel. MARTINO'S close friend and business associate in the United States was Mr. Allen Roth.

Dr. Estevez volunteered the information that his family, including his two brothers, were strong supporters of Prime Minister Castro and that his two brothers are presently in the revolutionary army. Dr. Estevez added that his conversations with police officials led him to believe that MARTINO was being held only to obtain information, and that he would be released if he desired to tell the government officials concerning his contacts. MARTINO is presently confined to the Chief of Police Headquarters. [FBI 64-44828-1]

On October 15, 1959, Hugh D. Kessler, Protection Officer of American Embassy, advised on September 24, 1959, that "he is aware of MARTINO'S condition; his principal trouble appears to stem from the fact that he is a dope addict." [FBI 64-44828-2]

MARTINO was unaware that the Estevez family had been in the 26th of July Movement, and that in January 1959, Gustavo Estevez joined the G-2. On February 15, 1964, MARTINO told FBI S.A. John J. O'Conner:

How, in October 1959, he was being transferred from Vivac Prison to Principe Prison at Havana and the military guard, a Lieutenant Jose Medina, brought him to the American Embassy in Havana. At the Embassy, according to MARTINO, he was hopeful of either taking asylum or of being admitted to a hospital because of a bleeding ulcer condition. He said the American Consuls, however, naming Hugh Kessler and (FNU) Brown, both now deceased, refused to help him and asked him not to cause any trouble for the United States Embassy, but to be a good American citizen and proceed to the Cuban prison. MARTINO possessed considerable correspondence by U.S. Senators directed to the State Department relative to the aforementioned incident of MARTINO'S visit to the Embassy in Havana in October 1959. MARTINO advised that his book *I Was Castro's Prisoner* contained a chapter which he said pertained to this cowardice in the U.S. Embassy.

During the interview at MARTINO's residence, MARTINO introduced to the interviewing agents Cuban exile Felipe Vidal Santiago, who the

Subject of Bufile 105-85523, Miami file 105-6466. Vidal has been active in anti-Castro activities and may be one of the 'unidentified sources' of information on Cuban matters.

MARTINO revealed that he is a close friend of Jim Buchanan, reporter for the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel*. Miami report, dated January 25, 1964, in this case is devoted to an article by Buchanan, which sets forth irresponsible statements concerning the FBI and activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARTINO stated that he is sure that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Miami because Jim Buchanan had told him that his brother, Jerry Buchanan, had been in a fight with OSWALD at Miami when OSWALD tried to join a group of anti-Castro 'Freedom Fighters.' MARTINO said Buchanan told him this was a true fact and that MARTINO could use it in his lectures.

The Miami Office does not contemplate efforts to locate Jerry Buchanan for interview concerning the foregoing claim in view of the fact there has been no evidence developed that OSWALD was ever in Miami and also in view of the fact the unreliability of Jim Buchanan has been self evident in the past.

With respect to the alleged prostitute in Mexico City, whom MARTINO stated was kept under wraps because of her knowledge of the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, this is an apparent reference to Sylvia Duran. [NARA 124-10169-10417]

On November 20, 1959, the FBI prepared a Letter Head Memorandum about MARTINO:

Mr. Thomas Taggart, former Mayor, Atlantic City, New Jersey, who conducted vice raids during his term of office and reportedly acquainted with many gangsters and racketeers personally, advised in 1946 that during the time the Atlantic City Racing Association held races one HERMAN "STUMPY" ORMAN was the principal instigator and issued a racing sheet know as "Atlantic City Sports Daily. John Martino was associated with ORMAN in the publication of this paper.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 64-196

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
November 20, 1959

RE: JOHN VINCENT MARTINO

The records of the Identification Division of the  
FBI, Washington, D. C., reflect the following record for  
captioned individual under FBI Number 1083283, as of October 26,  
1959:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Police Department Atlantic City New Jersey	JOHN MARTINO #6576	7/28/35	gaming	
Police Department Miami Beach Florida	JOHN MARTINO #C9908	mechanic 3/18/36		
Police Department Miami, Florida	JOHN MARTINO #22236	10/14/40	operating a lottery	October 15, 194 \$104.24 or 42 days
Police Department Atlantic City New Jersey	JOHN MARTINO #6576	3/3/45	kidnapping and investi- gation of usury	
Hamilton Township Police Department Mayslanding New Jersey	JOHN VINCENT MARTINO #CR-126	9/5/51 criminal registra- tion		
Director National Identification Section Havana Cuba	JOHN V. MARTINO #--	print recorded 10/23/59	charge of violating law # 425/ 59	in jail of Havana since 10/5/59, resu of case # 227 of the court Marianao

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/20/83 BY SP-6/MLG (95550/GEL - 6/13/95 - JPC)

ENCLOSURE



[FBI 64-44828-4] MARTINO was put on trial in December 1959. "I am a good man," MARTINO said, "I'm not the type that gets involved in this sort of thing." MARTINO was convicted and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

### LA CABANA FORTRESS PRISON

MARTINO was released from prison on October 9, 1962, having served 40 months. He weighed 93 pounds. Upon his return to the U.S. he told the FBI:

I might have been released much sooner from prison, possibly in 1959, if I hadn't talked with Dr. Gustavo Estevez. Estevez, who is now one of the heads of the biggest hospitals in Havana and is one of the leading Communists of the Cuban Government. I thought he was anti-Communist, I was wrong. He came to see me in prison and tried to make a deal with me. MARTINO stated he is not a drug addict, but that he did need a certain prescription containing narcotics for a long existing kidney ailment. He was most generally without this medicine, even when the United States Embassy was still in Havana, and at Principe Prison, where he was held 14 months in a very small room with 12 to 17 other men. He stated his normal weight was 150 pounds, and when he was finally released he weighed 93 pounds.

In January 1961 MARTINO was moved to La Cabana Fortress prison and following the Bay of Pigs invasion, he was placed into the death cells. A new man placed in charge there said since he was an American, he should die a slow and painful death. This individual was (Deleted). MARTINO said he received absolutely no medicine for his kidney disease from that point forward.

Subsequently, Dr. Oliva who is supposed to head of all the Cuban doctors in Cuban prisons, had MARTINO transferred to a military hospital. He stated there were two guards at his door with machine guns and one beside his bed. No transfer was made of the case file of his medical history, and when he complained that he was receiving no attention at all, a Dr. Caballero, whom MARTINO described as a 'Big black hater of North Americans' told MARTINO he had been sent there on the express orders of Ramiro Valdes. Valdes is former head of Cuban G-2, now Minister of the Interior and head of all police and security forces.

MARTINO was removed from La Cabana Fortress, and went to G-2 headquarters for two days. These were then located at the infamous quarters on Fifth Avenue and 14th Street. After two days of abuse and constant interrogation, MARTINO was transferred back to La Cabana Fortress. At La Cabana Fortress a Captain AYALA stated he was sent as a direct representative of Ramiro Valdes. AYALA stated that everybody makes mistakes, and they had made a mistake in the case of MARTINO,

and were endeavoring to help correct these mistakes. AYALA told MARTINO he was going to be sent back to his family. MARTINO stated he was held overnight in the Cuban immigration lock up and on the following morning he was rushed out to Rancho Boyeros Airport [then flown back to the United States]. MARTINO stated he saw 294 men shot during the time he was in Principe Prison and La Cabana Fortress. He stated 51 of these were executed during the last part of September 1962. MARTINO stated he saw the Cubans execute William Morgan and Humberto Sori Marin, as they were shot immediately behind his cell in La Cabana Fortress. He stated William Morgan bore up very well to the very time of execution, but he was first shot in the legs to make him kneel, and then executed by automatic gunfire fired into his chest and head. He stated Fidel Castro was present with two brothers of Humberto Sori Marin to witness the execution of Humberto Sori Marin.

MARTINO stated he had seen young women, very old women, pregnant women, nuns and priests sleeping in the rain in the patio of the prison. He stated all those who were not enthusiastically with the Cuban Government were treated as if they were inanimate objects.

A normal routine occurred about 2:00 or 3:00 a.m. almost every night in the prison. Guards would enter with bayonets fixed and run everybody out of the cells, alleging that the cells had to be searched to find contraband weapons and articles for escape. These searches were frequently made when it was raining, and the prisoners were then left out in the patio in their shorts for the remainder of the night, and were further left there to bake in the tropical sun until 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. the next afternoon...MARTINO stated there were a number of small stalls in the prison similar to a telephone booth, about 3' x 3' square and about 7' tall. Prisoners are put into these stalls and are unable to sit down. Air conditioning is then turned into the stall, and the place is made frigid. The air conditioners are then removed, and 500 watt bulbs are installed, and the place becomes an almost unbearable sweat box. Prisoners are sometimes ordered executed, and a guard points a machine gun loaded with blanks into the box or stall and fires a whole clip. For several hours afterward the prisoner is unable to hear. [FBI 64-44828-7]

HEMMING was asked if he was tortured when he was a prisoner in Cuba:

They would stand you [up against the wall] with three or four people and leave you standing alive a couple of minutes later. Now that's trauma and that could fuck you up and people could think you're a nut after that. You were deprived of water because its abandoned stables or garages the secret police used at the time for cells. There's 47 fucking people in there, we can't even lay down, it's hotter than shit, the windows are fucking closed up with welded steel plates. No ventilation, there's sweat pouring

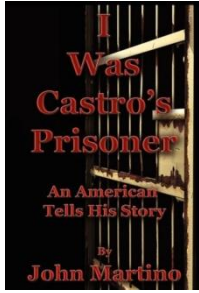
off of us. The floor has constantly got an inch of goddamn water, sweat, it stinks. There's one little faucet which you got to put a handkerchief over 'cause visible worms come out of the water and you have to ask the guards to turn the water on. They're rotating guards because in a matter of a couple of days they get sympathetic to you. Because they find out you're a rebel and all that kind of stuff.

The FBI reported MARTINO was reluctant to talk about his connection with American gamblers in Cuba. He was questioned about "the details of his confinement, including treatment received, identities of other Americans incarcerated and identities of pro-Castro Americans assisting the Castro regime in Cuba in the economic and military fields would also be of interest..." On November 21, 1962, the FBI's liaison to the CIA, Sam J. Papich, prepared a Secret memorandum on MARTINO connected to CHRIST and other TSD crew members:

The subject, whose activities previously have come to the attention of the Bureau, was recently released from a Cuban prison. He was interviewed by the Bureau in Miami. On November 19, 1962, John Mertz advised the liaison agent that he and another individual recently talked to Martino concerning the subject's knowledge of the three CIA prisoners in Cuba. Martino allegedly had met these CIA men in prison and he volunteered information to Mertz concerning the general health and mental attitudes of the men. Mertz and his colleagues represented themselves as lawyers working for the families of the three CIA employees. You previously had been informed that the CIA men entered Cuba under commercial covers. Martino did not give any indication that he knew they were connected with the U.S. Government.

According to Mertz, Martino spoke very highly of the three prisoners and stated that he personally planned to make an effort to bring about their release. He advised he had contacts in the "Mafia" and among unidentified Communists in U.S. Labor circles. He stated that one of his contacts in the "Mafia" was one "White-Top." He may have been referring to one "White Top" Simkins, who has been in the numbers racket in the Washington, D.C. area. He referred to the contact in the labor field as one "Gausso" (phonetic). Mertz suggested he possibly was referring to Kumar Goschal who is connected with the National Guardian. Martino was confident that through these contacts he could get pressure brought on Castro from Moscow leading to the release of the men. Mertz made the observation that Martino's story seemed to be farfetched but he felt this should be called to the attention of the Bureau. He asked no inquiries be made which might jeopardize the status of the three CIA men.

## NATHANIEL WEYL



In early 1963 MARTINO began work with Nathaniel Weyl on *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, which was published in June 1963. This book accused Fidel Castro of heroin trafficking. Nathaniel Weyl and his wife had been Communists during the Depression. In 1939 they broke with the Party: Nathaniel Weyl joined the OSS during World War II. In February 1952 Nathaniel Weyl testified before the McCarran Committee that in 1933 he and Alger Hiss were in a Communist unit that operated within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The testimony of Nathaniel Weyl supported that of Whittaker Chambers. Alger Hiss pointed out that when Nathaniel Weyl testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee in April 1943, he claimed Alger Hiss had ended his communist career in 1933: "He was asked in 1952 why he had not told his 1952 story in 1943, and his answer was that he had assumed that a man like Hiss 'would not have remained in the Communist organization after the Hitler/Stalin pact.'" [Hiss, *In The Court of Public Opinion*, Knopf, 1957] In 1953 Mrs. Weyl applied for a job with the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., which was listed on Julius Mader's *CIA 500 List*. In 1959 Nathaniel Weyl worked with Issac Don Levine. Nathaniel Weyl became a member of William Buckley's coterie of writers.



## VICTOR LASKY



The associates of Nathaniel Weyl included Victor Lasky. Lasky began his career in journalism as a copy boy for *The New York Journal American*. After Army service in World War II, Victor Lasky became a journalist who "exposed" Communist infiltration of American institutions. In 1955 he wrote for WRKO radio. He covered the Alger Hiss trial, and co-wrote a book about the case entitled *Seeds of Treason*. From 1956 to 1960, he was a public relations executive with Radio Liberty, a well-known CIA proprietary. From 1962 to 1980 Victor Lasky was a news columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The North American Newspaper Alliance published Victor Lasky's columns attacking the critics of the Warren Commission. In the early 1960's Nelson Rockefeller protested against an alleged investigation of Victor Lasky by the Justice Department. Rockefeller claimed a Justice Department official had made inquiries regarding Lasky at the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. [FBI 62-72612-84; FBI 62-7261 NR October 18, (?) 1963] In 1963 Lasky wrote *JFK, The Man and the Myth*. In 1968 he wrote *Robert F. Kennedy, The Myth and the Man*. He was the recipient of a \$20,000 cash payment from the NIXON White House in the early 1970's. [WFO FBI 139-166, Hdqrs.. 139-4089-2312 - 6.18.73] Around this time Victor Lasky wrote, *It Didn't Start with Watergate*, a defense of RICHARD NIXON.

In 1978 Lasky became a principal in Accuracy In Media, an ultraconservative media watchdog group whose directors included Claire Boothe Luce. Accuracy In Media sent a letter of protest to *The National Enquirer* when it published an article in April 1977 by

this author on OSWALD'S 201 file. DAVID PHILLIPS, who retired from the CIA and headed the Association of Retired Intelligence Agents, was quoted extensively in this letter. Claire Boothe Luce was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Retired Intelligence Agents. Victor Lasky died of cancer on February 22, 1990. He was 72. [FBI 64-44828. 8.18.64; *Wash. Evening Star* 12.19.59; FBI 64-44828 File on MARTINO; *New York Journal American* 12.28.63; Nathan Weyl *Red Star Over Cuba* Devin Adair 1960 NY; MARTINO *I Was Castro's Prisoner* Devon Adair 1963; WCD 662; *Wash. Post* 2.23.90]

### WILLIAM PAWLEY



Millionaire William Pawley (SF 078 435) was part of OPERATION Red Cross. Pawley was born in Florence, South Carolina, in 1896. From 1928 to 1943 he was president of the National Aviation Company of Havana, which he later sold to Pan American Airlines. He became President of the China National Aviation Corporation in 1933, and in 1934 organized, and became President of the Central Aircraft Manufacturing Company, which pioneered in the field of aircraft construction in China. In 1940 he organized, recruited and maintained the American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) for the Chinese Air Force. The Flying Tigers were a volunteer group of American pilots who fought for General Chiang Kai-shek before becoming part of the regular U.S. Army. HEMMING called the Flying Tigers "America's first clandestine endeavor. They were only recently given veterans status. They were considered mercenaries." After the war, Pawley purchased the Havana Bus System. William Pawley was appointed Ambassador to Peru (1945) and Ambassador to Brazil (1946), then served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. In 1951 he became the Special Representative of the Secretary of Defense. He was an outside advisor to the State Department during the planning of PB SUCCESS. In May 1954 the FBI investigated William Pawley. The CIA asked the FBI to send the White House copies of its investigation because William Pawley was part of the Doolittle Committee. Sheffield Edwards, Director of Security, generated this report on July 13, 1954:

1. Forwarded herewith are the Security Office files concerning the captioned individual William Douglas Pawley.
2. In January 1952, the Subject was approved by this office as a potential source of foreign intelligence information to be given information classified up to and including Secret provided discretion were exercised in his development as a source. At that time National Agency name checks were conducted which disclosed no unfavorable information regarding the Subject's loyalty, although some allegations were disclosed regarding his honesty. The Subject's investigative file at the State Department was not available for review at that time.

3. In July 1952 a covert security clearance was requested for Subject's use under (deleted) ROBALO which request was then canceled on December 30, 1952. At that time the Subject's State Department Security File was made available and contained derogatory information alleging black market activities, income tax difficulties, possible misuse of lend lease material, and questionable money transactions. It was also shown the Subject's wife had written the President of the United States questioning the legality of Subject's Cuban divorce from her, after which he married his secretary.

4. In March 1953, the Subject's Treasury Department file was reviewed and reflected the Subject was investigated for income tax evasion for the years 1934 to 1944 and found to have been a non-resident citizen during that period and not guilty of tax evasion. The Secret Service had conducted an investigation of Subject's first wife, following her letter of complaint to the President, and found her sane, although suffering from severe mental strain. Considerable derogatory information was contained in this file relative to Subject's business reputation and ethics." [CIA Sheffield Edward to D/CI 7.13.54]

On December 9, 1958, William Pawley went to Cuba as Washington's secret emissary, in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade Batista to establish a junta, relinquish his power, and leave Cuba altogether. This would have forced Fidel Castro into the political arena as a Presidential candidate. William Pawley became the unofficial spokesman for the old-line Cuban conservatives. He had the ear of Vice President NIXON, and spoke often with Allen Dulles. In October 1959, with his consent, the CIA installed a recording device in William Pawley's Miami office due to his connection with the Director of GOLIATH:

Headquarters Field Office is requested to dispatch an agent to Miami, Florida, so as to arrive during the afternoon or early evening of October 6, 1959, for the purpose (deleted) in certain matters of interest to GOLIATH. Upon the arrival of your agent at Miami, he should contact Mr. Bernard E. Reichhardt a staff employee of GOLIATH who shares the office with an open GOLIATH representative, Coral Gables, Florida. Reichhardt will make all the necessary arrangements for your representative to gain access to Subject's office over the weekend of October 16, 1959 to October 18, 1959. It should be noted that this is being done with the full consent and approval of the Subject. The necessary equipment to be used in this assignment will be made available to your representative.

On October 14, 1959, Pawley was granted a POA. In 1960 Allen Dulles and General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., NIXON'S Executive Assistant for National Security Affairs, met with William Pawley in Miami. They discussed a scheme to print up Cuban bonds to jar the Castro economy. [Wyden *Bay Of Pigs* p29]

HUNT wrote that William Pawley and CIA Western Hemisphere Chief J.C. King spent long hours talking with Cuban exiles who, because of their ties to Batista, were out of favor with the Kennedy Administration. HUNT described them as Cubans who were "dead but did not know it." [HUNT *Day* p29] On November 18, 1960, the CIA reported:

For PA: You should be aware and somewhat interested in the fact that Pawley has established a new (and according to him productive) channel to President Elect Kennedy through George Smathers. According to Pawley, Smathers conversations with Kennedy have led QDDALE now to take the position that he should not go along with the DOS and have the dictator step down. It appears that Mr. Kennedy may take a considerably more conservative position than many people in the Department and 'fun house.' Jacob D. Esterline C/WH4

William Pawley was a supporter of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. During his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition, BARKER stated: "Pawley was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Indirectly, William Pawley, at that time, helped Cubans. He was very active in the beginning, remembering as a matter of fact, the people who later came in, they were people he had organized."

#### OPERATION RED CROSS

In 1964 MARTINO told the FBI that during the spring and summer of 1963 he

...personally led a mission which infiltrated Cuba and returned to Florida...he said the purpose of the mission was to bring Russians out..." Robert K. Brown asserted a group of anti-Castro Cubans and Americans planned to spirit two Soviet colonels out of Cuba, to testify that Soviet offensive missiles were still on Cuban soil. Robert K. Brown wrote about this operation in *Soldier-of-Fortune* magazine: "Five months before he was shot to death in Dallas, a group of conspirators attempted to destroy John F. Kennedy by political means. The group, which included officials of Time Inc., William Pawley, disgruntled CIA agents and anti-Castro Cubans, proposed to spirit two Russian colonels out of Cuba to testify that Soviet ballistic missiles were still based on Cuban soil. Their testimony, if true and if it could be proved, would have meant the end of John Kennedy's political career, for it would have shown that the Cuban Missile Crisis had ended, not in a qualified U.S. victory, but in a monumental bungle eclipsing the Bay of Pigs disaster.

The leader of Operation Red Cross was "Colonel Alberto Bayo." The *Soldier-of-Fortune* article continued:

HEMMING first met "Colonel Alberto Bayo" (Eduardo Perez Gonzalez) in early 1960. He and Howard Kenneth Davis introduced Bayo to Johnny Abbes who had lost his lucrative job upon Trujillo's death, and was plotting

with a group of Haitian exiles to put together one of their periodic attempts to overthrow Duvalier. Realizing that the Haitians involved were short on military training, not to mention combat experience, Abbes was looking for some kind of commando group to bolster the eager but amateur Haitians. Bayo met with Abbes several times and Abbes was impressed. HEMMING related: 'In fact the two of them signed a formal agreement in Abbes living room that stated in return for helping overthrow Duvalier, the new Haitian regime would grant the Cubans bases from which they could operate against Castro.'

HEMMING named JOHN MARTINO, William Pawley, Joe Garman, FRANK STURGIS, Jerry Buchanan and Howard K. Davis as plotters. After MARTINO'S death in the late 1970's, Gaeton Fonzi found the telephone number of Howard K. Davis in his address book. Howard K. Davis was asked about this: "JOHN MARTINO and I got to be pretty good friends. The CIA tried to recruit him. He told them to stuff it, he wouldn't have anything to do with them because he didn't trust...Maybe he didn't have confidence in the people he was in touch with in Cuba." Fonzi also found a letter from Robert K. Brown addressed to MARTINO. In *The Fish Is Red*, Warren Hinckle and William Turner reported that Howard K. Davis contacted New York financier Theodore Rascoosin, who was well connected with the White House. A week later Rascoosin came to Miami and told Davis there was a high level interest in bringing out the Russian defectors. A week later Rascoosin called Davis and informed him that his contacts in Washington could not locate any reports about Russian defectors in Cuba. Hinckle and Turner reported that Howard K. Davis organized meetings to effectuate this operation in the offices of Bill Boggs, the editor of the *Miami News*. They reported that Rascoosin was there, as was Hal Hendrix, Jay Mallin and a cross section of Cuban leaders. Marita Lorenz testified that STURGIS and MARTINO were good friends; when STURGIS was questioned about MARTINO, he said: "I met him."

MARTINO had Nathaniel Weyl contact Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigator James Sourwine. James Sourwine contacted William Pawley, who contacted MARTINO. On May 22, 1963, William Pawley discussed the legality of OPERATION CRYPT with the JMWAVE Station Chief, Ted Shackley:

2. Pawley stated that he had been approached on April 16, 1963, by Mr. Jay Sourwine of the Senate Internal Security Committee, who had asked that Pawley participate in an operation which was designed to bring several Soviet military defectors into the United States. Mr. Sourwine indicated that the main reason behind his involvement in this operation was his desire to obtain the testimony of the Soviets before the Senate Internal Security Committee as soon after their arrival in the United States as possible. In view of this objective, Mr. Sourwine was prepared to give Pawley several blank subpoenas from the Senate Internal Security Committee, which could be filled out by Pawley and served on the defectors as soon as they came within the United States three mile limit. Pawley claims that he told Mr. Sourwine that he would be interested in



helping in the defection operation, as he thought that the surfacing of Soviet military defectors from Cuba in the United States before an open public forum would contribute to the national security of the United States. Armed with this commitment from Pawley, Mr. Sourwine indicated that he would arrange for the author, Nathaniel Weyl, to visit Pawley within the next few days in order to discuss the operation in detail. Mr. Weyl subsequently contacted Pawley on April 17, 1963, and stated that he and his unidentified associates had an opportunity to bring four Soviet military defectors to the United States. Mr. Weyl described the Soviet defectors as being a captain and three lieutenants from a Soviet SAM site. It was Mr. Weyl's contention that these Soviets had pictures of underground missile storage sites in Cuba. Pawley indicated that he would be glad to participate in this operation and would put the full facilities of his organization at the disposal of the operation. Armed with this response, Mr. Weyl suggested that Pawley contact JOHN MARTINO of Alton Road, Florida, for further details of the operation. At this point Pawley stated that he was becoming quickly immersed in a complex operation. As a result Pawley decided to call COS in order to discuss the operation with a CIA representative. Pawley then asked COS's advice as to how the Soviet defectors could be brought into the United States and turned over to the Senate Internal Security Committee...The point was made that...facilitating the 'black' entry of aliens into the United States would put Pawley in violation of existing U.S. laws. COS ventured the opinion that Pawley could not obtain immunity from prosecution for the violation of these laws through any intercession on the part of the Senate Internal Security Committee. At this point Pawley stated it was obvious that his only course of action was to cooperate fully with the COS as CIA's official representative.

3. Once Pawley reached the decision that he had no alternative except to cooperate with the CIA he asked if COS could make a commitment to the effect that once the Soviets were brought into the U.S. they would be turned over to the Internal Security Committee within 36 hours. COS stated he was not in a position to make this kind of commitment on CIA's behalf. Pawley then suggested that he call Mr. Sourwine and indicate that while Pawley was prepared to participate in the operation he had ascertained that the only way to legally bring the defectors into the United States under secure conditions was to cooperate with the CIA. Pawley then indicated that if Mr. Sourwine would agree to cooperate with the CIA then Pawley would continue to pursue the operation. If Mr. Sourwine would not agree to cooperate with the CIA Pawley would withdraw from the venture.

4. After obtaining Mr. Sourwine's permission to cooperate with the CIA, Pawley asked how he should proceed with the implementation of the operation. COS suggested that the best way of handling the operation

would be for COS to outline the information currently at hand to his Headquarters. Once this was done Pawley would probably be well-advised to personally contact officer or D/DCI in order to obtain firm commitments relative to the period of time which would elapse between the Soviets entry into the U.S. and their referral to the Internal Security Committee. Pawley thought this over for several minutes and then stated that he would prefer to contact D/CI directly and not have any record of this transaction in normal CIA cable channels.

5. Once it was clear that Pawley could not reach D/DCI by telephone, COS attempted to press for additional details relative to the defection operation. In this connection, COS asked what Pawley knew about JOHN MARTINO. Pawley stated that he knew nothing about him but was under the impression that MARTINO was in some way involved in acting as the middleman between the Cuban underground in Cuba and Weyl, who was the U.S. front man for the transaction. COS then suggested that Pawley contact MARTINO and obtain all of the available information on the operation from MARTINO. In this connection COS stated that MARTINO was known to the CIA and that available information indicated that MARTINO had spent some time in Cuban prisons and could at best be described as an unsavory character. In this same context COS pointed out that MARTINO had previously claimed to have leads, but none of these had ever been substantiated once they were put to the test of producing results. Pawley then agreed to contact MARTINO.

6. On April 18, 1963, Pawley contacted COS by telephone and stated that he had just finished a meeting with MARTINO. Pawley stated that he was impressed with COS's accurate characterization of MARTINO, i.e. he was an unsavory lowlife. Pawley then went on to say that as things now stood MARTINO claimed that the three Soviets could be delivered to a point three miles off Mangrove Key, which was located north of Grand Bahama. MARTINO indicated that the four Soviets had been AWOL for some time and they were currently in hiding in Oriente Province. MARTINO stated that two men from the Cuban underground would bring the defectors to the Mangrove Key area. MARTINO indicated that he had a secure means of communications with Cuba, but he would not identify this system. MARTINO did claim that it would take about a week or ten days for the exfiltration to be completed.

9. In a telephone conversation with COS on April 19, 1963, Pawley stated he had received a telephone call from Mr. Weyl. In this conversation Pawley advised Mr. Weyl of Pawley's discussions with Sourwine and the TODHUNTER D/DCI. Initially, this infuriated Mr. Weyl as he claimed that he did not want to cooperate with KUBARK and, as this was his operation, he was incensed that Sourwine had made a decision on this operation without consulting Weyl. After discussing the relative merits of the case for

some time, Pawley claims he convinced Weyl the operation was now on a sound footing and there was no alternative but to cooperate with the KUBARK. Weyl apparently ultimately accepted this position and promised to keep Pawley informed on all developments in the operation. Pawley in return, advised REUTEMAN that he would keep COA informed on all developments. Andrew K. Reutman Chief of Station. JM WAVE

MARTINO was unable to supply the names of the defectors, nor had the CIA received reports of desertions by Soviets within Cuba. In 1976 William Pawley recalled his role in OPERATION RED CROSS:

Through the CIA, I arranged to bring my boat to Sunset Island without having to go through Customs or Immigration should we be successful in bringing out the defectors...CIA could not do anything directly. They did supply three good men, an armaments expert, a navigator and a radio operator. I was in constant touch with the Miami CIA office. In June 1963, at about 6:00 p.m., the team took off on a flying boat I had chartered, to a tiny uninhabited island that was a rendezvous point with my yacht, *The Flying Tiger*, which dropped them off ten miles off the coast of Cuba where they boarded a smaller CIA-supplied landing craft and headed for the 'sugar cane curtain.'" The CIA reported: "Pawley's 65 foot yacht *Flying Tiger* will depart Miami at 6:00 p.m. on June 5, 1963. Aboard yacht will be Pawley's Captain Luis Paez Guerra who Cuban national but long time trusted employee. CIA will have Irving G. Cadick (Staff Employee) alias William Rutherford and Oliver E. Forston (Staff Employee) alias Maximo De Cordoba on board Pawley yacht. This yacht due to arrive Hogsty reef 6:00 a.m. on June 8, 1963. Yacht will anchor reef area.

CIA vessel Leda [a heavily armed 140 foot minesweeper] with intermediate craft aboard which furnished by Perez will arrive Hogsty reef 4:00 a.m. on June 8, 1963. Cuban craft which 21 foot Chris Craft will be anchored one quarter mile east northwest cay light Hogsty reef. Craft will be loaded with arms and exfil/infil equipment, water, etc. Cubans will not know Leda carried their craft Hogsty reef but will believe it towed there by Pawley yacht. Once craft anchored Leda withdraws and surveils Hogsty reef with radar to insure no other vessel picks up craft. Leda will radar watch Pawley yacht come into Hogsty reef at 6:00 a.m. Thus as of 6:00 a.m. June 8, 1963, Pawley yacht and Cuban craft will be Hogsty reef.

CIA PBY, under dry lease to Pawley, will arrive Hogsty Reef at 6:30 a.m. June 8, 1963 and land in protected area. PBY will contain Pawley, MARTINO, Spencer from *Life*, Staff Employee alias William Rutherford Staff Employee alias Maximo De Cordoba and eight Cubans. Party will be transferred by RB-12 from PBY to Pawley yacht. Entire party will board Pawley yacht, take Cuban craft in tow, and head for launch point. PBY leaves area. Pawley yacht, surveilled by Leda Radar at ten mile distance,

goes from reef to launch point which 20 miles off Cuba in commercial sea lanes. Here Cubans loaded into their craft. Once they in the craft they pass ammo in boxes and while being covered by arms on Pawley yacht Cubans are then cut loose at 10:00 p.m. June 8, 1963, for trip to Cuba...While above is skeleton presentation will assure headquarters all known safe guards have been taken minimize possibilities any type flap, compromise, hijacking etc. CIA involvement, while extensive, is not visible per se and fits into pattern those assets which Pawley able to acquire due his wealth, and or contacts. Pawley has played tough game with Cubans and indicated that while he desires to help, he will not risk his life, the lives of his employees, or loss of his property.

The men of OPERATION RED CROSS were never heard from again. The CIA attempted to find out what had happened to them by questioning their wives. The CIA reported:

On September 21, 1963, JOHN MARTINO contacted Staff Employee in order to report that MARTINO had received a letter from a Victor Garcia who was employed at Cuba. The Garcia letter was dated August 28, 1963, and it stated that Eduarda Perez, aka Bayo, and his men had recently caused the death of a number of militiamen and some Russian officers in a fire-fight which took place at Mayari in Oriente Province. (Field Comment: JMWAVE has no information which would confirm such a firefight). According to the Garcia letter, Perez lost two men in this firefight... After the action, Perez retreated to the Moa area of Oriente. The Garcia letter also stated that Perez was awaiting reinforcements and he expected that these reinforcements would be brought to him in Cuba by Angel Luis Castillo Cabrera. MARTINO asked employee if his organization would infiltrate Castillo and his men if MARTINO determined they were ready to go to Cuba to help Perez. Employee told MARTINO that he doubted he could obtain any help for the infiltration of additional people into Cuba. MARTINO then stated that Victor Garcia had originally written his letter to one Andre Venegas, who was residing in Miami. This Venegas wanted to infiltrate into Cuba, and he passed the letter to Castillo who passed the letter to MARTINO. Once MARTINO determined that the employee was not interested in facilitating the infiltration or additional men into Cuba to aid Perez, MARTINO broke off the conversation with employee. The information obtained from MARTINO, though not hard intelligence, does indicate that if a letter from Garcia to Venegas is bona fide, and not a fabrication prepared by MARTINO, then there was an indication the Perez was still alive and active in Cuba as of August 23, 1963...Traces: Angel Luis Castillo Cabrera, ACSI Source #670, DPOB October 2, 1924, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province. Under Angel Luis Castillo UFGA-2279 September 27, 1961; (Deleted as of 2010) 5807, September 18, 1962; WAVE-2592 September 18, 1962; Agent Report September 9, 1961, states Subject ex-Rebel Army Lieutenant. Witting

informant of Agent. Report, December 19, 1962, states Subject fought clandestinely in Santiago de Cuba during Batista regime, joined 26th of July Movement, advanced and was a lieutenant under order of Com. Hubert Matos. Has been on Cuba since 1961. Has left and entered Cuba several times. Has complete confidence of Agent RED CROSS Report AA-1402, February 1, 1963, states he among first leaders of Cuban National Junta. Has been in Miami since January 15, 1963. RED CROSS report DD-368, August 26, 1963, states that according to Mr. Venegas, Subject was the person who put Perez (head of the group of Cuban exiles who left Miami for Cuba on a clandestine operation) in contact with JOHN MARTINO, the man who helped them. When Subject was a rebel officer in Cuba, he gave very good treatment to MARTINO when the latter was in prison. Subject disappeared from Miami and Venegas claims that he had gone to Cuba through the same via as Perez and his men.

Andres Venegas, JMWAVE Personality File, A 12 143 273, DPOB December 25, 1923, Cuba, Occupation: Mechanic. Subject was stowaway on *SS Transcaribbean* from Cuba to Charleston, South Carolina. Supplied information regarding Communists worked at Cuba. Agent Memo May 3, 1962, recommended Subject for infiltration in region of Montanosa of Oriente Province. [CIA FOIA 18458, 18456, 18462, 18355, 18348]

The CIA could not verify any of MARTINO'S information and concluded the Soviet defector story was a fake:

Comment: A review of the information above leads to the conclusion that in the period June 1963 to January 1964, JMWAVE has not obtained any hard information on the current status of those individuals who infiltrated into Cuba on Operation RED CROSS. This review does reveal, however, that the circumstantial evidence does indicate that these infiltrees are still operating in Oriente in the Sagua de Tanamo area. This conclusion is based primary on the fact that none of the infiltrees have returned to Miami and we have not received any information from any reporting sources which would indicate that the infiltrees have been captured, killed or imprisoned. As a result of this negative reporting, JMWAVE can only conclude that the analysis which was previously reported in Reference A was correct i.e. the individuals who participated in Operation RED CROSS did not have any Soviet contacts but they developed a story about notional Soviet contacts in order to develop an operational proposal which was designed to obtain for them transportation, arms and infiltration into Cuba via the good offices of Pawley." [CIA FOIA 18462 To Chief, Special Affairs Staff, from COS JMWAVE]

Robert K. Brown told this researcher: "This might have just been ploy to get the CIA to transport MARTINO to Cuba so he could do his own Rambo type operation."

On July 25, 1963, the CIA reported on Pawley's activities with JMWAVE.

1. As a result of the initial meeting between Pawley and COS [Ted Shackely] a relationship has developed in which Pawley as a well-informed businessman with excellent connections in the Miami community has been used as a special contact for the development of certain background data, operational intelligence, and the conduct of operational support tasks. In the period August 28, 1962 to July 25, 1963, Pawley has shown himself to be a discreet loyal American who is interested in helping his country solve those problems which it faces in the Western Hemisphere...

2. Operational Support. On occasion, it has been possible to use Pawley's background knowledge on Cuba as a reference point for the acquisition of operational intelligence and or/personality assessments. In addition, Pawley has, in some instances, been used to carry out operational support tasks for JMWAVE. These tasks are recorded in the comments which follow:

c. Crypt Cargo. After the Crypt corporation was established and in the initial period when JMWAVE was attempting to build a solid (deleted) cover for the Crypt Pawley was instrumental in obtaining (deleted) cargo for the Crypt (deleted) METHODS. (deleted)

3. OPERATION RED CROSS: On April 18, 1963, Pawley started a series of discussions with COS which ultimately led to the mounting of Operation RED CROSS. This operation is described in detail in WAVE 9342, dated June 5, 1963. In summary, this operation involved the infiltration into the Northern Coast of Oriente of ten Cuban exiles who claimed that they could go into Cuba and exfiltrate four Soviet Officers who were knowledgeable of Soviet missile activities in Oriente. This operation involved an odd assortment of bedfellows, such as Mr. Jay Sourwine of the Senate Internal Security Committee, Nathaniel Weyl, author, JOHN MARTINO, small time gangster, *Life Magazine* and Pawley. Operation RED CROSS was launched on June 9, 1963, with a large amount of assistance from JMWAVE. The infiltrates did not return from the infiltration operation as scheduled on June 10, 1963, June 11, 1963, or June 12, 1963. Subsequent developments revealed that the ten-man team which was infiltrated was part of the invasion force which the rump Cuban Revolutionary Council announced on June 20, 1963 that they had infiltrated into Cuba. It would appear, in retrospect, that the ten Cubans who went into Cuba on Operation RED CROSS did not have any Soviet contacts, but they dreamed those contacts up in order to find an angel who would facilitate their infiltration into Cuba. Their plan worked and they did find an angel i.e. Pawley, *Life Magazine*, Sourwine and a firm helping hand from the CIA. Despite this, Operation RED CROSS has to be viewed

as a long shot target of opportunity which neither JMWAVE nor the CIA could refuse to pursue because, had their been an exfiltration of four Soviets, we would have had a veritable gold mine of current intelligence on Cuba. JMWAVE's analysis of Operation RED CROSS is contained in WAVE 0438, dated June 28, 1963.

5. Pawley's PW Efforts: Pawley is not in agreement with the Administration of President Kennedy on matters effecting the U.S. position relative to Cuba and the Caribbean. As a result, Pawley occasionally engages in propaganda activities of his own which are designed to bring the Cuban issue and Pawley's disagreement with President Kennedy's Administration to the attention of the U.S. public. [CIA 18460]

MARTINO made up the story about the Russian Generals who wanted to defect and told the story to Nathaniel Weyl. Weyl told the story to CIA informant Hede Massing and Massing told the CIA, which passed her report to the FBI. This gave the story a degree of authenticity within the government. MARTINO had Weyl contact Sourwine with the story. Weyl contacted Sourwine and told him that MARTINO was the source of this story. Sourwine contacted Pawley and referred him to MARTINO. Pawley contacted Ted Shackley of the CIA. Operation RED CROSS was a plan to get the CIA to infiltrate a commando team into Cuba despite the reluctance of the Kennedy Administration to have the CIA violate the territorial integrity of Cuba.

#### JOHN MARTINO AND SANTO TRAFFICANTE

Loran Hall told the HSCA that in 1963 HEMMING had introduced him to MARTINO:

We went over to JOHN MARTINO'S house and he took us to a beach hotel. We went up to the hotel room and in the hotel room was Sam Giancana, Johnny Rosselli and TRAFFICANTE.

HEMMING 1994:

Never happened. His big plan was to see TRAFFICANTE in Tampa and remind him of the favors he did him while he was in jail. That type of meeting went down in 1961, after the Bay of Pigs.

MARTINO appeared on Allen Courtney's radio show. HEMMING told this researcher:

MARTINO had a pipeline directly to very important people. I spent a lot of time with him, I practically lived in his house. I know his kids, his son and daughter. When I talked to him I felt like I was talking to George Raft. He looked like him. In 1972 he was in Guatemala, he had a death squad thing going there, attempted assassination on President Pepe Figueres of Costa Rica. I worked with him up until 1974, handling some rice deals in Latin America.

HEMMING elaborated on the plot against President Figueres, which was known as OPERATION CACTUS:

Figueres had allowed the Soviets to open an embassy in San Jose. He entered into trade agreements with them. His previous followers wanted him hit.

## CARLOS MARCELLO



CARLOS MARCELLO (Calogero Minaeure) was born on February 6, 1910, at Tunis, Africa, of Sicilian parentage. He died on March 3, 1993. He entered New Orleans in 1910 before his first birthday. The father of CARLOS MARCELLO opened a dry goods store and prospered until he killed an alleged burglar. The Minaeures fled and started over in another part of the city under the name of MARCELLO. On May 28, 1930, CARLOS MARCELLO was arrested for assault and robbery. He was sentenced to serve nine to 14 years in Louisiana State Prison. While he was in prison CARLOS MARCELLO'S family developed close ties with the New Orleans mafia headed by Sam "Silver Dollar" Corolla and his capo, Frank Todaro. As a result, CARLOS MARCELLO was paroled in

1935, and on July 25, 1935, he was granted a pardon by Louisiana Governor O.K. Allen. O.K. Allen was controlled by Senator Huey Long, who met with Meyer Lansky and New York City crime boss Frank Costello on a frequent basis at this time. Although CARLOS MARCELLO served nearly five years in prison neither his crime nor his incarcerations appeared on CARLOS MARCELLO'S record. That year MARCELLO started a friendship with the Gretna, Louisiana, Town Marshal. In 1938 CARLOS MARCELLO served a year in jail for possession of 23 pounds of marijuana. Upon his release, CARLOS MARCELLO married the daughter of Frank Todaro and became a part of "the family" that serviced slot machines for the syndicate. During World War II CARLOS MARCELLO was involved in black marketeering and was also a principal suspect in several gangland slayings. The rise of CARLOS MARCELLO from soldier to capo came in 1947 when Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky and Frank Carolla appointed CARLOS MARCELLO overseer of their gambling interests. CARLOS MARCELLO had at least 5,000 slot machines in operation. CARLOS MARCELLO got the Sheriff of Jefferson Parish to allow him to open the Beverly Club, a plush casino and nightclub. The Beverly Club netted \$600,000 per year. In 1949 he went into business with Meyer Lansky and Frank Costello. The Justice Department attempted to deport CARLOS MARCELLO in December 1952. The Department of Justice became aware that MARCELLO'S birth records in Guatemala had been forged. MARCELLO had been afraid of being deported to far-off Italy, so in order to "prove" that he was not Italian, MARCELLO had a henchman go to Guatemala and enter his name in a church registry



book in antique ink. Based on this entry, the Guatemalan Government was bribed into issuing a birth certificate for him.

## DEPORTATION

On December 27, 1960, the United States Attorney General Designate, Robert F. Kennedy, announced he had selected two priority candidates in his war on organized crime: James HOFFA and CARLOS MARCELLO. On April 4, 1961, CARLOS MARCELLO was virtually kidnapped by two Immigration and Naturalization Service agents, placed in a car and put aboard a U.S. Border Patrol aircraft. CARLOS MARCELLO was being deported to his "native" Guatemala. CARLOS MARCELLO was entertained by President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. But the deportation was short-lived. Public outcry coupled with left-wing unrest forced his cronies in the Guatemalan Government to order him deported to El Salvador. On the night of May 3, 1961, CARLOS MARCELLO was transported to the El Salvador border. The Salvadorians deposited CARLOS MARCELLO, accompanied by one of his attorneys, Mike Maroun, in the wilderness of Honduras. After CARLOS MARCELLO returned from Central America he was arrested and forced to spend several days in a Federal Detention Center before he was released on bond. The United States was faced with the problem that no country wanted CARLOS MARCELLO. After the illegal entry charges were dismissed, CARLOS MARCELLO was indicted for conspiracy to commit fraud by having obtained the fake birth certificate. Despite the damaging testimony of one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S men, who went to Guatemala on his behalf, it only took a New Orleans jury an hour of deliberation before they found MARCELLO not guilty. [Testimony of Aaron M. Kohn - Congressional Record 8.6.70 E7385; *The Mob - Life* 9.67; *New Orleans - Cosa Nostra's Wall Street* - Bill Davidson *Sat. Evening Post*; *Wall St. Journal*; FBI 62-109060-6193 11.22.63; David Leon Chandler, *Brothers in Blood*, E.P. Dutton - NY-1975 - pgs.173-194; HSCA - V9 p69, Report pl69]

## EUGENE DE LA PARRA

On November 28, 1963, Eugene R. De la Parra, a horse trainer for VINCENT MARCELLO (one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S brothers) employed part-time at Benny Traegel's Bar, told the FBI in both New Orleans and Philadelphia that:"In March 1963 I was in Benny Traegel's Bar, a horse book on Airline Highway, in New Orleans. Benny Traegel, Norman La Blanc and a bookie called 'The Professor' were looking at an ad in a detective magazine about a foreign-made rifle which sold for \$12.98. I heard Traegel remark: 'This would be a nice rifle to buy to get the President. There is a price on the son-of-a-bitch's head. Somebody will kill that nigger-lover when he comes down South!' This guy, Benny Traegel, he's a close friend of VINNIE MARCELLO, MARCELLO owns his book - VINCENT MARCELLO, the racketeer."Eugene Dela Parra also said that VINCENT MARCELLO owned a nightclub in Dallas (the Egyptian Lounge) and flew there by private plane on many occasions.

Eugene Dela Parra claimed he reported this incident to Special Agent Reed Jensen in March 1963, when he was in contact with the FBI regarding "Area Gambling Activities."

The Bureau noted that while Eugene Dela Parra was in New Orleans, he "was in contact with S.A.s Reed Jensen, Brogan, and Prosperity regarding area gambling activities. Eugene Dela Parra had provided reliable information in the past..." No action was taken to investigate this threat on the President of the United States; nor was the Secret Service alerted.

S.A. Reed Jensen interviewed Norman LeBlanc on November 29, 1963, in New Orleans: "He was advised of the Agent's identity, that he was not required to submit to the interview, and that anything he might say could be used against him in a court of law, and that he could first consult an attorney. No threats, rewards, promises or other inducements were made to Traegel in connection with this interview." Norman LeBlanc told S.A. Reed Jensen the incident described by Eugene Dela Parra never occurred and that "when we heard the news on November 22, at Traegal's book, we were all upset." Benny Traegel assured S.A. Jensen " that although he did not like President Kennedy as a President, he has never been associated with any organization of a political nature that had as a specific purpose 'fighting' the Civil Rights Program of the current Administration. He stated he would never stoop to violence of any kind against anyone, and he has never been associated with anyone to his knowledge who advocates violence to promote their aims and purposes. He says he considers himself a patriotic American and he is appalled at anyone who would kill a United States Government official, particularly a United States President." On November 30, 1963, S.A. Reed Jensen closed the Eugene Dela Parra file because: "The records of the New Orleans Office contain no information that Traegel, Le Blanc or a VINCENT JOSEPH MARCELLO have been involved in any hate group activity."

Eugene Dela Parra came forward with more information on February 23, 1967. He told the FBI that around "June 1963, he was working for Benny Traegel, at Benny Traegel's Bar in New Orleans. On or about June 22, 1963, TONY MARCELLO came into the premises to service the pinball machine. Eugene Dela Parra advised that TONY MARCELLO is the brother of VINCENT MARCELLO, who owns motels in New Orleans. VINCENT MARCELLO had another brother who is a part time gambler in New Orleans [CARLOS MARCELLO]. MARCELLO stated to Benny Traegel that the word is out to get the Kennedy family." Eugene Dela Parra added that Benny Traegel "knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD very well."

The FBI dismissed the charges of Eugene Dela Para as the delusions of an ex-Marine who "suffered nervous breakdown during World II [sic] and is currently receiving 70% disability." What was omitted by the FBI was that Eugene Dela Parra "explained he was now well. The interviewing agent described Eugene Dela Parra as generally rational during the interview. During the conversation many minor points were asked of Dela Parra and in each instance he replied in the same way he originally stated." [FBI 62-109060-725; FBI LHM Newark, NJ 2.27.67; 62-109060-4536, 569, 4134; DL100-10481 Cover page; 105-82555-981; DL 89-43 JTK; mvs pp288-293; LHM Phil., PA 11.29.63] The FBI: "Further, investigation of this matter at New Orleans as of November 30, 1963, had developed no information that the three aforementioned individuals have ever been associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD..." Eugene Dela Parra embellished his story by

making Benny Traegel an associate of OSWALD, however, other FBI informants around the MARCELLO family reported hearing similar remarks.

### EDWIN BECKER

Edwin Becker (born 1922 California) was a licensed private investigator from Los Angeles. His early years of employment included publicity work for several San Francisco nightclubs and subsequently writing a column for two California newspapers. In 1955 Edwin Becker became a public relations man for the Riviera Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, working closely with Gus Greenbaum, the manager of the Riviera and well known gambling figure who was the victim of a much publicized underworld killing in 1957. In 1959 Edwin Becker became involved with two men who were "running a con deal involving Laundromats and stolen credit cards." One of these men was an associate of Los Angeles mob boss Joe Sica. During the early 1960's, Edwin Becker did investigative work in Los Angeles for Julian Blodgett, a former FBI agent and former chief investigator for the District Attorney of Los Angeles County. The FBI reported that on November 5, 1962, Julian Blodgett advised that he had ascertained that Edwin Becker was unreliable and had been lying to him and discontinued his services. "As the Bureau is aware, information was received from (deleted) in November, 1962, that Becker claimed FBI connections..." According to Edwin Becker, in September 1963, he was hired by an oil service company that had been swindled by Billie Sol Estes. An FBI report on the Billie Sol Estes case noted that on September 18, 1962, Edwin Becker met with another private investigator in Brownswood, Texas. On September 21, 1962, both men traveled to Shreveport, Louisiana. There Edwin Becker met with Carlo Roppolo, an oil geologist. The New Orleans Crime Commission identified the mother of Carlo Roppolo, Lillian Roppolo, as an associate of CARLOS MARCELLO. Aaron Kohn noted the reported relationship between the two families and stated that Lillian Roppolo "was considered to be some thing of a courier for CARLOS MARCELLO." Another New Orleans Crime Commission report indicated Lillian Roppolo may have been one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S mistresses. During his appearance before the HSCA CARLOS MARCELLO admitted knowing the Roppolos. Carlo Roppolo set up a meeting between Edwin Becker and CARLOS MARCELLO. Edwin Becker told the HSCA that he had met with CARLOS MARCELLO allegedly to seek his financial backing for an oil additive product. Carlo Roppolo, Edwin Becker and CARLOS MARCELLO met four times during the next four months.

At their second meeting on September 11, 1962, in a farmhouse at Churchill Farms, the 3,000 acre plantation owned by CARLOS MARCELLO, Edwin Becker said the subject of the Kennedy Administration was discussed. Edwin Becker told the HSCA that CARLOS MARCELLO was very angry and had "clearly stated that he was going to arrange to have President Kennedy murdered in some way [and] that his own lieutenants could not be in on the actual hit."

When the name of Robert F. Kennedy came up, CARLOS MARCELLO said: "Take the stone out of my shoe! Don't worry about that little Bobby son of a bitch!" he shouted, "He is going to be taken care of." Later in the conversation CARLOS MARCELLO said

that to rid himself of Robert F. Kennedy he would first have to remove the President. Any killer of the Attorney General would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his Attorney General. CARLOS MARCELLO made a reference to President John Kennedy's being "a dog" and United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy "the dog's tail" and had said that "the dog will keep biting you, if you only cut off his tail." Edwin Becker stated that CARLOS MARCELLO theorized out loud that "in order to get Bobby Kennedy they would have to get the President, as they could not kill Bobby because the President would use the Army and Marines to get them."

Edwin Becker told author Ed Reid about this incident in 1967; Ed Reid called the FBI to confirm the story. The Bureau admitted that two of its agents, James E. Ethridge and Lanford L. Blanton, had talked with Edwin Becker, but in November 1962, not September 1963. In early May 1967, senior officials of the FBI learned of Edwin Becker's account of the meeting and of CARLOS MARCELLO'S alleged threat. J. Edgar Hoover stated that because Edwin Becker said the meeting took place in September 1963 and the records of the Los Angeles FBI Office indicated the meeting took place in September 1962, Edwin Becker was "unreliable." Perhaps Edwin Becker was attempting to make his information more important by lying about the date of the incident? Edwin Becker told Ed Reid that he had given the information about the threat to the FBI, as any good citizen would have, in November 1963. When Ed Reid was questioned at his home by FBI agents on May 31, 1967, the agents reported that Ed Reid had told them that Edwin Becker told him the meeting occurred in September 1963. Edwin Becker consistently maintained that the meeting was in September 1963 rather than September 1962. Julian Blodgett told the HSCA that he vaguely remembered Edwin Becker having met with CARLOS MARCELLO in 1962.

The FBI checked its records of this interview and discovered no reference to a threat against President John F. Kennedy in its reports dated November 1962. However, the FBI found that one of its reports dated November 26, 1962, contained the following information about CARLOS MARCELLO: "He (Becker) advised that on two occasions he has accompanied Roppolo to New Orleans, where they met with one CARLOS MARCELLO." The FBI claimed that this was the *only* reference to CARLOS MARCELLO in any of the reports of Edwin Becker.

#### REGIS KENNEDY

A report by S.A. Regis Kennedy of the New Orleans Office of the FBI concluded that the meeting may very well have taken place since Carlo Roppolo did, in all likelihood, know CARLOS MARCELLO. The document stated that Carlo Roppolo was regarded as "rather shiftless...a problem person" who had little credibility with MARCELLO. The FBI released a document about the interview with Edwin Becker signed by Regis L. Kennedy:

An individual named EDWARD NICHOLAS DECKER, 8613 West Olympic, Los Angeles, a licensed private investigator In the State of

California, was introduced by SNOWDEN to PRUNER on September 41, 1962. Also present was CARLO ROPPOLO, age 27, a graduate geologist of Louisiana State University, residence 515 Egan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. The meeting was to promote an oil additive known as Mustang, and ROPPOLO expressed an interest in being the Louisiana distributor. ROPPOLO claims he wanted to contact a wealthy and influential uncle in New Orleans, and BECKER and ROPPOLO were supposed to have gone to New Orleans to get this individual, who was subsequently identified as CARLOS MARCELLO. ROPPOLO alleged several days later that his mother is CARLOS MARCELLO's sister. The significance of the activities of SNOWDEN, PRUNER, and BECKER, insofar as the relationship with MARCELLO, is unknown. SNOWDEN is apparently an oil promoter who has numerous promotional interests and has apparently served in both the California State Penitentiary and the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island. In view of the possibility that this information is part of the intrigue involving private investigators connected with the BILSOL case, the information is not being included in the body of the report; however, efforts will be made to determine any possible connections between MARCELLO and CARLO ROPPOLO. [FBI NO 92-36 RLK/mam]

Regis Kennedy claimed that during this interview about the Billie Sol Estes affair, the name of CARLOS MARCELLO was mentioned, but not about a possible Presidential assassination. Regis Kennedy (born October 9, 1908; died July 1978) was the FBI Agent in charge of CARLOS MARCELLO's case from 1957 to 1964, a period when CARLOS MARCELLO enjoyed immunity from Federal prosecution. One of the only complaints lodged against CARLOS MARCELLO during this period of time came from a private individual, who filed a complaint that alleged that CARLOS MARCELLO and Joe Poretto had allowed prostitution to flourish at the Town and Country Motel. Apparently he did this because he had been thrown out of another MARCELLO establishment. [FBI 92-2713-61, 132; NO 92-36 p12; *NO Times-Picayune* 3.17.61] The contents of Regis Kennedy's reports on MARCELLO were withheld. [FBI 92-2713-348 pB-D]

The FBI found out the name of Ed Reid's publisher and tried to convince him to delete the information from Ed Reid's book. The Bureau stated Ed Reid was an "irresponsible newspaperman guilty of dishonest reporting," and began to closely monitor his work. [FBI 62-109060-5589]

In the Fall of 1963, CARLOS MARCELLO was worth \$40 million. [FBI 100-378, 541, 3.28.56; FBI 100-378591-3,5; FBI 109-601-8; FBI 100-378541-10 thru 16; FBI NR 7.31.63 pgs. 17-18, 11.10.64 pgs. 20-21, 5.3.63 pgs. 23-24, 7.14.66, 8.26.65, 10.15.65 pgs. 25-29, 3.13.67 p51; FBI 62-109060-1st NR 5314]

#### GENE SUMNER

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, OSWALD was erroneously reported to have received money directly from the MARCELLO crime family on April 22, 1963.

Gene Sumner, (born June 24, 1898; died August 7, 1989), a Darien, Georgia, businessman, told his brother-in-law, Police Lieutenant Johnny Harris of the Midcounty (phonetic) Police Department, that around April 14, 1963, he left Darien, Georgia, and traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana with business acquaintance Ernest Insalmo. In New Orleans, Ernest Insalmo met with some of his associates in the mafia-controlled construction and seafood business (Paul and Salvadore Pizza and Benny Capeana); he then took Gene Sumner to the MARCELLO-owned Town and Country Restaurant, a known hangout for the hoodlum element. Gene Sumner was introduced to the owner of the restaurant, Joseph Albert Poretto, and given a table in the main dining room, where there were only two other couples. Joseph Albert Poretto (born March 21, 1906; died April 1983) was incarcerated in 1951 for refusing to testify before the Kefauver Senate Committee studying organized crime. CARLOS MARCELLO was tried for that same offense. [FBI 62-9-33-411, 73-10184-11, 92-8100-1 1.15.65 - serials 2 and 3 w/h, arrest rec. #1799932] Gene Sumner claimed he then observed a young couple enter the dining room, and sit at a table about two tables away from his. He claimed he observed Joseph Albert Poretto remove a wad of bills from his pocket and pass the money under the table to the man who just entered. A few minutes later, the couple left without ordering any food or drinks. On December 2, 1963, the FBI showed Gene Sumner pictures of OSWALD; he believed OSWALD was the same man he had seen in the Town and Country Restaurant. He described the woman who accompanied OSWALD as a blonde, white, female, 22 to 26 years of age, flashy dresser. FBI S.A. Reed W. Jensen interviewed Joseph Albert Poretto at the Town and Country Restaurant. Joseph Albert Poretto claimed he did not know OSWALD before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and had never had any dealings with anyone who even slightly resembled OSWALD enough for a mistaken identity. S.A. Reed Jensen then questioned the brother of CARLOS MARCELLO, ANTHONY MARCELLO, the manager of the Town and Country Motel. ANTHONY MARCELLO told S.A. Reed Jensen the same thing Joseph Albert Poretto told him, and allowed him to examine the registration book of the motel. [FBI NO-44-2064 11.27.63, 44-24016-531; WCD 4 p811] The HSCA never questioned Gene Sumner and little background material is available on him. Johnny Harris was contacted in December 1993. He refused comment.

HEMMING did not believe this incident occurred. Neither does this researcher. Passing a wad of bills, in a public place, to a potential presidential assassin is farfetched. Secondly, the FBI had the mob under surveillance and had numerous informants within its ranks. The FBI reported: "NO 1238-PC who is a known associate of JOSEPH and CARLOS MARCELLO, as well as Joseph Poretto and who has been a manager of the Town and Country Restaurant up until October 1963, advised S.A. Reed Jensen on November 27, 1963 that he had never heard of OSWALD or RUBY prior to the Kennedy assassination." [FBI 44-1639-496] If OSWALD popped up in this context, the FBI could not have reconciled it with his background as a defector and Fair Play for Cuba Committee leader. Gene Sumner had a falling out with the mob. He believed his brother-in-law would make sure his identity was kept secret.

## JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA



JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA, the son of a coal miner, was born on February 14, 1913. His father died when he was seven and in 1924, the family moved to Detroit. HOFFA left school at fourteen and worked as a department-store stock boy. An active trade unionist, in 1932, he led a strike at Krogers, a Detroit grocery store chain. Once the strawberries began to rot management recognized HOFFA's union. By the age of 37 he was chairman of the Central States Drivers Council in 1940 and two years later was elected president of the Michigan Conference of Teamsters. In 1952 HOFFA became vice president of the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck, the president. Allegations were made in 1956 that the leadership of the union was involved in illegal activities. The Select Committee on Labor, that included John F. Kennedy, decided that these charges needed to be investigated. Robert Kennedy, chief counsel of the committee, was instructed to collect information and discovered several financial irregularities. This included taking \$85,119 between 1949 and 1953 from union funds to pay his own personal bill. The investigation also revealed that a Seattle builder had received \$196,516 out of union funds to pay for work done on Beck's home. The investigations were televised and Kennedy's questioning turned him into a national political figure. Beck was eventually imprisoned for five years and HOFFA became the new president of the Teamsters Union. Robert Kennedy now began investigating HOFFA and he was eventually charged with corruption. Kennedy claimed that HOFFA had misappropriated \$9.5 million in union funds and had corruptly done deals with employers. HOFFA's lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, managed to persuade the jury to find him not guilty. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, did not agree with the verdict and HOFFA and the Teamsters Union were expelled from the association.

HOFFA was popular with his members and in 1960 was re-elected as president of the Teamsters Union. A long-term supporter of the Republican Party, HOFFA was a generous supplier of funds to Richard Nixon in his presidential struggle with John F. Kennedy. During the campaign, Robert Kennedy sent HOFFA a copy of his book, *The Enemy Within*. Kennedy wrote inside: "To Jimmy. I'm sending you this book so you won't have to use union funds to buy one. Bobby."

After Kennedy's election victory in 1960 he appointed Robert Kennedy as his attorney general. Once in office, Kennedy resumed his investigations into HOFFA's activities. HOFFA was eventually charged with taking money from the union's \$300 Pension Fund.

A former official of the union, E. G. Partin, was in prison facing charges of kidnapping, murder, robbery and rape, agreed to do a deal with the authorities and provide evidence against HOFFA. At the first trial at Nashville in October, 1962, the hung jury voted 7-5 for acquittal. The judge, believing that HOFFA's team was guilty of jury tampering, called a mistrial. At the second trial at Chattanooga in January, 1964, HOFFA was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in prison.

In 1961 reports circulated that HOFFA, Teamsters' union leader, held a \$429,000 mortgage on the home site Nixon originally bought in Beverly Hills. Nixon replied that he understood the mortgage antedated (date assigned to an event or document earlier than the actual date of the event or document) by five years his purchase of the property for \$35,000 which he considered "a great deal." He added sardonically that of \$4,300 it had cost to move his files and household effects from Washington, \$1000 would go to the movers - members of the Teamsters Union "so that gives you a real relation between me and HOFFA." [NYT September 28, 1961]

In August 1960 Senator John F. Kennedy he was "extremely glad that the leadership of the International Longshoremen and housemen's Union and the national Brotherhood of Teamsters was not supporting him for President. On September 22, 1960 Teamster officials disclosed that their president, HOFFA, would begin next week the union's intensive nationwide campaign against Senator John F. Kennedy. HOFFA made a major personal effort to attack Kennedy without explicitly endorsing Nixon. On October 29, 1960 HOFFA said that "the Kennedy people are the most dangerous people who ever tried to get into the White House." During the Kennedy Nixon debates JFK stated, "I am not satisfied when I see men like JIMMY HOFFA, in charge of the largest union in the country, still free." As stated, HOFFA's first conviction came in March, 1964, when he was found guilty of tampering with a jury in Nashville, Tennessee, while standing trial for an earlier charge brought by the Government. In August 1964, he was convicted in United States District Court in Chicago on four counts of defrauding the teamster's pension fund of some \$2 Million. He entered prison on March 7, 1967. Before his conviction on conspiracy and fraud charges in 1967, HOFFA had been on trial in Federal court four times in five years. He was acquitted twice, and one trial ended with a hung jury. On December 23, 1971 Nixon commuted the prison term of HOFFA. HOFFA walked free from the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., after serving 4 years, 9



months and 16 days of a 13-year term. In 1972 the Teamsters Union switched law firms and was represented by Morin, Dickstein, Shapiro & Galligan, a firm to which

Charles W. Colson, who was a special counsel to the President, was expected to move early the next year. Among those who tried to help HOFFA over the years were John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Murray M. Chotiner, a former Nixon aide. While Nixon was president ranking officials of the Department of Justice turned down a request by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to continue electronic surveillance that had begun to penetrate teamsters' union connections with the Mafia. These were Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen. On July 30, 1975, HOFFA disappeared when travelling to a meeting with the Detroit gangster, Anthony Giacalone. In 1982 HOFFA was legally declared "presumed dead".

## SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr.



SANTO TRAFFICANTE Sr. managed the rackets in South Florida in the late 1940's and early 1950's, while his son, SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. (born November 15, 1914; died March 1987) took over the mob's concessions in Havana. TRAFFICANTE Jr.'s position was manager of the Sans Souci Casino when he was in charge of receiving the syndicate bulk shipments of heroin from Europe. In September 1962 TRAFFICANTE told wealthy Cuban exile Jose M. Alemán "Mark my words, Kennedy will get what is coming to him. He is going to be hit." The FBI: "Jose M. Alemán's father, Jose M. Alemán, Education Minister during the Grau Administration, misappropriated close to 60 million pesos from the public treasury, which he invested or deposited in Miami. After

the death of his father, Subject inherited his father's fortune, as well as his political machinery and shrewdness." Jose Alemán had supplied Fidel Castro with arms in the late 1950's. Soon after Fidel Castro assumed control of Cuba, he ordered the confiscation of Jose Alemán's 50,000 acre estate. When Jose Alemán arrived from Havana in December 1960, he brought with him a list of war material allegedly purchased by Fidel Castro from the Soviets. Jose Alemán was the owner of Miami Stadium. Gaeton Fonzi doubted TRAFFICANTE made this statement in front of Jose Alemán, because Jose Alemán was not trusted by the mob. When Jose Alemán testified before the HSCA he said TRAFFICANTE meant President John F. Kennedy would be hit with votes.

Mr. Cornwall: How did you meet SANTO TRAFFICANTE?

Mr. Aleman: Mr. George Nobregas came to me after we had some other conversations with some other individuals and there were American businessmen, and those American businessmen had lost a lot of property in Cuba, then he came to me and he said SANTOS wants to meet you. I some way refused because I had to testify against SANTOS' people in 1960.

Mr. Cornwell: Who were those associates?

Mr. Aleman: Sammy Mannarino and Norman Rothman.

Mr. Cornwell: Do you have any knowledge of how it was that Nobregas came to know SANTO TRAFFICANTE prior to that time?

Mr. Aleman: The possibility that while we were smuggling arms in the 1950's they had all the connections with other mafia people and they came about to maybe he was connected with them.

Mr. Cornwell: And roughly during what period of time did the meetings take place?

Mr. Aleman: July, June around that time.

Mr. Cornwell: What was your objective in attending the meeting with TRAFFICANTE?

Mr. Aleman: Well, Mr. Nobregas came to me and said that J.J. Vica, Director of Public Relations in the city of Miami, wanted to see me because he had a message from President Bosch of the Dominican Republic and President Bosch was a man that was very grateful to my father and that he wanted to talk to me about bringing to the Dominican Republic a lot of businessmen and whoever wanted to invest there...one of the possible individuals that was interested in going was SANTOS

TRAFFICANTE...He talked to me about, in favor of the contracts in Dominican Republic, that I had a project, condominium project, and he wanted to facilitate the means for a loan with the Teamsters Union...One of the things he said HOFFA could not secure the loan so far because he had a lot of troubles with the brothers Kennedy...Well, he was very much upset. He said that the way the President was getting on HOFFA, a man of the workers, blue collar, and a man that was a very hard working individual and that at the same time he was very much upset, I mean he thought for a long period of time. At one point he said: 'You see, this man, he is not going to be re-elected, there is no doubt about it, he has been the man that has been giving everybody a lot of troubles and he is not going to be re-elected...he is going to be hit'.

Cuban intelligence reported: "Aléman facilitated or was involved in recruiting Cubela." [Z-R Rifle Cuba Vision Network 11.27.93] Rolando Cubela knew Jose Aléman. In 1994 Cubela stated: "Pepe Aléman, the son of the education minister in the first Authentic Government, is my friend." Rolando Cubela was recruited by the CIA to assassinate Fidel Castro. The FBI discovered the name "Jose Alemán, 575 NW 6th St., Miami, Florida," in the course of its Watergate investigation. [FBI 139-4011-1013(?) WFO 139-166 9.22.72] George Crile reported that Watergate burglar Eugenio Martinez was close to Jose Alemán. Jose Alemán was killed by Miami Police in August 1983, after he shot four of his relatives. [Gaeton Fonzi, *Last Invest.* p256]

TRAFFICANTE'S attorney, Frank Ragano, told the FBI that in early April 1967: "While driving through New Orleans in CARLOS MARCELLO's car, CARLOS MARCELLO was driving and SANTOS TRAFFICANTE was seated in the front seat, I heard SANTOS remark to MARCELLO, 'CARLOS the next thing you know they will be blaming the President's assassination on us.'" [FBI 62-109060-5099]

## NODULE X14

# KENNEDY & THE CUBAN EXILE MILITIAS AND THE BAY OF PIGS DUMP



FRANK STURGIS STANDS ON THE GRAVE OF 59 OF ROLANDO MASFERRER'S  
KILLERS HE MOWED DOWN WHEN HE WAS STILL TIGHT WITH FIDEL CASTRO

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex14.pdf>

## “EL TIGRE” ROLANDIO MASFERRER

Rolando Masferrer was the leader of a group of Batistiano murderers known as “El Tigres” who trademark was to dismember anyone connected to Fidel Castro or any other opposition figure. Masferrer had grandiose ambitions and the FBI reported:

On August 8, 1958 a follower of Prio, former President of Cuba, while being interviewed in another matter stated that Prio had requested him to advise the FBI that Prio had received info from a source in the Armed Forces in Cuba that Rolando Masferrer was planning to take over the Cuban Government when Batista fell and that about three days before one Carlos Sayas had come to Miami from Cuba as a representative of Masferrer. According to Prio’s sources, Sayas contacted Jimenez, former President of Venezuela. Jimenez agreed to give a sum of money to an agent of Sayas to purchase arms. Jimenez was also to leave Miami August 8, 1958 for NYC to obtain money there to give an agent of Sayas in NYC in order to purchase the guns. Miami advised that when Prio follower furnish information he was requested to advise Prio that this office preferred to receive this info from original source whenever possible and we would appreciate being place in contact with the original source of Prio’s info. [FBI 1-100-344127]

Masferrer fled to Miami with a yacht full of money in January 1959. Cuba demanded the extradition of Masferrer as a war criminal but C. Douglas Dillon, the Under Secretary of State during the Eisenhower Administration, refused to extradite Rolando Masferrer. A notation on Masferrer's FBI arrest record read: "Contributor of Prints: USINS, Miami, Florida, March 30, 1959, EXCLUDED from admission to the United States." In January 1959, 59 of Rolando Masferrer's *Tigres* were executed on San Juan Hill in Santiago de Cuba. As stated, STURGIS supervised these executions. In March 1959 four of Rolando Masferrer's men were arrested in Havana for plotting to assassinate Fidel Castro. [*Wash. Post* 3.27.59] In April 1959 the FBI was informed that Fidel Castro had hired Jack Youngblood, an American mercenary who had helped Castillo Armas escape from a Guatemalan prison, to kidnap Rolando Masferrer and return him to Cuba. The plan failed.

## THE PLOT TO KIDNAP MASFERRER AND HIS ASSOCIATES

### *These criminals drenched Cuba in blood*



Esteban Ventura



Conrado Carratalá



Rolando Masferrer



Mariano Paget



Julio Laurent



Orlando Pletra

*They also live in Florida as if they were honorable persons...*

*This is what they did in 7 years of tyranny*

The FBI reported:

William Pawley, former United States Ambassador, advised CIA today of contact with Arthur Patton a Commissioner from Dade County, Miami, Florida. Patton stated that one of his police officers had been offered \$200,000 to kidnap Rolando Masferrer. Police officer went to Patton for advice. Patton turned to Pawley who consulted CIA. CIA believes Bernard Reichardt, CIA, Miami, has furnished this data to your office. Sutel January 26 specific facts and action taken. Teletype being sent in view of urgency of matter. Foregoing information furnished to S. J. Papich 1025060 by J. C. King of CIA" [FBI 105-84265-34, 36 p 1 page 2 w/h]

In August 1959 the Bureau received information about an anti-Castro uprising sponsored by Rolando Masferrer. Most of this telex was withheld. [FBI 100-344127 NR 5.13.59, 26; FBI 109-584-305] In November 1959 the FBI received word that Rolando Masferrer was planning to drop phosphorus on Cuban sugar cane fields. [FBI 100-

344127-32] In January 1960 William Pawley, a former United States Ambassador, advised the CIA that he had been contacted by On January 27, 1960, a FBI document stated that Estaban Ventura and Julio Laurent (the former head of Cuban intelligence under Batista) were also the intended victims of this plot. [FBI 105-344127] \

Catherine Taaffe, who over the past year has provided considerable information on Cuban matters some of which has been discredited, advised Miami Office 1/26/60 that during three or four days prior to 1/15/60 she had several discussions in office of Raul Castro, Cuban Chief of the Armed Forces, with Cuban officials named Jorge Valdez, Roberto (LNU) and Eduarda (LNU). These men proposed plan to bribe a Miami police officer to falsely arrest Rolando Masferrer and/or Esteban Ventura and Julio Laurent, all of whom are anti-Fidel Castro, and thereafter transport the victims outside U.S. jurisdiction. The three Cuban officials reportedly planned to kill Masferrer as soon as he was delivered to them; put his body and unnamed items bearing U.S. identification on some undisclosed island in the Bahamas in order that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro could personally "discover" this "anti-Castro base" and then accuse the U.S. and Britain of assisting anti-Castro faction.

At 2:10 p.m. today SAC Teague, Miami, called to report that Taaffe had advised that Jorge Valdez and three other Cubans who work under Raoul Castro were then in Miami in Room 317, Airport Hotel, International Airport. They contacted Taaffe who told them she had a friend from Dade County Sheriff's office who might assist them in the plan they had previously proposed with regard to kidnapping captioned victims. She further told them she would contact this friend and if he would agree she would have him call Valdez. SA Bill Holloman of Miami posing as Bill Haley of the Dade Country Sheriff's Office then telephonically contacted Valdez; told him Taaffe had suggested he call as he was interested in this matter. Valdez asked Agent Holloman to meet with him and his friends tonight at the Airport Hotel between 7:30 and 8 p.m. and let him know if he would do so by 6:30 p.m. today.

SAC Teague proposed that Holloman meet with Valdez carrying credentials of the Dade County Sheriff's Office which Miami can readily secure for this purpose. Miami Office will rent another room at the same hotel and desires to place microphone (legal) in the rented room and try to arrange for the meeting between Holloman and the Cubans to take place in the rented room. If this is not possible Miami will attempt to place a microphone covering Room 317 under full security conditions and without trespass if at all possible.

VALDES said that FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO did not speak much English but understood some VALDES asked SA HOLLOMAN if CATHERINE had explained the deal. SA HOLLOMAN replied that she had

explained it in general and that he knew it concerned ROLANDO MASFERRER but VALDES would have to explain the whole thing to him. VALDES stated that they wanted MASFERRER delivered to Cuba. SA HOLLOMAN asked if VALDES wanted him delivered dead or alive to which VALDES replied they wanted him alive so he could be made to stand trial in Cuba. VALDES asked how SA HOLLOMAN thought he could get MASFERRER out of the U. S. SA HOLLOMAN said he wished to hear whatever plan VALDES had and he would either agree to the plan or would disapprove it. VALDES said he thought MASFERRER could be arrested and taken to a boat where he could be turned over to them. VALDES said MASFERRER would be taken out of Miami by boat. VALDES asked SA HOLLOMAN if he would need any assistance. SA HOLLOMAN said he probably would need help in getting MASFERRER to the boat because MASFERRER would certainly not go voluntarily. VALDES replied that he could make two or three men available to help SA HOLLOMAN get MASFERRER on the boat....

VALDES agreed to pay SA HOLLOMAN 825,000.00 if MASFERRER was delivered to their boat within one week. SA HOLLOMAN asked VALDES if this was a final agreement or would it have to be approved by someone else. VALDES replied that this was a firm deal and SA HOLLOMAN could start working on his part immediately. VALDES said he would have to contact someone else about other details of the plan, SA HOLLOMAN expressed concern over what would happen when it was learned that MASFERRER had been kidnapped. VALDES said they planned to take MASFERRER into international waters, transfer him to a ship of the government of Cuba and then take him to Cuba. He said MASFERRER would be held in Cuba for several days then information would be released that MASFERRER had been captured while leading an invasion of Cuba. He would then be tried in the courts of Cuba. According to VALDES, this would make it appear that MASFERRER had come voluntarily to Cuba leading an expedition.

An G-2 agent named Fernandez de Castro came to Miami to consummate the deal and was arrested along with Valdes. After the arrest of two Castro agents on attempted kidnapping charges, J. Edgar Hoover sent a letter to then-Vice President RICHARD NIXON about the affair. [Castro agent Juan Fernandez De Castro Rodriguez FBI 105-84265-36] In March 1960 the Immigration and Naturalization Service ordered seven Cuban exile leaders to leave Miami. Among them was Rolando Masferrer and Estaban Ventura Novo. [FBI 100-344127 - NR 3.15.60] On October 3, 1960, Rolando Masferrer landed 27 men in Cuba. These men included Bobby Fuller, Tony Zarba and Paul Hughes. [FBI 2-1622-38, Cover Page 6, Hughes FBI File No. 105-3138] Only three of the men were captured; the others escaped. On November 9, 1960, Rolando Masferrer informed the FBI that it was:



During interviews with Masferrer and particularly on November 9, 1960, Masferrer indicated it was common knowledge that the Cuban Revolutionary Front [an anti-Castro exile group under the supervision of E. HOWARD HUNT] FRD was engaged in recruiting activities in the United States and in some Latin American countries (FRD is part of the CIA covert operation). He claimed that the United States Government, through CIA and Tony Varona, a Cuban exile and FRD leader, is paying hundreds of thousands of dollars each month. He claimed Varona helped Castro in allowing Russians and Chinese to enter Cuba and is egotistical to such an extent he is waging a private war against Cuban exiles. Masferrer expressed a desire to join the Cuban Revolutionary Front although Varona was head of that organization. He stated he would cease all operations in his anti-Castro movement if he was so directed by the United States Government. He indicated that without being specific that the Cuban Revolutionary Front receives aid from United States officials in some American Embassies as well as in the United States. (Deleted).

Secretary of State Christian Herter received a report on this interview. [FBI 2-1622-45, 46] *The Miami Herald* reported in December 1960 that Rolando Masferrer had composed an army of 23 Americans and nearly 200 Cubans who were allegedly poised to invade Cuba. Rolando Masferrer's men were training at a base at No Name Key, Florida. The FBI reported:

Masferrer planned to use as staging area prior to moving men to island or country other than the U.S. prior to invasion of Cuba to avoid violation of U.S. laws. Reference is also made to Miami report of S.A. James D. Hayes, dated December 15, last, in this case, which among other things mentions arrest of vagrancy by Miami Police Department of 13 Masferrer supporters, including Kenneth Joseph Proctor, Alvin Carl Wentz, Nick John Neri, Welburn Vernon Gee, and Larry Lee Bice, Jr. It is noted therein Proctor stated this group intended leaving the U.S. unarmed, and proceed to an island located in international waters, where they would be armed before proceeding to invade Cuba. [FBI 2-1622-60; FBI 2-1622 NR 128 NR 12.19.60 w/h; 2-1622-1st NR serial after serial 51 (LHM) Enc.]

On December 30, 1960,

Frank J. Devine Bureau of Un-American Affairs, Department of State, contacted an FBI Liaison Agent making reference to our letter of November 30, 1960, and requested FBI assistance in stopping Masferrer. Frank J. Devine stated that recent newspaper publicity on Masferrer presented a good opening wedge for an FBI Agent to call on Masferrer and take him up on his offer to cease operations. Frank J. Devine was advised that we had no legal basis under which the FBI could intrude itself into the situation, and if we attempted to do so, it would put the FBI into the role of a messenger for the State Department and involve us in a

matter which is not our affair. On the memorandum prepared on the above contact by Frank J. Devine on December 30, 1960, the Director made reference to our letter of November 30, 1960, and noted: 'Note: State didn't get around to considering it for one month.' [Memo to Belmont FBI 2-1622-72]

### HOOVER'S DILEMMA

On January 5, 1961, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was under pressure to indict Rolando Masferrer from the Department of Justice, which was headed by Robert F. Kennedy, yet he wrote that

Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice called and stated he thought he ought to bring me up to date on the Masferrer case (Neutrality Matters). Mr. Yeagley stated that the Bureau had investigated and submitted a detailed report on the case last Friday and his Division thinks they have a case, not a real open and shut case, but as far as the facts and laws are concerned, it looks like enough to go before a Grand Jury. Mr. Yeagley stated this is delicate in view of the break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, because if we start a Grand Jury, people are going to ask which side are we on, Fidel Castro's or the United States. Mr. Yeagley continued that as late as last Friday, he believed it was, he had a call from the State Department to see what we were doing, whether going ahead or not, and he, Mr. Yeagley, thought when he called the State Department back, as he intended, to get confirmation that they ought to go ahead despite the break in relations, he thought he ought to mention it to me because from the Justice Department's standpoint, they would normally proceed, but when they go to Miami, Justice is going to have the public relations problem.

I told Mr. Yeagley that I thought it would be a difficult one and that I recalled last week, I thought it was, some fellow in the State Department had wanted to know if we would not go to Masferrer and ask him to refrain from any activities that might embarrass this Administration and we refused and said it was the State Department's place to do it. This chap replied he at least made an effort to get us to do it but thought our reaction would be what it was, but it took so many days and weeks to get something like that cleared in the State Department, he had hoped we might do it on his request. Mr. Yeagley inquired if I thought this represented Masferrer's position and I told Mr. Yeagley it did not; that it was the man in the State Department, but that we had received word from Miami from Masferrer, or from his man, that Masferrer would be very glad to refrain from action of any kind and abide by whatever this Government wanted him to do and this State Department man, having been advised of this, was the one who asked us to go to Masferrer and ask if he would not

lay low for the time being. After checking with Mr. Belmont, I advised Mr. Yeagley that the man's name was Frank J. Devine, Special Assistant, Bureau of Inter American Affairs. I stated Devine apparently thought we would fall for it right away, but our man wisely refused on the spot and Devine said then that he had assumed that would be our reaction but that it was impossible to get the State Department to clear something like this for days or weeks. I stated that his occurred, of course, before we broke relations with Cuba and whether that would have any effect or not I did not know, but I think that for us to start proceedings now is going to be seized upon by the press in this country with severe criticism and it will be the Department of Justice that would be holding the bag, not the State Department as they won't do it.

I stated that if he, Mr. Yeagley, has been following the news releases, there was quite a number of Senators and Congressmen who have been loud in their commendation of what the Administration has done in breaking relations with Cuba and indicated it should have been done long ago.

I stated the whole area in Miami public opinion is strongly sympathetic to the anti-Castro forces and in many of the hotels there are waiters and busboys who were very prominent in Cuba, having been lawyers, doctors and dentists, and you also have 40,000 to 50,000 refugees and the papers there each day have stories on the front page about the refugees; that at Christmas time a lot of food was sent by religious groups and there was quite a celebration for the refugee children; and in the midst of that, if we come out and start proceedings against Masferrer when he stands as being against Castro, I thought there would be very bad public reaction, both in the newspapers and in Congress, as everyone now is saying the Administration has done the thing they should have done long ago, with which I agree. I stated, however that the State Department is not going to take the blame nor is CIA and it would be up to the Justice Department.

I stated it was almost parallel to the situation in Drew Pearson's column the past couple of days about the Hoffa case in Florida. I stated Pearson had jumped on Vice President NIXON for having tried to prevent the prosecution of Hoffa and successfully preventing the indictment until after the election and then the attorney general had gone ahead and indicted and now leaves it all with the new Attorney General. I stated I did not know whether NIXON interceded and I had my doubts, but, on the other hand, the case in Florida against Hoffa is fairly strong and I thought the indictment was proper. I stated I did know it had been held up a long time before finally going ahead; that the Special Assistant on the case, Dowd (phonetic) seemed to be a capable fellow and he had been trying to get an indictment for some time but there was a question of the individuals to be included, but there was no question about Hoffa, but a question about

third party in Detroit. I stated Drew Pearson is trying to make it appear as if it were done just as a dying gasp by the current Administration and I think there would be the same reaction in the Masferrer case.

I advised Mr. Yeagley that he could use the information about the call from Devine and indicate the position we took and it seemed to me that the State Department ought to put in black and white what they want done. Mr. Yeagley stated he thought he had to ask them to. I stated this was loaded with dynamite, because of the way the public had been reacting in Florida; that there is a hatred of Castro and I cited some incidents which had occurred while I was recently in Miami and it seemed to me that with that kind of public opinion, they were inviting great trouble if they went against Masferrer. Mr. Yeagley stated he thought I was right and appreciated my help.

I mentioned to Mr. Yeagley that I thought Masferrer was under some kind of immigration bond to refrain from certain activities, but I did not know. Mr. Yeagley said that was a good thought. I stated there were several factions of Cuban who were anti-Castro, but each one wants to be king. I stated however, that the State Department is not going to take the blame, nor is the CIA, and it would be up to the Justice Department. (Deleted as of 2010) Mr. Yeagley stated that might be what is behind and mentioned the Senate Committee is going to start an investigation next week of this fellow. I stated George Sokolsky had come out with a column and Senator Eastland's Committee was going to hold public hearings on him as they think they have an Alger Hiss case. I stated that pressure to go against Masferrer may emanate from elements like this in State and CIA. I stated that CIA has a group training to go over and invade Cuba overthrow Castro and while it is supposed to be hush-hush, around Miami it more of less public knowledge that Castro knows about it as he has his agents over here who, no doubt, have penetrated the group, that Masferrer has not joined the group that CIA is backing and it may be some elements like that are involved. (Deleted as of 2010) I stated Masferrer was wealthy and I thought he got come money out of Cuba before he came to this country, but he has connections and is getting money and living in ease and comfort while other refugees are serving as waiters, etc. I stated Masferrer has not been allowed to join the group CIA has been supposed to be secretly backing and there may be some motivation to try to knock him off but it would backfire against Justice and not CIA.

Yeagley stated he has not been told but has inferred that (Deleted as of 2010). Mr. Yeagley stated they have a case where they would normally go ahead and indict with one count and maybe more, and he can't say don't do it, but the State Department can. (Deleted as of 2010) I stated it seems in view of the action of the President, it does not make sense and I did not see how getting an indictment against somebody trying to overthrow

Castro can be explained to the public. I stated I had noted in the press that it had been intimated by somebody in the State Department that the only way diplomatic relations with Cuba could be resumed would be the overthrow of Castro and here you would be prosecuting somebody who may not have the good will of our Administration but who wants to remove Castro and has more facilities really than some of these groups with CIA backing. I stated the sympathy down in Miami is all with the anti-Castro forces and it seems in any move is made, it ought to be at the specific request of the State Department and it should be in black and white, that it ought to be put in writing by them.

Mr. Yeagley stated that was excellent and he thought that is exactly the kind of help he needed and would let me know the outcome. He stated we had gone ahead with the investigation and we are holding the bag and we out to make the proper disposition. I stated it seemed to me if the disposition is made properly the State Department should indicate that prosecution would be ill-considered or ill advised and should so state their desires. Mr. Yeagley stated he appreciated my help and would let me know the outcome. [FBI Memo Hoover to Tolson, Mohr, Parsons, Belmont and DeLoach 1.5.61 (deleted) 1622-65]

In late January 1961, when the FBI was made aware of an anti-Castro sea-borne strike backed by Rolando Masferrer, the Miami FBI telexed Headquarters:

TO DIRECTOR FBI  
FROM SAC MIAMI  
MASFERRER NEUTRALITY MATTER

MM (deleted) Dash S advised on January 25, 1961 instant that Kenneth J. Proctor, an American from Boston, Mass eleven Americans and three Cubans are going to leave in a day or two from Miami aboard the Marianne the Second, a six-eight foot yacht for an expedition to Cuba. The boat is presently in Miami, is of State of Virginia registry, and the owner, name unknown, gave permission to Proctor to take the boat. Two days after the expedition has gone the owner will report the boat stolen. Informant furnished names of Americans and Cubans participating. Proctor contacted FNU Cardenas CIA Cut out asked for arms and will receive an answer by 4:00 PM. Proctor swears that his group will go on expedition even without arms. Informant doubts if group can obtain arms from any other source. On January 24<sup>th</sup> last, Proctor allegedly received telephone call from Cuba telling him to land at Mamalata, Pinar Del Rio Province and proceed to Guajaibon, Pinar Del Rio. Proctor is to be met by two hundred anti-Castro revolutionists in Cuba and will join other anti-Castro forces in Cuba. Informant feels this may be a trap on the part of the Cuban Government. CIA, Miami, advised it had no operational interest in Proctor's group and will not supply arms. Miami Office notified US

Customs and US Border Patrol. US Customs said if boat has no arms aboard it will allow the expedition to leave. Unless Department of Justice authorized prosecution for conspiracy to violate neutrality act, Miami Office will take no action to stop this expedition. SAC Teague was instructed to locate and interview Proctor and such associates as are readily available regarding their plans...[Teletype to Dir. Fr. SAC Miami 1.25.61; JEH Memo for Tolson 1.5.61]

After the FBI interviewed Proctor's crew the expedition was called off.

#### ROLANDO MASFERRER AND JOHN F. KENNEDY

On February 4, 1961, Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to President John F. Kennedy telephoned the FBI and advised that "an individual whom he did not identify had just been in to see the President this morning and had discussed with the President the activities of a reported Cuban right-wing refugee now in Miami. Kenneth O'Donnell said that the name he got from the President for this Cuban was either 'Ferri' or 'Ferre' and his first name was 'Mas.' The President asked O'Donnell if he could identify this Cuban for him and find out something about him. O'Donnell wondered if we could be of any assistance, saying that this wasn't much to go on and the only additional information we had was that this Cuban may have been organizing troops." The FBI identified the Cuban as Rolando Masferrer.

Kenneth O'Donnell was called back and informed the individual to whom he referred was undoubtedly Masferrer. He was furnished briefly information as to his background and activities. It was specifically pointed out to O'Donnell that full details had been forwarded to the Justice Department, which at present time had a question of prosecution under consideration. O'Donnell was informed that we would be happy to send a letter to him furnishing him information relative to Masferrer. O'Donnell said this wasn't at all necessary as he had enough information to identify Masferrer for the President. O'Donnell was most appreciate and said nothing further need be done.

J. Edgar Hoover underlined the words "an individual whom he did not identify." He then wrote: "I don't understand how such a character gets in to see the President. H." [FBI 2-1622-78] On April 10, 1961, the Justice Department had the Immigration and Naturalization Service **revoke Rolando Masferrer's parole** as a warning to the Cuban exile community that he had no intention of restoring the Batista dictatorship in Cuba: "Acting District Director, Joseph Minton, INS, Miami, advised Masferrer served with written notice his parole has been revoked and Masferrer taken into detention. However, Masferrer, due to ill health (heart trouble) is under guard at Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, under care of Department of Public Health." [FBI 2-1622-92,94]

## INDICTED BEFORE THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION OF CUBA

Rolando Masferrer was subsequently indicted for violations of the Neutrality Act. Secretary of State Dean Rusk wrote a letter to the United States Attorney General which stated in part: "The continued presence at large of Rolando Masferrer in the United States and particularly in the State of Florida is prejudicial to our national interest...revoking this alien's parole, deporting him, or restricting his presence at large, would accordingly advance our foreign policy objectives." The FBI was instructed to handle the Rolando Masferrer arrest "with the utmost secrecy." [FBI 2-1622-961 4.7.61] One of the witnesses against Masferrer, Julio Fernandez Trevejo was put at the disposal of the Justice Department by the CIA. The unindicted co-conspirators were Armentino Fera Perez, aka "El Indio," Julio Fernandez Trevejo, Anselmo Aliegro, Franklin Joseph Williams, Horacio Canizares, Santiago Alvarez and one (FNU) Cartaya. [USDC SDF Indictment 12, 105-M] The Kennedy Administration had Justin F. Gleichauf, a CIA representative who was in contact with various law enforcement agencies, contact Judge Emmet Choate and inform him that

Masferrer sponsored anti-Castro activities at this time might be more a liability than an asset to developments in progress. Judge Choate was quite concerned that actions taken against Masferrer might be construed as a 'coddling' of anti-Castro elements, but indicated that he would delay Masferrer's hearing several days, and would give the matter further consideration. The U.S. District Attorney appeared to be quite happy with the developments as he stated that he had been afraid that Judge Choate would release Masferrer on April 17, 1961, the original date of the hearing." [CIA Justin F. Gleichauf to Chief, Contact Division.]

Released on bail, Rolando Masferrer was re-arrested in May 1961. He was charged with having violated the Neutrality Act by making war on Cuba. The charges were dropped five months later. FBI informant FRANK STURGIS became involved in the Rolando Masferrer case. [FBI 2-1622 NR 2.24.61, 107]

## THE BAY OF PIGS BRIGADE - BRIGADE 2506



Manuel Artime was the military leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Front's military arm, Brigade 2506 (the Bay of Pigs Brigade). The Bay of Pigs Brigade was composed of

1,443 men. A split occurred within MRR when some of its leadership decided Manuel Artime had become a dictator who was to replace Fidel Castro, should the Cuban invasion be successful. Because of this Manuel Artime was assaulted, but HUNT stepped in and put an end to this revolt. HUNT made frequent trips between Washington, New Orleans, Miami and Guatemala trying to reconcile the dissension which plagued exile politics. He convinced Pedro Diaz Lanz and some expelled MRR members, who were followers of Carlos Prio Socarras, to disband their counter-organization - the Liberation Alliance. [FBI Miami 105-1742 9.13.60] Orlando Bosch left Cuba in July 1960. In early 1961 the CIA imprisoned the opponents of Manuel Artime, then ejected them from the camp. The CPUSA reported that despite his anti-Batista credentials, Manuel Artime cultivated Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza as a major supporter. [*Daily World* 11.19.76 p4]

### VICTOR PANEQUE AND ORLANDO BOSCH

Victor Manuel Paneque y Batista (201-286382) assumed military leadership of MRR in Miami and organized a infiltration team to re-enter Cuba to continue MRR operations. Victor Paneque was born September 22, 1918 in Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba. His formal education was short. From 1934 until 1942 he worked as a farmhand together with his father. In 1942 he had four months of military training and then served two years as an infantry private at the Military Base, Managua, and Province of Havana, Cuba. Released from military service in 1944 he found employment as a waiter and bartender in various barrooms in Holguin. He worked in this field until October 13, 1956, when he joined the 26th of July Movement and was appointed chief of all clandestine activity against the Batista regime for the Northern Coast of Oriente Province. Victor Paneque was arrested by the police of Bayamo, Oriente Province, sentenced to one year in prison by the Tribunal of Santiago De Cuba for conspiracy against the Batista regime. He served his sentence and was released on November 22, 1957. On November 27, 1957 he was appointed by the Castro organization Chief of Political Action, Sabotage and Violent Assaults, for Las Villas Province. He organized a "Front" on the North Coast of Las Villas which was eventually replaced by columns headed by Ché Guevara and Camillo Cienfuegos. In October 1958 Victor Paneque was chief of action for the Province of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas and the area east of Havana. This operation took place between November 1959 and December 1959. From January 1, 1959, to January 5, 1959, the headquarters of Victor Paneque were located at the Sports Palace of Havana and when Fidel Castro entered the city, Victor Paneque turned over full control to his leader. On January 5, 1959, Victor Paneque was appointed Chief of the Revolutionary Army 5th Military District of Havana. He held this post for 22 days. In March 1959 he was made Chief of Public Order in the General Staff of the Rebel Army. In April 1959 Fidel Castro made him Chief of the Rural Police of Cuba. He was given full authority to set up and organize military schools for training a new rural police force. He established a school to train this force. None of the instructors there had been associated with the Communist Party of Cuba. Toward the end of October 1959 Castro was throughly disillusioned with the anti-Communist political attitude of the training school. He dissolved it and assigned its staff teaching jobs at the Peasant Militia schools. This decision was preceded by numerous violent



arguments between Victor Paneque and Fidel Castro and convinced Victor Paneque that Fidel Castro was a Communist. On November 9, 1959, Victor Paneque was removed from his post as Chief of Public Order and Chief of Rural Police. He was appointed administrator general of a large state-owned truck company. In spite of this prestigious position Victor Paneque escaped Cuba by small boat in 1960 and was picked up by an American tanker after drifting for 14 hours. He came to the United States on September 3, 1960. The CIA reported:

Paneque, y Batista, Victor Manuel, 201-286382. According to Carlos Quiroga, Victor Paneque was in charge of the military training camp conducted for Cubans from Miami in August 1963 at Lacombe, Louisiana. Quiroga added that before the coup, Paneque had been in charge of all underground work in Havana. Traces have shown tht Paneque, AKA Commandante Diego, DPOB September 22, 1918 Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba was the chried of rural police under Castro, was major in the army and also served as G-3 of the Cuban Army (chief of Public Order). Various reports indicate that:

(1) When Paneque arrived in the U.S. on or about September 7, 1960, he first stayed in the home of Dr. Orlando Bosch, suspected Castro agent and possible DGI member in Miami.

(2) He was associated with Carlos Rodriguez Castro, reported by an FBI source as a possible plant in anti-Castro organizations in U.S.

(3) Before he left Cuba, Paneque spent two hours with Raoul Castro.

(4) A Major Sanjenis, former G-2 Chief who, in 1960, was serving 10 years on the Isle of Pines, stated that Victor Paneque tried to give the impression that he was against the Castro Government but in reality was a Cuban Government agent. [CIA report from Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis - dated September 21, 1960]

(5) That the general manager of the Pepsi Cola company said that Paneque had gone to Miami but was a member of G-2."

According to a report dated October 6, 1960, prepared by another office of this agency members of the Student Group at the University of Havana reported the presence in Miami of two Castro 'plants' said to be DGI agents. One of these was Victor Paneque. The information in this report came from a United States national with business contacts in the Latin American areas. UFGA-17153, August 10, 1964, discounted some of the foregoing and said that there had been reports that Victor Paneque had been on Castro's list of officers to be eliminated and that he had been in touch with anti-Castro groups in the Escambray before he fled Cuba. Moreover, he was given a polygraph examination on August 4, 1964, with

positive results. The Station requested a POA and commo clearance as soon as possible. The POA was granted on November 13, 1964. Victor Paneque was granted a Provisional Operational Approval on November 14, 1964, for use by JMATE, which was canceled October 13, 1965. UFGA-23382, October 5, 1965, reported that Victor Paneque was to be terminated as of October 31, 1965, because there was no immediate operational use for him. [To: Ass. C. Of Staff Dept. Army Atten: Interagency Source Register. Subject: Paneque SD-10237]

In 1967 the CIA reported "Victor Manuel (Paneque) Batista 201-282382 Station has not had contact with Subject since his termination." [CIA 12.30.67 100-300-17 00005] The CIA received a report on March 31, 1962, which indicated that Victor Paneque was the organizer of a **hunger strike group** and was the first speaker at a rally to urge the United States to give arms to exiled Cubans. The CIA reported: "Victor Paneque was the first speaker. He advised the audience that the "Hunger Strike to Death" took place to show JFK that the Cubans are willing to die in exile if their right to defend Cuba from Communism is negated. The motto of the strike is 'Hunger or War.' The strike was primarily initiated to ask for arms for the Cubans in exile. He also stated that the compatriots in Cuba are asking in despair what the Consejo is doing to solve the Cuban problem. In answer to that question Paneque said the Consejo has done nothing and means nothing in the USA and Cuba. The Consejo should step aside and allow action people to take over the direction of the Cubans in exile." Luis Conte Aguerro also spoke at this rally. [CIA 201-286382]

#### MRR and MIRR

During a deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS explained MRR and MIRR were two different groups:

The MIRR was a group headed by Dr. Orlando Bosch, who broke off from the MIRR in Cuba and formed his own organization that was the MIRR. Manuel Artime never worked in the MIRR. Remember, there are two different organizations, two different leaders. Dr. Bosch was the leader of the MIRR. I just want to specify that, you know.

Associates of MRR in the United States included Alexander Rorke, William Johnson and STURGIS. The HSCA reported that STURGIS and William Johnson provided the CIA information on Cuban exile activities. A highly deleted FBI document read: "FIORINI is presently cooperating and associating with Orlando Bosch cooperating and associating with Orlando Bosch..." [CIA Secret Document F.O. Case # deleted]

## ORLANDO BOSCH



In late 1961 Orlando Bosch was given CIA support and relocated to a camp at Homestead, Florida. Orlando Bosch, however, came to the conclusion the camp was an exercise in futility. He believed that the CIA had no intention of mounting another invasion of Cuba, or of even initiating guerrilla attacks. Unofficially, his CIA contact confirmed these suspicions. After nine months of inactivity, Orlando Bosch sent a complaint to President Kennedy and then he closed down the camp. On January 11, 1962, the CIA'S PM (Para-Military) stated that it maintained contact with Orlando Bosch through Case Officer (Deleted). [Memo For Chief of Operations. Subject PM Contact with the Constitutional Thesis (Garceran)]

MIRR engaged in a series of bombing raids over Cuba aimed at destroying Cuba's sugar-producing capacity. It also conducted air strikes against a MIG base in Cuba. The Justice Department charged Orlando Bosch with sponsoring these attacks. Orlando Bosch was acquitted with the help of sympathetic Federal judges like Emmett Choate who had stated: "I hope the American people are wise enough when they elect another President. I'm a staunch Republican; but I don't care whether he's a Republican or Democrat or a Socialist, if necessary, so long as he's a patriot and he'll do everything he can to wipe out this communistic influence that seems to pervade at times through our Capitol; namely Washington, D.C." [SD Fla 70-389-Cr-EC] Orlando Bosch felt betrayed by the Kennedy Administration and the CIA.

## THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT



The founder of the Christian Democratic Movement, Dr. Jose Ignacio Rasco, was a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Jose Ignacio Rasco was a 35-year old former lawyer and professor who founded the Christian Democratic Movement during early 1960 in Cuba. Initially, this group, consisting of several hundred people, had supported the Cuban revolution in general terms, although it was critical of communist infiltration of the Castro movement. The Christian Democratic Movement also strongly advocated private property and the free enterprise system and warned against Castro's attacks on these institutions. As a result, the group found itself increasingly at odds with Castro's policy and by April 1960 Christian Democratic Movement leaders decided they could no longer operate freely in Cuba. On May 18, 1960, Jose Ignacio Rasco took refuge in the Ecuadorian Embassy, Havana, at the same time blasting Castro for his failure to hold elections and his tolerance of communist infiltration. Rasco was granted safe conduct and came to Miami on April 22, 1960. On May 3, 1960, the CIA's Office of Security made hotel reservations in New York City for Jose Ignacio Rasco for four days. By June 1960 Jose Ignacio Rasco had met with HUNT and aligned the Christian Democratic Movement with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. The Christian Democratic Movement was comprised of many former members of Fidel Castro's military including

Victor Paneque, however, the FBI reported: "The MDC had about 1,000 men operating in Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces prior to the April invasion. They are led by Captain Ruben Carcines, a career military man who had an office job under Batista. The group is made up of persons who are former supporters of Batista but who did not participate in any strong man operations." [NO DA file-interview with Quigora p6; FBI 97-4133 NR 1.31.62] Pedro Diaz Lanz was a member of the Christian Democratic Movement. [HSCA V10 p72; HUNT *Day* p12; *Facts On File* NY 62 Lib. Cong. Cat. #64-16075] In late 1960 there were indications that the leaders of the Christian Democratic Movement were impatient with waiting for action and were becoming mistrustful of Cuban Revolutionary Front leadership. Beginning in November 1960, the Christian Democratic Movement occasionally initiated independent actions without consulting the Cuban Revolutionary Front. [FBI 97-4110 NR 191 3.24.61] The January 27, 1961, issue of the *Washington Daily News* reported that Rasco predicted that acts of great importance including sabotage and something more than sabotage. In February 1961 the FBI Office in Springfield, Missouri, requested permission from Washington, D.C. to open a case on the Christian Democratic Movement. The Springfield office was advised that the Christian Democratic Movement was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and: "The Bureau has advised on a need-to-know basis that (deleted as of 2010). The Bureau has instructed that no investigation is to be conducted of Cuban Revolutionary Front and member organizations, but any information received should be furnished to the Bureau." [FBI 97-4110-28 2.6.61]

After the Bay of Pigs, the Christian Democratic Movement split into two factions. One group was headed by Laureano Batista Falla and the other by "Lucas." "Lucas" worked with the successor to the Cuban Revolutionary Front, the Cuban Revolutionary Council, while Laureano Batista Falla dissociated the Christian Democratic Movement from the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The FBI stated: "On June 5, 1961, Jose Cardoso, Chicago leader of the Christian Democratic Movement of of the anti-Castro Cuban revolutionary groups which comprised the FRD, advised as follows: In late May 1961 the Christian Democratic Movement disassociated itself from the Cuban Revolutionary Front on a national basis and it was believed that other anti-Castro groups had also dropped out of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, for one reason or another." [FBI 97-4110 Chicago 6.6.61] On May 16, 1961, the Chief of the CIA's Contact Division L/A Branch received this report from Robert P. B. Lohmann of Chicago:

Richard Cain (our private eye) passed the following on to me...He was hired as a bodyguard for Jose Rasco during Rasco's visit to Chicago last week and he heard details of some of the covers that took place. One Manny Fefferman, described by Cain as a 'thief, a sharpie with an arrest record' has been given the authority to collect funds for the Christian Democratic Movement by Rasco. When Cain told Rasco that Fefferman was no good, Rasco answered that some of the money was bound to be turned over out of Fefferman's collections and that the Christian Democratic Party needs all it can get. That Abascal, a delegate of the Christian Democratic Party was to see Robert Kennedy last weekend to try and get U.S. dollars switched from the Varona/Cuban Revolutionary

Front/OA to the Christian Democratic Party and if they fail, to enlist the aid of Adenauer of West Germany, to intercede for them, in his capacity with the German Christian Democratic Party, with President Kennedy. That there are very bitter arguments and serious splits among the groups over which is to get control of the dollars. [Richard Cain file #272141 5.17.61]

From March 10, 1962, to March 12, 1962, Laureano Batista Falla was one of the organizers of the hunger strike in Miami protesting the lack of determination on the part of the Kennedy Administration to overthrow Castro. Batista was the Cuban who officially ended the strike. [FBI 109-584-3681]

### ARTIME AND KENNEDY

In December 1962 Manuel Artime was released from prison in Cuba. In January 1963 Artime met with President John F. Kennedy and United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and he asked them for six American Army Divisions for an attack on Cuba. The Kennedys refused because the United States was not planning military intervention in Cuba. [FBI 105-8544 NR 7.31.63] Manuel Artime told the FBI in June 1963, that he participated in CIA-authorized anti-Castro missions ever since his release. Soon, the Kennedy Administration ordered pay cuts for the Bay of Pigs veterans. In response, Manuel Artime formed a Bay of Pigs Brigade Veterans Association at the same time actively recruiting in Miami for MRR. The recruits were to be sent to a training camp located in Louisiana. From there, they would go to a base in Nicaragua sponsored by Anastasio Somoza. In July 1963 the CIA bugged Manuel Artime's safehouse. [CIA 210838 Folder 7] The coverage was requested by the Chief, Special Affairs Staff, DDO, Desmond FitzGerald. Results of coverage: Office of Security files do not contain reference to coverage results. The FBI reported in November 1963: "Artime had been offered aid by the Somoza regime...an American at Fort Benning, Captain Robert K. Brown, was reported as a possible acquaintance of Artime."

Manuel Artime told the FBI that the CIA supported his anti-Castro efforts. The FBI never disputed this: "For Bureau's information it is public knowledge among the Cuban colony in Miami...that MRR members themselves claim to have United States backing. Artime travels all over Central America, has no problem obtaining reentry permits from the U.S. Government, and neither Artime or the MRR have any financial problems." At this time, Manuel Artime attempted to undercut the efforts of the Kennedy Administration to train Cuban exiles at Fort Benning, Georgia, by persuading a group of Cuban officers to resign and join MRR. [RG I, 112th Intell. Group, San Antonio, Texas 1963 Army Rep Re: Cuban Officer Training Program 12.5.63, 12.28.63] The FBI reported that on July 16, 1963, Artime held a press conference and stated that the MRR was going to move out of the United States and establish bases in Central America. "He refused to identify the country or countries where the bases would be established. Artime accused the United States government of impeding Cuban exile efforts against the government of Cuba, and said that although the United States government is sympathetic with Cuban exiles, the Fidel Castro government in Cuba cannot be overthrown by sympathy. Artime said his group would continue to infiltrate arms and men into Cuba, and help the

underground in Cuba, but MRR does not plan to conduct any raids against Cuban shipping." [FBI 97-4133-69]

## THE DEATH PLOTS AGAINST CASTRO JAMES O'CONNELL AND TONY VARONA

William Harvey's established an assassination group within the CIA. Peter Wright stated in 1961 William Harvey told him: "We're developing a new capability [assassination] in the company to handle these kinds of problems." The HSCA interviewed James O'Connell about William Harvey's assassination group. James O'Connell, a former FBI Agent, started as a CIA Operational Support Branch Chief. He then served as the Chief of Station of a domestic field office and became Division Chief of Headquarters Operational Support between 1960 and 1962. In 1962 he was transferred to the Far East, and became Chief Regional Security Officer there. Upon returning to the United States, he assumed the title of Deputy Director for Physical, Technical and Overseas Security of the Office of Security. He retired in June 1973. James O'Connell contacted John Rosselli about Tony Varona. In 1993 the CIA revealed that "When Juan Orta was not successful in carrying out the mission against Fidel Castro, TRAFFICANTE suggested Tony Varona be used. John Rosselli contacted Tony Varona. Tony Varona was to use assets of his own to carry out the mission." HUNT told the SSCIA he served as a paymaster to Tony Varona, but was unaware of Tony Varona's role in an assassination plot against Fidel Castro. Artime told the SSCIA the same.

**John Rosselli**, born in Italy on July 4, 1905, entered the United States illegally at age six. John Rosselli joined the Capone Mob in Chicago, where he worked for Sam Giancana. When James O'Connell met with Rosselli he first "called Mr. Cregar per our agreement with the FBI." [CIA D-000678]

James O'Connell was asked by the HSCA: "Directing your attention to 1960, did there come a time when you, in your official CIA capacity, became involved in an operation to assassinate Castro?" James O'Connell answered, "Yes, he had." The CIA assassination effort to which James O'Connell referred was supervised by William Harvey. The HSCA asked James O'Connell if he were involved in Phase Two of this assassination plan, which took place about the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. James O'Connell answered: "Very generally as I remember it, and again I'm calling upon my memory here. And I'm not sure, I remember Giancana meeting one of the members of the Cuban Junta, an individual by the name of Varona. Now whether that was before the Bay of Pigs or after the Bay of Pigs, I'm at a total loss to tell you. That, I think, was part of the Second Phase." [HSCA V5 p251] James O'Connell was referring to the Cuban Revolutionary Front when he said "Cuban Junta." The HSCA Report stated: "At the time of his introduction into the CIA-organized crime plots, Tony Varona was active in the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Adding to the support for the Cuban exile leader were the promotional efforts of Dino and Eddie Cellini...In his HSCA testimony Tony Varona described a meeting with an anti-Castro Cuban and Meyer Lansky in Meyer Lansky's home in Miami in the Summer of 1960." Tony Varona: "Mr. Lansky offered us to conducted (sic) a campaign in the U.S. favoring

the Cuban movement and against Castro. At the beginning I accepted his offer. When I met with HUNT afterwards, he told me to discontinue the contacts with this man. And that was it; it ended. I did not ask Mr. HUNT how he knew of my contact with Mr. Lansky." James O'Connell added that either TRAFFICANTE or Sam Giancana introduced him to Tony Varona, who was given a poison pill to use against Castro. [HSCA Ev. & Imp. CIA Spon. Ass. Con. Against Castro p171]

Tony Varona's assistant for fund raising operations and for public relations matters was **Edward Kipper Moss**. Edward Moss (born June 23, 1916) was a graduate of Yale University and George Washington University Moss was a highly decorated World War II Navy veteran who had served in government under several Presidents. On October 22, 1962, the CIA considered issuing an Operation Clearance for Edward Kipper Moss. [Response to Green List Request No. 109631] On December 3, 1964, a Routing And Record Sheet on Moss from CI/OA was created which was sent to CA/PAG and CIA/OA 2B-11. Attached to this was a dossier on Edward Moss which indicated that he was a Staff writer, Atlantic City (N.J.) Evening Union 1935-1936, Atlantic Press 1936-37 etc. asst. chief analysis & reports div. Natl. Emergency Council 1939-40; chief info section Office of Govt. Reports, 1940-1942, dir. pub. Rel. Amer. Mgmt. Assn. 1946-50 etc. Moss was the Public Relations man for several African nations. [Response to Green List Request No. 109631 From Edward P. Dunn CA/PAG] On March 24, 1965, Lewis J. Lapham, Acting Chief, Covert Action Staff, generated a Memorandum to the DD/P regarding Edward Moss:

1. Our records show that clearances were obtained by NE Division and by CA Staff, for possible use of Subject in the public relations field. The records do not show any use of Moss by either element.
2. So far as CA Staff is concerned, Moss simply is a file under (Deleted) we have no intention of using him. A full bio sketch is available if anyone is interested. Signed Lewis J. Lapham Acting Chief, Covert Action Staff CA/PEG/WC Needham: rh..."

The CIA generated this report on Edward Moss.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff

FROM: Jerry G. Brown

SUBJECT: Moss, Edward K. #172 646

1. Reference is made to a memorandum, dated February 28, 1968, captioned "Brazil Fishing Venture and Russian Fishing Vessels" submitted by Edwin P. Wilson (#104 653) (Louis N. KAROKAI-ps) who at the time was a Staff agent under commercial cover under Domestic Operations Division / Deputy Director Plans. In this memorandum Wilson outlined his 'limited' contacts with Moss. Wilson stated that he had met Moss in 1966

through Frank O'Connell, Washington representative of the Transport Worker's Union. The memorandum also suggests that one of Wilson's business associates, Richard S. Cobb (#503 714), was also having business contracts with Moss.

2. In referenced memorandum, Wilson stated that "subsequent investigation surfaced information and a verbal report from Dunn and Bradstreet recognizing Moss' long standing 'Mafia' connections. Moss' operation seems to be government contracts for the underworld and probably surfaces money in legitimate business activities."

3. The Moss Office of Security file is devoid of any further information concerning potential Mafia connections on his part. The OS file will not be summarized as present, but will be highlighted in a forthcoming memorandum.

4. As a result of the foregoing, research was initiated concerning Moss which resulted in the recovery of an FBI letterhead memorandum, dated January 18, 1961, captioned, "Manuel Antonio Varona, Internal Security, Cuba," containing information furnished to the FBI by a "representative of an Agency of the United States Government." The information the FBI received from the other U.S. Government Agency is as follows:

A Washington businessman who desires that his name be left out of this record, called on me today and expressed his great concern about the relationships of one of the anti-Castro group leaders with representatives of the so-called International Crime Syndicate. In summary his observations were as follows:

(a) Tony Varona, 201-196435, is reputed to be the leader of an anti-Castro group in the Miami area. Varona lives in Miami at the present time.

(b) Varona had taken on Edward K. Moss as his assistant for raising funds to finance operations against Castro and for public relations matters. Edward K. Moss had an office address of 1025 Connecticut Avenue, North West, Washington, D.C.

(c) Julia Cellini is alleged to be Moss' mistress and operates a secretarial service at 1025 Connecticut Avenue, North West, Washington, D.C. It is reported her secretarial service is really a front for Edward K. Moss' activities.

(d) Julia's father is reported to have been one of the big numbers racketeers until a few years ago.



(e) Julia Cellini's brother, Dino Cellini, and his brother (FNU) are active fronts for two of the largest casinos that operated in Cuba until the Castro regime.

(f) It is alleged the Cellini brothers are in close contact with Tony Varona, through Edward Kipper Moss, and have offered to contribute considerable sums of money (reported as high as two million dollars) through Edward K. Moss to Tony Varona to finance operations against the Castro regime, with the understanding that they would have the major slice "in the Cuba of the future."

(j) My informant stated that American businessmen are being contacted by Edward K. Moss' organization to solicit funds for Varona's contemplated operations against the Castro regime.

The Washington businessman was quite concerned over the impact and potential propaganda value of this alleged connection of Tony Varona and the alleged racketeers in the event this organization is penetrated by Castro's intelligence organization. He enjoys many contacts throughout Latin America and fears that any propaganda stories by the Castro regime regarding such a relationship between Varona, American businessmen and Edward K. Moss' activities would have serious impact on United States prestige throughout Latin America.

5. The referenced FBI letterhead memorandum referred to CSCI 3/762,992 regarding the Cellini brothers, but this CSCI was not recovered when IP traces were conducted in the name of the Cellini brothers mentioned below. The FBI additionally reported that Julia, Dino, Edward and Goffredo Cellini are the children of Benvenuto Cellini and that Dino Cellini is believed to be identical with Dino Vincent Cellini, FBI Number 2198122. The FBI further reported that prior to the fall of the Batista regime in Cuba, that Edward Goffredo Cellini and Goffredo Cellini were known to be the evening manager and afternoon manager, respectively, at the Casino International in Havana, Cuba. Dino Vincent Cellini was formerly employed in the gambling casino at the Tropicana night club in Havana.

7. Polk's Directory reflects that all of the following were living at 8144 Eastern Avenue. N.W. Washington, D.C. phone TU-2-3627: Julia T. Cellini, Consultant, General Services Administration, Adorna Cellini, employee Federal Aviation Administration, Benvenuto Cellini, manager, Piece of Pizza Inc. and Liberata Cellini, wife of Benvenuto.

9. Office of Security File #529 101 concerns Julia T. Cellini. This file was established as result of the recent research relative to the association between Edward K. Moss and Julia T. Cellini. An FBI report was

recovered in the name of Rouhi Jamil (Office of Security #36 384), dated June 18, 1957. Apparently the FBI was attempted to determine the subscriber to certain telephone numbers that Jamil was cognizant of, Jamil then being the Syrian Consul General and a member of the Syrian delegation to the United States. Among these numbers was TUckerman-2-3627 which was subscribed to by Benvenuto M. Cellini in 1956 with an address of 8144 Eastern Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. The FBI report established the identities of the family of Benvenuto M. Cellini, among them being Julie Cellini, then President Treasurer of the Washington Business Service; that in March 1952 Adorna Linda Cellini, sister of Julia Cellini, stated that her brother Dino Cellini was in Cuba.

The FBI report concluded with the following statement: "On February 12, 1945, Inspector Baer of the Washington Field Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised SA John P. Stutskan that during a naturalization investigation being conducted in Ohio concerning one Bernard Nucilli, it was learned that Nucilli had been making daily long distance telephone calls to Union 1645, Mt. Ranier, Maryland. Inspector Baer advised the Nucilli had a reputation of being a procurer and a nightclub gambler around Alliance, Ohio. Baer stated that the number UNION 1645 was listed under the name of Nella L. Cellini, of Mt Ranier and that Julia Cellini and Dino V. Cellini also resided at that address. Inspector Baer advised that Julia Cellini had been a procurer and there was some evidence that Dino V. Cellini was also a procurer. Inspector Baer among other things, based his opinion concerning Dino V. Cellini on the fact that Cellini had no apparent means of income but regularly traveled by plane from Washington, D.C. to New York City, from New York City to Ohio, from Ohio to Florida and from Florida to Washington. He further advised that in an INS investigation then going on there was evidence Dino Cellini was a procurer. Based upon Inspector Baer's allegation, an investigation was conducted by the FBI. At the conclusion of this investigation no definite information had been developed indicating a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

10. 201-885706 concerns Dino Vincent Cellini, born on November 19, 1914, which was opened in 1971 when an unsolicited dispatch was provided to the Rome Station for information on Dino Cellini who was then living in Rome. For the most part the dispatch referred to information already mentioned in instant memorandum. However the the dispatch did reflect that Dino V. Cellini was detained in May 1959 in Havana by Cuban authorities at the request of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics. Cellini's name had been included in a list published by the U.S. Bureau of narcotics concerning U.S. citizens suspected of dealing in narcotics. Cellini was subsequently released June 1959 for lack of evidence. Dino V. Cellini worked at the Casinos Tropicana and Riviera in Cuba before going to Haiti, and as of 1961, he was residing in Miami, Florida.

11. The April 1970 edition of *True Magazine* contained an article entitled "The Mafia vs the CIA" by Andrew St. George. This article deals mainly with alleged CIA and Mafia conflicts for "influence" in the Caribbean. The article comments on the activities of Meyer Lansky (Office of Security #623 652) and mentions the name of Lansky's subordinates, one being Dino Cellini. It is considered quite possible that Dino Cellini is the brother of Julia T. Cellini. The article suggests the following were also Lansky's subordinates; Ben Sigelbaum, Ed Levinson, Sid Jacobs, Joe Napolitano, Joseph Krikorian and Mike McLaney. IS Subject files are negative in these names except for the names of Meyer Lansky (#623 652), Edward Levinson (#463 982) and Michael McLaney (#509 046) however these files contain nothing of pertinence to instant memorandum.

12. In regard to Julia T. Cellini, the Office of Security file of Subject, Edward K. Moss reflects that from 1950 to 1953, Moss was serving in an appointed position with the United States Government, first as an Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Information, National Production Authority; and then with the Defense Production Administration, both with the Department of Commerce. Moss's secretary during this period was Julia T. Cellini, who later became a close business partner of Moss.

13. The foregoing would suggest that Moss does indeed have potential underworld connections. Jerry G. Brown FIOB/SRS.

[CIA Memo for DC/SRS from Jerry G. Brown 5.14.73; CIA Index Card 138879]

Tony Varona told the HSCA he did not know Edward Kipper Moss or anyone named



Cellini. **Robert Aime Maheu** was part of William Harvey's assassination effort aimed at Fidel Castro. Robert Maheu [SF #111 540; born October 30, 1917, Waterville, Maine] had been employed as a FBI S.A. from 1940 to 1947. Upon resigning from the Bureau, Maheu formed a private enterprise doing business as "Dairy Dream Products." The venture culminated in bankruptcy

in 1952. In 1952 he became Security Director of the Small Business Administration. In February 1954, he was forced to resign from the Small Business Administration because of political reasons, determined to be the result of his backing the wrong political party in the election. He then set up his own investigative organization known as Robert A. Maheu Associates. Prior to 1954 the CIA component NE/NS had an interest in Maheu.

In **1954** Maheu received a Cover Security Approval from Central Cover Staff. Maheu was recruited by the Office of Security of the CIA to perform certain operational support

activities: "He was initially recruited by the Office of Security in 1954 and granted a Provisional Operational Approval on August 30, 1954. He performed many sensitive Office of Security assignments and also accepted assignments from elements of the Deputy Director for Plans.

5. Some of these assignments included the following:

A. (Deleted) The procurement of feminine companionship for President Sukarno during an official State visit to this country during the period (deleted) (See attached Tab 1 – taken from "Family Jewels" memorandum dated May 16, 1973.

B. Johnny Rosselli. The use of a member of the Mafia in an attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro, initiated in August 1960. (See attached Tab 2--- taken from 'Family Jewels' memorandum dated May 16, 1973)

C. Cover. Various Clandestine Service officers met with Mr. Maheu over the years from March 1954 to 1970 to determine the feasibility of using his firm for non-offical purposes. Actual cover uses were provided for one officer in Mr. Maheu's Washington Office from September 1964 to June 1966 and another officer used the cover of Maheu Associates from August 1, 1968 to December 31, 1970. (See attached Tab 3 - Director of Security Memorandum to Director / Counter-Intelligence January 20, 1971.)

6. No contact had been made with Mr. Maheu since the termination of the above cover arrangement." [CIA Eyes Only Memo 10.4.73]

In 1954 Robert Maheu received \$500 a month from the OS. The CIA reported:

In July 1954, Maheu was engaged by 'British shipping interests' to check on **Aristotle Onassis'** activities while in the United States. This included technical coverage of the New York office of Aristotle Onassis. It was later learned that the principal 'British interest' was Stavros Niarchus and that the ultimate goal of this task was to scrap the Onassis/Saudi oil deal. Maheu took the job but conditioned his acceptance with the fact that he would do nothing inimical to the U.S. Government. Any information developed of interest to the United States was to be passed by Maheu to the appropriate government agency.

During this operation Maheu had his staff employee prepare a paper citing dangers to the U.S. economy and trade resulting from the Onassis deal. Through contacts in FOA, Maheu had Harold Stassen read this paper in the National Security Council on June 22, 1954. During the same period Maheu briefed Scott McLeod, Assistant Secretary of State for Security and Consular Affairs on the project. McLeod agreed to furnish State commo

and pouch facilities subject to John Foster Dulles' approval. Additionally, Maheu briefed J. Edgar Hoover and Vice President Nixon.

In August 1954 Maheu advised this office of his relationship with Niarchus. NEA Division was contacted and expressed interest in this matter. They were put in touch with Maheu and furnished him a commo channel, a pouch sys and operational guidance. International litigation erupted as a result of the Onassis / Niarchus matter and as a result Niarchus claimed Government privilege in the case, the Agency was subsequently identified as being the Government agency involved. Files of this Office reflect extensive correspondence furnished us by the Office of General Counsel in 1956 regarding the Onassis matter.

On August 16, 1954 Subject was granted a covert security clearance for utilization as an agent under Project (Deleted) in the Near East. On August 30, 1954 he was granted a similar clearance to permit his use in the United States as covert associate under PROJECT LPHIDDEN. In November of 1957 a cable from (deleted) indicated that Mr. Maheu had allegedly been involved in a violation of the Mann Act in procuring and transporting prostitutes for (deleted) during (Deleted's) visit to the United States in (deleted). Mr. Maheu contacted this Office to advise that the allegations were without foundation and stated that he would take steps to immediately have his attorney see that appropriate (deleted) official would retract these charges. This was subsequently done. Edward Bennett Williams acted as Maheu's lawyer in this matter.

In 1957 information was received indicating that during President Sukarno's visit to Moscow in the fall of 1956, he was introduced to a Soviet woman within the Kremlin. He had an affair with her against the admonitions of his advisors. It was reported that the Soviets took detailed films of the affair and that a copy was sent to the PKI. In June of 1957 Al Ulmer and Samuel Halpern, FE Division, contacted the Director of Security and outlined a project wherein they envisioned a film being made simulating this affair. It was planned that clips from this film would be inserted in a leaflet for distribution throughout Southeast Asia suggesting that Sukarno was compromised by the Soviets. In July of 1957 Robert Maheu was given this assignment. He utilized a trusted make employee of this organization (since deceased) and his fiancé. Maheu, after an intensive makeup course, administered make up to the participants himself, utilizing available pictures and descriptions of the subjects as a guide. He hired a studio where he was given detailed instruction o the use of the lights and camera. When the film was taken, only Maheu and the two participants were in the studio. The project known as "Happy Days" was never completed and the film was not distributed.

Files of this office reflect that during the 1958-1959 period, FE Division was put in touch with Maheu by this Office for assistance in another operation relating to President Sukarno. This project was originated in May 1958 when FE Division initially contacted the Director of Security and briefed him on the project know as (deleted). Basically the project capitalized on Surkarno's weakness for Caucasian women. Robert Maheu was given the assignment to locate a female candidate. He advised that a prominent (deleted) attorney and "man about town" (deleted) could come up with a qualified woman. (Deleted) was investigated with favorable results and given a CSA on (deleted) but was not made witting of CIA interest. The female candidate was (deleted) resident of (deleted) considered to be highly intelligent and extremely attractive. In August of 1958 the Project (deleted) plan was concurred in by the COPS and DCI.

In September of 1958 Maheu and James O'Connell of this Office met with (deleted) in New York City. (Deleted) was briefed on Agency interest in this matter. Later in September Maheu met with (deleted) under his true name and told her of governmental interest. (Deleted) knew Maheu's true identity having been introduced to him socially by (deleted). On the same day (September 23, 1958) (deleted) was introduced to Joseph Smith, FE D Division (known to both (deleted) and Maheu as Joseph Sims. (Delted was briefed on the assignment, indicated that she understood exactly what was expected of her and stated that she could leave the country in 45 days. On September 24, 1958 Sims again met with (deleted) at which time she was told she would be accompanied by a female traveling companion. (Deleted) Hogarth (actually (deleted) FE Division) (Deleted) was told that Hogarth would ostensibly be her secretary but would be, in fact, the person she would look to for direction. It is known that she did meet Sukarno, but due to unfortunate timing that had him leaving his country on official business she had little time to cultivate him. Consequently the purpose of the mission was not fulfilled. The last known contact (deleted) had with the Agency was in the form of a telephone call on April 12, 1961 when she called on a sterile line and talked to Hugh Tovar. She advised that one (deleted) had asked her to give a party for President Sukarno on April 21, 1961. (Deleted) wanted to know whether the Agency was interested in sponsoring this party. A negative response was given...In August 1960 Richard M. Bissell, the then DD/P contacted the Director of Security regarding the Rosselli matter. Details concerning this are set forth in Attachment B.

SUBJECT: The Johnny Rosselli Matter:

1. In August 1960 Mr. Richard Bissell approached the then Director of Security, Colonel Sheffield Edwards, to determine if the Office of Security had any assets that may assist in a sensitive mission requiring gangster-type action. The mission target was Fidel Castro.

2. Because of its extreme sensitivity, only a small group was knowledgeable of the project. The DCI was briefed and gave his approval. Colonel J.C. King, Chief, Western Hemisphere Division, was briefed, but all details were concealed from any of the JMWAVE officials. Certain TSD and Communications personnel participated in the initial planning stages but were not witting of the purpose of the mission.

3. Robert Maheu, a cleared source of the Office of Security was contacted, briefed generally on the project, and requested to ascertain if he could develop an entree into gangster elements as the first step toward accomplishing the desired goal.

4. Mr. Maheu advised that he had met one Johnny Rosselli on several occasions while visiting Las Vegas. Maheu knew Rosselli only casually through clients but had been given to understand that Rosselli was a high ranking member of the Syndicate and controlled all of the ice making machines on the Strip. Maheu reasoned that, if Rosselli was in fact a member of the clan, he undoubtedly had connections leading into Cuban gambling.

5. Maheu was asked to approach Rosselli, who knew Maheu as a personal relations executive handling domestic and foreign accounts. Maheu was to tell Rosselli that he had recently been retained by a client who represented several international business firms which were suffering heavy financial losses in Cuba as a result of Castro's action. These firms were convinced that Castro's removal was the answer to the problem and were willing to pay a price of \$150,000 for its successful accomplishment. It was to be made clear to Rosselli that the United States Government was not and should not become aware of this operation.

6. The pitch was made to Rosselli on September 14, 1960, at the Hilton Plaza Hotel in New York City. Mr. James O'Connell, Office of Security, was present during this meeting and was identified to Rosselli as an employee of Maheu. O'Connell actively served as Rosselli's contact until May 1962 at which time he phased out due to an overseas assignment. Rosselli's initial reaction was to avoid getting involved, but through Maheu's persuasion he agreed to introduce him to a friend, Sam Gold, who knew the Cuban crowd. Rosselli made it clear that he would not want any money for his part, and he believed that Gold would feel the same way. Neither of these individuals were ever paid out of Agency funds.

7. During the week of September 25, 1960, Maheu was introduced to Gold at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach. During this meeting Maheu also met an individual identified as "Joe" who was supposedly a courier operating between Havana and Miami. Several weeks later Maheu saw photographs of both of these individuals in the Sunday Supplemental

Parade. They were identified as Momo Salvatore Giancana and SANTOS TRAFFICANTE. Both were on the list of the Attorney Generals ten most wanted men. Giancana was described as the Chicago Chieftain of the Cosa Nostra and successor to Al Capone. TRAFFICANTE was identified as the Cosa Nostra boss of Cuban operations. Maheu called this office immediately upon ascertaining this information.

8. In discussing the possible methods of accomplishing the mission, Sam suggested that they not resort to firearms but that he be furnished some type of potent pill that could be placed in Castro's food or drink. Gold indicated that he had a perspective nominee in the person of Juan Orta, a Cuban official who had been receiving kickback payments for a gambling interest and who still had access to Castro and was still in a financial bind.

9. TSD was requested to produce six pills of high lethal content which were then delivered to Orta by Joe. After several weeks of reported attempts, Orta apparently got cold feet and asked out of the assignment. He suggested another candidate who made several attempts without success.

10. Joe then indicated that Dr. Anthony Varona, one of the principal officers in the Cuban exile junta, had become disaffected with the apparent ineffectual progress of the junta and was willing to handle the mission through his own resources. Varona asked that he be given \$10,000 for his organization expenses and requested \$1,000 worth of communications equipment. Dr. Varona's potential was never fully exploited as the mission was canceled shortly after the Bay of Pigs episode. Varona was advised the offer was withdrawn, and the pills were retrieved.

11. Of significant interest was an incident which involved a request levied by Sam upon Maheu.

At the height of the project negotiations, Gold expressed concern about Dan Rowan who he learned was (Deleted). Gold asked Maheu to put a bug in Rowan's room to determine the extent of Rowan's relationship with Phyliss McGuire. The technician involved in the assignment was discovered in the process, arrested and taken to the Sheriff's Office for questioning. He called Maheu in the presence of Sheriff's personnel and informed him that he had been detained. Subsequently the Department of Justice announced its intention to prosecute Maheu along with the technician. On February 7, 1962 the Director of Security briefed the then Attorney General Robert Kennedy on the circumstances leading up to Maheu's involvement in the wiretap. At our request, prosecution was dropped.



12. In May 1962 Mr. William Harvey took over as Rosselli's case officer and it was not known if he was used officially from that point on. It was subsequently learned from the FBI that Rosselli had been convicted on six counts involving illegal entry into the United States some time during November 1967. On December 2, 1968 Rosselli, along with four other individuals, was convicted of conspiracy to cheat members of the Friar's Club of \$400,000 in a rigged gin rummy game. Mr. Harvey reported his contacts with Rosselli to this office during November and December 1967 and January 1968. Rosselli was facing deportation at that time but felt he could win an appeal.

13. On November 17, 1970, Mr. Maheu called James O'Connell, Rosselli's first case officer, to advise that Maheu's attorney, Ed Morgan, had received a call from Thomas Waddin, Rosselli's attorney, who stated that all avenues of appeal had been exhausted and Rosselli faced deportation. Waddin indicated that if someone did not intercede on Rosselli's behalf, he would make a complete expose of his activity with the Agency. On November 13, 1970, Mr. Helms was briefed on this latest development and it was decided that the agency would not in any way assist Rosselli. Maheu was advised of the Agency's position and was in complete agreement. He stated that he was not concerned about any publicity as it affected him personally should Rosselli decide to tell all. Subsequently Rosselli, or someone on his behalf, furnished Jack Anderson details of the operation. Anderson wrote two columns regarding this operation on January 13, 1971, and February 23, 1971. Rosselli was last known to be in the Federal Penitentiary in Seattle, Washington. [Memo for IG from Sidney D. Stembridge Acting Director of Security 3.16.76]

On May 9, 1962, Attorney General Robert Kennedy was advised by the CIA that Robert Maheu had been hired to approach Sam Giancana regarding an assassination plot against Fidel Castro. "Mr. Kennedy stated that upon learning CIA had not cleared its action in hiring Maheu and Giancana with the DOJ he issued orders that the CIA should never again take such steps with first checking with the DOJ." [FBI 62-109060-4984]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Analysis Group June 24, 1975

SUBJECT: Robert a. Maheu/ Johnny Rosselli Matter

1. The following is provided for your information.
2. Reference is made to previous memorandum, same subject, which have been provided to the Inspector General regarding information contained in Office of Security files concerning the existence of a separate file entitled "Project Johnny," which was alleged to have been kept in the safe of the Director of Security.

3. All attempts to locate a file maintained separately by the Director of Security entitled "Project Johnny" or any other separate unofficial file concerning the Maheu/Rosselli matter within the Office of Security, have met with negative results. However, in conducting research into this matter, a search of the Office of Security Top Secret Registry disclosed a Top Secret document control card concerning a May 14, 1962, memorandum for the Director of Security to the U.S. Attorney General. The Top Secret control card indicated that a copy of this memorandum was being retained in the Director of Security's personal safe "under Project Johnny."

4. The Office of Security file relating to Johnny Rosselli has a file number of 667 270. Memoranda contained within that file include the above-mentioned May 14, 1962, Top Secret memorandum from the Director of Security, as well as the originals of numerous other memoranda dating back to 1966, which concern various aspects of the Rosselli/Maheu matter. According to the Chief, Security Records Division, the above official file on Johnny Rosselli, using the 667 270 file number, was not established until November 1974. Further, one such memo contained in that official Office of Security file relating to Johnny Rosselli has the original "buck slip" which forwarded that memorandum to the Director of Security. On the buck slip, which is dated June 6, 1968, the following handwritten notation from the Director of Security appears: "Kathy, Johnny file."

5. In view of the above, it would appear that a separate file did exist prior to November 1974, the contents of which would appear to have been consolidated within the above noted Office of Security files on Rosselli. Further, presuming that the heretofore missing "Project Johnny" file is now an official file, the conclusion may be drawn that all the Office of Security files relating to the Rosselli/Maheu matter have been reviewed, and that the pertinent information contained therein has been forwarded to the Inspector General for review.

6. It should be noted that in 1967 the Inspector General conducted an investigation into the Rosselli/Maheu matter, and in doing so collected numerous memoranda from the various Agency components directly involved. As a result, additional memoranda which may have been previously held separately by the Director of Security, may be in the possession of the Inspector General. As a result, additional memoranda which may have previously been held separately by the Director of Security, may be in the possession of the Inspector General. John S. Hunt Security Analysis Group.

By 1964 the Public Relations firm of Robert Maheu, whose principal - and perhaps only - client was Howard Hughes, was utilized by two CIA components despite information

which Charles Kane, Deputy Director of Security, received from the Society of Former FBI Agents and despite his close association with Howard Hughes: "I also indicated to Mr. Strange that it had been rumored that Maheu had been involved with labor unions and had been involved in a case investigated by the Bureau in Las Vegas. During the conversation I reiterated that the above information was rumored but that it might have an effect on the utilization of the Maheu organization. Mr. Strange indicated that he had also heard these rumors but that he did not feel that this would effect the utilization of the Maheu organization." [Memo for DD/S (IOS) 7.22.64]

## HUNT AND MAHEU

June 16, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

SUBJECT: Call from Birch O'Neal

1. Birch O'Neal indicated that Mr. HUNT had asked him to check the Counter Intelligence Staff files to see if they had anything on Bob Maheu. He advised that he had completed his search and there was no information in Counter Intelligence files that we did not already have in Office of Security files. Charles W. Kane, Deputy Director of Security.

On July 14, 1968 ID/1 received a request for a "Covert Security Approval to permit utilization of (Deleted) in connection with the latter's employment with Robert A. Maheu and associates. In view of DDP policy as set forth in CSI-50-10 regarding use of employees of US private detective investigative agencies, the use of (Deleted) was discussed with Central Cover Staff; the writer was assured that the firm Robert A. Maheu Associates, which the Agency is using for cover purposes, is no longer associated with investigative or security activities. (See Central Cover Staff memorandum for the record dated July 30, 1968).

However, it appears that Robert A. Maheu does in fact own, or is a co-owner of the Bel Air Patrol which is one of the organizations that is currently establishing security services for Howard Hughes. (See LAFO RUC dated July 29, 1968. Subject: (Deleted) #517 843 and the above cited Central Cover Staff memorandum). This matter is being brought to your attention because of the possible interpretation that the use of Robert A. Maheu and Associates conflicts with CSI 50-10, and that the undersigned believes that the matter should be reviewed for that reason prior to ID/1's processing of the Covert Security Approval request on Peter Maheu and (Deleted).

Central Cover Staff does take the position that the use of Robert A. Maheu and Associates does not conflict with CSI 50-10 in as much as the firm is

now solely engaged in public relations activities; they believe that Robert A. Maheu's ownership or interest in the organizations currently providing security and investigative services to Howard Hughes is irrelevant. The undersigned agrees with this position. Ervan E. Kuhnke Jr. Acting Chief, ID/1.

On February 14, 1969, an unnamed component requested a Provisional Operational Approval on Robert Maheu's son, Peter Maheu, a former CIA Office of Security clerical employee. The CIA: "Subject's son Peter Robert Maheu was a staff employee of the Agency and of this Office from 1963 to 1964. He was a clerical employee. In February of 1969 Peter Maheu was granted a covert security approval as an employee of Maheu Associates for use on PROJECT QKENCHANT."

When Jack Anderson exposed Robert Maheu's connection to the Fidel Castro murder plots on January 18, 1971, the Chief, Western Hemisphere Division/Cuban Operations Group requested an investigation. On March 19, 1971, this document was generated:

SUBJECT: Maheu, Robert A.  
FILE No. 111 540  
BEFORE ANY ACTION WHATSOEVER IS TAKEN REGARDING THE  
SUBJECT OF THIS FILE CONTACT:  
Howard J. Osborn D/Security  
Ermal P. Geiss DD/Security  
Arthur C. Sheridan DDS (IOS)  
James P. O'Connell DDS (PTOS) [NARA 1993.07.21.06:43:40:430140]

In January 1971, in light of the involvement of Maheu in a suit between executives of the Hughes Company and Maheu, the Director of Security recommended to the DCI that all existing clearance with Maheu and Associates be terminated. The DCI concurred in this recommendation. Files of this Office reflect that Subject's company, Maheu and Associates, cooperated with the Agency in supporting the activities of (Deleted) GLOBE agent (deleted) in Equador. Information regarding the possibility that Subject was involved in a leak of information concerning a sensitive DD/S&T Special Projects Staff project is set forth in Attachment C.

#### INTERTEL

Resorts International, a company that owned the Paradise Island casino in Nassau, reportedly put up two millions dollars to establish the International Intelligence Corporation (INTERTEL) security firm in Washington which was headed by former Justice Department experts on organized crime William Hundley and Robert Peloquin. INTERTEL was described as an organization that looked into the operations of large corporations to ascertain whether any of their assets were being directed towards activities controlled by organized crime. Three major accounts of that firm were *Life Magazine*, the National Football League and Resorts International. Resorts International

owned 91% of INTERTEL'S stock. In the mid-1960's Eddie Cellini managed the Paradise Island casino where William Hundley and Robert Peloquin were in charge of casino security. [*They Call it a Game* - Bernie Parish - 1971] In March 1971 INTERTEL began an investigation of Robert Maheu Associates, before taking over its operations. INTERTEL had been engaged by Howard Hughes to look into his Las Vegas operations which was formerly managed by Maheu.

The CIA asked INTERTEL investigator Edward Mullin, who was formerly employed in the FBI, and CIA DDP, to report back to it on the investigation of Robert Maheu Associates. The CIA:

Officers in this organization who know and have dealt with Mr. Mullin vouch for the honesty of Mr. Mullin's willingness to do what he can to prevent unnecessary exposure of CIA's interests. Although he been described by Agency staffers who know him as 'not a mental giant' they believe he will cooperate even to the extent of advising us of the results of his investigations where our vital interests are concerned. It should also be considered that Mr. Maheu is currently under investigation in Las Vegas and we have no way of knowing what connection with CIA may be disclosed by a search of Robert A. Maheu Associates files. It would be highly desirable to have someone in Intertel on the alert for matters of concern to CIA which might be developed by the broad investigation of Robert Maheu Associates currently under way. It is my proposal after consultation with Mr. James P. O'Connell, DD/PTOS, that Mr. Mullin be briefed on the cover relationship between Robert A. Maheu Associates and (Deleted as of 2010) and (Deleted as of 2010) role in the removal of the (Deleted as of 2010). The briefing would be done by Mr. Connell and a member of my staff. Naturally, nothing of an operational nature will be revealed to Mr. Mullin. Erich W. Isenstead, Chief, Central Cover Staff. [3.25.71]

The CIA reported that "One of the things that concerns Mullin is that in perusing the material, they have noted that several of the records are missing. They want to be sure that if Maheu states that these particular records were purged from the files because they pertain to sensitive Government operations, this is actually the case and not a subterfuge to withhold pertinent information which could be used in the forthcoming law suit involving Hughes and Maheu."

Other members of the Castro assassination team included: Chief/Office of Security, Sheffield Edwards; Deputy Director / Plans, Richard Bissell and Chief / Western Hemisphere Division Colonel J.C. King. Richard Bissell told the HSCA he would not have become involved in the early assassination operations without personal authorization of then-Director Allen Dulles. He claimed: "If Dulles told me not to become involved in such a thing, I know for sure I wouldn't. You can't disobey the Director." This operation had been approved by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, and a May 14, 1962 CIA Memo reflected that \$150,000 was allocated for it.

Senator Walter Mondale (Dem.-Montana), who uncovered the existence of the assassination group, claimed it that "petered out" in 1963. In 1975 William Harvey testified that he and then-Deputy Director/Plans Richard Helms had concealed the existence of the assassination plots from CIA Director John McCone.

## THE ORIGINS OF THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION FIDEL CASTRO AND UNITED FRUIT



In December 1959 the newspaper of Fidel Castro, *Revolucion*, stated United Fruit was protecting anti-Castro plotters in Guatemala and Honduras and was helping them get airplanes, boats and arms. [NYT 12.29.59] In early 1960 Fidel Castro threatened the United Fruit Company. He repeatedly pointed out that United Fruit owned vast amounts of Cuban land, "While hundreds and thousands of peasants owned nothing." Soon Fidel Castro would seize \$58 million worth of the Cuban assets of United Fruit. [Szulc, Tad *Cuban Invasion* p47; DuBois *Castro* p11] On March 17, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a National Security Council recommendation to arm and train Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro. At that time the National Security Council included Eisenhower, NIXON, Christian Herter and Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates, a Director of Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corporation. Because of this directive, Allen Dulles, (who had been the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency after Arbenz was deposed and still held that post in 1960), ordered his Deputy Director, General Charles Pearre Cabell, to reactivate the team which had overthrown Arbenz in 1954. **Charles Cabell** was a West Point graduate, four-star Air Force General and former head of Air Force intelligence who came to the CIA in 1953, where he became an intelligence advisor to General Douglas MacArthur. In April 1953 Charles Cabell became a Deputy Director of the CIA. Charles Cabell was from Dallas, where his brother Earle Cabell would become Mayor. [HSCA V4 p153] Allen Dulles believed that the Arbenz operation had not raised the specter of massive American intervention in Latin America affairs, and was committed to overthrowing Fidel Castro in a like manner. General Charles Cabell activated Frank Wisner's successor, Deputy Director/Plans Richard Bissell, who activated his Assistant Deputy Director/Plans, Tracy Barnes. General Lyman Lemnitzer was included in the early planning of the Bay of Pigs. In 1961 Lyman Lemnitzer became head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and played an important role in the invasion.

## MARIO ZUNIGA AND THE FIRST STRIKE

The Bay of Pigs began on April 15, 1961, when a B-26 bomber took off from an airfield at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. Authors Thomas Ross and David Wise elaborated:

The tall, 35-year-old Cuban exile pilot sat alone in the cockpit of the big bomber...On the nose of his plane the number 933 had been painted in black letters. On the tail, the letters F-A-R - the markings of Fidel Castro's Air Force. But Mario Zuniga was not a Castro pilot. He was flying on an extraordinary Top Secret CIA mission.

As part of the propaganda campaign against Castro, Mario Zuniga was slated to land at Miami Airport, then claim he was a Cuban Air Force defector who had joined with other defectors, and carried out an air strike against Fidel Castro. There was to be an air strike, but it would not be carried out by defecting pilots. A few hours after Mario Zuniga took off, eight B-26s headed to Cuba from Nicaragua, each with a payload of bombs. When Mario Zuniga landed in Miami, he cut his right engine as if it had been put out of action by gunfire. Photographers were allowed to take pictures of his bullet-pocked aircraft. Mario Zuniga read the pre-written statement prepared by HUNT and PHILLIPS: "I am one of 12 B-26 pilots who remained in the Castro Air Force after the defection of Pedro Diaz Lanz. My comrades and I had broken off earlier, to hit airfields that we agreed they would strike. On the way out, I was hit by some small arms fire..." Miro Cardona of the Cuban Revolutionary Council issued this statement: "The defections came as no surprise, because the Cuban Revolutionary Council has been in contact with, and encouraged, these brave pilots." The Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations, Raoul Roa, gravely protested the latest CIA violation of Cuba's sovereignty: "The statement of Miro Cardona that he had been in touch with those who did the bombing was a violation of United States Neutrality Laws." Tracy Barnes had briefed U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson about the invasion. Ambassador Stevenson accepted the cover story given to him by Tracy Barnes at face value, and was unaware that the attacks on Castro's airfields had been conducted by the Agency-sponsored Brigade. Ambassador Stevenson:

No United States personnel participated. No United States Government airplanes of any kind participated. The two planes, to the best of our knowledge, were Castro's own Air Force planes, and according to the pilots, they took off from Castro's own Air Force fields. These pilots have apparently defected from Castro's tyranny. I have here a picture of one of these planes. It has the markings of the Castro Air Force right on the tail, which everyone can see for himself.

Ambassador Stevenson went on to read Mario Zuniga's statement. The next morning, many papers ran the Associated Press lead out of Havana, Cuba: "April 15, 1961. Pilots of Prime Minister Fidel Castro's Air Force revolted today and attacked three of the Castro regime's key air bases with bombs and rockets." Tad Szulc's story in *The New York Times* questioned how the Cuban Revolutionary Council had advance knowledge of the fliers' defection, since the pilot who landed in Miami described their escape as hasty. There were other unanticipated problems with the HUNT/PHILLIPS cover story. The B-26 which landed was the wrong model for the Cuban Air Force. When Mario Zuniga appeared on television, his wife called a wire service and asked, "What's my husband doing on T.V.?" A Miami reporter saw the bullet holes, but noted that dust and grease covered the bomb-bay fittings, and that the plane's guns did not seem to have been fired. The cover story was becoming transparent. Thanks to HUNT and PHILLIPS, the Bay of Pigs invasion was off to a bad start.

## THE SECOND AIR STRIKE

Richard Bissell was encouraged by the partial success of the April 15, 1961, raid. Nine B-26s had left Nicaragua: one was shot down, three landed in the United States and Grand Cayman, and five returned to base. The next phase of the Bay of Pigs script called for the destruction of Fidel Castro's Air Force on the ground by another Cuban exile air strike. This second strike was scheduled to take place at dawn on Monday, April 17, 1961, as the 1,400-man exile invasion force fought its way to shore. Without bombing and strafing of Castro's troops there was no way a 1,400 man Army could defeat Castro's forces. The invasion, which was to supposedly coincide with an internal uprising, was meant to establish a beachhead, after which the exile government would call for help from the Organization of American States. President Kennedy insisted that no Americans be involved in the actual invasion.

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, was in Puerto Rico during the Bay of Pigs. Months before, he had accepted a speaking engagement there, and he believed its cancellation might have alerted Castro to the invasion date. With Allen Dulles in Puerto Rico, General Charles Cabell became Acting Director. En route home from a morning of golf, Charles Cabell decided to check on the progress of the invasion. HUNT related: "It was this chance decision that was to affect the destinies of men and nations from that moment on." When Charles Cabell heard about the second air strike, he reflected: "Now, seems to me we were only authorized one strike at the airfields." Charles Cabell was told there had been no restriction on the number of strikes. "Well," Charles Cabell said, "I just don't know about that. So to be on the safe side, I'm going to ask [Secretary of State] Rusk about it. Meanwhile, someone call Richard Bissell and get him in here. Cancel that strike order until I can get someone to approve it." Charles Cabell could not reach Secretary of State Dean Rusk, because Dean Rusk was attending a meeting at the State Department. Charles Cabell and Richard Bissell went to the State Department and met with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Dean Rusk called President Kennedy. **President Kennedy refused to authorize another air strike.** HUNT called Tracy Barnes and reported what happened. PHILLIPS told HUNT that General Cabell's brain must have been "addled" when he didn't authorize the strike himself. Richard Bissell and Charles Cabell persuaded Dean Rusk and President Kennedy to at least allow the planes to fly limited support missions over the beach.

On the morning of the invasion - Monday, April 17, 1961 - the Cuban Revolutionary Council, on CIA orders, issued this HUNT / PHILLIPS press release:

Before dawn Cuban patriots in the cities and in the hills began the battle to liberate our homeland from the despotic rule of Fidel Castro and rid Cuba of the cruel oppression of international Communism...

Soon, HUNT dictated this bulletin: The Cuban Revolutionary Council announces a successful landing;" then a third, which claimed,



Our partisans in every Cuban town and village will receive, in a manner known only to them, the message that will spark a tremendous wave of internal conflict against the tyrant...before dawn, the island of Cuba will rise up, *en masse*, in a coordinated wave of sabotage and rebellion which will sweep Communism from our country...

In 1961 HUNT won a commendation from the Chief/Western Hemisphere Division "for performance of duties with distinction in support of the mission outlined in Project JMATE." On April 17, 1961, 27 Cubans were arrested in Havana and charged with having plotted to assassinate Fidel Castro. Partially because of this, there was no internal uprising, and no one came to the aid of the invaders. The Army of Fidel Castro arrived. They made short work of the exiles, who fought with a high degree of determination, although greatly outnumbered. Manuel Artime was taken prisoner, as were over 1,000 Brigade members. PHILLIPS wrote that the staffers in the CIA war room had a visceral reaction to the episode, and began to retch and vomit.

#### THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL'S LAST BULLETIN

The recent landings in Cuba have been constantly, though inaccurately, described as an invasion. It was, in fact, a landing mainly of supplies and support for our patriots who have been fighting in Cuba for months...We did not expect to topple Castro immediately. [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p73]

HUNT recalled this version to the Rockefeller Commission:

Within twenty-four hours prior to the time that the Cuban brigade was to hit the beaches at the Bay of Pigs. President Kennedy made two critical decisions that affected the final outcome: he cancelled plans for an airstrike on Cuba which would have destroyed the six remaining combat planes that were available to Castro; second, the order that there be no air cover for the invading brigade. The result was that the invading force was chopped up while it was still in the water; the ships carrying the armored vehicles were sunk, as were the supply ships, and the troops were left abandoned on the shore. The remnant of the Cuban Air Force was entirely adequate to demolish the invasion fleet. Hunt concedes that he was bitter about the decisions made by President Kennedy, but he primarily blames Arthur Schlesinger, Adlai Stevenson and Robert Kennedy for advising the President to follow the course he chose. He particularly feels that the Cubans had been recruited with certain promises and that those promises were withdrawn at the last minute. Hunt says, in fact, that the decision not to make the air strike and not to provide air cover was made after the invasion fleet had arrived at the point of no return, i.e., when radio communication to the invasion fleet had already terminated for security reasons.

#### THE AFTERMATH OF THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION

In January 1962 President Kennedy retired the CIA officials involved in the Bay of Pigs, including Richard Bissell, Charles Cabell and Allen Dulles, who was forced into retirement. Allen Dulles died on January 31, 1969. John McCone of Standard Oil and Bechtel became the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Richard Helms became Deputy Director (Plans) as a result of his having kept his name out of the Bay of Pigs CIA documents. General Charles Cabell went to work as a member of the board of the Pacific Corporation, the parent company of Air America, the CIA-run air carrier. General Charles Cabell (born October 11, 1903) collapsed and died after a physical examination at Fort Meyers in April 1971; his brother, Earle Cabell, (born October 27, 1906), died in September 1975 of natural causes. In *Undercover*, HUNT described Charles Cabell as a "short, rather aggressive man, who came to the CIA with no prior background in covert intelligence, much less in propaganda or political action operations." [p93] In *Give Us This Day*, he blamed Charles Cabell for the outcome of the Bay Of Pigs invasion: "If only Cabell hadn't come mousing around."

In 1962 [the FBI w/h the exact date of this document] the FBI reported that Jose Ignacio Lasaga prepared a document which accused the United States government of President John F. Kennedy for following a policy of peaceful coexistence with Cuba.

On **April 26, 1962** Jose Fernandez Badue, head of the Christian Democratic Movement advised that he is the head of that organization and a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Fernandez said that he had seen a copy of the document prepared by Lasaga which would be submitted to the Revolutionary Council on the following day. Fernandez said this document accuses the United States government of President Kennedy for following a policy of peaceful co-existence with Cuba. This policy is the same as that expounded by the government of the USSR and that this policy should be severely criticized by Americans and Cuban exiles alike. Fernandez said such a document, if accepted and approved by the Revolutionary Council, would cause the United States government to withdraw its support from the Revolutionary Council and cease to recognize the Council as the voice of the Cuban exiles in the United States. Fernandez said there is no chance the Council would accept this document or approve it inasmuch as the United States is the only country that is helping the Cuban exiles and the only country interested in the defeat of Communism.

Fernandez advised that they attended a meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Council on the previous day, where Jose Lasaga, Nino Diaz and Cesar Baro, three leading members of the MRR, introduced a document for acceptance by the Revolutionary Council. This document claimed that Richard N. Goodwin of the United States State Department and certain other officials in the State Department had accepted a Communist policy of peaceful coexistence with Communist Cuba. This document was voted against acceptance by all members of the Council except Lasaga, Diaz and Baro. [FBI 94-4133-45]

Lasaga resigned from the Cuban Revolutionary Council on April 29, 1962.

## THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS AND THE NO-INVASION PLEDGE

### THE GUNS OF OCTOBER 1962

Fidel Castro, fearing another invasion of Cuba, had armed Cuba with Soviet missiles capable of carrying atomic warheads. The United States discovered the secret missile sights 90 miles off-shore and, outraged, issued an ultimatum for the removal of the missiles. A Cuban naval blockade was planned for October 24, 1962, and a nuclear confrontation was imminent. The crisis ended when the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw the offensive missiles from Cuba. In return, President Kennedy gave the Soviets and Cubans a no-invasion pledge. President Kennedy agreed to curtail the activities of the Cuban exile organizations. HUNT believed the Soviets had "gained a great deal for very little." STURGIS was asked:

Q. Did you feel that the Russians and President Kennedy had come together to make a deal to curtail these anti-Castro activities?

a. Yes, I felt that Russia and the United States made a deal.

Gaeton Fonzi wrote:

If the actions of President John F. Kennedy at the Bay of Pigs first raised doubts in the minds of Cuban exiles about the sincerity of the President and his determination to bring about the fall of Fidel Castro, his handling of the missile crisis confirmed those doubts. President Kennedy's agreement with Khrushchev was termed a violation of the pledge he had made three days after the Bay of Pigs invasion that the United States would never abandon Cuba to Communism. The bitterness of the anti-Castro exiles was exacerbated by the actions of the U.S. Government to implement the President's 'no invasion' pledge. Suddenly, there was a crackdown on the very training camps and guerrilla bases that had been originally established and funded by the United States, and the exile raids - which once had the Government's 'green light' - were now disavowed and condemned. The feeling of betrayal by the Cuban exiles was given reinforcement by prominent sympathizers outside their community... NIXON urged an end to what he called the 'quarantine' of Cuban exiles.

An undated document that originated with the CIA: "Subjects: Handwritten notes under heading 'General' Subject: Assassination; 'No-Invasion Pledge' CIA. Author unknown - date and place unknown." The text of the document:

General

-- Extent to which CIA picks up on loose language.

-- To what extent was the assassination fork contemplated, discussed etc?

Would "no-invasion pledge" leave U.S. in a position where assassination is a viable alternative because overt sabotage / invasion is estopped?

Extent of expectation by SG (a) that CIA will report in detail on any covert ass against Castro? E.G. any assassination planning would require reporting? [SSCIA 157-10007-10312]

During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT made a vague reference to a secret agreement: "Well, I can speculate that the alleged Kennedy-Khrushchev agreements, if they ever existed, might be detrimental at this phase in the American policy; but, then, nobody seems to know if it was undertaken, or who was made to pay for it, Other than that, I know nothing."

To: DCIA November 27, 1962  
FROM: William Harvey

#### ASSUMPTIONS:

A. The United States Government will give public assurances that, provided no nuclear or offensive weapons are present or re-introduced into Cuba, and provided Cuba does not take action to threaten the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere the United States does not intend to invade Cuba or support and invasion of Cuba.

B. Those assurances will preclude any meaningful CIA action on a phased basis to provoke a revolt inside Cuba, since unless there are major changes in operational and internal conditions In Cuba, such a revolt if provoked would be totally destroyed by Cuban counteraction in a matter of hours or, at the most, a few-days unless supported by a major United States Military commitment. In addition, the non-invasion assurances as a practical matter will preclude invading Cuba on the pretext of a contrived provocation such as an attack on Guantanamo.

C. CIA operations involving a high noise level and a distinct element of attributability, particularly paramilitary, guerrilla, and commando type operations will be unacceptable as a matter of policy.

D. The Castro-communist regime will remain in power for the indefinite future with its security and control apparatus relatively intact and with the capability not only of crushing unsupported resistance activity, but of ranking operational conditions in Cuba increasingly difficult. While it is possible that recent and future developments including the Soviet action in removing the offensive weapons from Cuba may serve to weaken and

discredit Castro, there is as yet no hard indication that the control of the Castro-communist regime over Cuba has been substantially weakened.

E. The United States assurances of no invasion and no support of an invasion will, in effect, constitute giving Castro and his regime a certain degree of sanctuary. This will severely damage the morale and motivation of anti-regime Cubans both inside and outside of Cuba, which will make it increasingly difficult for us to recruit agents, maintain agents already recruited, and continue or intensify our intelligence and other efforts against Cuba and the Castro-communist regime.

F. Despite the above factor Higher Authority probably will continue heavy pressure on the CIA for a maximum effort against Cuba and may even continue to contend that the ultimate objective in the overthrow of the Castro-communist regime. This is an unrealistic objective, however, except on a very long-term basis as the United States Government, we believe, will be unwilling in the immediate future to commit troops to support such an overthrow. The United States Government in its overt dealings with the Cuban exiles probably will not express the above factors to them in the context or with the bluntness stated above.

In December 1962 the Bay of Pigs Brigade prisoners were released in return for a \$53 million ransom in medical supplies. The final formation of Brigade 2506 took place at the Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami on December 29, 1962. President Kennedy was there to welcome back the surviving members, who had spent almost 20 months in the prisons of Fidel Castro. The President accepted the Brigade's flag and declared: "I assure you this flag will be returned to this Brigade in a free Havana." Gaeton Fonzi: "HUNT, once assigned liaison duties with the Brigade, claimed later that the Brigade feeling against Kennedy was so great that the presentation of the flag nearly did not take place."

Circa July 21, 1963, **Anastasio Somoza** (Tachito Jr.) visited Miami and spoke to Pedro Diaz Lanz and others. Anastasio Somoza told the Cuban exiles he wanted to support and direct them and he "planned something big." According to Anastasio Somoza, the Central American countries would fall to communism within five years. [*Miami Herald* 7.14.63] HEMMING told this researcher:

Somoza opened conversations with all of the nine action groups and their leaders and also held meetings with a limited number of exiled political leaders. Somoza offered the use of Nicaragua as a sanctuary, site for training camps, and a jumping off point for future raids and other operations against Cuba. Miami newspaper headlines announced that ex-Bay of Pigs Brigade leader, Manuel Artime, has decided to move his headquarters to Central America, ostensibly Nicaragua.

[Ltr. To Lester Logue, 628 Meadows Building Dallas 6, Texas for HEMMING 2450 N.W. North River Drive, Miami 35, Florida 8.13.63] The FBI reported:

On October 12, 1963 Santiago Alvarez Rodriguez advised that he is head of Commandos L, an anti-Castro organization, which has conducted raids against Cuba in the past. Santiago advised that he conferred with Luis Somoza in Miami in July 1963. Somoza went to Washington returned to Miami and they again conferred. Alvarez said when Somoza first went to Washington in July 1963, he claimed he had presented a plan for the liberation of Cuba to President John F. Kennedy, who seemed interested and sent Somoza to confer with officials at the Pentagon, CIA, and State Department. Then President Kennedy left on a trip to Europe. Military officials at the Pentagon and civilian officials at the CIA allegedly approved Somoza's plan but the State Department rejected it. When President Kennedy returned to the United States from his European trip, Somoza again visited Washington, but President Kennedy refused to see him. Alvarez was told by Somoza that the United States government was interested in his plan with some modifications and conditions, one condition being that Artime would be the military leader. Alvarez said that since President Kennedy refused to see Somoza, his plan never materialized. [FBI 97-4133-78 11.5.63]

Before the visit of President John F. Kennedy to Miami on **Monday, November 18, 1963**, the Secret Service learned from a confidential source that "**Pedro Diaz Lanz**, a Cuban political extremist, might attempt to approach the President to embarrass him publicly. Pedro Diaz Lanz attacked President Kennedy verbally at a Cuban rally in New York on November 3, 1963." The Secret Service ordered Pedro Diaz Lanz put under surveillance beginning Friday, November 15, 1963. Through Miami Immigration and Naturalization Service intelligence officer Charles Yaeger, "arrangements were (telephonically) made to have Pedro Diaz-Lanz report for an interview by that Agency [Immigration and Naturalization Service] during the time the President was in Miami. Mr. Yaeger subsequently confirmed that when Pedro Diaz-Lanz was requested to report to their office for an interview on Monday, November 18, 1963, he informed them that he was leaving for New York City on the morning of Monday, November 18, 1963." [Ernesto Aragon 12.30.63 File 2320, Miami] Miami television Newsman Vic Walters interviewed Pedro Diaz Lanz about this telephone call. Pedro Diaz Lanz neither remembered any phone call from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, nor any appointment or trip to New York City. As for his whereabouts on November 22, 1963, he was lecturing in front of a Woman's Club in Wichita, Kansas. Newspaper accounts supported Pedro Diaz Lanz, who appeared as a replacement for Alexander Rorke. [*Wichita Eagle* 11.22.63]

## ORLANDO BOSCH AND MANUEL ARTIME



A United States Secret Service document on President John F. Kennedy's visit to Miami noted that Orlando Bosch was interviewed about a demonstration he was planning against the President: "From a confidential source of this office, information was received that Orlando Bosch was planning to picket the President by using widows of Cuban Freedom Fighters dressed in black. Orlando Bosch was interviewed about this report at his home, at which time he was told that he would be personally held responsible for any adverse incident." [USSS Field Force File, Miami, Florida (2326) 1-16--602.111 Aragon/Rowley 12.30.63 - Rowley dead 11.2.92 at 84] The United States Secret Service also received word that two former members of the Bay of Pigs Brigade were planning to ask President John F. Kennedy to return the Brigade flag that he had been presented in December. An article in the *Miami Herald* reported that Manuel Artime planned to demonstrate as well.

# NODULE X15

DALLAS: JUNE 1962 TO MARCH 1963



## NAZI SPY GEORGE VON MOHRENSCHILDT

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex15.pdf>



## PAULINE VIRGINIA BATES: JUNE 1962

On June 18, 1962, OSWALD visited the office of Pauline Virginia Bates. Pauline Virginia Bates (born January 11, 1922; died October 7, 1978) was a public legal stenographer, from Forest Grove, Oregon. In an interview with Caroline Hamilton of *The Fort Worth Press*, Pauline Virginia Bates recalled her encounters with OSWALD:

LEE OSWALD wanted the world to think he'd gone to Russia 'on a job' for the State Department. He left that impression with Miss Pauline Bates. He did it by evasiveness. 'When the State Department granted my visa,' OSWALD told her, 'they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way.' OSWALD went to see Miss Bates on June 18, 1962. He had in his hand a manila envelope full of notes condemning a criticizing life in Russia. LEE OSWALD had found the Soviet Union no utopia. Or so he said. 'I saw your name in the telephone book' he said 'Can you do some typing for me? Notes I made in Russia of conditions there.' In his manila envelope he had several sheaves of papers, stapled together in sequences, on different Russian cities. The first was Minsk. The second was Kiev. The papers were all sizes and shapes some snips like strips pulled from envelopes, some full sheets, some heavy brown wrapping paper. The notes were handwritten in pen and pencil and then typed. 'I'll have to change the names when my book is published.' He never said he was a U.S. secret agent either but he gave that impression. And the impression raised questions in Mrs. Bates' mind. Why would a secret agent have a public stenographer type his notes? Why was he short of money? Why couldn't he find a job? Why did he leave the impression he was a secret agent. She never found out. But she thought about it again after November 22, 1963. And she still doesn't know.

## PETER PAUL GREGORY

Pauline Virginia Bates stated that OSWALD told her that a Dallas engineer named Peter Gregory was interested in publishing his manuscript. On June 19, 1962, OSWALD called Peter Paul Gregory, a petroleum engineer born January 25, 1929, in Siberia, who taught Russian at the Fort Worth public library. Peter Paul Gregory became OSWALD'S entré into White Russian exile community in Dallas. The White Russians came to the United States as a result of the civil war that erupted after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. In order to aid the anti-Bolshevik forces, the Allied Expeditionary Force (which included the U.S.) invaded Russia and set up the geo-political area, White Russia, which was any area that was not controlled by Red (Communist) Russia. White Russian meant anti-Communist Russian. In August 1965 Peter Paul Gregory was hired by the CIA to work for its Joint Press Reading Service. [NARA 1993.07.20.15:10:32:710600] Peter Paul Gregory denied that he was the petroleum engineer who offered to publish OSWALD'S book.

## PAULINE BATES: WARREN COMMISSION TESTIMONY

OSWALD walked into my office one day, said he had gotten my name out of the telephone directory. It so happens it's the first one in the public stenographers...He just walked in. It's not uncommon for people to walk in and say, "Miss Bates can you type something for me?" And I said, "Yes, I could, what was it?" ...then he told me he was LEE OSWALD. He said, "First, I want to find out what your prices are and see if I can afford it." He wanted a professional typing job done on his notes, and explained: "Some of them are typed on a little portable, some of 'em are handwritten in ink, some of 'em are in pencil." [I was] anxious to get on with it. He had just come back from Russia and had notes, I would like to have seen them. And he didn't look like he had - he looked like a High School kid to me when he first came in. I thought he was just a kid...And he said he had just gotten out of the Marine Corps and taken elementary Russian...while he was in the Marine Corps.[Pauline Virginia Bates typed OSWALD'S notes and found they were] very bitter against Russia...They were all done in Russia. And he smuggled them out of Russia. And he said that the whole time, until they were over the border, they were scared to death they would be found, and of course, they would not be allowed to leave Russia...He never once mentioned the word 'Communist'...He just said "the Party."He came up and he was quite nervous. The other two days, he'd sit right there at my desk and - uh - if I needed to ask him anything, why I would. But this day he was walking up and down looking over my shoulder and wanting to know where I was - and finally I finished the 10th page. He said "Now Pauline, you told me what your charges were. This is eight hours and you've worked ten pages. I have \$10 and no more money. I can't let you go on."

When Pauline Bates testified before the Warren Commission, Counsel Albert Jenner asked her about Caroline Hamilton's article:

Jenner: Is that story accurate as you related it to her?"

Bates: That's right.

Jenner: Is there anything in that story that you would like to amend or correct.

Bates: No sir. It was read to me before it was ever printed twice. And we did it so very carefully to make it all -- so we wouldn't get the past and present mixed up. We kept it to the three days.

Jenner: Do you recall being interviewed by the FBI on December 2, 1963?

Bates: They came to my home on a Saturday after the story broke.

Jenner: Do you recall saying to the FBI men who interviewed you that the story was accurate --

Bates: Yes, sir. Gave them a copy of it.

Jenner: In every detail with one exception -- which was that OSWALD never stated that he was working for the U.S. State Department.

Bates: Well that is not in the story.

Jenner: Tell me about that.

Bates: That was what the radio and television was trying to put words in my mouth at that time. And uh - I don't know how many times I had to call and tell them to retract that. I never stated that. I stated that he first said he went to Russia and had gotten a visa that I thought - it was just a thought - that maybe he was going over there under the auspices of the State Department. As a student or something. From that they got that he was a secret agent for the -

Nonetheless, Pauline Virginia Bates told Albert Jenner substantially the same information she told Caroline Hamilton:

[OSWALD] had wanted to travel, and so he applied to the State Department for a visa. And I asked him if he was an exchange student - if he went over as an exchange student. Sometimes - I don't know, I was kind of ignorant about things like that. He said 'No,' that the State Department finally agreed to let him go over, but they would not be responsible for him; he was granted a visa to go over there but the State Department refused to stand behind him in case he got into trouble or anything.

#### PLAUSIBLE DENIABILITY

What visa had OSWALD referred to? The State Department could not have issued a Soviet visa - only the Soviet Union could do that. How could the State Department have refused to stand behind OSWALD after issuing him a visa? OSWALD chose to be deliberately oblique since he made reference to the CIA's doctrine of plausible deniability. When the CIA structured an operation, it did it so in such a way that were anyone apprehended, there would never be enough evidence to link him/her to the CIA. The CIA could then issue a plausible denial of any CIA-connection. In other words, if for any reason OSWALD were exposed as a CIA agent in Russia, ANGLETON would claim to have no knowledge of him, and not a shred of evidence to the contrary would exist. Pauline Virginia Bates wondered why a State Department undercover agent would hire a free-lance stenographer to type up his notes. Why was he short of money? Poverty was part of OSWALD'S cover. OSWALD was very secretive and never left Pauline

Virginia Bates alone with the notes. He brought them when he came, took them when he left, and carried off the carbon paper. On June 20, 1962, OSWALD ended his relationship with Pauline Virginia Bates.

#### PARTIAL CONTENTS OF ONE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

When elections are initiated in the USSR, or formulated, a whole huge mechanical apparatus is started, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any voice of dissent, either in abstention or opposition. All possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well beforehand by "agitators" who go round to every door in their district getting names and notifying all voters of their duty to the motherland in voting, in the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union as on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet, including Khrushchev, the people Soviet (house of representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities. The agitator came on January 24, 1962, and February 20, 1962, on Election day all voters go to the polls, usually a school, and vote. They are given a ballot which they immediately drop in a box. On the ballot is the single name of the candidate for each post. That's all anybody ever does to vote. This system assures a 99% turnout and a predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own) Under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however, years of mass discipline and fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration.

#### THE DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE

As soon as OSWALD returned to the United States he recommenced his efforts to have his dishonorable discharge changed back to an honorable one. On June 19, 1962, OSWALD contacted the Navy Discharge Review Board in Washington, D.C.

In this case there is no question as to service, which, as the Naval records show, was of a strictly honorable nature. This case is a question of loyalty revolving around out of residence in the Soviet Union. In requesting a review of this case, I can show; I had not violated any laws or regulations pertaining to my prolonged residence abroad and that I am a loyal U.S. citizen...This board was given to consider whether I had gone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the object of becoming a permanent citizen of that country. Since I was not in the United States at the time of the convening of the board and since I was completely unable to communicate with anyone in the outside world through the Iron Curtain, this board found against me...Since there is no other possible way to

present my case, in consideration of the nature of the charge which was brought against me, I would like to include a request for reenlistment regardless of the findings of the board. In accordance with par. 15 (e) (5) I request that the Board consider my sincere desire to use my former training at the aviation fundamentals school, Jacksonville, Florida, and Radar operators school, Biloxi, Miss., as well as special knowledge I have accumulated through my experience since my release from active duty, in the Naval service.



What special knowledge had he acquired in Russia that could have helped the U.S. Navy? [WCE 2661] Was OSWALD offering the Navy information on the Soviet military? If so, where had he obtained this information? John Connally received a letter from OSWALD that protested the downgrading of OSWALD'S Marine Discharge. John Connally was Secretary of the Navy while OSWALD was a Marine, but had been replaced by Fred Korth, whose name was in OSWALD'S address book. Senator John Tower also received a letter from OSWALD about his discharge. The State Department forwarded four of OSWALD'S letters to Senator John Tower in order that he could familiarize himself with the case. [DOS Serial 0122, 1.26.62] In the late 1980's John Tower headed a Reagan-appointed Commission to investigate the Iran/Contra scandal which involved the CIA and anti-Sandinista Nicaraguans. On April 6, 1991, Senator Tower was killed in a plane crash in Brunswick, Georgia, along with 22 others. Tapes of communication between the aircraft and the controllers at Jacksonville were all normal. The plane was completely demolished and an investigation of the wreckage of the plane was begun. The Senate had recently refused to approve Tower as Secretary of Defense, because of consultancy fees he had received from arms manufactures while he was in the private sector. Tower was head President Bush's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

#### JOHN W. FAIN INTERVIEWS OSWALD

On June 26, 1962, 13 days after returning to the United States, OSWALD was interviewed by FBI Agent John W. Fain at the Fort Worth FBI office. He described OSWALD as cold, arrogant and uncooperative: "He denied having any involvement with Soviet intelligence agencies, but when asked if he would submit to a polygraph examination, he refused without giving a reason." Another FBI report stated:

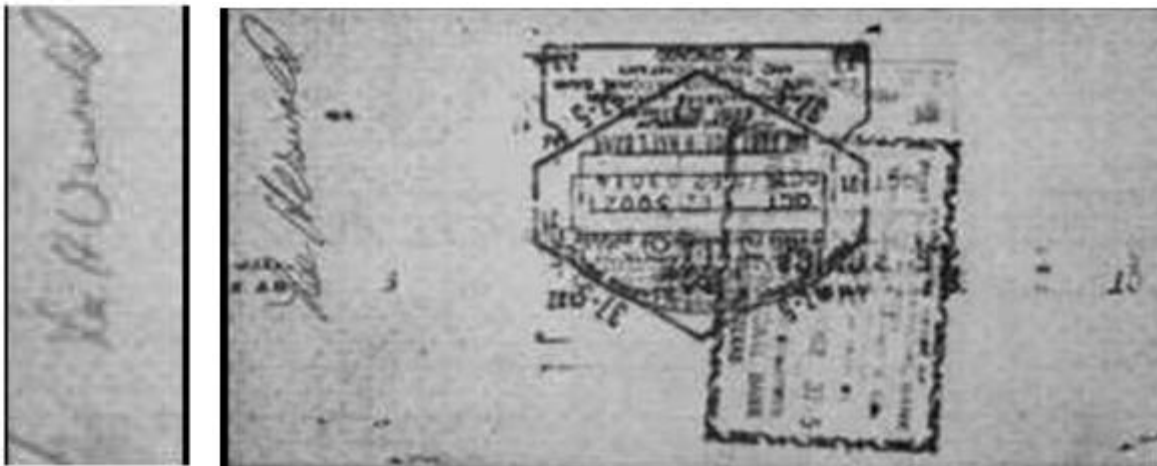
On June 26, 1962, S.A. John W. Fain interviewed Mrs. Robert L. Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas. On June 26, 1962, S.A.S. B. Tom Brown and John W. Fain interviewed OSWALD. The attention of the Bureau is called to the fact on June 26, 1962, OSWALD was very difficult to interview. He was curt and short in many of his answers. He gave the impression of being cold and arrogant and on the whole interview was generally uncooperative. Near the end of the interview Subject was asked whether or not he would be willing to submit to a polygraph examination concerning answers given by him during the interview of June 26, 1962. Subject stated he would not be willing to take polygraph test as to whether

his negative answers to the questions as to whether or not he had furnished any information to the Soviets, as to whether or not he had been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Agents and whether or not he had made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. This report is classified Confidential since it contains information from other agencies which is so classified. A copy of this report is sent to ONI because of the initial interest of that agency in Subject. [NARA FBI 124-10171-10119 undated]

When the HSCA questioned FBI S.A. John W. Fain about this, he said he never asked OSWALD about a polygraph examination. "Fain is positive that he never asked OSWALD whether he was an agent for the U.S. Government, notwithstanding Robert Oswald's testimony before the Warren Commission that LEE HARVEY OSWALD said he was asked this question. He had no reason to ask him this." [HSCA R p190; WR p434; HSCA Fain interview by Genzman 6.25.78] OSWALD was afraid the polygraph would detect deception because he had been in contact with the KGB and OSWALD knew FBI Agent John W. Fain would have questioned him about the KGB: "I know your tactics; there is a similar agency in Russia. You are using the soft touch and, of course, the procedure in Russia would be quite different."

#### LOUV-R-PAC DIVISION OF LESLIE WELDING: JULY 1962

OSWALD was unemployed from June 10, 1962, until July 17, 1962, when he was hired by the Louv-R-Pac Division of Leslie Welding. Coincidentally, in 1961 INTERPEN member Loran Hall listed his occupation as "sheet metal worker" and INTERPEN member William Seymour worked as a welder. [FBI 105-82555-5235]



Some of the signatures on the back of the Louv-R-Pac paychecks were not OSWALD'S. The FBI Laboratory examined the endorsements and compared them against the signature on OSWALD'S passport. They did not match, although OSWALD had used his passport as identification to cash these checks, and his passport number was written on each one. The FBI stated: "Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI

Laboratory advised that the hand printing and handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, available in Bureau files, have been searched in the National Security File without effecting an identification." [FBI DL 89-43 RPG:mja; WCD 7 p 360] The HSCA examined 63 specimens of OSWALD'S signature, but none of the signatures on the Louv-R-Pac paychecks, although their existence had been brought to the attention of the HSCA by this researcher. The HSCA chose instead to examine: "A letter dated July 13, 1962, to Leslie Welding Co. signed LEE H. OSWALD; written on part of the page from a yellow legal pad. Blue ink. Ball point pen. Location: Archives." [HSCA V8 p230]

#### TOM BARGAS

In a February 3, 1964, Memorandum to Files, a CIA component, presumably the Office of Security, stated: "The following notation appears on the cover of OSWALD'S address book: "Mr. Bargas 200 E.N. Vacey Louv - K P1316 (The FBI memorandum does not suggest it, but I would think that Louv - K might possibly refer to Louisville, Kentucky.) The Office of Security of the CIA came up with three spurious Bargas' from its files. [CIA 1300-479] "Bargas" was the name of OSWALD'S foreman at Louv-R-Pac, Thomas Bargas. Tom Bargas was interviewed in 1977 and asked if he saw OSWALD every day he worked there? He said: "Yeah, I did see him every day. He was a sheet metal worker, we used to make ventilators. We never had any Government contracts or anything. It was all commercial buildings. OSWALD always kept to himself - he wore the same old jacket." In May 1993 Tom Bargas said OSWALD never expressed any political opinions to him and was a good worker. "He was a general flunky - he did everything we put him to do. Because he comprehended so well, I was going to teach him to do layout work. Then he quit. No reason...He came in every day. He worked there two, three months, maybe longer. He didn't miss any days that I know of...I never miss work. We went in at 7:00 a.m. and got off at 3:30 p.m." [WCD 7; FBI DL 89-43 p360 - 1 RPG:mja - UnID; CIA 1300-479]

#### HOSTY STARTS HIS INVESTIGATION: JULY 1962

S.A. Hosty had conducted a supporting investigation on Marina Oswald for S.A. John Fain. S.A. James P. Hosty received a Bachelor of Science in business administration from the University of Notre Dame in June 1948; between 1948 and 1962 he was employed by the First National Bank of Chicago, and then employed by the Beechnut packing company as a salesman. He joined the FBI on January 21, 1952, and was assigned to the Louisville Division on General Investigation, then transferred to the Dallas FBI General Investigation Division until 1955, when he was assigned to the Internal Security Squad. [Hosty WC Test. P441]

S.A. Hosty:

The case on Marina Oswald was opened on a specific recommendation of this writer on July 19, 1962, at which time it was noted that she fell within the criteria of the SOBIR program (Manual of Instructions 105-R). By letter to the Bureau dated July 25, 1962, Bureau was advised on a UACB basis

that in view of the pending investigation on LEE OSWALD this case would be put in a pending inactive status, to be reopened at a later date for consideration or advisable action.

The FBI document dated July 25, 1962, stated:

The case on LEE OSWALD is in pending status and he is to be re-interviewed. It is not believe any active investigation of his wife or interview of her under the SOBIR program is logical or advisable at this time. It is felt her activities can be sufficiently followed at this time in connection with the case on her husband. It is noted there are no subversive references on any member of the Subjects family, and under present circumstances she will be closely and intimately associated with them. According to INS records she is proficient presently only in the Russian language. In view of the foregoing, the case on Subject will be maintained in a pending, inactive status in the Dallas Field Division for a period of six months UACB. At the expiration of that time it will be reopened and considered for further warranted or advisable action. [FBI 105-42555-29]

James Hosty commented, "I didn't sign it to a pending inactive, Ken Howe did. The supervisor signs cases. I recommended the case be open and it was assigned pending inactive to John Fain." Hosty contacted the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information on Marina. He used this background information to prepare a report on July 19, 1962, that concluded: "Copies of this letter are being designated for Washington Field Office since Subject, according to information furnished by her husband in the interview with him on June 26, 1962, is to periodically report her whereabouts to the Russian Embassy. Should any information concerning contacts by the Subject with the Russian Embassy come to the attention of Washington Field Office, same should be promptly reported to the Bureau and Dallas." [FBI New 105-1435-I Fain Hosty]

#### JOHN W. FAIN INTERVIEWS OSWALD AGAIN: AUGUST 1962

On August 8, 1962, OSWALD and family moved into the Rotary Apartments. The telephone number "ED-5-0755," which turned out to be the Rotary Apartments at 1501 7th Street in Dallas, was found on a slip of paper in OSWALD'S possessions. OSWALD and family lived there until November 1962. Click [HERE](#) to see color film of OSWALD at that time. S.A. John Fain was dissatisfied with the first interview and arranged to see OSWALD again on August 16, 1962. At the outset of this interview, OSWALD invited S.A. John Fain and his partner to question him in his home, but they declined in favor of their car. He was much friendlier, and assured them he would inform them if he were approached by the KGB. He doubted this would happen since, "his employment did not involve any sensitive information." When asked why he went to live in the Soviet Union, OSWALD told the Agents it was "nobody's business." He advised that no representative of the Soviet Union, the MVD or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit secret information concerning the United States or its defense, from



him. OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U.S. Marine Corps specialty." According to the Warren Commission, S.A. John Fain - having concluded OSWALD was not a security risk, potentially dangerous or violent - had recommended that the case be placed in a closed status. A copy of S.A. John Fain's report was sent to the CIA. On August 30, 1962, the FBI closed the OSWALD case. From August 1962 to March 1963, OSWALD was free of active FBI investigation. S.A. John Fain retired from the Bureau in October 1962 and the closed LEE OSWALD case was not reassigned.

OSWALD SEPTEMBER 1962  
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

FROM RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS

TO:

1. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE STAFF Received September 17, 1962 (Initials SM)
2. CI/SIG Received: September 25, 1962 (Written 25 IX 62 Initials ege - Ann Egerter)
3. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/OPS/ (deleted) (Initials: Check mark)
4. SOVIET RUSSIA / COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE (Initial a)
5. CSR/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/P/OP Received September 28, 1962 Forwarded October 1, 1962 (Initials illegible)
6. CI/OPS/ (Deleted)
7. SOVIET RUSSIA/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/RED/ (deleted) Forwarded October 3, 1962 (initials WELLS) C/SR/CI/R Received October 4, 1962, Forwarded October 5, 1962 (Initials illegible)
8. SOVIET RUSSIA/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/ R (deleted) Received October 11, 1962. Forwarded October 12, 1962 (Initials illegible) 8-9 make note of this orig
9. SOVIET RUSSIA/BIO/ (deleted). Forwarded October 15, 1962 (Initials illegible)
11. January 22, 1964
12. CI/OPS/ (Deleted) January 22, 1964 (Initials illegible)

13. CI/SIG/ (Deleted) January 29, 1964 (Written 29 I 64 initials ege - Ann Egerter)

14. C, CI/ R& A

The Sheet contained the notation: "Believe (Deleted) CI/SIG has full file. Dorothy Lynch." An FBI report on OSWALD was attached to it.

### *THE WORKER*

In August 1962 OSWALD sent for a subscription to *The Worker*, on September 28, 1962, "a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available photographs of the names and addresses of subscribers maintained by the *Worker*, an East Coast Communist newspaper."

FBI Warren Commission Exhibit Qc37 was "one photograph bearing postmark "New Orleans LA 8 JUN 1963 1 30 PM", bearing handwritten address "The Worker 23 W. 26<sup>th</sup> St. New York 10, N.Y. and handwritten return address "P. O. Box 30061 New Orleans, La." Qc38 Photographs of two-page handwritten letter to "The Worker" signed "Lee H. Oswald."

This information was sent to Dallas and initialed to file by S.A. Fain on October 22, 1962. The document contained this notation "1 verifax to Bur December 8, 1963 H." [FBI-100-10461-35] *The Worker*, known in the 1950's as *The Daily Worker*, was a Communist Party organ controlled by the Soviet Union. It received millions of dollars in illegal Soviet subsidies. Why was OSWALD still interested in Soviet-style Communism when he had expressed his disillusionment with the Soviet Union in his writing? OSWALD'S FBI case remained in a closed status despite specific orders to investigate subscribers to *The Worker* and despite his contact with the Soviet Embassy, Washington: OSWALD was in touch with the Soviet Embassy, Washington. He asked the Embassy to send him "any peridicals or bullitins which you may put out for the benefit of your citizens living, for a time, in the U.S.A." He inquired how he could subscribe to *Pravda* or *Izvestia*. Bells should have started going off as the FBI must have realized this guy acts out. But certain key FBI agents believed he was a CIA operation so they let Ozzie slid. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD'S watched, he's checked. Because the bureaucracy over here doesn't know he's working for somebody. Because he's a deep cover operative. Ninety-nine percent of the bureaucracy, the FBI, the local police, the dog catcher, think he's just an asshole that re-defected. Now, all of a sudden, the guy is dipping his wick into paramilitary activity, intelligence activity. Our bureaucracy says, "Who the fuck is this guy?" He's barely out of the Soviet Union and he's fucking around with anti-communists. This is the kind of activity he ain't supposed to be involved in.

The FBI:

Marina was questioned concerning OSWALD'S reading habits while in Dallas, Texas. She said she had gone to the Dallas Public Library on many occasions and had brought back piles of books to their residence. She said that generally the books which he brought home to read were histories or biographies. She recalls that he read biographies of Hitler, Kennedy and Khrushchev. She is not clear in her mind as to whether he read these books in New Orleans or in Dallas. She recalls that he also read the book, *Time to Live and Time to Die* by Eric Maria Remarque. She recalls he read a book about Powers, the U-2 pilot. She cannot specifically recall what books he checked out of the Dallas Public Library. [Heitman & Boguslav DL 100-10461 2.25.64]

#### OSWALD RESIGNS FROM LOUV-R-PAC OCTOBER 8, 1962

The Secret Service reported: "OSWALD'S last two paychecks from the Leslie Welding, Fort Worth, Texas, are dated October 6, 1963, and October 13, 1963, and were mailed to him in care of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. Under OSWALD'S endorsement on the back of these two checks appears the address 3519 Fairmount Street. These checks bear the bank stamp dates October 16, 1962, and October 22, 1962, respectively, and they were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas." Marina Oswald and her daughter lived at this address in October 1962. On October 8, 1962, OSWALD resigned from the Louv-R-Pac division of Leslie Welding.

#### POST OFFICE BOX 2915

On October 9, 1962, OSWALD opened Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, using his own name and the address of Gary Taylor. Gary Taylor was the son-in-law of OSWALD'S friend, George DeMohrenschildt. When OSWALD endorsed his last two checks from Louv-R-Pac, he used the address of Gary Taylor; he never stayed there, however. The Warren Commission stated that OSWALD probably authorized "A.J. Hidell" to receive mail at this post office box. There was no proof of this. Dallas Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes testified that the portion of the application which listed names of persons other than the applicant authorized to receive mail, in accordance with postal regulations, had been destroyed when the box was closed. On November 23, 1963, the Dallas FBI sent a cable to Headquarters, most of which is deleted as of 2010. [FBI 62-109060-49 11.23.63 highly deleted; USSS CO-2-34,030-641 p5; WR p120]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 23, 1963

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

111-11111

Classified by: [redacted]  
Declassify on: OADR, Executive Order 11652  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Relative to the Post Office box in Dallas to which the rifle was shipped from Chicago, I told Shanklin to be sure that the application for the box and any other correspondence dealing with the box was secured from the Post Office Department and sent in here for handwriting examination to further tie it to Oswald.

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

AHB:LS  
(7)

REC-54  
22 NOV 27 1963  
SECRET  
SEVEN

Relative to the Post Office Box in Dallas to which the rifle was shipped from Chicago, I told Shanklin to be sure that the application for the box and any other correspondence dealing with the box was secured from the Post Office Department and sent in here for handwriting examination to further tie it to Oswald.

### OSWALD HAS NO ADDRESS IN DALLAS

On October 15, 1962, Gary Taylor drove OSWALD to the YMCA in Dallas, where OSWALD checked in. OSWALD checked out of the YMCA on October 19, 1962, and, as stated, from October 19, 1962, to November 2, 1962, his address was a mystery to the Warren Commission. The Warren Report noted: "After OSWALD left the YMCA on October 19, 1962, he moved to a room or apartment somewhere in Dallas which has not been located. It seems likely that during that time he spent several weekends with Marina at the Hall house." [WR p720] (Marina OSWALD had moved in with Elena Hall). When OSWALD endorsed his last two checks from Louv-R-Pac, he used the address of Gary Taylor; he never stayed there, however. As stated, OSWALD'S whereabouts from October 19, 1962, to November 2, 1962, were not discoverable by the Warren Commission. He was not with Marina Oswald, who had moved out of their apartment on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth that OSWALD had rented in August 1962. With the help

of Russian exile George Bouhe who had contact with the Texas Employment Commission, OSWALD was referred to the Jagger-Chiles-Stovall Photographic Company on October 11, 1962. On October 12, 1962, he began work there as a trainee. From October 9, 1962, when OSWALD listed Gary Taylor's address on his application for a Post Office Box, until October 11, 1962, OSWALD was unaccounted for.

OSWALD AND LARRY HOWARD IN THE FALL OF 1962  
WITNESS: RICHARD MONROE MARGESON

On April 18, 1975, Sheriff Allen L. Capwell (NA) Wyoming County, New York, personally appeared at the Buffalo Office of the FBI and related the following information which he had obtained from Richard Monroe Margeson, DOB June 16, 1927, Rochester, New York, residing Webster Road, Wyoming County, New York, on April 14, 1975, whom Capwell has personally known for the past five years. Capwell has no reason to believe Margeson is not stable.

Margeson, while living in California, in 1962, met one LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. 6', 300 lbs., of Mexican descent. HOWARD was engaged in collecting funds to support the anti-Castro forces. HOWARD went to the Florida Keys in 1962 for six months for the purpose of training troops to invade Cuba and thereafter, in late 1962, returned to Los Angeles accompanied by Rudy Hernandez, Mexican and unsub, aka 'Slim,' no other name known, white male, 5' 6" also in his 20s. Slim and Rudy resided at the Olive Hotel, Olive Street, Los Angeles. HOWARD'S specific address unknown but he lived in East or Northeast Los Angeles.

All were employed by a Jack Casey, not further described, painting and refurnishing the old Union Temple building located behind the Los Angeles Greyhound Bus Station. This building reportedly housed the Marquade (PH) Printing Shop in the basement, which at the time was engaged in printing the original draft of Richard M. Nixon's book after he lost the Presidential election. Through these individuals Margeson met a man called 'Tex' who arrived from New Orleans in late 1962 or early 1963. Tex reportedly was a hitman and described as a white male, late 20's, 5'6" to 5' 9", slender build, 135 pounds, with former military service and a rotten disposition. Margeson said Tex visited his house on Trigg Street in East Los Angeles and furnished his name as HARVEY LEE. Tex left Los Angeles, destination unknown, after about two weeks.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy and picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD appearing in the news media, Margeson realized that Tex and OSWALD were identical.

Margeson said HOWARD was later subpoenaed by former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison...Margeson decided to come forth after viewing a recent T.V. documentary on the Warren Commission investigations wherein it was depicted OSWALD was in Russia while in fact OSWALD was in California. This caused Margeson to believe that a conspiracy could possibly have existed in that OSWALD may not have acted alone. Buffalo indices contain nothing identifiable with Margeson and HOWARD. Bureau is requested to assess the above information and furnish Buffalo with pertinent information to assist Buffalo with interview of Margeson in event Bureau so desires. [NARA FBI 124-10267-10007]

#### SHERIFF CAPWELL'S HANDWRITTEN NOTES

The FBI made a Xerox copy of Sheriff Capwell's notes of his interview with Margeson:

Moved to California 1950. Back to Wyoming, New York 1957 to 1958. Ruth Mildred Spencer Margeson wife / married in 1953 in L.A. Returned to California, 1959 worked at Recold Manufacturing refrigerators. Strike 1960 for a year. Met LARRY HOWARD at Recold working as a welder. Six foot, three hundred pound Mexican. UAW organized an 'Education Committee.' Lived in East L.A. and continued to see HOWARD - common likes, hunting, camping picnicking social. 1961 HOWARD collect funds to fight Castro. 1962 went to Marathon Key, Big Pine and Little Pine Keys to train guerilla troops to invade Cuba within six months. 1962 Delivered auto to LA? Hertz? From New Orleans. Rudy Hernandez Mexican 20's 5' 2" short, heavy set. Slim in 20's. Lived in Olive Hotel on Olive Street in LA. Larry: 'working in old Union Temple Building behind LA Greyhound.' Went to building (illegible) by Jack Casey. Office on second floor. Van Nys or North Hollywood. Theater, four five stories, vacant. 2 print shops in basement...Rudy and Slim working as painters for Casey. Real gold bricker. Dick did elect. work. Sit on paint can re: military actions, hit team, \$50,000 hit on Castro's head. Slim took a truck of tables and chains for 3-4 days basement of building to 'the ranch,' a ghost town in Gold Falls, Nevada. Tex arriving from New Orleans. Excited. Tex = w/m late 20's, 5' 6" or 5' 8", slender, 135 pounds, rotten person talked about killing people, assault on diamond mine and kill all (illegible) in Army but dislike authority. Invited him to dinner either on Sunday or Holiday. Slim and Rudy and LARRY reluctant. Later Tex accepted picked up in downtown L.A. Poor conversationalist. Asked him name to (illegible) 'HARVEY LEE.' acted (illegible) or (illegible). Triggs Street, East L.A. Stayed in L.A. about two weeks or more, maybe a month. Late 1962 or early 1963 then left. Late 1962 too small (100s) Wire to a printing press in a small shop. Talked with Jack Casey. Agreed to put in right size. After outside in outer office he phoned 'This guy could blow the lid off this whole thing.' Get over here. Same day an older man w/m said he was Jack's father = can this be corrected? Yes, someone else did it. Building torn down maybe November

1963 sold to city? Dick and wife opened a cigar stand...HOWARD went back to Florida once and Dallas several times - Mexico at least three times. [NARA FBI 124-10267-10008]

On May 6, 1975, William Nettles, Division #6, FBI Headquarters telephonically advised that the information supplied by Richard Monroe Margeson was

...still being evaluated through file reviews at Headquarters. According to William Nettles, as yet 'Tex' had not been identified, however, extensive investigation had previously been conducted concerning LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD mentioned in our teletype. According to Nettles, it appeared that the dates of activity mentioned in Butel were about eight to ten months off. He stated further response would be forthcoming in the near future. [FBI Buffalo 62-1827-153; NARA FBI 124-10267-10009]

The FBI searched its indices for Richard Margeson and came up with nothing. The FBI searched its indices for 'Tex' and came up with numerous non identifiable references. It searched for LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. and found he was mentioned in FBI 89-69-3662, 3663, 3666, 3768, 3774 p. 4, 3675, 3797; FBI 89-69-3798 p2, 3883p3, 3892; FBI 173-944-28A p2; FBI 123-393-3p8; FBI 157-12990. The FBI searched its indices on Sylvia Odio, William Houston Seymour [FBI 89-69-1797, 1809p2, 1839 p2, 3798p2] and Loran Hall [FBI 89-69-3666, 1275p.296]. [NARA FBI 124-10248-10489; NARA FBI 124-10248-10497] On May 19, 1975, the FBI recapitulated Margeson's story:

Margeson said HOWARD was later subpoenaed by former District Attorney Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, during course of Garrison's investigation of this matter. Margeson decided to come forth after viewing a recent television documentary on the Warren Commission investigations wherein it was depicted OSWALD was in Russia while in fact OSWALD was in California. This caused Margeson to believe that a conspiracy could possibly have existed in that OSWALD may not have acted alone. Buffalo indices contain nothing identifiable with Margeson or HOWARD. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Margeson. Review of Bufiles reveals the following information:

There is no indication that LEE HARVEY OSWALD used the aliases Harvey Lee or 'Tex.' He did use the alias 'O.H. Lee' while renting a room in Dallas Texas in October to November 1963.

There is no indication OSWALD was in California in the 1960's. He left Russia in May 1962 and took up residence in Fort Worth, Texas, in June 1962. He lived at several residences there and in Dallas, Texas until April 1963, when he went to Mexico for several days and then returned to Texas.

Coverage of his movements at any time was not necessarily complete. For the end of 1962 and early 1963 there is a period of time, October 19, 1962 to November 3, 1962, when his wife resided with several people in Texas and there was no record of his residence. There are no readily discernable gaps in his stay in New Orleans.

LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr. DOB January 17, 1935, 5'11", 222 pounds, black wavy hair, brown eyes, medium olive complexion, who speaks English and Spanish fluently, was interviewed in 1964, in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. At the time he resided with his wife Rose, and two daughters, at 3191 Blanchard Street, Los Angeles. He was employed at the I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Company.

This interview was based on an allegation by Sylvia Odio, an anti-Castro Cuban refugee living in Dallas, Texas, that she was visited in Dallas, Texas, on September 26, 1963, or September 27, 1963, by OSWALD and two Cuban companions. Investigation determined that on September 26, 1963 or September 27, 1963 OSWALD was en route from New Orleans to Mexico by bus. Subsequent investigations revealed that the persons who visited Odio were probably HOWARD, William Houston Seymour and Loran Eugene Hall. Odio was shown photographs of the three but her memory was hazy and she could not recall meeting them. She testified before the Warren Commission regarding this meeting. The Commission concluded that she had not met OSWALD. "HOWARD, when interviewed in 1964, denied ever meeting Odio or ever knowing OSWALD. He was in the Florida Keys in January 1963 training with a group of men planning for an anti-Castro invasion of Cuba. He met Hall in Florida. He returned to Los Angeles in August 1963, for 17 days and then returned to Florida, stopping off in Dallas.

Bufiles contain no information as to his whereabouts at specific times in 1962. Hall and HOWARD were subsequently subpoenaed to New Orleans, by District Attorney Jim Garrison in connection with his assassination probe.

Hall aka Lorenzo Pascillo, DOB January 4, 1930, 5'11", 200 pounds, black hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion, mustache since 1960 and a full beard in September 1963, resided in Kernville, California, when interviewed in 1964. He operated the Rainbow Motel in Kernville and was employed as a truck driver. He mentioned that Seymour generally resembled OSWALD and could be mistaken for him. He could recall no meeting with Odio.

Seymour was interviewed in Phoenix, Arizona, where he lived and worked as welder, in 1964. He admitted being involved in training anti-Castro Cubans in Florida, but denied ever meeting OSWALD. He said that in September 1963, he, Hall, and HOWARD went to Los Angeles. He stated



he did not leave Florida between March 1962 and October 1962. Seymour is described as DOB January 12, 1937, 5'6", 140 pounds, brown curly hair and blue eyes, FBI # 365 647 D. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Rudy Hernandez or 'Slim.'

Margeson's information pertaining to OSWALD allegedly being in Russia while in fact he was in California is incorrect relative to the time OSWALD was in Russia. Margeson alleges to have seen OSWALD in California in late 1962 or early 1963. He lived in Texas until April 1963 when he moved to New Orleans. Additionally, it does not coincide with the time OSWALD was in New Orleans.

Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans should evaluate the information received from Margeson to determine if there is a possibility OSWALD was in Los Angeles in the company of HOWARD. All three offices should check indices regarding Margeson, Rudy Hernandez and 'Slim.' Buffalo hold any interview of Margeson in abeyance." [FBI 62-1827-154]

On May 29, 1975, the Los Angeles FBI Field Office determined

The Los Angeles files contain no information identifiable with Richard Monroe Margeson, Rudy Hernandez or Slim. A review of Los Angeles files reveals that Richard Monroe Margeson is referring to LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr., who was interviewed in 1964. HOWARD freely admitted he trained with anti-Castro guerillas in Florida, and he denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was pro-Castro.

The Los Angeles files indicated that OSWALD was in California when he was in the United States Marines Corps; however, this was prior to 1960 and prior to his defection to the Soviet Union. Upon OSWALD'S return to the United States from Russia there was no indication he was in California or ever in Los Angeles in the company of LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. [NARA FBI # 124-10175-10304]

The Dallas FBI Office:

June 3, 1975...Dallas indices contain no information concerning Margeson, Rudy Hernandez and Slim. It is the observation of the Dallas Office that it is not likely LEE HARVEY OSWALD could have been in Los Angeles California in the company of LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr. in late 1962 or early 1963. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to have the Buffalo Office interview Margeson in order that the Agents conducting such interview can evaluate his information and conduct during the interview. [FBI 62-1827-156 6.6.75]

The New Orleans Office of the FBI agreed. [FBI 62-1827-157 6.10.75]

## THE FBI INTERVIEWS MARGESON

Margeson is a white male, born June 16, 1927, at Rochester, New York. He attended four years of high school but received no high school diploma. He completed a two year correspondence course in Traffic Management and a one year correspondence course in law. He was previously employed as a can machine mechanic for the T.J. Lipton Company, Albion, New York, until he was laid off in October 1974 and has been unemployed since that time. However, Margeson is a farmer and operates the farm at his residence and breeds and raises dogs.

Margeson and his wife resided in the Los Angeles, California, area from 1950 through 1972. In 1960 Margeson secured a position as a Material Handler for Recold Corp. He was residing on Trigg Street in East Los Angeles at that time, which Margeson described as an area chiefly composed of Mexican Americans. During 1960 Margeson met Lawrence J. HOWARD Jr. who was a welder at Recold Corporation. Margeson described HOWARD as a white male of Mexican descent whose father was from the United States and his mother was from Mexico. He said that HOWARD was in his late 20's or early 30's at that time and was approximately six feet in height, 300 pounds, large build, black hair, brown eyes, medium complexion and wore a large Fu Manchu mustache. HOWARD'S residence was only a few blocks from where Margeson lived. HOWARD was married and his wife, whose name is unknown to Margeson, was of Mexican heritage and was employed by the telephone company. Also, HOWARD had a girlfriend, Josephine, (LNU), who was of Mexican heritage and who lived only a few blocks from Margeson.

During most of 1960, the employees of Recold Corp. who were members of the United Auto Workers union local, were on strike. HOWARD was the leader of the Education Committee of this union, and Margeson was a member of the committee. Although HOWARD and Margeson devoted some of their time to the union activities, both had ample time to pursue their hobbies of camping, hunting, guns and fast draw contests. Because of their common employment and since they were both avid gun and hunting buffs, HOWARD and Margeson spent a considerable amount of time together.

There was a lot of publicity regarding Castro and Cuba at that time and it soon became common knowledge in the area where Margeson resided that recruiting efforts were being made, particularly among Spanish-speaking people, for volunteers to organize into an anti-Castro group. HOWARD became interested in this anti-Castro movement and decided to become involved in recruiting volunteers. Although Margeson was spending most of his time researching possible lost gold mines, he

sometimes accompanied HOWARD in his recruiting efforts. HOWARD and Margeson would drive around at night in the area where Cuban refugees were living in the Los Angeles area and would attempt to recruit volunteers for an anti-Castro group at gas stations, parking lots and other places where Cuban refugees would congregate. Margeson was unable to understand these conversations because HOWARD spoke to the Cuban refugees in Spanish and Margeson does not understand that language. The purpose of these efforts was to recruit a volunteer guerilla army and to raise funds to train and support this army for an invasion into Cuba. Margeson commented that he observed the volatile Latin temperament displayed by HOWARD, other Mexican Americans and the Cuban refugees and that this temperament possibly explains their extreme emotions in connection with anti-Castro movement.

Sometime during 1961 HOWARD went to Florida for the purpose of training volunteers for the guerilla army which was to invade Cuba. HOWARD seemed particularly suited for this activity in view of his expertise in handling firearms and knives. HOWARD told Margeson he had served in the U.S. Army and had received a medical discharge because of an injury to his foot. Margeson noticed that HOWARD limped after he had been walking for a prolonged period of time. Margeson received a post card from HOWARD and the postcard was from Marathon Key, Florida, in the Florida Keys. HOWARD mentioned Big Pine and Little Pine as being nearby Marathon Key, and Margeson assumed that the guerilla warfare training was taking place in that area.

HOWARD returned to Los Angeles after several months, arriving sometime in 1962. Accompanying HOWARD was Rudy Hernandez, a white male of Mexican descent, in his 20's, 5'2" to 5'4" in height, stocky build, black hair and dark complexion. Also accompanying HOWARD was a white male, age in the late 20's, 5'8" to 5'9", 150 to 165 pounds, slender build whom Margeson knew only as 'Slim.' HOWARD resided with his wife in their home near Margeson's residence and Hernandez and 'Slim' resided in the Olive Hotel, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Hernandez, 'Slim,' and Margeson obtained employment painting and refurbishing the Old Union Temple Building located behind the Los Angeles Greyhound Bus Station, which was supervised by a man named Jack Casey. This building reportedly housed the Marquade Printing Shop in the basement which at the time was engaged in printing the original draft of Richard M. Nixon's book after he lost the Presidential election. HOWARD, Hernandez and 'Slim' began talking about a man called 'Tex' who was coming to Los Angeles from New Orleans. From their comments Margeson learned that 'Tex' was not involved in the guerilla training movement in Florida but that 'Tex' was considered to be a very important person by Margeson's friends. They indicated that 'Tex' was one of their people and implied that he had something to do with the Cuban invasion. HOWARD had mentioned that

on his way back to Los Angeles from Florida, he had driven a car from New Orleans to Los Angeles for a company involved in 'dead-heading' or relocating cars. In late 1962 or early 1963 'Tex' arrived in Los Angeles and roomed with Hernandez and 'Slim' at the Olive Hotel. Margeson described 'Tex' as a white male age in his late 20's or early 30's, 5' 8" to 5' 9" in height, 150 to 160 pounds, slender build, brown hair and medium complexion. Margeson was curious about 'Tex' because of the fuss made over him by his friends and prior to 'Tex's' arrival, Margeson approached HOWARD with the suggestion of Margeson having 'Tex' at his home for dinner. HOWARD'S first reaction was one of reluctance but eventually he conceded. When 'Tex' arrived Margeson drove to the Olive Hotel in order to take 'Tex' back to Margeson's home for dinner. Margeson found it was very difficult to make conversation with 'Tex.' Many times 'Tex' would not reply to a question and generally had a very dull personality. 'Tex' told Margeson he had never been in the Los Angeles area before. In anticipation of introducing 'Tex' to his wife, Margeson asked 'Tex' his name. At first 'Tex' hesitated but then told Margeson his name. Although Margeson is not positive, he believes that 'Tex' gave the name of LEE HARVEY or HARVEY LEE. Margeson said he recalls these names through word association based on the fact that he has a relative by the name of Lee and another relative by the name of Harvey. After eating a delicious home cooked meal, 'Tex' did not even bother to thank Margeson or Margeson's wife.

'Tex' began working on the Old Union Temple Building with Hernandez, 'Slim' and Margeson. The supervisor of this work, Jack Casey, was seldom on the job and therefore, Margeson and the others spent only a small amount of their time actually working with most of their time being devoted to 'bull sessions.' 'Tex' gave the impression that he was a rough and tumble type person who liked the idea of guerilla type warfare, however, Margeson was told by the others that 'Tex' had received an undesirable or a bad conduct discharge from the military. Margeson did hold this against 'Tex' since Margeson had received a bad conduct discharge from the military. 'Tex' frequently talked about making big money and his schemes usually involved violence. As an example, Margeson recalled 'Tex' talking about a guerilla type raid on a diamond mine in Peru in which everyone in the mine would be killed and a fortune in diamonds would be seized. 'Tex' mentioned something about a \$50,000 reward for Castro's head. One of 'Tex's' peculiarities was determine how quickly he could get from the top of the building in which they were working to the lobby and he would frequently challenge someone to a race. Margeson said he did not know how 'Tex' got from the top of the building to the lobby because they took different routes in their races but he thought that 'Tex' might be sliding down the elevator cables. In one of their bull sessions Margeson asked 'Tex' if he and his group had any contact with the CIA. In response, 'Tex' took a scrap of paper out of his wallet and showed it to Margeson. This scrap of paper had

a name and telephone number on it. Margeson cannot recall the name but remembers that it was the name of a prominent family in the South. "Tex's" purpose in showing Margeson this name was to show Margeson that he had connections with important people. 'Tex' stayed for about one month then left the Los Angeles area, not indicating where he was going, and Margeson never heard from 'Tex' again. Hernandez and 'Slim' left at the same time but Margeson does not know if they left together. During the time that Margeson and the others were working the Old Union Temple Building, HOWARD never came to that building, and Margeson got the impression that HOWARD intentionally avoided being seen with that group at that building, but Margeson did not know the reason.

After the Bay of Pigs incident, Margeson asked HOWARD what he intended to do since the Cuban invasion had failed. Although HOWARD never made any statements, Margeson felt HOWARD implied that he or someone associated with the anti-Castro movement intended to do something very spectacular and to blame it on Castro. This incident was to be so horrendous as to put the United States Government in such a position that they would be forced to openly invade Cuba.

Around October 1963 Margeson moved from Trigg Street to East 53rd Street, Maywood, California, and he lost contact with HOWARD. At that time HOWARD was working for a trailer manufacturer on Whittier Blvd. in Los Angeles. Margeson saw HOWARD'S name and address in the *Los Angeles Times* in connection with HOWARD being subpoenaed by former District Attorney Garrison...Margeson and his wife drove to this address, which he believes was in San Gabriel or South San Gabriel, in order to see HOWARD and talk over old times. Margeson recalled that HOWARD resided near Rose Mead Blvd. When Margeson and his wife arrived at HOWARD'S residence, there was a truck camper parked in the driveway with a Cadillac parked behind it. Margeson rang the doorbell and could hear voices inside through the partially opened front door. HOWARD came to the door with an automatic pistol in his hand looking out of the door cautiously to see who was there. When HOWARD recognized Margeson, he told Margeson he was busy at the moment, and asked Margeson to return in about an hour. When Margeson returned in an hour, HOWARD again came to the door with the pistol in his hand. HOWARD then put the pistol in his belt and invited the Margeson's inside. During the time they were talking Margeson noticed there was another automatic pistol on the telephone stand near the sofa and HOWARD indicated during their conversation that he had seven loaded guns in his house. HOWARD told Margeson that things were a little tough since he had been subpoenaed to testify in New Orleans. He showed Margeson an envelope and said that it contained his airplane tickets to New Orleans and a letter from D.A. Garrison. Margeson asked HOWARD if he were going to go to New Orleans to testify. HOWARD answered that the man who had just

been at his home who was driving the Cadillac was HOWARD'S attorney and that he had been taking HOWARD'S deposition so that HOWARD would not have to go testify. HOWARD said that if he might go to New Orleans they might lock him up and lose the key.

HOWARD told Margeson that his wife and two daughters were with his mother and that he was staying in his home alone. HOWARD commented that he did not know who could be an enemy and that he had to be very cautious. Margeson commented that HOWARD was not the kind of person who ever seemed to be afraid of anything, but that he appeared very frightened at that time. Margeson believes this visit took place in 1968.

After this visit, Margeson lost contact with HOWARD. Margeson stated that he subsequently observed a great deal of national publicity in the various media concerning the arrest of HOWARD and five other individuals in a 38 foot boat off the Florida coast for a violation of the Neutrality Act. The names of the other five individuals were Cuban names. HOWARD was in possession of a 7 mm or .32 caliber Browning automatic pistol that Margeson had previously sold to HOWARD.

Margeson's curiosity concerning the activities of HOWARD, Hernandez, 'Slim' and 'Tex' was aroused when the Watergate incident was receiving so much publicity. Margeson speculated that HOWARD, who always described himself as a soldier-of-fortune, must have been involved in President Kennedy's assassination and this was the incident HOWARD meant when he referred to something that would force the United States to invade Cuba. Margeson also speculated that HOWARD must have known E. HOWARD HUNT because E. HOWARD HUNT spent time in Florida when he was with the CIA and that HUNT would have known anyone such as HOWARD who was involved in training guerillas for a possible invasion of Cuba.

Margeson began thinking about 'Tex' when he reviewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Margeson stated that 'Tex' looked very much like OSWALD, but that he is certain that 'Tex' is not OSWALD because their mouths were considerably different and OSWALD had a weaker chin. Margeson said that the November 1971 edition of *True Magazine* contains an article concerning Alpha-66, a Miami based militant Cuban exile group. The author of this article was Dean E. Bostick. The same magazine contains a photograph of Bostick which seems to Margeson to be identical to HOWARD. The magazine also contains some information concerning Bostick, describing Bostick as a freelance writer and a soldier-of-fortune who had been involved in the seizure of a 38 foot boat by the U.S. Coast Guard in the straits between Florida and Cuba in early September of that year and that this boat contained ammunition and parts of a .50 caliber

machine gun. The magazine indicated that Bostick was released on his own recognizance and that charges against him were later dropped.

Margeson stated that he does not actually have any information which would connect HOWARD or any of HOWARD'S friends with the assassination of President Kennedy. He explained that he had a lot of free time since he lost his job in October 1974 and that he had started thinking about these matters and formulating his own theories. He said that his memory has become somewhat hazy and that he is uncertain as to names and dates and much of the other information.

It was pointed out to Margeson that some of the information he had furnished was contradictory to that furnished by Sheriff Allen L. Capwell, Wyoming County, Warsaw, New York, as related by Capwell as having been told to him by Margeson. Margeson stated his only explanation is that Sheriff Capwell must have misunderstood him.

It is noted that Margeson's home has the appearance of a one room shack and was in a disorderly condition. Margeson was contacted at approximately 8:15 a.m. and still had not arisen. Although Margeson speaks relatively well, he appears to confuse fact with his own theories. Dallas, Los Angeles and New Orleans evaluate results of above interview and advise the Bureau. [NARA 124-10265-10228]

The Dallas FBI Office concluded:

From a review of the interview with Richard Monroe Margeson it does not appear that he has furnished any information that requires additional investigation. He has stated he is certain that 'Tex' was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. If the Bureau feels additional investigation is warranted, it would appear an inquiry could be made to locate employment records of individuals working in the Old Union Temple Building or of registrations available for the Olive Hotel, both Los Angeles, in an effort to identify 'Tex.' It is the recommendation of Dallas that no further action be taken.

The FBI in New Orleans stated that LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD had requested that Garrison send someone to Los Angeles to depose him. Subsequently he went to New Orleans and conferred with Garrison. [FBI 62-1827-160, 161] HEMMING 1995:

Well that just tells me HOWARD probably recruited OSWALD. He had a habit of doing that, he was trying to set up his own organization. Which he did with Hall, when Hall showed up he recruited Hall. When these people go home they're working for whoever they're working for. HOWARD was not setting OSWALD up, he was finding out where he was coming from. The guy shows up on the scene and you're working as an informant for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms or anybody else you're expected to fill out

a goddamn index card on who this sucker is, try to get a copy of his prints and everything else. He probably was out on the West Coast meeting with HOWARD. And HOWARD would know shit about it, he just does he's told to fucking do.

Margeson witnessed OSWALD visit LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD in Los Angeles in late 1963. Both OSWALD and HOWARD were friends of GERRY PATRICK HEMMING. Manuel Aguilar would also put LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and OSWALD together prior to the assassination of President John Kennedy. There was a period of time between when OSWALD was not working and OSWALD had no known address in Dallas.

OSWALD could have visited LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD at this time for two days at the most. He could not have worked there, dined with the Margesons, confided in Richard Monroe Margeson. If OSWALD was in Los Angeles for two weeks, someone else would have spotted him. Richard Margeson's story about OSWALD riding elevator cables was designed to show that OSWALD could have committed the Kennedy assassination then quickly appeared on a lower floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Another FBI document associated "Tex" and "Larry." [Allen L. Capwell 4808 Midlb Warsaw NY 14569 716-786-3897]

#### JERRY RODGERS

The FBI reported that on November 22, 1963, at 5:50 p.m.

Jerry Rodgers phoned, stated he was phoning from Oxford 1-9597, said he resided at 18805 NW 185th Street and was employed by Regal Advertising, located off the 1100 block of Flagler Street. He related two days ago a man came into the Miami area was driving a black station wagon bearing Texas plate. He was believed to reside at 9529 NE 29th Street and might still be residing there. This individual was named 'Tex' or 'Larry' but Rodgers did not know his last name. He made the statements that 'something big was going to happen in two days,' a few day ago. This statement was made by him in the Silver Moon Bar as well as Turner's Bar. Rodgers described 'Tex' as a white male, 6'4", 220 pounds, brown hair and eyes, glasses and a mustache, claims has a ranch near Austin, Texas. Above submitted for any action deemed advisable. Rodgers was advised that 18805 NW 185th Street did not seem to be an accurate address but he said that was the best address he recalled. Rodgers sounded as though he was drinking some. [NARA 124-10272-10011]

#### JAGGER-CHILES-STOVALL OCTOBER 12, 1962

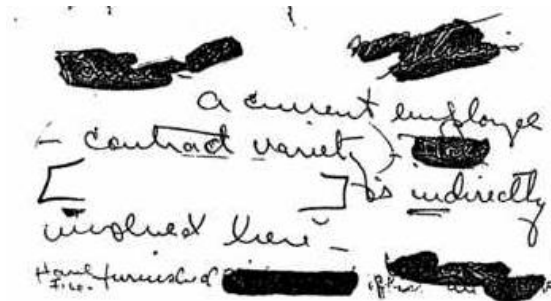
Wallace A. Pope, one of OSWALD'S co-workers at Jagger-Chiles-Stoval, was contacted in July 1993. He related:



He worked in the art department. I worked in the photo setter department. There was a wall between us, but we used the same darkroom. He was an odd ball, it seemed like, but he was a nice enough guy. He just didn't talk. My department did classified work. All he had to do was go into our section and look what we were doin'. It was map work. We did some government maps. It was really nothing that anyone could look at and tell anything about. The classified work did not concern Cuba. My department had to be cleared for Secrets. OSWALD'S department was not classified, but I'm not sure about that. [After the assassination] the FBI didn't ask me if classified work was being done there.

#### ACCESS TO DEFENSE DATA AT JAGGER-CHILES-STOVAL

The Jagger-Chiles-Stoval Corporation was "cleared through the Navy Bureau of Materiel" to do classified work. While OSWALD worked there, Jagger-Chiles-Stoval was allegedly printing updated maps of Cuba for the CIA. A note that preceded this document stated:



A handwritten note with several redacted areas. The text includes: "a current employee", "contract variety", "indirectly", and "employed here". There are also some illegible words and numbers at the bottom, possibly "Have furnished" and "office".

(Deleted) Mr. Stavis or Stevens. A current employee (contract variety) is indirectly employed here. Have furnished (deleted) office. (deleted) file.

The CIA Office of Security report on Jagger-Chiles-Stoval that followed this note stated:

2. A check of the records disclosed a reference to the Dallas firm of Jagger-Chiles-Stovall on page 48 of an FBI report prepared by S.A. Thomas C. McGoldrick at San Francisco, 8/8. November 14, 1958, on John Joseph Bittner, Cost Accounting Clerk, Finance and Accounting Department, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Espionage- R. The Bureau's report indicates that Jagger-Chiles-Stovall is a company dealing with matters involving topography and maps. The report also indicates that as of July 22, 1958, the company handled confidential work for Chance Voight Aircraft and for other national defense establishments.

Bittner is of interest in the case of (deleted) 208,608 SSD, who currently holds a covert Security clearance to permit his use under Project (08 deleted) Minnesota PH II, and regarding whom Security furnished information to the Chief, Special Security Clearance Center on April 17,

1963. (03 Deleted) signed a "memorandum of understanding" with CIA on May 13, 1963. (03 Deleted) resided in Bittner's rooming house from May 25, 1958 to July 1, 1958 during which time he knew Bittner socially as well as in his landlord capacity; and he was a close friend of Bittner's nephew, Al Scala, whom he continued to see.

5. The firm of Jagger, Chiles & Stovall Inc. came into the picture because on August 11, 1957 a telephone call was made to the Dallas telephone number of Jagers, Chiles & Stovall Inc. (RI-1-5501) from the Albuquerque, New Mexico, residence of John Earl Sherman and Katherine Sherman, at 1601 Granite, N.W. Katherine Sherman was a friend of Bittner and during 1955 / 1956 had lived in the rooming house in Albuquerque which was owned by Bittner. According to her statements to the FBI in about December 1958, she left Bittner's rooming house in July 1956; and immediately thereafter married John Sherman and from that time until July 1958 saw Bittner only once. In July 1958 when she again ran into Bittner, she was separated from John Sherman and began to date Bittner regularly. She admitted that she had an extremely close relationship with Bittner and he had visited her at her home at 1601 Granite, N.W. Albuquerque (from which address the call to Jagger, Chiles & Stovall Inc. was made on August 11, 1957.

6. As of August 1957, Katherine Sherman was employed in the Office of Information Services, Kirtland Air Force Base, where she had been granted a SECRET clearance on December 28, 1955. Her husband, John Sherman, was employed by Lytle Engineering Company, a firm in Albuquerque which was working on contracts for the Armed Forces in connection with which he had access to classified information.

7. On July 22, 1958, Thomas L. Jagers, President of Jagger, Chiles and Stovall Inc. made a check of his firm's records and long distance telephone call registry but said he could find no record of John or Katherine Sherman.

8. Jagger, Chiles and Stovall Inc. 522 Browder Street, Dallas, is principally a type setting company dealing with matters involving topography and maps. The firm does (or in 1957 was doing) confidential work for Chance Vought Aircraft, Dallas, and for other national defense establishments.

An earlier OS document stated:

According to the Bureau's report, a telephone call was made from the home of John Earl Sherman and his wife, Katherine Sherman, to the Dallas office of Jagger-Chiles-Stovall on August 11, 1957. The purpose of the telephone call and the name of the person called apparently has not been established. Bittner was investigated by the Bureau in connection

with the allegation that he attempted to obtain information from military personnel for espionage purposes.

Lytle Engineering was involved in the production of atomic weapons. During World War II, Chet Lytle had provided engineering support for the seminal Manhattan Project. His company, Lytle Engineering, was secretly contracted by the U.S. Army to design and manufacture the explosive "lenses" used on the tower-mounted device detonated near Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945. The disc-shaped lenses uniformly focused a conventional high explosive blast inward, thereby crushing the two halves of the bomb's plutonium core into a single "critical mass" and triggering a nuclear chain-reaction. After the war, Lytle's company continued to manufacture various components for nuclear weapons and was also involved with a number of other highly-classified military R&D projects, ranging from radar development to aircraft autopilot design. His own supervisory position with the AEC involved weapons-stockpiling activities related to the U.S. military's burgeoning atomic and thermonuclear arsenal. Jagger-Chiles-Stovall played a small part in the most important espionage activity the Soviets had ever undertaken, the theft of America's atomic secrets. For Bittner to have called that number from Katherine's home there must have been something of high value at Jagger-Chiles-Stovall. Somewhere all thing line the FBI either got her long distance records or they had a tap or pen register on her phone. The company was not unknown to the CIA. George Bouhe, who had CIA ties, got OSWALD a job with a company that had CIA ties. Bouhe was the leader of the Dallas Diocese of the Greek Orthodox Church, which *Newsweek* reported was a CIA conduit. Shortly after World War II, George Bouhe returned to Russia with the American Committee for Russian Relief. He made a 5,000-mile uncensored tour, assessing war damage. George Bouhe was an accountant at the Lewis MacNaughton Oil Exploration Company. Lewis MacNaughton was a Director of the Republic National Bank. There, his fellow board member was Karl Hoblitzelle who established the Hoblitzelle Foundation, another CIA conduit. [WCD 735; WCD544; 8WH355; *The War State* Fred Cook; *Wash. Post* 2.18.67; *Newsweek* 2.27.67 p26, 3.6.67; Manchester, W. *Kennedy* p311] Page 19 of OSWALD'S address book contained the name "R. Harten Hawthorn."



Romain Harten, of 3719 Hawthorne Street, Dallas, Texas, told the FBI that George Bouhe had given OSWALD his name and address as a possible place to stay, but he did not want a communist living with him. [FBI DL 100-10461 WGB; mvs 1.10.64 Brookhart] Harten, an Estonian refugee from Communism stated : "I later found out the man was an American and I felt that if this were the case, I believed that this man must be a Communist because he was coming back from the United States from Russian with his Russian wife without any opposition from the Russian Government. George Bouhe, born January 11, 1904, died in October 1980. What the fuck was with Bouhe? He wanted another man who was exiled from his homeland because of the Communists, to let a freakin'

Communist crash in his pad? Bouhe knew OSWALD was no commie but was an Operation. Who's Operation he did not know. On January 31, 1964, Birch D. O'Neal of CI/SIG concluded:

On the basis of information available at this time, it is not possible to determine whether OSWALD had any contacts with Jagger-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. personnel or that he ever attempted to obtain employment with the company. Ann Egerter CI-SIG [10WH167; WCD75 p78; CIA 1305-472; WC Test. to Jenner by Stovall p171; CIA 507-802 - Bittner]

The President of Jagger-Chiles-Stovall, Robert Stovall, was contacted in July 1993. He related:

OSWALD was incompetent. Classified? All it was a bunch of words. It was some placement for maps, but we didn't have the maps. 'Moscow,' 'Berlin' a few other words like that - so what? We didn't make maps - we only set type. It was blown way out of proportion. OSWALD was not around when we handled Chance Voight work. It was over.

Robert Stovall told the Warren Commission OSWALD "never worked with Army maps and did not have access to that section." Stovall was trying to protect his company. Gerald Posner quoted Robert Stovall, rather than checking with Wallace A. Pope, who was listed in Edward Epstein's book, *Legend*. OSWALD had applied for work at other companies with ties to the defense establishment. OSWALD had the words "Howell instru. 3429 West Vickory (?)ove Rd Personal Labdell" in his address book. The Howell Instrument company was located at 3479 West Vickory. It produced ground test equipment and gauges for civilian and military aircraft. Isabell Corbell was personnel manager.

Flyleaf 3 contained the notation "Freef 12:00." - a Rowena W. *Freefield* lived in Dallas, Texas and was an analyst for Texas Instruments. When Rowena W. Freefield was contacted in April 1993 she stated she had no first-hand knowledge of OSWALD. The flyleaf contained the words "Ros Page." A Rosemary Page lived in Dallas and worked for Northrup in Garland, Texas. Rosemary Page worked with air conditioner parts.

1. Flyleaf 3: Original document required for accurate study. There are names, Lee Harvey Oswald in (Russian)...Plum S AP FREEF 1200 and so many other names and numbers in this unclear duplicate copy that it is impossible in places to see exactly what they are. OSWALD'S landlord on Mercedes Street, Chester Riggs, was contacted in July 1993:

I saw him weekly. He was an aloof, strange, different individual, very quiet, he read quite a bit. Not an aggressive person. He was relatively orderly. It was a low income area. The house was built during the war years for General Dynamics employees. I don't know how OSWALD found out the property was for let. OSWALD had his own entrance. The postman that came there also delivered to my commercial building where I had a business and told me that OSWALD was being investigated for receiving subversive literature.

## OSWALD SUBSCRIBES TO *THE MILITANT*

In October 1962 OSWALD wrote to the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party in New York City. He attempted to join the Socialist Workers Party, but his application was not accepted because no chapter existed in the Dallas area. He wrote the Socialist Workers Party again, and offered his assistance in preparing posters. In October 1962 OSWALD wrote to a splinter group called the Socialist Labor Party and he requested literature. Prior to this, OSWALD had contacted the Soviet Embassy and the *Daily World*, the organ of the Communist Party. Now he was contacting the splinter groups of the left, who opposed the Communist Party. On October 17, 1962, the FBI SAC in New York sent a memorandum to the SAC in Dallas, Subject, Publishers New Press Inc.

Bureau letter to all offices, dated March 24, 1960, entitled, 'Security Investigations of Individuals' requested New York to obtain subscription lists of *The Worker* and to furnish the identities of subscribers to appropriate offices. Enclosed herewith are separate memoranda with photographs attached containing the names, addresses and subscription expiration dates of subscribers in your area. Instructions to be followed by each office upon receipt of this information are set forth in referenced Bureau letter. [FBI 100-8264-168 10.17.62 Subj: Pub. New Press Inc.]

## HEMMING & OSWALD DECEMBER 1962 NO NAME KEY



HEMMING AND STEVE WILSON AT NO NAME KEY

In December 1962 OSWALD sent the Socialist Workers Party money for a subscription to *The Militant*. OSWALD sent a New Years card to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. HEMMING told the HSCA:

On another occasion he met OSWALD, after his group had been arrested at No Name Key on December 4, 1962, OSWALD had been trying to infiltrate HEMMING'S group at the motel where they were being detained. HARGRAVES and Ashmann also saw OSWALD. Last year, while in Los Angeles, LAWRENCE HOWARD reminded HEMMING of the incident with OSWALD at the motel after the arrest." HEMMING claimed OSWALD was trying to "set me up for a fucking fall and I'm dismissing him right away. He's the guy that says he knows me from here, here and there. The fucker's following me. He shows up in Miami when we were released from jail in Key West and we fly back with Chuck Ashmann. Ashmann set up a press conference at the fucking motel. When we come into the airport, fresh out of jail, I got into a big fucking argument with Ashmann and the T.V. people and all. That's when LARRY HOWARD came over. He said, 'Hey, that guy over there says he knows you and it's very important.' I look over. He looks familiar. I send Steve Justin Wilson over to talk to him. Steve Justin Wilson comes back. This infuriates me. What am I fucking jacking my dick? I have a fuckin' argument going, and he's tapping me on the shoulder about some puke who wants to join the fucking group. I says 'Larry get that mother-fucker out of here!' and I pointed at him. As far as I'm concerned he's a fucking snitch. I look at him and the bells go off - 'Snitch! Snitch! Snitch!' and we run his fucking ass off. In 1981 HOWARD and I remembered it was OSWALD. He was trying to get in the group at that time. This was December 7, 1962. Why the fuck is OSWALD always running into me?

HEMMING was asked to identify the entity OSWALD was "snitching" to: "Army, G-2." There are no informants reports using OSWALD in Army Intelligence files. HEMMING claimed: "I had no conversations with him except for the ones before he left for the Soviet Union." OSWALD might have been at No Name Key. There was evidence in OSWALD'S address book that linked him with the International Anti-Communist Brigade and INTERPEN. Charles Ashmann may have encountered OSWALD that summer, or heard about the upcoming assassination. He wrote a series of bad checks beginning in November 1963. By September 1964, he had been convicted of three felonies; disbarred; adjudged insane; and committed to Florida State Mental Hospital for an indeterminate period. He told a psychiatrist the reason he wrote dozens of worthless checks was because, "he had found his cause as coordinator of the anti-Castro forces, and that since he had a worthwhile cause, anything was justified..." HEMMING told this researcher:

In 1964, Gene Marshall, Ashmann's roommate, was busted and sent to the funny farm. The bad checks started catching up with Ashmann in the Spring of 1964. I don't think he made the connection at the time, but

maybe he did, he was pretty smart. The Warren Commission was sniffing around.

On April 21, 1965, Eugene Marshall, 38-years-old, head of the Southern Florida Narcotics Bureau since 1958, and Detective Frank Fountaine and Detective Roosevelt Tremble, both of the Miami Vice Squad, were arrested for taking bribes from drug dealers. In September 1966, Charles Ashmann was discharged from Florida State Hospital, and received a pardon from the Governor of Florida. [Criminal Court Dade County #63-9016; CIA 63-9088, 64-280] He moved to Los Angeles, wrote for the *Los Angeles Free Press*, and then became an investigative reporter for a television station. Charles Ashmann's associate, Robert Rust, went on to become a Federal prosecutor in Miami. He told a reporter that *Coup D'Etat in America* was the work of "a Castro double-agent." The CIA's Office of Security traces on Charles Ashmann were heavily deleted from a report on him dated December 26, 1967. [CIA 40463 *Allen v. DOD*; Ashmann *CIA-Mafia Link* Manor 1975; *Miami Herald* 8.30.63 p30A, 12.5.62; #63-404-Cr-Cf USDC Miami; #63-451-Cr-Cf USDC Miami; 62-588Cr USDC Miami; Memo Duncan/Billings 6.4.67 - No Name Base]



HEMMING AT NO NAME KEY

WILLIAM JOHNSON

A report from a source of uncertain reliability put OSWALD and FIORINI together prior to November 22, 1963. STURGIS associate William Johnson:

I remember one time when he [OSWALD] was down in a Flagler Street hotel. I had driven down there with FRANK. FRANK went in an' seen him. When he was in the hotel, downtown, with the revolution group. It wasn't FRANK'S brigade. I couldn't give you the date, whatever the time that

group of Cubans was down there, he was down there. It's in the books. He was going down to see the Cubans, there was somebody down there he was going to meet. But OSWALD was there too. Later I knew OSWALD was there with them when the story broke loose later. It was the same time I took FRANK down there. The local Cubans were recruiting, they had some group they put together. I don't know their leader. He never said he was going to see OSWALD. I read about it later, at the time. It was in the paper - OSWALD was there with a group of Cubans at the time. OSWALD was downtown, in Miami. I'll see if I can dig that story up for you. There's one you missed.

The FBI stated that "Information concerning HEMMING'S group's possible association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD is set forth on pages 4 and 5 of report of S.A. James O'Conner, December 3, 1963 at Miami captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka; IS-R. Bureau file 105-82555; (New Orleans file 100-16601). Information concerning HEMMING'S possible participation in the assassination of President Kennedy is set forth on pages 296 and 297 of report of S.A. Robert P. Gemberling, June 19, 1964, at Dallas, captioned same as Airtel."

#### HEMMING VISITS DALLAS JANUARY 1963

On January 23, 1963, HEMMING and Loran Hall visited Dallas. They were interviewed by Larry Grove of the *Dallas Morning News*. The article stated: "'Someday GERRY will get back into Cuba and he'll be caught and lined up against the wall' Wally Welch summarized after his visitors had left. 'Some guys have it in them that way - they get an alligator by the tail and they won't let go.' Welch is an ex-Navy boatswain. They call him 'boats.' He was involved in Cuba back when Batista was the ogre and involved some more after Fidel Castro betrayed the revolution...GERRY appears en route back to No Name Key from a visit to his California home. He's just passing through."

#### OSWALD ORDERS A SMITH & WESSON .38: JANUARY 1963

On January 27, 1963, using the name A.J. Hidell, OSWALD ordered a Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber, revolver from George Rose and Company, a mail order house in Los Angeles. HEMMING said he did business with George Rose and Company. On the order form "D.F. Drittal" claimed that A.J. Hidell was a citizen and was never convicted of a felony. On January 28, 1963, ANGLETON generated CSCI 3/774,255, which linked HEMMING with anti-CIA exile Arimino Fonseca. HEMMING told this researcher: "He was killed later on in Cuba."

#### OSWALD, HEMMING & COURTNEY FEBRUARY 1963

On November 27, 1963, Allen Courtney called S.A. James O'Conner and told him that when GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Steve Justin Wilson, Edward A. Collins, Howard K. Davis and Charles Ashmann were on his radio show in February 1963, he received a telephone call from a New Orleans man, a former Marine who wanted to join



INTERPEN. The man had identified himself with some variation of the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Allen Courtney told S.A. James O'Conner that he should contact Howard K. Davis, the man to whom the caller was referred. Howard K. Davis denied that had spoken with OSWALD.



STEVE WILSON AND HOWARD K. DAVIS

The FBI:

On November 29, 1963, Howard Kenneth Davis, 3350 N.W. 18th Terrace, Miami, Florida, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he is a U.S. citizen and is known as Davey. Davis stated he has been associated with revolutionary activities for the past six years. Davis advised that in about December 1962, he along with soldiers-of-fortune GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Steve Wilson, LeRoy Collins and Miami Attorney Charles Ashmann, appeared on Allen Courtney's radio program. Courtney interviewed them concerning their activities in training Cuban refugees in military warfare for future guerilla activity in Cuba. Near the end of the program, a telephone call was received by Courtney, who turned this call over to Davis. The caller did not identify himself, said he believed Davis knew him, and spoke very complimentary of Davis' groups activities in training Cuban exiles. Davis recognized the callers voice as a person from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who is the son of the dealer for Miller High Life Beer. Davis said he could not recall the person's name, that this person had previously donated some food to the military training camp operated by Davis and his group at No Name Key, Florida. Davis said there is no reason to believe that the caller was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OSWALD'S name was never mentioned and up to that time neither Courtney nor Davis and his group had ever heard of OSWALD.

Howard K. Davis was contacted in April 1993:

OSWALD did make contact with us at one time that I'm aware of. He called and made inquiries regarding joining the Brigade. If it went any

farther than that I'm not aware of it. I believe I spoke with him on one occasion, and I believe he might have spoken with some other people on another. But that was not so much for the International Anti-Communist Brigade...that was FRANK STURGIS, wasn't it? Whether or not he made any contact with him, I have no knowledge. You know, a lot of things happen.

HEMMING reported:

This was in February or March 1963. Allen Courtney's wife took the call, wrote OSWALD'S name on a piece of paper and stuck it up to the window of the studio. Howard K. Davis didn't take the call. I told Steve Justin Wilson to give the call to Collins. I told him that I thought the guy was a snitch.

On March 1, 1962 Mr. Jack Crevalle, 7865 S.W. 17<sup>th</sup> Terrace, Miami, Florida advised that on February 28, 1963 he was visited by Earl Simpkins, Coral Gables, Florida, who was accompanied by an individual named "JERRY" (LNU) and two girls. During the course of the conversation JERRY claimed that he was training Cuban exiles in military warfare and that there had been an announcement on the radio that the United States Government was going to place travel restrictions on Cuban refugees. JERRY said the American Government had a yellow streak, and that his group was planning to send a white feather to John F. Kennedy as a sign of cowardliness. Crevalle advised that JERRY also claimed that raids on Cuba would continue to be made from the United States and that if any American Navy sailors got in the way, they would be dead.

MM-T1 advised that the above mentioned person, (LNU) appears to be GERALD PATRICK HEMMING in as much as HEMMING does train Cubans and continuously speaks against United States Government policy. On April 26, 1963 MM T-1 advised that HEMMING lives with Earl Simpkins who works as a gardener and at times gets HEMMING part time work but even working part time HEMMING has to borrow money from Miami attorney Charles R. Ashmann to pay the rent and buy food.

MM-T1 on April 17, 1963 advised that Hemming is presently working part time as a gardner and continues to reside in Miami and continues to maintain his training camp at No Name Key, Florida. MM-T1 explained there are only about six Cuban nationals training in the camp and HEMMING seldom visits the camp. MM-T1 said that HEMMING is losing his desire to go on a military expedition against Cuba and is not more interested in the political aspect of Cuban revolutionary activities.

On April 19, 1963 MM T-1 advised that Joseph Gorman and HEMMING indicated a plan was being formed to perform an anti-United States

demonstration. The idea originated with Gorman who on April 18, 1963 visited Mario Fontela to solicit his help in forming this demonstration. MM-T1 explained Fontela is a member of the the Federation of Democratic Revolutionary Workers of Cuba, an anti-Castro organization. MM T-1 described Gorman as an unemployed drifter, adventurer, mercenary and soldier of fortune. On April 19, 1963 Detective Charles Sapp, Intelligence Unit, Miami, Florida Police Department advised that he had received information that Gorman had planned a demonstration against the United States to be held on April 19, 1963. Gorman was then living in Miami and was advised that if Gorman continued with his plans and held a demonstration, the Miami Police Department planned to arrest the persons involved in the demonstration. [FBI HQ 2-1693-83 p1,3-4, w/h]

HEMMING told this researcher: "That's Loran Hall running his mouth. He'd seen this movie, *The Four Feathers*. Why would I go around bad-mouthing Kennedy? We were in touch with Kennedy's people." On February 17, 1963, Marina Oswald wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. and stated that she wished to return to the Soviet Union, but her husband would remain in the United States.

#### THE THEORY: OSWALD AND THE WHITE RUSSIAN EXILES

While OSWALD lived in the Dallas/Fort Worth area he was acquainted with at least 30 Russian émigrés. [WR p281] Why did OSWALD, an alleged Marxist, associate with his enemies? Why did his enemies associate with him? Many of these exiles were connected with the CIA. Did birds of a feather, flock together? HEMMING told this researcher:

You don't just show up at people's doorsteps and say 'Here I am.' Who made the introductions? He didn't arrive in town with an address book full of names. He didn't stumble into these people. These people are all on the payroll. That's why they are in the country. Do you think they would voluntarily associate with a defector? Jesus Christ, how stupid is that? They weren't the kind of people that would allow that kind of asshole around. If he told them truth about his past, hell, they'd kick him so goddamned hard in the ass they'd both have to go to hospital. They'd go there to get their boot out of his ass. It would jeopardize their clearances, their Green Cards, their world would turn to shit if they were caught hanging out with a commie fucking defector. Jesus Christ, these cocksuckers even gave me a hard time because I was in Cuba. And at the same time they are sucking OSWALD'S dick? Bullshit! How the fuck would they take in an OSWALD? That's the phoniest goddamn story that ever existed. Somebody allowed, believed that he wasn't what he appeared to be, without going further. He went to the Soviet Union, but would not discuss who sent him, or what he was doing. The Warren Commission didn't want to hear that shit from these people that they suspected he was a government agent.

## PAUL RAIGORODSKY

Paul Raigorodsky knew OSWALD. He was a former Russian Cavalry officer who left the Soviet Union during World War II and worked with the OSS. After the war, he worked as an aide to the Special Representative to Europe of NATO. Paul Raigorodsky opposed NATO concessions to the Soviet Union, and burned his credentials after he resigned. Paul Raigorodsky was a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation. The Tolstoy Foundation checked the bona fides of Russian exiles before they entered the United States to detect KGBniks using an "émigré" cover. He told the Warren Commission:

Raigorodsky: Now, anybody who comes through the Tolstoy Foundation, you know right off the bat they have been checked and rechecked and double-checked. There is no question about them. I mean that is the number one stamp.

Jenner: That's the number one stamp of approval of their genuineness?

Raigorodsky: Of approval, in fact the U.S. Government recognized that and has been, up to about a year or two ago, giving the Tolstoy Foundation as much as \$400,000 a year. [9WH1]



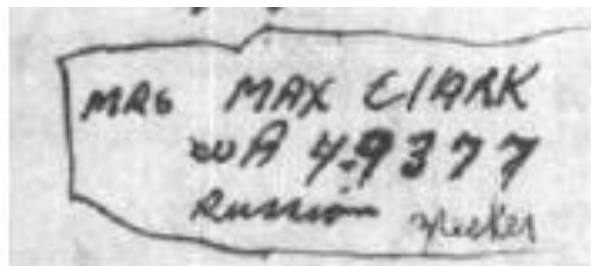
In 1975 the Tolstoy Foundation received a grant from the Agency for International Development (AID). The Agency for International Development was often used as a CIA conduit and funded the construction of South Vietnam jail cells. The Agency for International Development also ran the International Police Academy. According to the Rockefeller Commission, "For more than 20 years the CIA, through a proprietary, conducted a training school for private police and security officers in the United States under Department of State and Agency for International Development auspices." [RR p39; J. Anderson *NY Post* 1.15.75; *St. Petersburg Times* 5.14.76] Thomas F. Milbank, a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation, funded the International Rescue Committee. Milbank, an associate of William F.

Buckley, was related to Jeremiah Milbank of the law firm, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy. Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy partner Morris Hadley, a former member of the Doolittle Committee and former Chairman of the Carnegie Corporation, was then the head of the CIA-backed Rubicon Foundation. Mrs. Morris Hadley was a trustee of the International Education Institute, which brought exchange students to the U.S. [*Fnd. Lib. Center Annual Report* 1963 Tol. Found. as cited by Group Research; Domhoff, G.W. *The Higher Circles* p79; Judis J. *William F. Buckley* 1988 p121].

Paul Raigorodsky was a friend of J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI DL 105-632] According to John D. Manley, III, Paul Raigorodsky was President of the Brook Hollow Golf Club. John Manley reported: "This is one of the most prestigious clubs in Texas and I find it hard to believe that Mr. Raigorodsky hosted LEE HARVEY OSWALD." [ltr. to AJW 7.23.93] On November 22, 1976, Michael Canfield visited Paul Raigorodsky in Dallas. He stated: "I

told everything I knew to the Warren Commission. What is your interest in all of this?" Michael Canfield: "Oh I'm just curious, that's all." He asked: "But don't you know that curiosity killed the cat?" When Paul Raigorodsky was interviewed, he suffered from chronic gout. He died on March 16, 1977. [*Dallas Morning News* 3.17.77] Paul Raigorodsky claimed he was an expert in detecting Soviet Agents - yet he never suspected that OSWALD might have been recruited by the KGB and sent to Dallas to spy on the White Russian community?

MAX CLARK



Max Edward Clark (born January 10, 1914), an attorney and former head of security for the Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, knew OSWALD and his wife's name and address appeared in OSWALD's address book under "Russian speaker." The word speaker seems to be written later with another pen. Convair was an aircraft manufacturer that employed former Nazi scientists. Max Edward Clark had a CIA clearance:

It appears that this individual may well be the wife of Max Edward Clark 176266-SSD, who on April 22, 1959, was granted a Covert Security Approval under project ROCK/IDIO/SGAPEX. This approval was cancelled on March 14, 1960 by the Security Officer, DDP-SD/P, who advised on that date that CLARK would "no longer be used on the project". Max Edward Clark was employed by Convair, a Division of General Dynamics Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas, as a 'Supervisor of Industrial Security and Investigation, requiring access to classified matter up to and including Top Secret.'

4. CLARK' wife was listed in a biographical data sheet of July 14, 1955 as GALI SCHERBATOFF CLARK, whose father was born in Russian, and who as of that time was residing in Nice, France. Her mother, who had been born in England, was residing in England. She, herself, was born in France. Her address at the time Clark's biographical data sheet was prepared, July 14, 1955, was the same as that of her husband, i.e.: 2813 Binyon, Fort Worth, TOMES. (See biographical data sheet attached).

During an investigation of Max Edward Clark in 1959, an OSI informant of known reliability at CVAC Fort Worth, made numerous disparaging and derogatory allegations about him. M. D. Stevens.

Five pages of the file dated April 27, 1959, were totally blacked out. [CIA 1303-474] One page was later released and it was merely security information such as family members, addresses etc.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Support Division

ATTENTION: Chief,

IB/4

FROM: Project ROCK/IDIO/ ph. \_\_\_\_\_ (Illegible) (Clearance)

re: Max Edward CLARK

DPD-SO

10291

GIST:

Clearance determination requested on the above employee(s) of the cited project.

DETAILS: Attached is (are) PSQ on above employee(s) of the cited project, who is (are) of interest to this office in connection with Project ROCK. The Subject(s) will become aware that his (their) firm has undertaken a Top Secret government project, and will also become exposed to, and familiar with, highly sensitive technical equipment which is being developed.

In another CIA document PROJECT ROCK is associated with PROJECT OARFISH which was a cryptonym for the construction of the U-2 spy plane. It is ironic that OSWALD associated with the very people who constructed the U-2 spy plane that he had shot down by the Russians.

[The CIA and the U-2 program 1954-1974, Volume 3 By Gregory W. Pedlow, Donald E. Welzenbach, Center for the Study of Intelligence (U.S.) also  
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=104346&relPageId=1>]

In May 1977 Max Edward Clark stated: "I was never a CIA employee. I once worked for a defense contractor here and was cleared for Top Secret. I had a clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission." After receiving a CIA Office of Security memorandum about him, he acknowledged: "When I worked with General Dynamics I had a CIA contract during the time we were working on projects for them. I was cleared so many times it wasn't even funny."

If Max Edward Clark had all these Top Secret clearances, why had he associated with OSWALD? Max Edward Clark:

I was no longer working for Convair, I was in private practice as an attorney at the time. I met OSWALD because he came to Fort Worth and then he called. He called me directly. He got my number because my wife speaks Russian. He just wanted somebody to speak to his wife who could not speak English. The White Russian Community there were all very

sympathetic people, and very kind people, and felt sorry for his wife and his small child because he was mistreating them. The White Russian community never had anything to do with OSWALD." [NYT 11.28.63 p17; 7WH475; Marchetti *Cult of Intell.* p122; CIA 1303-474]

#### LYDIA BERDYANSKAYA

Lydia Berdyanskaya was another émigré who knew Marina OSWALD. JAMES ANGLETON reported: "The files of this Agency contain the following pertinent information on one Lydia Dymitruk:

a. Lydia (nee Berdyanskaya aka Berjanskaya Dymitruk was born on April 3, 1926, in Rostow, Russia). She remained in Rostow with her parents until she was 16, when she was deported by the Germans to a work camp in Germany. When the war ended she entered a camp for displaced persons in Dusseldorf, Germany, where she met and married one Karel Lodwijk Verhelst, a Belgian citizen. With her husband she entered Belgium at an unknown date and resided in Antwerp. Reportedly she was a member of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium from 1948 to 1952. Sometime in early 1952, while still married to Verhelst, Lydia began living with Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) Kostenko in Brussels. Belgian Police investigation of her relationship with Kostenko resulted in her being fined for adultery in September 1952. She was divorced by Verhelst in November 1953 and continued living with Kosenko, apparently as a common-in-law wife, until late 1954 or 1955.

(Vasiliy Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) Kostenko allegedly born on September 5, 1922, in Tula, USSR, served in the Soviet Army in World War II before joining the Vlassov forces in fighting against the Soviets. After the war he lived in Germany and Belgium and was active in several anti-Communist Russian emigre organizations including the National Labor Alliance (NTS). (Deleted) Kostenko was identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. He was expelled from the National Labor Alliance in February 1957 and on August 20, 1957, he left Brussels for Moscow. In a radio broadcast from East Berlin on September 17, 1957, sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Homeland, Kostneko bitterly attacked Russian emigre organizations in the West. Prior to leaving Belgium for the USSR Kostenko reportedly revealed that he had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1942 and that he was trained in the Soviet Union for intelligence work and dispatched to the West as a Soviet agent.

b. On June 27, 1956, in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, Lydia married Pavel Dymitruk who was born February 28, 1924, in Stariye-Dorohi, USSR [Stariye-Dorogi, Belorussian SSR], and who was described as a Belorussian student at the University of Louvain in Belgium. At an unknown date, possibly before his marriage to Lydia, Pavel Dymitruk

immigrated to the United States. It was reported that in July 1957 he returned to Belgium to attempt to expedite a visa for Lydia to join him in the United States. As of August 1957, Dymitruk's U.S. residence was listed as 159 East Division Street, Rockford, Michigan.

c. In an interview in February 1977 in Antwerp, Belgium, concerning her application for a visa to the United States, Lydia Dymitruk disclosed that:

(1) Her father managed a macaroni factory in Rostov-Don during the war, and did not serve in the army. In 1945 he was arrested by the NKVD and held for six months on charges concerning his activities during the war. (Lydia claimed that she was unaware of the exact charges made against her father). He was also removed from his position as manager of the macaroni factory.

(2) She wrote to her mother often and occasionally received correspondence from her. Her mother is glad that Lydia is in the West.

(3) She had been associated with the Union of Soviet Patriots for about two years but denied knowing that the Union of Soviet Patriots was politically motivated or was in contact with the Communist Party of Belgium.

(4) Her visa application, which she submitted on July 27, 1956, was drawn up by her husband, Pavel Dymitruk. In filling out the application form her husband had indicated a negative response to a question concerning association with a Communist Party or an organization affiliated with a Communist Party because she had not been "an actual member" of the Union of Soviet Patriots, and furthermore, it was her husband's belief that she was not a Communist.

(5) Lydia Berdyanskaya arrived in Brussels from Antwerp in February 1952, and lived with her sister, Annia Bouchat, for several months. Her sister was in contact with one (fnu) Markachuk, an officer from the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Brussels who had been attempting to have the sister repatriate to the Soviet Union. Shortly after her arrival at her sister's a woman from Liege (not further identified), gave her an address to go to for aid in resettling in Brussels. Lydia went to this address and was surprised to find that it was the Soviet Repatriation Mission. There she met Markachuk who tried to persuade her to return to the USSR. As a result, she and her sister wrote to their mother for her opinion on the matter and the mother advised them to stay in the West.

(6) She lived with Vasiliy G. Kostenko for two or three years from April 1952 and left him because "he drank too much vodka." She described Kostenko as an active anti-Communist.



3. The file of the Agency on Lydia Dymitruk has no entries beyond 1957 when she was living in Brussels.

4. The foregoing information was furnished to the FBI and the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy on April 22, 1964, in connection with the relationship between Lydia Dymitruk and Marina Oswald.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS  
JAMES ANGLETON  
CSCI 3/780, 881

1- C/CI  
1 - C/CI/SIG  
1 - C/CI/OG/SOV  
1 - C/CI/ R & A  
1 - C/SR  
1 - C/SR/CI  
2 - C/SR/CI/R (hold cy & comeback cy)  
1 - SR/O/US/dl  
1 - 201-289248  
1 - RI/FI (deleted)  
SR/CI/Research: (Deleted) May 12, 1964.

#### VASILY GAVRILOVICH (AKA PAVEL) KOSTENKO

Pavel Kostenko was a deep-cover KGB agent who had infiltrated Vlasov's Army during World War II. General Andey Vlasov was a Russian who was captured by the Wehrmacht in July 1942. During his confinement, he agreed to organize an army of disaffected Russian soldiers to fight against the Soviets.

During the postwar period, Pavel Kostenko penetrated the National Labor Alliance (NTS), a pro-Fascist émigré group whose members included the sons of former Czarist officials and generals in the White Russian Army. An acquaintance of OSWALD in Dallas, Igor Voshinin, was a member of the National Labor Alliance. The National Labor Alliance actively worked with the Nazis. Its wartime program condemned all Russian Jews to death. It had interlocking leadership with Vlasov's Army. Nonetheless, National Labor Alliance members were given immigrant visas to the United States. Beginning in 1949, the CIA dispatched National Labor Alliance members into the Soviet Union, since the National Labor Alliance had been sending spies there since the 1930's. National Labor Alliance agents either went in on a specific intelligence mission and then returned, or were integrated into Soviet society as sleepers, or active agents. Several spies apprehended by the Soviets in the mid-1960's admitted working for the National Labor Alliance.

Pavel Kostenko penetrated the National Labor Alliance until 1955, when his clandestine connection to the Soviet Embassy, Brussels, was finally uncovered. A CIA source reported that Pavel Kostenko tried to recruit him to work for the Soviets; "Pavel Kostenko told this source that he had been working as a Soviet agent for the past four years. Kostenko made this revelation prior to attempting to recruit source to work for Soviets. He said that his Soviet contact had questioned him about Source and was interested in Source's contacts with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions through Elizabeth Phillips. Kostenko implied that the source would receive 6,000 Belgian Francs from the Soviets for a report on what he knew about Phillips. Elaborating on his contact with the Soviets, Kostenko said that he only met his Soviet contact once per month and was only asked about information about various persons. These contacts were always made out of doors and Kostenko said he was furnished an itinerary to follow to the contact site." [NARA 1993.07.31.10:10:07:51:060057] The CIA generated this document:

TO: Chief, WE

FROM: Chief of Station, Brussels.

DATE: August 16, 1957

SUBJECT: General - Vasiliy Gavrilovich Kostenko (DOB September 22, 1922, Tula, USSR)

Specific: Information passed to (Deleted).

References A. (Deleted) 443

B. (Deleted) 8570

1. Attached is information developed from the (Deleted 2) CONVENIENT operation which was passed to (Deleted - 01) on April 8, 1957, in conjunction with information of (deleted 2) CONVENIENT ref. B. The reports were post dated at (Deleted)'s request so that, if necessary, (Deleted) could make it appear they were kept informed of the information as it developed.

2. The proposed interrogation of Kostenko has not taken place. The story behind this may be difficult for a non-Belgian) bureaucrat to understand, but (deleted) burying this case when he has a strong position for interrogation may be caused to some extent by the fact that his trump cards were supplied by the Station only after we were finished with a unilateral operation and therefore might reveal a lack of control over (deleted-24) In any case, (deleted) final decision not to interrogate Kosenko is apparently caused by more than inertia.

3. On April 1, 1957, 35 told Jouvenoy that Lydia Dymitruk divorced Vhehelst (DOB April 3, 1926 Bosto USSR) had contacted (deleted) and complained that Kostenko, her ex-lover, had returned from Germany and was causing her considerable trouble. Kostenko threatened to keep her from going to the United States to join her husband, Pavel Dymitruk. As

Lydia is a Belgium citizen (by marriage to Karel Lodwijk Verhelst) (Deleted) apparently felt morally bound to protect her. (Deleted) and (Deleted) feared that in their enthusiasm (Deleted) might create a scene and cause Kostenko file to be rerouted.

4. (Deleted) first reaction was to get Lydia on a boat for the U.S. and therefore bury the subject. (Deleted) asks (Deleted) if (Deleted) would help her with her visa but (Deleted) told him the question of whether or not she received her visa was out of our hands (Attachment B is a Jouvenoy investigation of Lydia, Attachment C is (Deleted) report of his Lydia questioning of Lydia (par (Deleted)-287) which was sanitized and passed to (deleted) at the U.S. Consulate. Only after they were told that Lydia's visa application was being reviewed, and she would probably be around for some time did (Deleted) and (Deleted) start planning to interrogate Kostenko.

5. (Deleted) requested summaries of the (Deleted) CONVENIENT and Kostenko information which had been promised them in order to plan the attack and Jouvenoy passed the information on April 8, 1957. (Deleted) discussed an interrogation plan with (Deleted) and although (deleted) not able to set a date for the interrogation, he gave the impression that plans were firm. Several days later (Deleted) told (Deleted) that it appeared (Deleted) had lost interest in Lydia, and there was therefore no pressure to interrogate Kostenko. The relatively strong position which (Deleted) had for the interrogation of an RIS agent (they even had jurisdiction) was appreciated but discarded.

6. Pavel Dymitruk returned to Belgium in July 1957 to try and get Lydia's visa expedited so it is not inconceivable that Lydia may find a stronger sponsor than (Deleted) and (Deleted) might again be forced into considering action against Kostenko.

7. As noted in (Deleted) 7652 para 6 as far as (Deleted) is concerned the wraps are off on information about (Deleted) which may be passed to (Deleted) but we note in (Deleted) 2813 AEMUSTANG that Kostenko may once again benefit from Kubark's indirect protection. Elliot S. Jouvenoy

Jouvenoy seems to be the Belgian CIA Station from this ZR Rifle cable: "Request Jouvenoy determine from (deleted) if Mankel available week Oct 17. Reply should be sent to PRTY to Fran atten RABNEY. If affirmative RABNEY will contact Jouvenoy directly to arrange meeting with Mankel." The State Department reported: "It is noted that the subject engaged in propaganda against the repatriation to the USSR. This propaganda was necessarily discreet in order to avoid reprisals against her parents in Russia."

PAVEL DYMITRUK

Pavel Dymitruk (born February 22, 1924) was a former member of Vlasov's Army. On December 5, 1958, Pavel Dymitruk contacted S.A. Hosty at the Dallas FBI Office and requested he issue him a security clearance:

Dymitruk stated that he was originally from the Soviet Union, having served in the Soviet Army during World War II, and is presently a refugee in this country, having fled from the Soviet Union during World War II...Dymitruk was advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and this office would not be able to assist him in this matter.

Lydia Dymitruk was admitted to the United States in March 1959. On September 24, 1959, Pavel Dymitruk applied for a position as an FBI translator. He listed S.A. Hosty as an FBI employee he had known for 14 months. He also indicated that in 1957 for a period of four to six months he knew "Cut Devis, N. York," an FBI employee. The FBI reported: "Under this entry he set out that he was not sure of the spelling and our personnel records disclose no such name. This information was not set forth in his 1962 application. (Paragraph Deleted)." [Sullivan to Branigan 5.5.64] On May 23, 1961, Dymitruk contacted Hosty: "Dymitruk stated he was having difficulty obtaining a job, in view of his Russian background, and stated he had recently divorced his wife and that everything was going wrong and he wanted the FBI to assist him." Pavel Dymitruk again applied for FBI employment in 1962. On November 12, 1963, Pavel Dymitruk contacted the Dallas FBI and informed it he had previously made application for the position of translator through the Houston FBI office: "This (deleted) was not recommended for the position by the Houston Office." [FBI 105-82555-3577] On May 12, 1964, the FBI interviewed Pavel Dymitruk who advised that his

...former wife's parents still reside in the Soviet Union and that her father was arrested by the Soviet Army when they re-occupied Rostov, because they had not evacuated Rostov in accordance with Soviet orders. He was therefore accused of collaborating with the Germans and was held in a Soviet prison for a number of months before being released. Dymitruk stated that he met his former wife through her sister, Anna, in 1954, having previously met his former wife's sister while studying at the University of Louvain. Dymitruk stated that before he met his former wife, she had been living with a man named Vailiy, last name unknown. According to Dymitruk, this Vasiliy had been active in the National Labor Alliance, (NTS), an anti-Soviet Russian emigre organization, and he served as a Lieutenant in the Vlassov Forces during World War II. Dymitruk explained that he also had served in the Vlassov Forces...Dymitruk further stated that this individual named Vasiliy later returned to the Soviet Union and he heard conflicting stories as to the reason for his return, some people, names unrecalled, stated that he, Vasiliy, had been pressured into returning through pressure on his parents in the Soviet Union; other individuals, names unrecalled, stated that Vasiliy was actually a Soviet agent working in the Vlassov forces and later in the NTS forces, and reporting to the Soviets as to their activities."

## HOSTY INTERVIEWS LYDIA DYMITRUK

After the assassination, Lydia Dymitruk advised S.A. Hosty that she met Marina Oswald in October or November 1962 when her friend, Anna Meller, asked her to drive a sick child and her mother to Parkland Hospital. She did this but found no doctor was available and she was forced to return later that evening. OSWALD, who was eating supper, said it was not necessary to bring the child to the hospital. Marina argued with LEE about it and he finally agreed to accompany them to Parkland Hospital where the child was given medication. The next time she saw Marina was when Marina and Ruth Paine came into a grocery store where she worked. Lydia told SA Hosty:

In 1942, when she was not quite 16 years old, the German Army captured Rostov and shortly thereafter took a large number of young people from the city back to Germany as slave laborers. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that she and her older sister, Anna, were among those taken to Germany. They were both assigned as domestic helpers in Dusseldorf, Germany. Shortly before the American Army captured this city in 1945, all non-Germans were removed to a prison camp and, shortly before the American Army arrived, Mrs. Dymitruk stated she, together with her sister and two Belgians, escaped from this camp. When the American Army arrived, the various non-German groups were placed in camps according to their nationality and her and her sister went with two Belgian citizens to the Belgian camp, rather than go to a Russian camp, since it was learned that all of the Russian citizens would be forced to return to Russia, and she and her sister did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, because they realized there was a much better standard of living in Western Europe. Mrs. Dymitruk advised that, a short time later, a French Army Officer came to the camp where they were staying and told her and her sister that they would have to move to a Russian camp. However, when they told this French Army Officer that they did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, he said that the only way they could avoid this was to marry Belgian citizens. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she had been living with Karl Verelst, a Belgian citizen, so she was married to an American Army Chaplain to him and thus permitted to remain in the Belgian camp. They were later transferred to Liege, Belgium, and finally returned to her husband's home in Antwerp, Belgium.

Mrs Dymitruk stated that during this period the Soviet Government was permitted to send repatriation officers throughout Western Europe in an attempt to talk Russian citizens into returning to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she was contacted several times, but refused to return to the Soviet Union.

In 1949 when she was still married to Karl Verelst, she attended several social meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she knew this organization was pro-Soviet and was controlled by

the Communists; however, she went to the meeting for social reasons to meet other Russian people and to dance and see movie films. Mrs. Dymitruk explained that, at this time, the Belgian Government would not force any Soviet citizens to return to the Soviet Union, so she felt perfectly safe in attending meetings of this organization for purely social reasons, even though she knew this organization to be Communist controlled. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that, after 1946, she started receiving letters from her mother, who advised her that her father had been put in prison by the Russians for a short while in 1945, apparently because her father would not retreat from Rostov when the German Army occupied that city. Her mother urged Mrs. Dymitruk to remain in Belgium and not to return to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Dymitruk further explained that another reason she attended the meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium was because she had what she described as mental trouble and also had considerable trouble with her mother-in-law and father-in-law, and the doctor urged her to associate with other Russian people. Because of these troubles, Mrs. Dymitruk stated she then left her husband in Antwerp and went to Brussels, where her sister Anna, now named Bouchat, resided.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated that, while in Brussels, she began living with a man named Vasilii Kostenko, who had formerly served in the Vlassov forces, which Mrs. Dymitruk described as an Army force which fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being Russian prisoners of war. Kostenko, according to Mrs. Dymitruk, was a Lieutenant in the Vlasov forces and when she met him he was the leader of an anti-Communist group, which Mrs. Dymitruk stated was either called Cvomr or Chohp. This group was not connected with the National Labor Alliance (NTS), but cooperated with the National Labor Alliance and was made up of former members of Vlassov forces. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she lived with Kostenko for two or three years and left him because he drank too much. According to Dymitruk, she helped Kostenko in his work in this organization, but she cannot recall the names of any other individuals in this group. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that Kostenko's father was allegedly a Russian engineer who was shot by the Soviet Government because of his religious beliefs, and that his mother was allegedly Polish, and he had escaped, being sent back to Russia after the war by posing as a Pole.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated Kostenko was a very militant anti-Communist and had tried to join a group of individuals who were parachuted into Belorussia area of the Soviet Union. According to Mrs. Dymitruk, this group was captured immediately by the Soviet Government as soon as they landed, and they were all allegedly shot. Kostenko then became quite upset about this matter and stopped associating with his Russian friends in Brussels. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that she had, meanwhile, left Kostenko

and she later heard he went to Germany and then to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she did not believe Kostenko was a Soviet agent and she stated that he was a militant anti-communist and had returned to the Soviet Union because his attempts to fight communism through refugee groups had apparently failed, and she believed he had gone back to the Soviet Union to fight Communism inside the Soviet Union. When Mrs. Dymitruk was asked how she thought Pavel Kostenko could fight communism from inside the Soviet Union, she merely stated that she was sure he was an anticommunist and not a Soviet agent.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated that a short time later she began living with Paul Dymitruk, who immigrated to the United States in 1956. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that in 1957, when she attempted to join him in the United States, she was denied an American visa because of her past membership in the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. However, after two or three years her former husband succeeded in getting her a visa and she entered the United States in March 1959. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she and her former husband were divorced in Dallas in December 1960, and she has not seen her former husband since that time. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she wanted it to be known that she was never a communist or a communist sympathizer, and was not pro-Soviet in any manner, and hoped to become a citizen of the United States in the near future.

There were questions about Lydia Dymitruk's loyalties. She had been a member of a pro-Soviet organization and lived with a KGB agent. Either Lydia was incredibly stupid or she was lying when she said she believed that Kostenko was not a KGB agent. Her ex-husband knew differently and no doubt had discussed the matter with her. She was in contact with the Belgian Police, the State Department and the CIA Station in regard to Kostenko. Was Lydia Dymitruk a Soviet double-agent? Did she report OSWALD'S presence in the Dallas White Russian community to the Soviets? Unlikely, although she might have mentioned him to someone who did. William Hood reported: "Western intelligence had learned from bitter experience that most Russian officials were so impressed with the KGB record of penetration and manipulation of the Russian emigration that they would as soon look death in the face as to confide in any émigré, let alone to use him as a conduit for an illicit relationship with a foreign intelligence service." [WCD 844; FBI 105-82555-3632, DL 100-10461-5.11.64-Hosty-pp. 550-560 FBI DL-100-10461-WGB;mvs p238; CIA 1294-481 LHO's add. bk. Roman Harten - Estonian with OS traces; Johnson *Lee & Marina* p228; FBI DL 100-10461 Hakey & Hosty 5.15.64; FBI 105-82555-NR 7.22.64 Hood *Mole* p54] The FBI stated: "Lydia is currently employed as a waitress in Dallas. (?) who knew her said she is of questionable morals, but none consider her subversive in any manner." [FBI 62-109090-NR 8.10.64]

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S ANCESTORS

OSWALD'S best-known associate in Dallas was Russian exile George Sergius DeMohrenschildt. Click [HERE](#) to see footage of him. The grandfather of George DeMohrenschildt, Sergius Von Mohrenschildt, was a German Baron who had moved to Russia in the mid-19th Century. There he married a Russian aristocrat. In 1944 DeMohrenschildt told the FBI that his grandfather was born somewhere in Pennsylvania and later went to Russia, and entered into the oil business which was inherited by his father on his grandfather's death. The father of George DeMohrenschildt, Sergius Von Mohrenschildt, was both a German Baron and a Russian Baron in the Court of Czar Nicholas II. The uncle of George DeMohrenschildt, Ferdinand DeMohrenschildt, was First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. during World War I.

The Von Mohrenschildt fortune emanated from the Nobel Oil Company, which had fields in Baku, Byelorussia. In 1944 George De Mohrenschildt told the FBI that Sergius Von Mohrenschildt "was a Vice President of the **Nobel Oil** Company in Russia with holdings in Poland and Russia prior to and during World War I...his father continued in the oil business until the confiscation of these holdings following the first World War. His father then became interested in the Agrarian Movement and became Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the White Russian Republic [which included Byelorussia and the Ukraine] during 1920 to 1922, until he was accused of protecting the Jewish and Greek Orthodox religions as well as the Catholic religion. As a result of the disagreement his father had been jailed by the Soviets for several months, then with the help of his friends he escaped Russia and went with his family to Wilno, Poland." [WCD 533 p53] After the Bolshevik revolution the Standard Oil Company, which was owned by John D. Rockefeller, bought a 50% interest in the Polish operations of Nobel Oil. [*The Russian Rockefellers* - Robert W. Tolf - The Hoover Inst. Press-1976 p214]

DeMohrenschildt lied to the FBI. In reality what happened was that when the Russian civil war ended with the Communists in power, Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt was imprisoned (with his other son, Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt) and both were held for over a decade. Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt was released from prison in 1935. He traveled to Germany to join his family there. In Nazi Germany, Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt resided with his sister, who had married high-ranking Abwehr Officer, Baron Konstantine Von Maydell. The Abwehr was the military intelligence section of the Nazi Army. In 1944 DeMohrenschildt also told the FBI that his father "had been interned, presumably by the Germans." Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt hoped to reclaim his oil fields after a Nazi invasion of the USSR.

#### GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT - NAZI SPY

Born on April 11, 1911, in Mozyr, Russia, George Von Mohrenschildt had escaped to Poland after the Russian civil war. He graduated from gymnasium in Wilno, Poland, in 1929, then attended the Polish Military Academy. He attained the rank of sergeant in 1931. He left for Belgium, where he studied business and changed his name to DeMohrenschildt to avoid the Germanic implications of the title, "Von," which was going increasingly unpopular.



## DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S COVER: POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

Nobel Oil operated in Russia and Poland and the Von Mohrenschildt family owned several estates in Poland. George DeMohrenschildt used his family's connection to Poland along with his rank in the Polish military, as a cover when he joined the Polish Cavalry. Circa 1938 George DeMohrenschildt was a lieutenant in the Polish Cavalry. A few months before Germany invaded Poland, George DeMohrenschildt embarked upon a European tour, so he was absent when the Nazi tanks rolled in. He professed to be an exile correspondent of the official Polish News Service during that trip. Evidence suggested Baron Konstantine Von Maydell contacted George DeMohrenschildt and in early 1938, arranged for DeMohrenschildt to become a spy for the Nazis. George DeMohrenschildt used his connections with the Polish government-in-exile to enter the United States in May 1938, under the Belgian quota, where he joined the shadowy infrastructure of Nazi spies that operated in the United States during World War II.

## FRENCH INTELLIGENCE: 1939

George DeMohrenschildt may have penetrated French Intelligence. He claimed to have "collected facts on people involved in pro-German activity" when he worked for Pierre Freyss in the information and economic departments of French Intelligence.

Subject stated that Freyss sent him to Louisiana and San Francisco in an attempt to locate individuals sympathetic to France who would be able to advise of contemplated sales or shipments on large quantities of oil [to Germany]. No employment record existed with that organization. Journalist Edward Epstein contacted Pierre Freyss, who stated that he was in French intelligence in the United States in 1939 to 1940 and stated in part that DeMohrenschildt "graciously cooperated with us, his sympathies being with the Allied Forces. Freyss further related that DeMohrenschildt was 'never in the pay or officially appointed by us.

## FILM FACTS AND BARON VON MAYDELL

The FBI interviewed Pierpont Hamilton:

(Deleted) it was desired to contact him for whatever material he possessed relative to the Subject. Upon being interviewed in the offices of the (deleted) stated that he would be happy to supply and information in his possession relative to the person in that case. He related that prior to the spring of 1939, he and (deleted) were managing entrepreneurs of the (deleted) a corporation engaged in the production and distribution of commercial motion picture films. At that time they were also engaged in fulfilling contracts with individual concerns for the production of various industrial shorts, utilized to acquaint employees with the necessity of observing safety rules while at work. In the Spring of 1939, he continued, an individual by the name of Konstantine B. Maydell entered their office

and stated that he had a film entitled, 'Spain In Arms,' which he desired to distribute, for a fee, to various groups throughout the country, but that he had not the necessary organization to effect such distribution. He offered therefore to allocate a certain percentage of the profits to (deleted) and (deleted) for their assistance in effecting the distribution of the film to various religious groups, primarily Catholic groups in this country. At time, however, the film required a certain amount of cutting and technical reformation so it was accordingly referred to the Cine Lab Motion Picture Laboratories, 33 West 60th Street, where the desired changes were affected.

As reflected by reference report, it will be noted that Film Facts Inc. had absolutely no connection with the Cine-Lab Company and the studio facilities of the latter were only rented for a brief period for necessary technical revision of the film 'Spain In Arms.'

Continuing, the same source related that through the contacts of (deleted) and himself, they were able to effect the distribution of the film to various Catholic Church groups throughout the country and in addition to one or two individual public exhibitors. As the film was pro-Fascist, profits were quite meager, and they totaled less than \$1,000, it was decided in 1940 by him and (deleted) to cease their relationship with Maydell and terminate further distribution of the film.

While Film Facts Incorporated, at the present time, is a dissolved corporation, Pierpont Hamilton still retains the right to the corporate name and pays a tax to retain such right. This was also ascertained from the interview with (deleted).

As to Von Mohrenschildt personally, he related he was unacquainted, but he was under the impression that he had heard Maydell on one or two occasions refer to such an individual as his associate or employee. Pierpont Hamilton was insistent, however, that Subject Von Mohrenschildt at the present time was neither affiliated or associated in any capacity with Film Facts Inc. and had absolutely no connection with either him or his partner (deleted). He pointed out that he and (deleted) retained the legal rights to the name Film Facts Inc. It would be both a falsification and a legal violation for Subject to refer himself as an employee of Film Facts Inc.

As to the origin of the film, 'Spain In Arms' neither Pierpont Hamilton or (Deleted) could offer any information both advising that Maydell had appeared in their office early in the Spring of 1939 with such film reporting it as his own...The film, according to both gentlemen, was reputedly pro-Fascist and supported the cause and military actions of General Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War. Neither Pierpont Hamilton nor

(Deleted) could offer any information as to the antecedents of Maydell other than stating they believed him to be German or Austrian and a comparatively recent immigrant from Europe. As to maintenance of offices by Maydell both related that they believe his office was maintained exclusively 'beneath his hat.' It was their belief, however, that he maintained a room at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. [FBI 100-10310]

Mrs. J. Smith, Vice President of Cine-Laboratory, 33 West 60th Street, advised that FBI

...that she occasionally leased or rented studio space. In pursuance of such she permitted DeMohrenschildt and Konstantine Maydell to produce two films in their laboratory for the Polish Information Center, 151 East 67th Street. The films produced were 'Poland Forever' and 'Spain In Arms.' It was her impression that the film intended to support the General Franco faction of the Spanish Civil War. She stated that the Polish Information Center paid her for use of her studio."

When the FBI questioned George DeMohrenschildt in 1944 he stated:

...that he became acquainted with Constantine Maydell through Maydell's showing of a picture 'Spain in Arms' at the Ritz-Carlton hotel. George DeMohrenschildt considered this the best documentary film that he had ever seen, and after contacting Maydell had been informed by Maydell that he had material coming from the German film company, UFA, all of which was documentary film. He contacted the Polish Consulate regarding the making of a documentary film concerning Poland and after securing their cooperation and financial backing had started with Maydell in the preparation of 'Poland Forever,' for the Polish Government. This venture was doomed to failure from the start, according to the Subject, since they never had enough money; further, part of the film that was coming from Germany was seized by the British and held up for a long period of time and then released, but at that time was much older and thereby less interesting than it would have previously been...George also related that he had previously been questioned concerning Maydell and had furnished all the information in his possession regarding him, but he repeated that he did not consider Maydell a spy nor did he consider him the type of person that would be selected by any country for that type of work. Subject added that he believed Maydell's sympathies were definitely with Germany; but in Subject's opinion, Maydell was nothing but a soldier-of-fortune interested in making money who 'didn't give a darn' about one country over another or anything else. Maydell's outstanding characteristic was his anti-Semitism."

BARON KONSTANTINE VAN MAYDELL AND FILM FACTS

In *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, William Shirer described Baron Konstantine Van Maydell as "a Baltic German of Estonian citizenship who told the German Embassy, Washington, that he had come to the United States on an Abwehr sabotage mission." In *Game of the Foxes*, Laslo Farago described Baron Konstantine Van Maydell as "the top Abwehr agent in the United States in 1940." Baron Konstantine Von Maydell was arrested on a Presidential warrant as a dangerous alien in September 1942, tried for espionage in Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, and interred for four years in North Dakota. The proceedings were either closed, or the Court records have disappeared. He was released in 1946. George DeMohrenschildt intimated that he had once testified against Von Maydell in a legal proceeding. There was no record to support this. Assistant United States Attorney Stuart Z. Krinsky of the Southern District of New York advised S.A. Stanley Ross in October 1944, that "the government had contemplated using George DeMohrenschildt as a witness for the Government in the habeas corpus proceedings involving Baron Konstantine Van Maydell who had been interned as a dangerous enemy alien, but at the time of the trial the government decided not to use George DeMohrenschildt as a witness." [WCD 533 p27] George DeMohrenschildt told the FBI: "In regard to having a cousin in an Internment Camp in the United States, Subject stated the only manner in which this could have arisen was from statements made by Konstantine Maydell that he was a fifth cousin of his, and he had gone to Dimitri regarding this statement and Dimitri had informed him there was no relation whatever." Edward Epstein reported Baron Konstantine Van Maydell was subsequently "sent to Russia, never to be heard from again." [Farago, *Game of the Foxes* Simon and Shuster p685 f.n.; WCD 533]

#### WARREN COMMISSION AND MAYDELL

Albert Jenner asked:

Q. At this particular time, did you have some, oh, let me call it tenuous connection with some movie business...what was it?"

A. I have a distant cousin by the name of Baron Maydell...some people considered him pro-Nazi.

Q. He was accused of being, was he not, during this period, a German spy?

A. No. I didn't know that...He was White Russian. And having lost everything through Communism, he saw the future of his return to Russia, back to his estates, through German intervention...he had a very interesting movie there of the Spanish revolution which he made...This movie was backed by quite a number of people here. I remember most of them. By Grace, who is President of Grace Lines today. So we decided with Maydell that we could make another documentary movie, on the resistance of Poland.

Q. Resistance Movement?

A. Yes.

#### GERALD POSNER AND BARON KONSTANTINE VAN MAYDELL

Gerald Posner, whose other books included *Mengele, The Complete Story* and *Hitler's Children*, failed to mention Baron Konstantine Van Maydell. He attributed George DeMohrenschildt's praise of Nazism to a "provocative" streak in his nature. Gerald Posner wrote "During its peak operational period, from 1942 to 1944, the Abwehr employed more than 1,500 agents and informants in Argentina."

#### SKETCHING A COAST GUARD STATION: JUNE 1941

After two years of successful spying in the United States, George DeMohrenschildt was apprehended.

On June 2, 1941, Mr. Eugene J. Wilson and Mr. Russell Brown, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, with an office in Corpus Christie, Texas, advised S.A. R. J. Clements that Mr. Bill Ellis Justice of the Peace and proprietor of the Tarpon Inn at Port Arkansas, Texas, had informed them that George Von DeMohrenschildt who appeared to be a German, was registered at the Tarpon Inn and was accompanied by a Mexican woman named Lilia Pardo Larin, who was registered as his wife...Ellis informed that Von DeMohrenschildt had been observed sketching and photographing the local Coast Guard Station and ship channel at Port Arkansas, Texas, and acted in such a suspicious manner as to lead him to believe Von DeMohrenschildt was a German spy...Mr. Victor J. Biltiff, Inspector in Charge of Immigration and Naturalization, together with Inspectors Alfred R. Perkins, Ralph J. King and S.A. R.J. Clements, questioned Von DeMohrenschildt on June 3, 1941... Von DeMohrenschildt advised he had a small folding camera and two rolls of exposed film in his possession at the time of interview, and stated that the film consisted of some snapshots of the beach at Port Arkansas. He also exhibited a number of water color paintings which he had made, and stated that painting was his hobby. His personal effects also contained a zipper briefcase and a large amount of papers which Von DeMohrenschildt did not volunteer for examination by the inspectors... Von DeMohrenschildt's effects contained several copies of two biographical sketches copies of which were furnished Inspector Petty. The sketches carried by Von DeMohrenschildt are set out for comparison: 'George Von DeMohrenschildt, 950 Park Avenue, New York City, RH-4-0810 Of Swedish origin, Born April 17, 1911...George Von DeMohrenschildt 1024 Park Avenue, New York City, RH-4-9257...

DeMohrenschildt advised Inspector Victor J. Biltiff that "after he left his employment with the Humble Oil Company, he accepted a position offered to him by the Polish Consulate in New York City. The employment consisted of producing a motion picture entitled 'Poland Forever' which was financially backed by the exiled Polish Government in this country. He informed that this film was actually produced in the laboratory of the Facts and Films Motion Picture Company, 30 W 60th Street, New York City. He stated that he was still employed as a representative of this firm and that the purpose of his visit to Mexico was to produce a picture of Pan American relations." An FBI cable to Headquarters read that Larin DeMoarenschidt "has been observed making sketches of ship channels and taking photographs promiscuously." Headquarters had no traces on Larin DeMoarenschidt. J. Edgar Hoover recommended that Larin DeMoarenschidt's personal effects should be search on entrance into Mexico "as well as his return to this country."

Albert Jenner of the Warren Commission asked DeMohrenschildt about this incident:

A. Some characters stopped the car and came out of the bushes and they said: "You are a German spy." They said "You are a German citizen, you are a German spy. It was very strange. Here is my Polish passport. So, they never said anything about sketching. I thought they were from some comedy actors.

Q. Didn't they identify themselves?

A. I think they said they were from the FBI.

Q. They might have been from some other government service [OSS]?

A. Maybe some other government service. But I have the impression they told me they were from the FBI and they followed me all the way from New York - all the way from New York.

Q. In any event five men stopped you and searched at that time, searched your car.

A. Searched the car, found absolutely nothing, except the water colors, the sketches. I still have the sketches.

DeMohrenschildt stated that:

...he had been waiting for his Mexican visa which had not arrived so he decided to drive through with Lillia Larin (which name she had continued to use despite her additional two marriages since the death of Larin) and they had driven to Corpus Christi, Texas, where they registered at the Nueces Hotel. They occupied separate rooms at this hotel and remained for a few days. He stated while on the beach swimming one of those days

he snapped some pictures of Lillia in a bathing suit with a box-type Brownie camera which he purchased some time prior in New York City. (Subject emphatically stated that this was the only pictures that had been taken by either one of them, and further, that they had not at any time gone near any military installation). Subject continued that while waiting for his visa they had decided to go to Arkansas Pass, Texas, to fish and had accordingly driven over and stayed at a hotel at Arkansas Pass as man and wife, registering under his name. Subject stated that at that time he had intended marrying Lillia, and further, did not at that time know of any law that prohibited it in the United States. [FBI SA#100-839]

Lillia Pardo Larin was a relative of, (deleted) Minister for Mexico, Vichy, France. At this time she listed her husband one (deleted) Vichy, France. DeMohrenschildt helped her enter the United States. [FBI 100-32965-50] Her letters to DeMohrenschildt were intercepted at the Postal Censorship Station in Miami, Florida.

George DeMohrenschildt was detained by the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, but was not arrested. George DeMohrenschildt informed the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he was employed by Film Facts Incorporated, making anti-Nazi films for the Polish government-in-exile. The FBI determined that: "(Deleted)The present status of the company would discredit the Subject's statement that he was presently functioning as a Film Facts Inc. employee in Mexico and engaging in obtaining scenic films for such company." The Office of Naval Intelligence investigated DeMohrenschildt. He became of interest to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Department of the Army. DeMohrenschildt said he was a cousin of Texas oil millionaire **George Farenthold**. Questioned by the FBI several weeks later, George Farenthold stated:

In June 1941 George Farenthold advised S.A. R.J. Clements that he met George Von Mohrenschildt through Ted Jamison, an oil operator in Texas. Farenthold stated that the Subject is not his cousin; that he had no relatives in the United States. Farenthold advised that he had received a telephone call from Bill Ellis asking him whether he was related to George Von Mohrenschildt and he told Ellis he was not. After receiving the telephone call Farenthold made a trip to Fort Arkansas and met George Von Mohrenschildt in the Tarpon Inn. George Von Mohrenschildt approached Farenthold and requested him not to inform Ellis that the Mexican woman with whom he was traveling was not his wife, because he had registered at the hotel as man and wife. The group had dinner together and upon George Von Mohrenschildt's suggestion, went to Hillwood's Tavern, which was a beer parlor frequented by sailors and a large number of foreign-speaking peoples. George Von Mohrenschildt became involved in a discussion of the War, at which time Farenthold expressed his opinion that England would be victorious. George Von Mohrenschildt thereupon stated, 'No, I do not agree with you. Germany has not used 1/100 of her strength.' Farenthold was surprised to note this

remark and questioned George Von Mohrenschildt as to where his sympathies lay. George Von Mohrenschildt replied that he had been bitterly opposed to Germany until the occupation of France, but that he had been favorably impressed by the decent way the Germans treated the French citizenry. Farenthold disputed this remark and stated that it was his impression that the French people were starving; whereupon George Von Mohrenschildt said, 'No Hitler is taking care of them. They are not starving like they were in the last War.' Farenthold stated that when he first met George Von Mohrenschildt, the latter told him he was a Swedish refugee and had a 'Nasen' Passport, which type of Passport was originally issued to the White Russians and subsequently to other types of European refugees. During the subsequent discussion George Von Mohrenschildt related that his father was a German and possessed a large estate in Poland. He said that the Germans have protected his father's estate after the occupation of Poland and that his father was presently living in Berlin, Germany, where he was confined to a hospital; however he advised that his father was well-treated and that he had received numerous letters from him. During the discussion relative to the prospect of the United States becoming involved in the War, George Von Mohrenschildt stated, 'Don't think Germany is ever going to declare war on the United States. They are led by a smart Austrian and not a Kaiser, and there will be a lot of people in the Middle West who will not endorse the United States becoming involved in war and there will be a big upheaval.' He also stated that this war can end only in one of two ways - either by a compromise or a German victory. He remarked that the South American Republics were not friendly to the United States and that America would never be able to defeat Germany even if the South American Republics assisted.

In 1993 George Farenthold stated: "I just met George DeMohrenschildt a couple of times. I didn't know him really well. I thought it was possible that this guy was really a spy. He was a great one for young women. I don't know why the University of Texas ever hired him. He was a professor there. I don't remember anyone else he associated with except some ladies."

#### EDNA FOX: FALL 1941

Mrs. Edna Fox, the proprietor of the rooming house at 109 East 73rd Street, where Subject resided in 1941, advised Detective Raymond J. Gill of the New York Police Department, in the Fall of 1941, that while the Subject resided at her residence he acted very suspicious and made it a point to become acquainted with Robert Matsuoka (born December 18, 1931; died December 17, 1990), whom she described as the son of a former premier of Japan. She stated that when Matsuoka was returning to Japan, Subject gave him a letter addressed to Subject's father. At the time Subject stated that his father would get the letter in Germany sooner if it was mailed from Japan by Matsuoka. Mrs. Fox also advised Detective Gill



that one occasion she had heard Subject greet a visitor to his apartment with the salutation, 'Heil Hitler.'

Robert Matsuoka was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

#### HELEN KRAVADSE: MARCH 1941

Helen Kravadse, an employee of the *Washington Evening Star*, in March 1941, advised that Baron George DeMohrenschildt, residence 109 E 73rd Street, New York City, is suspected by her of being a Nazi propagandist. Miss Kravadse first met George DeMohrenschildt during 1940 to 1941 when he came to Washington, D.C. and interested himself in theatrical work, in which Miss Kravadse was engaged. At that time Baron DeMohrenschildt represented himself as being connected with *Variety Magazine*. He told Miss Kravadse that he had been born in Germany, that his father was residing in Germany, and that he, the Baron, intended to return to Germany in the near future. He also told her that he had been taking pictures in various parts of the United States and had edited propaganda moving pictures for German interests, which pictures were sent to Germany and Poland. He told her that he had had a cavalry position in the Polish Army, which Miss Kravadse interpreted as meaning that the Baron was connected with that portion of the German Army which was then occupying Poland. Subject inquired of Miss Kravadse concerning her sympathies with respect to the Nazis. She is said to have indicated that she was indifferent to the Nazis. George DeMohrenschildt then spoke at great length concerning the virtues of the German form of government and the disadvantages of democracies. Miss Kravadse advised that while in New York, through curiosity, she checked with *Variety Magazine* and learned that the employees there had never heard of Baron George DeMohrenschildt and advised her he definitely was not connected with that publication. Miss Kravadse advised that through her other sources, whose identities she did not divulge, she had heard that Baron George DeMohrenschildt had been in Brazil and Mexico, in which latter country he had some connection with oil development. She also subsequently heard while in Washington, D.C. that Baron George DeMohrenschildt was intimately acquainted with Descio Machado, who allegedly had some connection with the Brazilian Embassy and was referred to as the 'Brazilian Banana King.'" [FBI DC 100-32965-X1; WCD 533p32; FBI 32965-XI]

Descio Machado's cousin was the Air Attache of the Brazilian Embassy, Washington. Both Descio Machado and his cousin were called before the House Un-American Activities Committee and accused of have been recruited as spies by Brazilian Nazis. On August 2, 1941, DeMohrenschildt sent this Western Union cable to the FBI: "This is very urgent. George Von Mohrenschildt...in business. Official Mexican government blackmail me pretending that I am under suspicion in the States. Please wire Secretary

United States Embassy Carrigan in Mexico that my dossier is clear otherwise will suffer grave financial damage." [FBI 100-327765-6] George DeMohrenschildt had been ordered to leave Mexico.

MAIL INTERCEPTED: JULY 1942

Edward Epstein wrote that British mail intercepts in Bermuda turned up evidence that he was working for Nazi interests. American mail intercepts on George DeMohrenschildt indicated that on July 6, 1942, J.A. Helguera wrote this letter to DeMohrenschildt that was copied by SA-47388, Examiner 12003.

I have just received your letter of the 1st instant, which crossed mine of the 3rd. As soon as I can go out, which will be by the end of this week, I shall go to the Gobernacion and have a talk with Mr. Garcia Ojeda. As I wrote to you, I had not done anything because Lic. Jarza had told me that he had instructions from you to arrange your re-entry as a resident. I shall state that you are coming here as an investor, to enter into a business deal here with me and that you are bringing both capital and brains into this country which is only right. This might help...

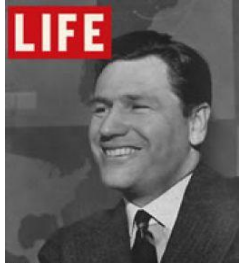
INFORMANT (DELETED) SEPTEMBER 16, 1942

A girl named Carmen Barnes who is alleged to be extremely intimate with Bendix of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, has been seen frequently in DeMohrenschildt's company. She introduced him to Bendix who has been suspected of some pro-Nazi views at least prior to our entry into the war. On Sunday, August 30, 1942, or September 6, 1942, two couples were taken into custody on the beach at East Hampton, Long Island. The people had a speaking acquaintance with DeMohrenschildt. On many occasions DeMohrenschildt has said he was going to visit some prominent person at East Hampton or vicinity where such person had an estate. Actually he would go to East Hampton to a rooming house or small hotel. On these trips he was accompanied by some others.

ATTEMPTED PENETRATION: OFFICE INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

In 1937, at age 30, Nelson A. Rockefeller traveled to Latin America. Three years later, Nelson Rockefeller was Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. He remained in this position until 1944. In this capacity, Nelson Rockefeller monitored United States concerns in South America represented by German intelligence agents, and studied the feasibility of transferring German agencies of American firms to native agencies. FBI Agent P.E. Foxworth reported the details of a meeting he had with Nelson Rockefeller on August 23, 1940:

Rockefeller said the main reason for his call at the Bureau this morning was that he was sending an 'economic commission' to South America in the immediate future. He has been furnished with the names of German representatives of American concerns in South America. His Economic Commission will contact these German representatives for the purpose of determining just how they are doing business. At the same time they will determine the possibilities of the business now done by the Germans being taken over by American representatives. They are to contact the various members of the United States Diplomatic Corps in the various countries and, otherwise, get 'bird's eye view' of the situation existing. He believes that they will not be gone more than 60 days and will visit each country during his period of time...Rockefeller felt it would be of inestimable value if he could secure a representative of the Bureau to be a member of the Commission. The two representatives who he has selected are Percy Douglas, export manager of the Otis Elevator Company and Thomas S. Gates Jr. who is at present a partner in Drexel & Company, Philadelphia. Rockefeller thought that Douglas was probably the best informed man in this country on Latin American psychology. His father was the president of the Southern Pacific Railway in Mexico for many years and Douglas is thoroughly familiar with the Central and South American countries. Drexel & Company was formerly a J.P. Morgan affiliate. Gate's father is president of the University of Pennsylvania. The other member would be a Special Agent of the FBI. Subsequent to my conversation with you, I told Rockefeller that an agent would be designated. Several names will be furnished you. Rockefeller also told me that to promote the commercial relations, he proposed to form a holding company here in the United States and then a development company in each of the Latin American republics, the development company, so far as possible, to be financed in the country in which it is located. This proposition would be to promote trade with the United States in whatever manner possible. These are tentative plans. He also has made arrangements with George Gallup to start an Institute of Public Opinion in South America. This is still in the tentative stage but Gallup has agreed. Gallup is now making a survey of the possibility of such an Institute of Public Opinion and Rockefeller expects to have his report soon. Of course, an ideal cover for any for any of our men would be such an organization as the Institute of Public Opinion. Rockefeller said that he would be very glad to help us with either placing our men with either the Institute of Public Opinion or with the developing company if we so desired and thought that we could be of much value and assistance to him in connection with both propositions." J. Edgar Hoover wrote: "I want to work very closely with him.



Percy Douglas became a staunch supporter of Barry Goldwater in the 1960's. Thomas S. Gates, a Director of General Electric, was Undersecretary of the Navy from 1953 to 1957. He was Secretary of the Navy from 1957 to 1959. President Dwight Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense from 1959 to 1960. Morgan Guaranty Trust, which Gates was affiliated with, had made two twenty-million dollar loans to the Belgium Congo. In 1961 Gates became president of Morgan Guaranty Trust. Gates supported the war in Vietnam and his name appeared in an advertisement supporting President Johnson that was also signed by David Rockefeller, Arthur H. Dean of Sullivan and Cromwell, Dean Acheson and John J. McCloy. Gates helped write NIXON'S defense platform. The FBI agent chosen for this mission was P.E. Foxworth. In 1941 Foxworth investigated Communist activity at Harvard University. In December 1941 Foxworth was an Assistant Director of the FBI, and head of the FBI's New York Bureau and Director of the Special Intelligence Service Branch. He received training from the OSS. [*Compromised Campus*, Diamond, S.]To conduct these activities, Nelson Rockefeller was given a three-million-dollar budget. Each month the Bureau checked the telephones in the White House office of Nelson Rockefeller. By 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt considered merging the Nelson Rockefeller organization with that of the organization of the Coordinator of Information, Colonel William Donovan. [FBI 62-67719-1 5.5.42; 62-61140X 9.9.40, LHM 8.30.40, 9.5.40 to Director] The same year, the FBI prevented Nelson Rockefeller from publicly revealing that the United States had intercepted 84 Axis radio messages transmitted from Latin America: "It is believed that this statement is most ill-advised and is one we should object to since the Axis will do nothing more than to change their code." The Bureau believed Nelson Rockefeller had been indiscreet when he publicly announced in 1943 that the Nazis had established training schools for saboteurs in Argentina. These, however, were considered only minor gaffes, and in 1944 he became Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND NELSON ROCKEFELLER

When the FBI detained George DeMohrenschildt in June 1941 it found: "Letter dated April 5, 1941, to Von Mohrenschildt, 109 East 73rd Street, New York, from K. Maydell, Facts and Films, 33 West 60th Street, New York City, mentioning getting necessary letters from Nelson Rockefeller...Letter of credit from Chase National Bank, New York City, number C16745, dated May 3, 1941, for \$1250.00." [WCD 533 p18] When George DeMohrenschildt wired the FBI about a problem he was having procuring a Mexican residence permit he advised: "Chase National Bank, New York, will answer financially for me." What was the relationship between DeMohrenschildt and Nelson Rockefeller?

#### 3822 BENTON STREET

In October 1942 the FBI interviewed Paul Joachim, who rented the boarding house and was employed at the time in the Navy building. He told the FBI that he rented the house at 3822 Benton Street, N.W. and that

Subject had formerly lived with him there...He advised that Quintan Quines, who was employed at the British Embassy and who lived at the house had visited the Subject in New York City. Joachim stated that during the time Subject resided he was not employed but was supposed to be endeavoring to obtain a commission in the United States Army as well as in the organization headed by Nelson Rockefeller and that during the time he resided here had stated that he was waiting to be investigated for one of these positions. Joachim stated that he had heard say he had been in the Polish Army during the war as an officer. He stated that the Subject had said that he was a Russian and that his family had moved to Poland during the time of the Russian revolution inasmuch as they were Czarist in sympathy.

Joachim stated that Von Mohrenschildt made no pro-Axis remarks. The other boarder at 3822 Benton Street, N.W. was U.S. Navy Lt. Cmdr. Harry Hull. The FBI could locate no record that Von Mohrenschildt applied for a position with the United States Army or with the Office of Inter-American Affairs. The FBI:

In March 1953, through the cooperation of Miss Ann Wickham, a member of the British WAAFS, it was ascertained that Patricia Deuel, who resided at the same address as Miss Wickham, maintained an address book with the following listing: 'George Mohresschilgt Care Quentin K. 3622 Washington, D.C.' On April 13, 1942, agents of the FBI observed Grace Buchanan Dineen, as admitted German espionage agent during World War II, who was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 12 years, depart the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C. and walk to the Roger Smith Hotel where she met Patricia Deuel in the lobby. They proceeded to the Oak Room of the hotel and had lunch. In 1943, Grace Buchanan Dineen had advised S.A. James H. Kirby that during an extended conversation between Deuel and her in Dineen's room at the Statler Hotel, Deuel stated that she herself was 'terribly anti-American.'

Grace Buchanan-Dineen had been recruited by the Abwehr in Europe between 1939 and 1941 and returned to the United States before Pearl Harbor. She surrounded herself with a few assistants or subagents and forwarded reports in secret writing on shipping, war production, and other military information to cover addresses in neutral countries in Europe. The existence of all this agent first became known through Allied censorship, largely because of her use of cover addresses which were already compromised; and while in some cases it took long and painstaking research and the comparison of thousands of handwriting samples to identify her and her confederates, their reports to Germany were under the control of United States counter-intelligence agencies from a fairly early date in their active career.

[<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq114-1.htm>]

DEMOHRENSCHILDTS ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE THE OSS

A CIA document indicated,

The records of the Coordinator of Information and the Office of Strategic Services...[show]...George DeMohrenschildt had been considered for employment in 1942 but was not hired since he was alleged to be a Nazi espionage agent. [WC Memo: Helms/Rankin CIA 18-522]

Another FBI Report stated

(deleted) of the Personnel Department in the office of Coordinator of Information advised that a check of their applications reflected that Subject had filed an application on May 19, 1942. She advised, however, that Subject has not been employed and no further action relative to his application has been taken.

On July 18, 1942, the Security Office of the OSS reported all informants seem to believe that Subject is loyal to the American form of government.

One of the government agencies indicates that Subject is a Nazi sympathizer and possibly an agent. He is stated to be definitely suspect. In view of this report it would be difficult to approve Subject. Recommendation: Security disapproval probable but interview necessary. Ellery C. Huntington, Jr. Lt. Col. AUS July 20, 1942.

The OSS file of George DeMohrenschildt contained a Memorandum dated July 30, 1942 which referred to the film enterprise of Baron Konstantine Van Maydell. The memorandum, was written by Ensign William J. Horrigan and directed to OSS Commander William Vanderbilt:

I have met Subject on one or two occasions. At that time he was known as George von Mohrenschildt. He told me at the time that he was representing an Irish film company distributing films taken under the auspices of the Irish Government during the Spanish War. Sometime after that his uncle's place was raided at the suggestion of a friend of mine. They found many films of a pro-Nazi nature which are intended to show the force and effectiveness of the German Army.

"I have other information concerning him which is helpful and some of which is not, nothing very definite, but all of which tends to place this fellow under very grave suspicion. As a matter of fact, I strongly suspect him personally, although I don't have anything really definite to pin a hat on him. I do know that he was in Mexico for about a year, and I have never received a satisfactory explanation of the work he did down there. He had told various people that he was engaged in real estate, but conversation with the man readily and instantly discloses that he knows absolutely nothing about the real estate business. This is one fellow I

would like to see the Security officer go after fully and completely in every detail and respect. He is not very smart, is an absolute boor, and it is impossible to insult the guy. In other words, he's not a very good character. [HSCA V12 p51]

William J. Horrigan stated during a telephone interview in May 1993 that Bill Vanderbilt had been head of the OSS unit "O-2" which was in charge of covert operations, and he was his assistant. Eighty years old, William Horrigan did not remember the investigations he conducted of George DeMohrenschildt or Baron Konstantine Van Maydell. **Dimitri DeMohrenschildt**, the brother of George DeMohrenschildt, was in the OSS from 1942 to 1945 "but there is no file available on Dimitri prior to 1950, and this employment cannot be verified." [CIA 1241-1004; 2.23.50 Memo EE 775E] Dimitri DeMohrenschildt was freed from Soviet prison as part of a Russian/American prisoner exchange program and studied at Yale. During World War II, he was employed as a Foreign Language Examiner with the Bureau of Censorship, after which he "became affiliated with the War Department in some unknown manner." In 1946 he received a Rockefeller Fellowship in Slavic studies at the Hoover Institute for War, Peace and Revolution. In 1950 he was appointed a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation, and in the late 1970's he was the editor of the exile publication, *The Russian Review*. [Mader *CIA 500*; WCD 543, 531; 9WH166; Tolf *The Russian Rockefellers* Hoover Institute Press]

#### THE REFUSAL SHEET AND LOOKOUT CARD

On October 8, 1942, the State Department placed a *Refusal Sheet* and *Lookout Card* in the passport office file of George DeMohrenschildt. The State Department informed the HSCA that the effect of such a *Lookout Card* would be that, when the person applied for any type of passport action, the file would be reviewed to determine if the person posed a security threat. The reason for the *Lookout Card* in George DeMohrenschildt's file was: "Alleged to be Nazi agent. Refer any application to Fraud Section." [FBI 100-32965-50; WR p546; Epstein *Legend* p178; WCD 777A, 531, 533; CIA 431-154b; 9WH166; HSCA V12 p51] In 1964 DeMohrenschildt claimed he worked for British Intelligence during World War II. The FBI cabled the London Legal Attaché for corroboration. The results of this inquiry were withheld. [FBI 100-32965-243] **Lawrence Wilson Joven**, another associate of George DeMohrenschildt, was reportedly acquainted with Nazi officials. In a 1943 FBI interview, Lawrence Joven stated

...that he had visited in Hungary [in 1939] with distant relatives and former acquaintances of his mother's family and while there he borrowed the uniform of an acquaintance who was in the Hungarian Cavalry and had his picture taken in this uniform as a souvenir. He stated he was not acquainted with any Nazi officials and had never had a photograph of Hitler, but may have had some postcards which he picked-up while in Germany as souvenirs...He said his father was formerly a doctor and had practiced for a short time at the London Hospital before coming to the United States where Joven was born. His father, he said, had attended the Rush Medical School in the U.S. before going to London. He said his

mother had been born in Hungary but came to the U.S. when she was a very small child...Joven stated that his father had formerly been in good financial circumstances and had received a substantial income from his sugar plantations in the Philippine Islands but with the advent of the war his income had been cut off. [WC CR546 FBI NY 100-10310]

On August 24, 1944, the FBI questioned Dr. Joseph Jordan Eller of 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Eller advised S.A. Stanley Ross that he had always been suspicious of DeMohrenschildt and Joven because of their

...general attitude toward the United States...Joven had indicated at certain of the social gathering that he attended that he was an agent of the Hungarian Government. This, of course, was before the entrance of the United States into war. Dr. Eller further stated that he was formerly married to Artemisa Calles, the daughter of the former President of Mexico, but that they were divorced.

S.A. Ross interviewed Mr. Bertram Wolff who told him "De Jovan did make decidedly pro-German statements at various times." [WCD 533 p29] George DeMohrenschildt and Lawrence Wilson Joven were Nazi spies, who outsmarted the FBI by operating in ruling class circles.

**On October 7, 1944, Mrs. Beverly Miles**, 116 East 63rd Street, New York City, advised S.A. Stanley Ross that...George DeMohrenschildt made several statements praising the work of Hitler and indicating at the time that he was sympathetic towards the Germans...Mr. Beverly Miles was interviewed at his office at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City...He indicated that George DeMohrenschildt's source of income and general indifferent attitude were always a source of mystery to him and did cause him to become suspicious of the Subject. He stated George DeMohrenschildt always contemplated doing something that would cause him to be in what Mr. Miles termed, a hot spot. In explaining this he said that George DeMohrenschildt had told him a year or so previously that he was going skiing in the Northern part of New York State and a short time after George DeMohrenschildt was to have left for this ski trip, Miles read in the newspapers that some German prisoners had crossed the border of the United States into Canada. He, likewise, observed that George DeMohrenschildt had made trips into Mexico just at the time that the newspapers were commenting on the fact that there were supposed to be Axis agents in Mexico, and finally, about a year previous, when the Allied forces were contemplating a push into Africa, George DeMohrenschildt told him he would like to become a liaison officer with the free French, in view of his knowledge of foreign languages.

LILIA PARDO LARIN - SEPTEMBER 1944



On September 13, 1944, George DeMohrenschildt was investigated by the FBI for alleged violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act:

This office has been conducting an investigation in an effort to determine if George DeMohrenschildt was engaged in any activities against the best interests of the United States, and in particular whether or not he was acting as an agent of a foreign government in attempting to secure information concerning the national defense of the United States or in spreading propaganda as a result of his participation in the films 'Poland Forever' and 'Spain In Arms' produced by Film Fact Inc.

It is to be noted that while the Subject was employed by Film Facts Inc. he was associated with Baron Konstantine Maydell who controlled the company and who has subsequently been interned as a dangerous enemy alien. Information has been received that the former girlfriend of the Subject, who is now Lilia P. De Caballero wrote to (deleted) in Washington, D.C. stating in part as follows: "Now I understand how right a certain government was to suspect him. He is a man capable of anything and for his useless and vicious life he needs large sums of money and so naturally sells himself to the highest bidder. Now I know that a cousin of his is in a concentration camp, his crime proved and the two were partners in all of their obscure and mysterious intrigues. I am so amazed to know that citizenship has just been granted to that traitor in the country in which he is living. That can be explained only by the fact that that country, having practically won the war, has abandoned or relaxed its vigilance and distrust and, in a boast of power and generosity, gives citizenship to dangerous snakes such as the individual in question.

The Warren Commission stated:

George DeMohrenschildt is a highly individualistic person of varied interests...eccentric, outspoken and a strong believer in individual liberties and in the U.S. form of government...the investigation of the Warren Commission has developed no signs of subversive or disloyal conduct...Neither the FBI, CIA, nor any witness contacted by the Warren Commission has provided any information linking George DeMohrenschildt to subversive or extremist organizations. [WR p283]

The FBI investigated DeMohrenschildt in 1945 and 1947. [CIA 431-154b]

#### THE POST-WAR PERIOD

During the postwar period, George DeMohrenschildt taught French and studied engineering at the University of Texas. Jane Gulick recalled, "Everybody there knew George because he was tall, good-looking, tan and entirely different. He fell right into the Texas scheme of things. He was dating the Governor's daughter when I met him. He knew the Murchisons and the Schlumbergers. He hung out with the top drawer, first

cabin bunch. Money was necessary. I didn't know he was an international spy, but I've always romanced good theater. The Nazi thing is spooky, I hate to think of that. I guess George wasn't Jack Armstrong, the all-American Russian. Well, all reality is harsh, isn't it?" After leaving the University of Texas, George DeMohrenschildt worked for Pantipeec Oil. He explained: "In 1946 I was working in Venezuela for William F. Buckley's family's company, Pantipeec Oil Company. I met the Soviet Ambassador there who had been, before World War I, a roustabout for the Nobel Oil interests, and my uncle was a director of that outfit." The names, "Buckley, W.F." and "Buckley Bros." appeared in the address book of George DeMohrenschildt. The FBI Office in Washington, D.C. discovered that in 1946 George DeMohrenschildt was in contact with Fedor Aleksevovich Garanin, a member of the Soviet State Security Service. On August 2, 1996 the FBI stated, in a letter to this researcher, that "a search of the indices to our central record system files at FBI Headquarters revealed no record responsive to your request on Fodor Alexecobvich Garanin."

On July 11, 1948, George DeMohrenschildt married Phyllis Washington, the daughter of a Jewish, high-ranking State Department official. A CIA Office of Security document revealed that Phyllis DeMohrenschildt was employed by a covert CIA project (NCFE), as a receptionist, during their marriage. She had a position at NCFE "from (or before) 1950 until her termination (reasons unknown) on January 12, 1951. It is noted that in connection with this employment, she named (deleted) as a reference." [CIA 443-180 OS C - 45478] On June 1, 1949 a group of American businessmen, lawyers, and philanthropists – called the National Committee for Free Europe (NCFE) – filed incorporation papers in New York City. The event drew little notice at the time. Only a handful of people knew that NCFE was actually the public face of an innovative "psychological warfare" project undertaken by the CIA. That operation – which soon gave rise to Radio Free Europe – would become one of the longest running and successful covert action campaigns ever mounted by the United States. The couple was divorced December 29, 1949. George DeMohrenschildt commented: "She slept around with oil field workmen. She was also an alcoholic." On January 9, 1964, Phyllis Washington was admitted to the Washington, D.C., General Hospital, for mental observation. "

A responsible person who has personal knowledge of the facts concerning her mental condition advised she was diagnosed as an unstable, unpredictable, immature, childish person and a borderline mental case. While she could answer questions of a personal nature he doubted that she could give an objective opinion if subject matter of an emotional interest was discussed with her. He stated that if it was a case of testifying he would legally have to allow Phyllis DeMohrenschildt but medically would recommend against it. (See report of S.A. James F. Morrissey March 27, 1964, at Washington, D.C.)" [FBI Hoover to Rankin 5.4.64]

In 1956 George DeMohrenschildt and his superior at Pantipeec resigned and formed their own company called The Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Trust Company. George DeMohrenschildt visited pre-Castro Cuba and reached an agreement with Fulgencio

Batista. He told the Warren Commission: "It was a large development company to promote eventually a large oil drilling campaign in Cuba...[We] almost owned about one half of the whole country under lease..." By the mid-1950's, George DeMohrenschildt had divorced two wives: Phyllis Washington and oil heiress Winnie Sharples. His attorney was Morris Jaffe, whose law partner represented Marina Oswald in 1964. George DeMohrenschildt's net worth was \$300,000. [CIA 431-154b; 9WH201 as cited by Scott; WCD 734] George DeMohrenschildt was on the payroll of Three States Natural Gas as well.

#### JEANNE FOMENKO LE GON

In early 1957 George DeMohrenschildt and Jeanne Fomenko Le Gon, whose father had owned the Chinese National Railroad in pre-Communist China, ran off to Mexico together. The husband of Jeanne Fomenko Le Gon, Robert LeGon, went to the FBI, and asked the Bureau to open an Internal Security investigation on George DeMohrenschildt. Robert Le Gon was interviewed by FBI S.A. Hosty. James Hosty commented: "I was the second agent. It was actually Ed Kirkenthal who did the investigation. He would have written it up." [WCD 533 p69] The FBI Report concerning Robert Le Gon's complaint contained a deleted paragraph followed by the words "(The Dallas County District Attorney is Henry Wade, from Special Agent of the FBI." [Ltr. To Bureau 2.1.57 From SAC Dallas (105-632)] The interview with Robert Le Gon determined that another brother of Jeanne LeGon, Sergei Fomenko, worked with Robert Oppenheimer on the Manhattan Project developing the A-Bomb. The FBI had suspected that George DeMohrenschildt had been collecting data regarding the operation of a uranium plant. [WCD 532] On August 8, 1960, Robert Le Gon was officially committed to the Camillo State Mental Hospital and was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type. [FBI 62-109060 Not Rec. 5.5.64] A daughter of George DeMohrenschildt married the son of a Vice President of Lockheed Aircraft. Lockheed, like General Dynamics, employed former Nazi scientists.

#### CIA CONTRACT AGENT

In 1957 George DeMohrenschildt was hired as a contract agent by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and was granted a security clearance. Philip Agee: "The International Cooperation Administration is valuable to the CIA because it provides cover..." [Agee *CIA Diary* p63] The International Cooperation Administration was the parent agency of the Agency for International Development. George DeMohrenschildt was granted an ICA/AID clearance to go to Yugoslavia and advise the government of Marshall Tito "on ways to increase oil production." He told the *Dallas Times Herald* that the real purpose of the trip was to further estrange Yugoslavia from the Soviet bloc: "Yugoslavia now buys oil and oil machinery from Russia and the Soviet bloc. Our State Department would like to see Yugoslavia become self-sufficient in oil." [FBI SD 105-5228] The Agency for International Development did its own security check on George DeMohrenschildt, then had the Civil Service Commission do the same. The findings of both these investigations were classified as of 1994. [WCD 535] George DeMohrenschildt was to spend a minimum of eight months in Yugoslavia, for which the

Agency for International Development would pay him \$13,000. Supposedly, while in Yugoslavia, he tried to boat to Marshall Tito's private island on two occasions and was fired upon by security guards. In Warren Commission testimony he conceded Marshall Tito's police suspected him of spying - but again he was "sketching landscapes."

### J. WALTON MOORE

When George DeMohrenschildt returned from Yugoslavia, he was contacted by Dallas CIA Domestic Contacts Division representative J. Walton Moore. Moore: "My initial contact with DeMohrenschildt was the result of a November 22, 1957, source lead from headquarters, advising that he had recently returned to Dallas after spending approximately a year in Yugoslavia for the International Cooperation Administration. I called on him in early December 1957 and submitted a name check, dated December 6, 1957. At that time he gave me a copy of standard personal history form 57, which gives considerable biographic data." A CIA document noted: "In the course of several meetings, the CIA representative obtained foreign intelligence which was promptly disseminated to other Federal Agencies in ten separate reports. The Dallas representative continued informal, occasional contact with him until the autumn of 1961." [CIA 18-522] In his Warren Commission testimony, George DeMohrenschildt affirmed he was acquainted with J. Walton Moore, whom he described as "a Government man, either FBI or Central Intelligence." In the early 1960's the Domestic Contacts Division maintained a two-man office in Dallas, Texas, consisting of Moore and a military assistant. [CIA 1642-1092] Everett D. Glover told the FBI that George DeMohrenschildt told Glover "he had been told by an FBI Agent that OSWALD was completely harmless. Glover stated that he asked this question of George DeMohrenschildt in 1962...Glover advised that he recently received a letter from George DeMohrenschildt postmarked January 16, 1964, wherein George DeMohrenschildt repeated, 'It's interesting, but before we began to help Marina and the child we asked the FBI man in Dallas or in Fort Worth about LEE and he told us he was completely harmless.' Glover furnished this letter to the interviewing agent." [WCD 555 pg.75] When George DeMohrenschildt was questioned about this by the FBI, he denied making any such statement. He said the only person he talked to from the FBI was J. Walton Moore. George DeMohrenschildt testified to the Warren Commission that J. Walton Moore first interviewed him in 1957, when he returned from a trip to Yugoslavia. He said he had discussed OSWALD with J. Walton Moore and Max Clark and he was told, "by one of these persons, 'The guy seems to be okay.'" [HSCA R p217] Max Clark denied that he "ever intimated in any way that he had been with the Bureau." [FBI DL105-632 E Cover Page]

The CIA record of J. Walton Moore was examined by the HSCA:

In 1963 Moore was employed by the Dallas Domestic Contacts Division Office of the CIA...he had been assigned to the Division in 1948. During the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964, he was an overt CIA employee assigned to contact persons traveling abroad for the purpose of

eliciting information they might obtain. He was not part of a covert or clandestine operation.

There was some controversy within CIA as to the function of the Domestic Contacts Division. According to a 1972 Memorandum from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby, the service "establishes discreet but overt relationships with American private citizens, commercial, academic, and other organizations and resident aliens." During hearings on his appointment as Ambassadorship to Iran Richard Helms claimed that all Domestic Contacts Division did was to debrief returning travelers. [Wise *The American Police State* p189] Scott Malone: "I used to think the Domestic Contacts Division guys were wimps. I was wrong, they are heavy hitters." The HSCA continued:

In an April 13, 1977, Agency Memorandum contained in George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file, Moore set forth the facts to counter the claim...that OSWALD had been employed by the CIA and that Moore had known him. In that memorandum, Moore was quoted as saying that, according to his records, the last time he had talked with George DeMohrenschildt was in the Fall of 1961. Moore said that he had no recollection of any conversation with George DeMohrenschildt concerning OSWALD...Moore recalled only two occasions when he had met with George DeMohrenschildt- first, in the Spring of 1958, to discuss a mutual interest in China; and then in the Fall of 1961, when George DeMohrenschildt and his wife showed films of their Latin American walking trip. Other documents in George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file, however, indicated more contact with Moore than was stated in the 1977 Memorandum. In a Memorandum dated May 1, 1964, , submitted to the Acting Chief of the Domestic Contacts Division, Moore stated that he had known George DeMohrenschildt and his wife since 1957 when he had obtained biographical data on DeM; Moore also wrote that he had seen George DeMohrenschildt several times in 1958 and 1959. George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file contained several reports submitted by George DeMohrenschildt to the CIA on topics concerning Yugoslavia.

The HSCA's "interview with J. Walton Moore and its review of the CIA files of J. Walton Moore and George DeMohrenschildt show no evidence that he had ever been an American intelligence agent. In this regard, the Committee noted that from 1959 to 1963, upon returning from trips abroad, as many as 25,000 Americans annually provided information to the Domestic Contacts Division on a non-clandestine basis. Such acts of cooperation should not be confused with an Agency relationship." A CIA document noted: "J. Walton Moore was involved in the Agency's effort to support the Warren Commission during its investigations." [CIA 1634-1085-88] On August 13, 1958, the Chief, Domestic Contacts Division received an interoffice memorandum from the Chief, Personnel Security Division, Office of Security about DeMohrenschildt. The Office of Security determined that:

Certain information has been received which your division will wish to consider in determining the extent and level of your use of Subject. W.M. Knott, Chief, Personnel Security Division. DISAPPROVED-U. This category is assigned by index for Headquarters use only. The Field Chief determines the classified disclosure level. Subject was investigated by Federal Agencies in 1941, 1942, 1945, 1947 and 1957. The investigation reports as well as the file of other Federal Agencies reflect the following: Between 1940 and 1942 Subject was considered to be pro-German and suspected of being a German propagandist and an espionage agent. EYES ONLY.

In 1960 George DeMohrenschildt visited Ghana, which was governed by the leftist President Kwame Nkrumah. George DeMohrenschildt posed as a wealthy stamp collector representing a Swedish firm. He had visited Ghana shortly after leaving Yugoslavia. [WC Voshinin Deposition]. The Warren Commission and the HSCA studied all Government records on George DeMohrenschildt, yet it never uncovered any International Cooperation Administration records or reports. The only reports about his trip were originated by the CIA. The HSCA interviewed J. Walton Moore, yet this interview was not mentioned in the text of the report nor has it been released as of 1994. DeMohrenschildt said that J. Walton Moore, an FBI agent, told him OSWALD was alright. Did he mean JAMES HOSTY?

#### THE BAY OF PIGS TRAINING CAMP

In June 1960 George DeMohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne, set out on a walking trip through Central America. The Warren Report: "In 1960, after his daughter's death, he and his wife made an eight-month hike from the United States-Mexican border to Panama, over primitive jungle trails. By happenstance, they were in Guatemala City at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion." [WR p283] In 1976 George commented: "The original plans were to walk all the way to the tip of South America, however we did not make it because *the mule* we were taking with us on the trip could not pass the Panama Canal." George DeMohrenschildt played some role in the Bay of Pigs. He had a personal interest in overthrowing Fidel Castro, since he had a lease which gave him Cuban drilling rights which was invalidated by Fidel Castro. George DeMohrenschildt testified to the Warren Commission that he encountered Cuban exiles, but did not know who they were. This was strange. The camp had no access roads and was "a self-contained city with 100 kilometers of private roads running through 5,000 acres...the nearest habitation was the remote village of San Felipe...the entire plantation was heavily guarded, so there was little chance that any curious outsider would stumble onto the exile camp, or penetrate its secrets." [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p25] George DeMohrenschildt claimed he encountered these men on the streets of Guatemala City - the exiles were not allowed off the remote base. In April 1961 George DeMohrenschildt was in Guatemala City. DeMohrenschildt left a few days after the Bay of Pigs for Panama, where he spoke with United States Ambassador Joseph Simpson Farland. Joseph Simpson Farland was a S.A. of the FBI from 1942 to 1944, then he joined Naval Intelligence. Joseph Farland was in the Dominican Republic from 1957 to 1960. He was

named Ambassador to Panama in 1960. Joseph Farland was in Pakistan from 1969 to 1972 and in Iran from 1972 to 1973. He was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. In October 1962 George DeMohrenschildt wrote the Under Secretary of State in Washington, D.C., and offered to submit a "travelogue" which he prepared following his visit to the Bay of Pigs training camp. According to George DeMohrenschildt, he was about to send it to England and France and had been told by his European friends that they might send his typescript to the USSR, "where there is a great demand for travelogues and adventure stories." [CIA 431-154B]

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

George DeMohrenschildt knew OSWALD from January 1962 to June 1962. The HSCA commented, "George DeMohrenschildt was an enigmatic man - a geologist-businessman who befriended OSWALD in Texas in 1962, thus causing considerable speculation based on the contrasting backgrounds of the two men. George DeMohrenschildt was sophisticated and well educated, a man who moved easily among wealthy Texas oil men and a circle of Dallas White Russians, many of whom were avowed conservatives. OSWALD, because of his background and his Marxist ideological positions, was shunned by most of the people George DeMohrenschildt counted among his friends."

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: ADMIRAL H.E. BRUTON

George DeMohrenschildt introduced OSWALD to Mrs. H.E. Bruton, the wife of Admiral H.E. Bruton. Before he retired, H.E. Bruton had been Chief of Naval Communications and Navy Chief Counsel. Phil Wienert recalled:

My wife and I spent an afternoon in the Bruton's Dallas suburban home talking to OSWALD in July 1962. First OSWALD'S wife and baby showed up, then OSWALD. Mrs. Bruton and the DeMohrenschildts were present. The DeMohrenschildts were friends of the Brutons. Admiral Bruton was in France as a sales representative for Collins. [Collins radio had CIA classified contractual relationships -CIA OLC #78,2100/1] I was an active army captain on active duty at that time on my way to my next assignment. I had known Mrs. Bruton all my life. OSWALD was very closed mouth. No Marxist-Leninist rhetoric. He didn't talk about much of anything. I'd been given a heads-up by Mrs. Bruton as to what his background was. I avoided baiting him. Mrs. Bruton knew he was a defector before George DeMohrenschildt- who had just returned from his walking trip - brought him over. OSWALD was described as an unfortunate guy, a Marine who had gotten off the track in Russia. This was how Mrs. Bruton portrayed him. There would be no other source for this other than DeMohrenschildt. I pegged him as not a very smart guy, very non-committal. No suspicion he might be a spy, in retrospect one could suspect almost anything. His wife and child were in the back room

because of an estrangement between the two. Mrs. Bruton told me that George DeMohrenschildt had gotten him a job and, in a sense, had become his patron.

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: CLINT MURCHISON

George DeMohrenschildt knew Clint Murchison, who was a friend of J. Edgar Hoover. Three States Oil and Gas was one of Clint Murchison's oil companies. Lehman Trading was the parent company of Three States Oil and Gas. Lehman Trading was owned by a Director of United Fruit. [9WH202; Robert Lehman *Trag. of United Fruit* Crown NY 1976 pp. 118-19] Clint Murchison was friendly with John J. McCloy. According to researcher Tony Summers, Clint Murchison funded the anti-Semitic press and was the primary source of funds for American Nazi Party founder George Lincoln Rockwell. George DeMohrenschildt also knew H.L. Hunt, who funded numerous anti-Semitic groups. Clint Murchison's son, Clint Murchison Jr., allegedly established financial ties with CARLOS MARCELLO. [Summers *Secret Life JEH* pp. 181, 223]

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: THE SHAH OF IRAN

George DeMohrenschildt was acquainted with Richard Helms's associate, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran. In 1953 Richard Helms organized and directed the coup which overthrew Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and restored the Shah to his throne. Mohammed Mossadegh had ties to the Communist Party of Iran and the CIA believed the Russians might seize the oil reserves of Iran. Richard Helms, Tom Braden and other CIA men parachuted into Iran and Mohammed Mossadegh was overthrown.

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: W. R. GRACE

George DeMohrenschildt was acquainted with William Russell Grace Sr., Chairman of Grace Lines. When Richard Helms wanted an independent audit of the finances of the CIA, he chose William Grace Sr. Robert C. Hill, a former President of W.R. Grace, was linked in Senate testimony to PB SUCCESS. Robert C. Hill, a CIA officer and Ambassador to Argentina before joining the board of W.R. Grace, was also a Director of United Fruit. William Grace Sr.'s son, J. Peter Grace, was on the board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Philip Agee wrote that the American Institute for Free Labor Development was founded to expand CIA labor operations in Latin America, and its funding came from the Agency for International Development. The board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development included a director of the Rockefeller Foundation and a former director of the Free Cuba Committee. J. Peter Grace helped Nazi war criminal Otto Ambros enter the United States. [Lovestone *Nation* 1.16.67; 7.5.65; *Facts on File* 1974; transcript News Closeup ABC-TV 1.16.80 cited in *Covert Action #25*; *Village Voice* 4.12.83 - Joe Conason] The senior vice president of W.R. Grace was Cuban exile leader Anthony Navarro.

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: MRS. BOUVIER



George DeMohrenschildt knew the mother of Jacqueline Kennedy, Mrs. John V. Bouvier, since 1938. After the assassination of President Kennedy DeMohrenschildt wrote her a letter about his relationship with OSWALD. [CIA 922-396d] John Manley wrote:

In 1945 I was attached to the OSS and met my ex-wife, Jacque Manners through her brother, OSS Colonel John Manners, who served under Colonel Obolensky in Norway. In 1951 John Manners was shot in the head under mysterious circumstances and was paralyzed on his right side. George DeMohrenschildt was introduced to Colonel Serge Obolensky by Mrs. John Bouvier, in the mid-1950's.

George DeMohrenschildt stated that after he testified before the Warren Commission, he visited with Mrs. Bouvier who had become Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss: "This luxurious home was located in Georgetown and Auchincloss' money originated because of some association of Hugh's family with John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Eventually, we had to talk sadly about the assassination. Allan [sic] Dulles was there also, and he asked me a few astute questions about LEE." [Johnson *Lee and Marina* p222; HSCA V12 p225] George DeMohrenschildt knew Admirals, Texas oil men, Shahs, shipping magnates, the family of America's First Lady - all anti-Communists. Why was OSWALD the only communist he associated with? What did he see in OSWALD? Why was OSWALD being introduced to George DeMohrenschildt's social circle?

#### TITO AND CONCHITA HARPER

During his testimony before the Warren Commission, George DeMohrenschildt told Albert Jenner he had visited Tito and Conchita Harper on their ranch straddling the U.S./Mexican border. On July 3, 1972, *The New York Times* reported that Federal officials arrested nine men in Texas and Louisiana on charges of conspiring to smuggle munitions to Mexico. Among those arrested were Richmond C. Harper, 48, the brother of Tito Harper, a rancher and Director of the Frontier State Bank of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Marion Hagler, a former Inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Murray Kessler and Alder B. Seal were also arrested. Kessler, who was a house guest at the Harper ranch last June, had a record of six convictions in Federal and state courts on charges of interstate theft, transporting stolen property, bookmaking and conspiracy to possess heroin. Federal authorities described him as an associate of the Gambino organized-crime family. The buy was made by Customs Agent **Cesar Diosdado**: The CIA reported:

FOR CHIEF LEOB September 1, 1967

1. During the interrogation of Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez, Cuban prisoner and alleged CIA agent, by members of LASO and the newsmen present early in August 1967 in Havana, Cuba, he advised that upon his arrival in the United States from Cuba he was met by a group of U. S. officials and that he knew the names of but two of these individuals - James McGarran

(phonetic) aka "Joaquin" and one Diosdado. The latter was believed by Nunez to be a Mexican and a Immigration official in Key West also. When asked by the Cuban Security Officer if he meant Cesar Diosdado Nunez replied in the affirmative and added that Diosdado is supposedly the Immigration official who really does the recruiting for the Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Cesar Diosdado, the Subject of files #276 656 and #32 469, who was born on August 16, 1921, in Laredo, Texas, and had been employed by the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department, since 1951, and is presently resident Customs Agent-in-Charge, Key West, Florida. Diosdado has been of interest to this Agency since 1961 and his last Liaison Clearance was approved on March 2, 1967, for use on JMWAVE Project in Miami, Florida. Prior to his clearance an investigation conducted on the Subject proved to be clear.

3. In April 1966 Diosdado was under investigation relative to allegations made against his mental stability and a charge that threats had been made on his life by the Cuban community in Florida. At this time Subjects salary was being paid by Wave Station. Subject is described as a controversial individual who has antagonized several of his fellow employees because of his brusque manner and attitude although he was doing an excellent job for WAVE. An investigation conducted by the Treasury Department on the above charges disclosed that they resulted from immaturity on the part of several individuals under the supervision of Diosdado and had no basis in fact.

4. The threat on Diosdado's life was made after the seizure of an automatic gun found concealed on a boat in Key West during July 1965 and a subsequent allegation was made that he had planted the weapon in the vessel. Diosdado had advised two of his agents to advise the agent who had made the allegation against Diosdado that he should be careful, to watch out and to stop spreading lies. It was the opinion of the investigating officers the Diosdado meant that his agent should be careful of Cuban nationals who might harm Customs agents in that area and he was not found to be unstable mentally.

5. In January 1967 another complaint was received from a Confidential Informant by the Internal Revenue Service on Diosdado's alleged sale of guns to a group of individuals planning an invasion of Haiti as well as his participation in a raid in which the persons were arrested by the U.S. Customs agents and the Miami County Deputy Sheriff on January 1, 1967. Informant claimed that Diosdado had been selling guns to persons and groups since 1957, and that he had sold arms to Castro prior to Castro's taking over Cuba, as well as getting individuals in and out of Cuba for a price. Moreover the informant advised that Diosdado was known to the

FBI who have a file on the Subject but who do not interfere with his activities since the FBI believes he is acting for the CIA.

6. As a result of the above allegations by the Confidential Informant the Deputy Director, Internal Security, Internal Revenue Service, was apprized of this Agency's operational interest in Diosdado and no action was taken on the allegations. The Deputy Director advised that he would inform his representatives in Miami that the complaint had been channeled properly and that he should not undertake any investigation of such charges.

7. Western Hemisphere officials were informed of the allegations made against Diosdado and they in turn spoke in glowing terms of the great service performed by Subject for this Agency in his particular area, and it is their opinion that his activities are part of his work in behalf of its Project.

8. Upon inquiry of the Security Officer/Western Hemisphere it was learned that the LASO Conference and resultant publicity is being followed closely by that Office. (Deleted).

A "United States Government Memorandum File Alien Affairs Officer Subject Cesar Diosdado February 23, 1967" stated:

On February 13, 1967, Larry Flushman, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service, made available a copy of a letter written by Inspector John F. McKenna, Internal Revenue Service, Miami, Florida, and received by William F. McCarthy, Director of the Internal Security Division, wherein it was alleged Subject was engaged in selling arms to persons involved in aborted Haitian revolution...Mr. Flushman reported he was not going to take and action in this matter as Diosdado's salary is being reimbursed to the Customs by CIA. Diosdado also has been the Subject of many such complaints and previous investigations have disproved such allegations...On February 13, 1967, Howard J. Osborn, Director of Security, was briefed on the allegations made against Diosdado at which time he recommended the viewpoint of the Western Hemisphere Division be solicited prior to attempting any action in this matter. He also suggested that Office of the General Counsel be briefed on this matter because of its relationship to Rolando Masferrer Rojas case involving his part in the aborted Haitian revolution...

On February 14, 1967, Mr. Meredith Flook, OS/AAS, met with John Dimmer, Chief of Base WAVE Donald C. Maurelius WH/EXO, and Richard Hannah, WH/SO, at which time Mr. Dimmer spoke in glowing terms of Subject's contribution to the Agency. Since there had been numerous complaints against Subject in past and they had been handled locally in the WAVE area, Mr. Dimmer suggested that Mr. Flushman be requested to return the matter to the Key West area for investigation and that

OS/AAS assure IRS and FBI that this would be accomplished to their satisfaction. On February 14, 1967, William Cregar, FBI liaison, was requested to advise IRS to refer all queries concerning Subject to this Agency. The FBI will take no further action in this matter. On February 15, 1967 John Olds, Deputy Director, Internal Security Division, was contacted at his office IRS Building [in D.C.] at which time he agreed IRS would take no further action in this matter. They would advise John F. McKenna, IRS Miami, Florida, not to pursue any further action in this matter, and that if he receives any additional information it will be transmitted to IRS Headquarters for transmittal to U.S. Customs and this Agency.

On February 16, 1967 at a meeting with Mr. Flushman, he was advised of the resolution of the problem and he stated he was taking no further action in this matter. Mr. Flushman further related that when Subject's services will no longer be required by this Agency, he intends to continue to use the subject in the Key West area. Mr. Osborn was so advised of the above information.

[CIA Alien Affairs Officer 2.23.67 Louis Wienckowski; CIA Memo For Chief LEOB from Deleted 9.1.67]

HEMMING told this researcher in 1994: "Diosdado worked for JMWAVE from January 1960, when it started."

#### DIOSDADO'S TESTIMONY

During a preliminary hearing on the case Diosdado said that he had been summoned to Mexico on May 26, 1972, by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and told by Arthur Sedillo, a special agent of the Bureau, to investigate a group of gun smugglers. Diosdado said that Sedillo had told him that "this group had approximately 10,000 assorted weapons and they were asking or they were trying to trade the weapons for 25 kilos of heroin. He said that he arranged with Mr. Hagler to meet Mr. Harper on May 30, 1972, at the Eagle Hotel in Eagle Pass. Diosdado then placed his initial order: 3,500 to 4,500 M-1 rifles, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each weapon. "At that time Mr. Diosdado testified: 'Mr. Harper asked me as to what was the final destination of the weapons I was intending to purchase. I told him that was my business, it was nobody else's business but my own.' Mr. Harper then put Mr. Diosdado in touch with Kessler, who invited him to visit a tool company in Newark. After touring the premises, they entered a door at the east end of the warehouse which was partitioned off from the rest of the building. Mr. Diosdado testified that there was "numerous tooling machinery there, all green in color. Kessler stated that these were the machines, the tooling equipment that they were using to manufacture their own weapons, made the spare parts for the same." Diosdado produced the 25 pounds of heroin which was judged to be defective by the Harper/Kessler group. Now, they wanted cash and Diosdado wanted explosives. To cover the cost of the transaction, Mr.

Pollack of the Brooklyn Strike Force deposited \$1-million in cash in \$100 bills in a safe-deposit box at Chase Manhattan Bank branch in New York City. Another \$1-million in cash was placed in a deposit box in San Antonio. Two other Customs agents flew to Shreveport to verify delivery and loading of the explosives on a DC-4 as planned, before Diosdado was to pay off Kessler in New Orleans. The agents seized the plane at Shreveport where it was to have embarked for Mexico, Diosdado testified. Harper was described as the catalyst and middle-man in the weapons for heroin deal." [NYT 11.11.72] The DC-4 aircraft that was seized contained 15,000 pounds of plastic explosives, 2,600 electrical blasting caps, 7,000 feet of cord and 25 electrical detonators.

### PETER BREWTON'S INFORMATION

Brewton quoted Adler Berriman Seal: "The request for arms and ammunition was brought across the border to a rancher/banker by the name of Richmond Harper...who had very deep White House ties." During a trial in Las Vegas ten years later, Berriman Seal testified that the explosives were for CIA-trained anti-Castro Cubans. Peter Brewton reported that the New Orleans U.S. Attorney's Office believed Richmond C. Harper was under the impression that the weapons would be used by anti-Castro forces. Brewton reported that Richmond C. Harper was an associate of alleged CARLOS MARCELLO front man, Herman Beebe. The case against Richmond Harper and his codefendants was dismissed. According to Peter Dale Scott, a few years later, Richmond Harper became addicted to heroin and died under mysterious circumstances in Mexico City. Brewton reported that Berriman Seal was murdered in the parking lot of a Baton Rouge halfway house in February 1986. [Johnson *Lee & Marina* p220; NYT 7.3.72; Brewton *Mafia, CIA, Bush* Shapolsky Publishers NY 1992 pp. 156-158, p102; NYT 7.3.72, 5.22.73; DeMohrenschildt- Schlumberger CIA 1241-1004]

### MILES AMBROSE



Myles Ambrose, was born in New York City on July 21, 1926. He was of Irish descent. He was a former prosecutor and defense attorney who was appointed head of the Waterfront Commission for New York Harbor. From 1957 to 1960 Myles Ambrose had been a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; he was named Commissioner of Customs in June 1969. Myles Ambrose masterminded OPERATION INTERCEPT, which cut off the supply of Mexican marijuana. In this capacity he worked with Egil Krogh and Gordon Liddy. G. Gordon Liddy, a member of the Presidential Narcotics Marijuana Task Force, had several CIA clearances and was briefed by the CIA in August 1971 and February 1972. [FBI WFO 139-166 2 059; CIA FOIA #2146-12] NIXON named Myles Ambrose head of the newly created Drug Enforcement Office in January 1972 which later became the Drug Enforcement Administration.

### MILES AMBROSE AND RICHMAN C. HARPER

United States Customs Commissioner Miles Ambrose resigned in May 1973 when *The New York Times* revealed he visited the Richmond Harper Ranch in December 1971.

Mr. Ambrose later acknowledged that William Hughes, the customs agent in charge of the San Antonio office, had told him after the two day visit, that he had warned him not to make the visit because Mr. Harper had a bad reputation. The warning was confirmed by other Federal officials, but Mr. Ambrose said he had no recollection of the warning. After the visit, Ambrose said, he discovered that Mr. Harper had been the defendant in a civil suit involving mislabeling as dog food, food that was intended for humans, and shipped over the border from Mexico to the United States. Ambrose would not give the *New York Times* a reason for his resignation. Charles Colson told Senator Lowell Weicker that "Ambrose would set up the CIA in the Drug Enforcement Administration. He said there were certain mafia figures who had cordial relations with Ambrose." [75-640-CR-PF-USDC SD FLA Def. Ex. 4]

In January 1963 George DeMohrenschildt brought OSWALD to a Russian Christmas party at the home of Declan Ford. After the assassination, "Dr. Paul Reichertz, the Director of Socony Mobil Research Laboratory at Duncanville, Texas," advised the Domestic Contacts Division "that members of his staff had attended some social or discussion group in January 1963 at which LEE HARVEY OSWALD was present. I called the FBI and they said they would send somebody out to talk to Dr. Reichertz. I made no effort to follow up on the matter with Reichertz since I felt it was none of my business, but during a visit with Maryann Duggan, the Socony Mobil Research Lab Librarian, and a good contact of mine for many years, she advised that she had heard that George DeMohrenschildt had befriended OSWALD after his arrival in Dallas and had introduced him to a study group." [CIA 1630-1083]

#### VOLKMAR SCHMIDT

The DeMohrenschildts had held a dinner party for OSWALD on February 13, 1963. There were two other guests at this party: the son of a Director of Radio Free Europe (Radio Free Europe was "originally owned and operated by the CIA and provided both facilities and 'cover'...for the Agency.") [ RR p218] Everett Glover and Volkmar Schmidt, a geologist who worked for Standard Oil. During World War II, Volkmar Schmidt lived in Germany and was an assistant to a psychiatrist.

Mentally ill and mentally deficient people were exterminated by the Nazis. Did Volkmar Schmidt conduct experiments on his patients? Edward Epstein reported Volkmar Schmidt worked for Dr. Wilhelm Kuetumeyer who, according to Volkmar Schmidt, "had been experimenting on a group of schizoids during World War II." [Epstein, *Legend* f.n. p647] OSWALD reportedly described Volkmar Schmidt as a fascist. [Johnson, *Lee and Marina* p321]

#### OSWALD, DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND RACISM

After having lived under Soviet rule for almost two and one-half years OSWALD may have adopted the ideology of Nazism. George DeMohrenschildt gave him a copy of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* to re-read - he had already read it in the Marines. The CIA reported in regard to Marina Oswald's Notes on Poetry Notebook:

The most interesting thing of note is, on the last page of the notebook, the inscription "Shil'kgruber, Adol.f (G.)." obviously meaning Adolf Schickelgruber - Adolf Hitler." [Mementos *Notes On Poetry Notebook* CIA]

George DeMohrenschildt claimed that he and OSWALD were anti-Nazi and anti-racist. In his unpublished manuscript, *I Am a Patsy*, written in the early 1970's, he professed that much of his conversation with OSWALD revolved around civil rights issues:

LEE was indeed all wrapped up in his work, books, his ideas on the equality of all people, especially of all races; it was strange for a boy from a poor white family from New Orleans and Texas, purely Anglo, to be so profoundly anti-racist. 'Segregation in any form, social or economic, is one of the most repulsive facts of American life,' he often told me. He also said: 'I would be willing anytime to fight these fascistic segregationists - and to die for my black brothers.'...In this he was so different, and so noble, compared with the Southerners and rednecks, whose segregationism stems from their fear of the blacks, of their strength and of the possibility of their prominence in every field of endeavor. Education for the Blacks was anathema for them, while LEE was fullheartedly for it. He loved black children and admired their cute, outgoing ways. LEE despised the reactionary groups, the white supremacists, the so-called hate groups and did not hide his feelings...Of course he greatly admired Dr. Martin Luther King and agreed with his program. I just mention it here, but he frequently talked of Dr. King with a real reverence.

In *I Am A Patsy* DeMohrenschildt wrote that OSWALD predicted a *coup d'etat* in America: "LEE thought someday there would be a *coup d'etat* in this country..." In another part of the book he wrote: "Hope and religion are a peculiar mixture. They make lots of people happy, but they also made the Jewish people go to gas chambers singing Hebrew songs, instead of fighting the Nazis." By having associated OSWALD with the civil rights struggle, George DeMohrenschildt discredited it. Note the use of words like "profoundly," "noble," "the possibility," and "so-called." There was more than a hint of sarcasm here. The construction of this sentence: "Education for the blacks was anathema for them [for blacks?], while LEE was fullheartedly [foolheartedly] for it," was curious. The "cute outgoing ways" of black children was a racial stereotype. Of course OSWALD admired the non-violent ways of Martin Luther King - that was why he had a Derringer handgun, a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and a Smith & Wesson .38 handgun. Volkmar Schmidt had his roommate, Everett Glover, throw a party for the OSWALDS, "one of the purposes of which was to permit his friends, many of whom were studying Russian, to meet the OSWALDS." The DeMohrenschildts were to leave Dallas for Haiti

in a few months, and were attempting to integrate LEE and Marina OSWALD into Dallas' White Russian community.

#### POLITICAL CLIMATE IN HAITI IN APRIL 1963: CLEMENT BARBOT

In April 1963 Clement Barbot, a political rival of "Papa Doc" Duvalier who had been recently released from prison, planned to kidnap the children of "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who were to be held as hostages until he resigned and left Haiti. The kidnapping attempt failed, and "Papa Doc" immediately had six people executed - merely on suspicion that they had been involved in the coup attempt. In the search for Clement Barbot which followed, "Papa Doc" Duvalier had every black dog in Haiti shot when it was rumored Clement Barbot could turn himself into a black dog. George DeMohrenschildt told the Warren Commission that he left Dallas in May 1963 and traveled to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C., before arriving in Haiti in June. He acknowledged that while in Washington, he was preparing for a project involving "Papa Doc" Duvalier, but gave no further details.

#### DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION EXPEDITE CHECK

Another CIA document read: "On April 29, 1963, the Office of Security furnished (deleted) DODS a thermofaxed copy of the 1958 OO/C summary referred to above. (Deleted) case officer, had requested an expedite check of George DeMohrenschildt for reasons unknown to the Office of Security." [CIA 431-154B] Jerrold Brown of the CIA commented:

It may or may not be of interest that on April 29, 1963, the Office of Security provided (deleted), Domestic Operation Divisions, a copy of a 1958 summary of the case of George DeMohrenschildt (#775). Gale Allen, then a DODS case officer had requested an expedite check of George DeMohrenschildt, 'exact reasons unknown.'

Apparently, Gale Allen's initial request was initiated through (deleted) Domestic Operations Division, on April 26, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964 DeMohrenschildt received extensive attention in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. DeMohrenschildt was a close associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas. Office of Security information is minimal concerning their association, but DeMohrenschildt is mentioned extensively in the Warren Commission Hearings and his testimony and the testimony of his wife, encompasses one of the longer testimonies in the Hearings. The testimonies reveal that the DeMohrenschildts did not associate with LEE HARVEY OSWALD after April 19, 1963, when they left Dallas for a trip to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. returning to Dallas for two days near the end of May 1963 and then traveling to Haiti where they were located on November 22, 1963. There is no information in the testimonies as to what the DeMohrenschildts were doing, or with whom they had contact, during the period April 19, 1963, to late May 1963. It is interesting that Gale Allen's interest in DeMohrenschildt coincided with the earlier portion of this trip and the information would suggest that possibly Gale Allen and



George DeMohrenschildt were possibly in the same environment in Washington, D.C., circa April 26, 1963." [CIA Memo 12.30.74 Jerrold G. Brown Security Analysis Group - highly deleted]

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT MEETS WITH WUBRINY/1 APRIL 29, 1963

On April 29, 1963, a Contact Report from the Chief/DO/COEO to the DO/COEO stated:

1. WUBRINY/1 telephoned the sterile line at approximately 5:00 p.m. to report on a meeting held this afternoon as described below.
2. WUBRINY/1 said that Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles, subject of earlier contact reports, bought to the WUSALINE office George DeMorhenschildt.
3. Mr. DeMohrenschildt is the son of a Swedish father who was in Baku on a Nobel Enterprise at the time DeMohrenschildt was born. Left Baku at age two. He has had two wives...In 1960 DeMohrenschildt spent a year in Mexico with his wife and child and a donkey and is publishing a book on this titled something like 'Trois et le Mule.'
4. WUBRINY/1 says that DeMohrenschildt is a geologist who is presently involved in exploring Haiti's mineral resources. This has been written up in *Le Monteur* of March 13, 1963, the official issuance of the Haitian Government. WUBRINY/1 has a copy of this in the event it is not available in Kubark. According to this article, a \$280,000 survey has been awarded to DeMohrenschildt plus a ten year option of a concession on sisal.
5. DeMohrenschildt claims that he has done geological work for the Meek Company in offshore oil, the Arabian Peninsula, and mentioning this (deleted) says DeMohrenschildt looked around the room and over his shoulder and said, 'My connection with this is, of course, confidential.'
6. WUBRINY/1 reports that deM claims to be an important person in Port-au-Prince and said that he did not go to the President to gain the concession, but instead worked through the Minister of Finance, Herve Boyer. DeM claims to be very close to this Minister and says that he is likely to survive any changes in the regime.
7. WUBRINY/1 characterized DeMohrenschildt as being a typical international financier and wheeler-dealer who apparently shared with M. Chari various business interests including a bank and sisal business.
10. WUBRINY/1 said that both men showed an element of bluff in their presentations and they spoke depreciatingly of the President but spoke glowingly of the investment possibilities in Haiti. C. Frank Stone III Chief DO / COEO [NARA 1993:07.31.11:47:55:210047]

On May 21, 1963 WUBRINY/1 telephoned Stone and reported:

Mr. DeM dropped into the [deleted] SALINE offices this afternoon. He said that Mr. Charles has returned to Haiti and is being seriously considered as the next President. DeM said Charles is receiving considerable support and in his opinion would make an excellent President of Haiti as soon as Duvalier can be gotten out.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT, CIA & ARMY INTELLIGENCE MAY 7, 1963

1. On April 29, 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section ACSI Army telephoned to the effect that Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CO Antilles Command recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the U.S. Government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Bank Commerciale, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had already alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On May 1, 1963, Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack he had appointment to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating and Congressman Rogers Florida. However Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office (Illegible) Matlack stated that the Haitian Desk man at ACSI was was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French, was therefore assigned for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to a linguist from First Army Governor's Island but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Belog, New York Office, who has a knowledge of the French language could accompany ACSI representative under Army cover. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On May 2, 1963, Mrs. Matlack reported that Colonel Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles the Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may someday be president. Dryer described

Charles as well connected politically and financially on both side of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

5. On May 3, 1963, Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), Western Hemisphere Division, and the Latin American Branch.

Joseph F. Dryer stated during a telephone interview: "It was Clemard Joseph Charles' bank. He wanted to make me a director of his bank, but I declined. Clemard Joseph Charles had very definite political connections in Haiti. He had political aspirations, but he was being very careful because he could have lost his life, if 'Papa Doc' had known what he really wanted to do. He saw himself as a self-made Haitian businessman. He considered himself honest."

#### MEETING BETWEEN CIA AND CLEMARD CHARLES IN NEW YORK

Jim Balog wrote:

Charles expressed hope that President Kennedy and other high U.S. Government officials will give him an opportunity to present his plan to save Haiti from 'Duvalier and Communism.' He plans to visit his friend and American business partner, Joseph F. Dryer, in Tampa and hopes that an audience with high U.S. Government officials could be arranged after the weekend 'most discreetly.' Utmost caution imperative in this regard since "Papa Doc" Duvalier would kill his family if he learned about Charles' cooperation with U.S. After the four hour interview Charles insisted that we meet his good friend and business partner, DeMohrenschildt. He told us that he has absolute confidence in the honesty and ability of Charles whom he considers a potential leader in a Democratic Haiti. Charles' great advantage is that he has never been tied up with any political party."  
[NARA 1993.07.31.11:51:57:280047]

Charles would eventually ask to meet with these officials without DeMohrenschildt being present. Joseph F. Dryer commented, "It's Palm Beach, not Tampa. We used his bank and he was a director of our company in Haiti." The NY CIA reported:

1. On May 6, 1963 we had a private conversation lasting about an hour with Clemard Charles. He told us from now on if possible he preferred to deal with U.S. Government officials without his friend and business partner, DeMohrenschildt. He realizes that any indiscretion (this is, if Duvalier learned about his contact with U.S. Government may cost his wife's life who is still in Port-au-Prince.) Charles was in a fine frame of mind having just received a promise from Jerry W. Johnston, assistant Vice President, the Chase Manhattan for a million dollar loan which Charles' bank hopes to use for construction of low-cost housing in Haiti. The loan is dependent on two conditions: return of political stability to Haiti and a 90% guarantee of the loan by the Agency for International Development. The remaining 10% would be guaranteed by Charles' Bank.

2. Vice President Johnston suggested that Charles discuss the matter with Edmund Wise, Agency for International Development, State Department.

3...He invited Balog to visit him in Port-au-Prince 'as soon as Duvalier crisis is solved.'

[NARA 1993.07.3111:53:12:340047]

The document continued:

6. On May 6, 1963, Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that Western Hemisphere Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. DeMohrenschildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alba Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet with the Western Hemisphere representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. at 12:00 p.m. on May 7, 1963. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0630 May 7, 1963, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack reported that both Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12 o'clock luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that the CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt it would not be polite for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed Western Hemisphere Division of conflict and

passed (deleted) suggestion that the Western Hemisphere Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The Western Hemisphere representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. DeMohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Baku, Russia, but during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II, and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an International Cooperation Administration team to Yugoslavia and while in Belgrade he had met Gomulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Gomulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he accepted...DeMohrenschildt mentioned that he had known (deleted) for some time and he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and DeMohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 p.m. and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation Clemard Joseph Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise of the Agency for International Development, to discuss U.S. aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon, Mrs. Matlack called to State and passed along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Clemard Joseph Charles. The desk man considered Clemard Joseph Charles to be close to the "Papa Doc" Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Clemard Joseph Charles which would dictate further contact with him.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with Western Hemisphere Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Clemard Joseph Charles, the (illegible) Haitian desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs.

Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied, and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

11. (Deleted) DD/P Coordinator, called on May 7, 1963, to inquire concerning our involvement in the Charles case. He stated that ASCI had called him earlier that day to assure him that ASCI had no direct interest in Charles and that it was acting as an intermediary at the request of General Delmar who had passed the lead to General Fitch. ACSI was concerned that due to the mix up in appointments to see Charles, charges might later be made that ACSI had interfered or had been in contact with Charles. I explained to Mr. (Deleted) what had happened and he later called back to state that ASCI was completely satisfied in the way that matter had been handled.

12. On May 8, 1963, Mrs. Matlack telephoned to advise that the Operational Branch of ASCI was discussing the Charles case with DD/P to determine future course of action. She was still somewhat concerned over her own position in the case as Charles considered her to be the focal point in Washington. I reiterated to her that the matter was one for either the State Department or the operational elements to handle and that we preferred to disengage ourselves. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that a dispatch had been received to the effect that a cousin of Clemard Joseph Charles was prominently mentioned as a successor to "Papa Doc" Duvalier, should the latter be overthrown. She was of the opinion that the U.S. Government should continue to 'play ball' with Clemard Joseph Charles as a future asset in Haitian affairs. A.F. Czaikowski."  
[NARA 1993.08.05.14:10:03:090007]

**Dorothe Matlack**, (born February 27, 1906; died September 29, 1991), worked for the Chief of Staff of Army Intelligence. In December 1960 she received liaison renewal in connection with "defectors, escapees and refugees as they pertain to the (deleted) chaired by CIA Defector Coordinator." [CIA Req. Approv. Liaison 12.8.60] When the HSCA interviewed her about the meeting, Dorothe Matlack "described Clemard Joseph Charles as 'frantic and frightened.' He urged Dorothe Matlack to get the U.S. Marines to invade Haiti and overthrow Duvalier." [HSCA V12 p57] Dorothe Matlack said she felt George DeMohrenschildt dominated Clemard Joseph Charles in some way. Dorothe Matlack said that, despite George DeMohrenschildt's subterfuge, that he and Clemard Joseph Charles were in the jute business together, she did not believe this to be the real reason for George DeMohrenschildt's presence at that meeting: "I knew the Texan wasn't there to sell hemp." The HSCA reported that the CIA maintained contact with Clemard Joseph Charles after this meeting. **Joseph F. Dryer** recalled George DeMohrenschildt's activities in Haiti in his testimony before the HSCA:

I met him in Haiti. We were there as fiber growers. I had been living in Cuba for ten years. When we saw that was coming to an end we began looking for a new base to multiply seed for our fiber. So we moved

simultaneously into Guatemala and Haiti. Our banker was a man who I had met in Havana, during a trip he made there to attract potential business to Haiti, Clemard Joseph Charles. George DeMohrenschildt was trying to become an advisor to Clemard Joseph Charles and to his bank. George DeMohrenschildt would follow Clemard Joseph Charles home at night in his automobile. He was always very polite. I believe he was looking into oil and mineral leases there. Clemard Joseph Charles had political aspirations at the time.

In the early 1950's Joseph F. Dryer had been involved with a U.S. Government-sponsored plan to develop a jute substitute so that Caribbean countries need not import it. He set up a jute subsidiary operation in Cuba. Joseph Dryer reported that Clemard Joseph Charles had many CIA connections, and believed the Agency may have dispatched one of his secretaries. Clemard Joseph Charles introduced Joseph F. Dryer to DeMohrenschildt, who claimed he came to Haiti to scout for oil. Joseph Dryer: "I could never figure out what he did." Joseph Dryer expressed the belief that George DeMohrenschildt had "some intelligence connection." According to Joseph Dryer, he, Clemard Joseph Charles and George DeMohrenschildt were associated with **Jacqueline Lancelot**, whose restaurant was frequented by many CIA agents working out of the American Embassy. "She'd come from a fairly well-to-do family. She seemed to have her own connections into the Palace. She was very anti-Papa Doc. She was close personal friend of Phillipe De Beaujolais, who was head of French Intelligence for the French Embassy in Washington, D.C. I don't think she had any connection to the CIA. Jacqueline did not like DeMohrenschildt.. She said. 'If I were you, I wouldn't be talking to that person.'" According to the HSCA, Jacqueline Lancelot passed information to the CIA, and gave Joseph F. Dryer messages for French intelligence agents in the United States" Joseph Dryer said: "Clemard Joseph Charles was sending messages that he was someone who should be considered as possible Presidential timber."

#### AIRPORT MEETING WITH CLEMARD CHARLES: MAY 9, 1963

On May 9, 1963, the following Contact Report was generated by the Chief/ DO/ COEO:

1. "(Deleted) called on the sterile line from Washington at 1430 hours to discuss the subject covered below. (3 para deleted)
3. (Deleted) said that he had encountered Mr. Charles at the National Airport in Washington at 1920 just at the time he was reporting in to me at my home. (Deleted) said that Charles was nattily dressed in a gray silk suit and said he was on his way to Chicago but had not said why. Charles was accompanied by DeMohrenschildt. (Deleted) asked Charles what in the world is going on now in Haiti and Charles shrugged and said that he felt that they would 'bring down Papa Doc.' No further details were given and this was apparently a personal opinion rather than something based on fact or knowledge.

## DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION EXPEDITE CHECK RESULTS

On May 9, 1963, (Deleted) of Domestic Operations/HQT replied to the Domestic Operations /COEO's request of April 26, 1963, requesting traces on DeMohrenschildt. Records Integration Division files revealed several references to George DeMohrenschildt including OSS File 13526 and a 201 file. Checks were made at Western Hemisphere/Mexico, SR/6, and EE/Poland. The report ended by suggesting "a check be made with OO/C through (deleted) office." Another document stated "DeMohrenschildt was of interest to CIA in 1958, at which time the attached summary of information was furnished by Security (Tab B)."

**Clemard Joseph Charles** was listed as a member of "Papa Doc" Duvalier's Ton Ton Macoutes. [CIA FOIA 06773 11.16.67] Joseph F. Dryer: "I don't think he was. That would have been a surprise to me and to the employees of my company who knew him quite well, because I had one or two Ton Ton's Macoutes working for us in the interior, and I think I would have known." In the mid-1960's Clemard Joseph Charles was placed on the board of directors of 14 major companies and received numerous commendations from "Papa Doc" Duvalier. In May 1967 Clemard Joseph Charles was in New York City, attempting to borrow money on Government of Haiti bonds. [CIA 201-743323 Index Card] In late 1967 "Papa Doc" Duvalier had Clemard Joseph Charles thrown in jail for plotting against him. That year the CIA described Clemard Joseph Charles as "slippery, less than ordinary intelligence and generally weak man who is a toady of the Duvaliers. Clemard Joseph Charles made all his money through various manipulations in conjunction with, or known to, Duvalier." Clemard Joseph Charles was released in July 1968 after paying a \$250,000 ransom. [NARA 1993.07.29.17:17:58:710028] Clemard Joseph Charles was jailed again in April 1970 for having financed another coup attempt. Clemard Joseph Charles had help from André Labay, later arrested for drug trafficking. In 1979 Clemard Joseph Charles discussed the ouster of "Papa Doc" Duvalier with HEMMING'S associate, Mitch Werbell. In the 1980's Clemard Joseph Charles laundered money for Mario Renda, a leading mob money broker for failed savings-and-loan banks, a number of them controlled by Herman Beebe, who was an associate of Richmond Harper. [Scott, *Deep Politics* p79]

## CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES AND FRANK STURGIS

Clemard Joseph Charles moved to the United States and became a director of the St. Charles Pacific Peace Organization, a non-profit company which filed to do business in 1988. STURGIS was another officer of this organization. HEMMING told this researcher:

Sam Benton and STURGIS set up a private investigative thing in 1962. They had a little office off of Brickell. This was paid for by Clemard Joseph Charles, because "Papa Doc" Duvalier, like with FRANK'S buddy, Vincent Hannard, had private investigators spying on his enemies. They used the



INTERPEN thing as a name. Benton could lead FIORINI into doing almost fucking anything.

Clemard Joseph Charles ran for President of Haiti in 1988, but three days before the election, the Supreme Court of Haiti disqualified him. [Brewton *CIA, Mafia, Bush* p195; interview with G. Fonzi]

HUNT worked at Domestic Operations Division in April and May 1963 when the checks on DeMohrenschildt were being made but what was significant here was that OSWALD was in the company of DeMohrenschildt, who was planning a coup. OSWALD was also in the company of others who were planning a coup - HEMMING, LAWRENCE HOWARD etc.

### I. IRVING DAVIDSON AND CLEMARD CHARLES



In May 1963 Washington lobbyist I. Irving Davidson, a licensed arms dealer, visited Haiti. I. Irving Davidson had come to Washington in 1941 and worked in the War Production Board. He entered the public relations field in 1944. He registered as an agent of the Nicaraguan Government in 1955: "My fee arrangement was an oral one with Anastasio Somoza." The CIA reported that I. Irving Davidson "always protects himself when dealing with representatives of other countries by reporting any proposed transaction to a U.S. Government Agency or Official. Approached Kubark in 1955 to obtain financial backing for a travel agency which would publicize Yugoslavia tourist attractions to Americans. In exchange Subject would pass on to Kubark any information he might be able to obtain through said agency." [CIA Cite Dir 19472 Hart and Fitzgerald 6.15.65] In the late 1950's, I. Irving Davidson arranged arms deals between Israel, Nicaragua and Batista's Cuba: "We decided to sell 20 Israeli Staghound tanks to Batista. We turned them over to a general, who was a traitor. Castro got hold of them. Next thing I knew, Castro was riding into Havana on one of our tanks." In the early 1960's Davidson became friendly with certain anti-Castro groups. I. Irving Davidson's business interests took him to Haiti in 1962, where he worked with the American Embassy, Port-au-Prince, a center of CIA activity. He met Masferrer in 1963.

The activities of I. Irving Davidson were investigated by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I. Irving Davidson testified before that committee in March 1963. In April "Papa Doc" Duvalier read the testimony of I. Irving Davidson and hired him to represent the Haitian Government. The CIA's Office of Security had a file on I. Irving Davidson; a Memorandum dated January 7, 1964, reported that a confidential informant advised that "Papa Doc" Duvalier sent I. Irving Davidson a confidential message during the last week of December 1963.

I. Irving Davidson reported he met Clemard Joseph Charles on one occasion in "Papa Doc" Duvalier's presence, when Clemard Joseph Charles was attempting to explain to a Haitian woman what had become of a relative who was in prison. I. Irving Davidson told a HSCA investigator that he was unaware of newspaper stories that he traveled with

Clemard Joseph Charles in the United States. In June 1993 he stated: "I met him once in Haiti, and I knew him. He was a big man. I think I saw him about three or four years ago. He might be in jail. He came into my office to see me." I. Irving Davidson told the HSCA that he may have known the name, but he was not acquainted with George DeMohrenschildt in Haiti or in the United States. Later in the interview, I. Irving Davidson alleged he was not aware of the name George DeMohrenschildt until 1978, when an article by Jeremiah O'Leary suggested I. Irving Davidson had approached the FBI to find out what information the Bureau had on George DeMohrenschildt in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. The article mentioned an FBI memorandum about a meeting with I. Irving Davidson and two agents in October 1967.

#### I. IRVING DAVIDSON AND HUGH C. McDONALD

According to a November 1, 1967, FBI Memorandum, I. Irving Davidson telephoned the Bureau on October 28, 1967, and requested a meeting with Assistant FBI Director Clyde Tolson. I. Irving Davidson told a HSCA investigator that he was not actually an FBI informer, but he would pass useful information along to the Government. He spoke with Clyde Tolson's assistant, who advised him Clyde Tolson was "only back at the office for a short period of time each day...and had not been making any appointments for that reason."

I. Irving Davidson was interviewed by two FBI Agents; he related he had been approached by Leonard Davidov, whom he described as a business acquaintance, and the president of a Washington, D.C., burglar alarm company. Leonard Davidov told I. Irving Davidson that an "Eastern group" was putting up "a ton of money" to learn the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This group was working with Hugh C. McDonald. (When questioned about this in 1993, I. Irving Davidson said that he did not know Hugh C. McDonald).

I. Irving Davidson said he understood that Hugh C. McDonald was a Los Angeles Police Commissioner and former bodyguard for Barry Goldwater during the last presidential campaign. I. Irving Davidson commented, "I don't remember that! I don't know who gave it to you. Have you printed this yet? I'll correct it right now. I don't know this guy Leonard Davidov for years. Once and a while I bump into him in a restaurant, but I don't know him." I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that Leonard Davidov had told him Hugh C. McDonald was currently engaged in a business arrangement with Howard Hughes, involving helicopter sales to law enforcement agencies. Hugh C. McDonald was alleged to know that President Johnson had prior knowledge of a Kennedy assassination plot which involved George DeMohrenschildt and OSWALD. I. Irving Davidson told the FBI he had advised Leonard Davidov to have nothing to do with any attempt to smear President Johnson. Leonard Davidov did not listen to him because Leonard Davidov had been promised a share in a police helicopter business if he would help Hugh C. McDonald link LBJ to the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy. Reportedly, Leonard Davidov approached I. Irving Davidson for the purpose of learning about George DeMohrenschildt's background. I. Irving Davidson informed the FBI he already contacted Edward Cohen, whom he described as a former reporter for the *Washington Post*, for help. In 1993 I. Irving Davidson said he had no memory of Edward Cohen. The FBI checked its files and found nothing pertinent concerning Leonard Davidov, then discovered that Hugh C. McDonald retired in January 1967 as Chief of Detectives, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office: "McDonald is a graduate in good standing of the FBI National Academy, 67th Session ...McDonald has always supported the FBI and often expressed his admiration for it and for the Director." Hugh C. McDonald was in Army Intelligence during World War II and remained in the Army Reserve Corps until 1954. He served as the Security Director for the Hughes Corporation, and was the Los Angeles Police Department's CIA liaison man.

When the FBI checked its files for Edward Cohen, the Bureau thought it possible he was identical with an Edward Stone Cohen, who had never been the Subject of an FBI investigation. However, FBI files indicated that Edward Cohen "allegedly was in contact this year with *Ramparts Magazine* for the purpose of soliciting publication of an exposé type story on Overseas National Airways and President Johnson's alleged association with it. In July 1959 Cohen had advised the State Department that he planned to attend the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, during the Summer of 1959." According to I. Irving Davidson, the Edward Cohen he contacted was employed by another government agency believed to be the Office of Economic Opportunity. I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that he contact the Bureau because he was trying to prevent President Johnson from being smeared. The FBI, however, believed that his motive was to seek information on George DeMohrenschildt and Hugh C. McDonald: "It was obvious to S.A. Adcock and me that I. Irving Davidson had come to the FBI hoping to get information about DeMohrenschildt. We gave him nothing." In support of this, the FBI noted that before calling them, he had been in touch with Edward Cohen for background information on DeMohrenschildt, and had spent the previous weekend in Dallas, Texas. I. Irving Davidson confirmed to the HSCA that Hugh C. McDonald and Leonard Davidov had contacted him about investigating the connection of George DeMohrenschildt to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that he contacted the FBI. He said he called Clyde Tolson, but never spoke to the two FBI agents who wrote the document about him. From the available evidence, it appeared that I. Irving Davidson was approached by Hugh C. McDonald and Leonard Davidov to use his Haitian connections to gather information on George DeMohrenschildt which they would use in a disinformation campaign to link President Johnson with the Kennedy assassination. I. Irving Davidson cooperated with them at first; he visited Dallas and contacted Edward Cohen. Then he changed his mind and went to the FBI with the story. The FBI took no further action on the information supplied by I. Irving Davidson. The FBI reported: "Bufiles reflect that I. Irving Davidson is an unsavory individual." The FBI should have asked: On whose behalf was Hugh C. McDonald spreading this disinformation?

## WILLEM L. OLTMANS



Instead, the FBI cited a similar allegation made by Willem L. Oltmans, of the Netherlands Television Company. On April 3, 1967, "Willem Oltmans credited Dutch correspondent in U.S. and presently representing Netherlands Television Company (NTS) Holland, advised this date that information received from an informant in Western Europe that George DeMohrenschildt was the principal organizer in the assassination of President Kennedy. Dimitri DeMohrenschildt, brother of George DeMohrenschildt, allegedly was a participant in this plot." Dimitri DeMohrenschildt was allegedly the second gunman. [FBI 62-109060-

5024] The FBI: "Willem Oltmans was born June 10, 1925, in Holland. He entered the United States and attended Yale University from November 1, 1948, to March 4, 1950. [In 1956 Oltmans was in Indonesia.] He was reported as of 1959 to be a United Nations correspondent and free lance reporter and lecturer. Oltmans traveled extensively, and allegedly was a close personal friend of President Sukarno of Indonesia and spoke highly of Fidel Castro. He visited Cuba on three occasions and appeared before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on November 30, 1962, concerning his knowledge of Sukarno and Castro. On March 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald visited the United Nations, as a guest of Willem Oltmans. Following this visit, he accompanied her to the Russian Embassy to find out details concerning her son's stay in Russia. On March 7, 1968, the CIA deleted Office of Security Indices results on Willem Oltmans from a document about him which the Agency generated after he interviewed New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. The Agency stated that the CIA connections of Willem Oltmans were "None," yet the details of that report were deleted. [CIA *Allen v. DOD* 40200 118 3.7.68] When Prince Bernhard took \$1.1 million from Lockheed to influence government decisions regarding that Starfighter Jets used by the Dutch Air Force Willem Oltmans was a key anti-Bernhard propagandist. "Oltman's chumminess with Soviet diplomats in the Hague has aroused the curiosity of the Netherlands FBI, the BVD (Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst). Many believe that his anti-Bernhard allegations are part of a well-orchestrated program to swing public opinion in favor of abdication. Said one Dutch official: "If the KGB is not behind the campaign, then at least they must be delighted in Moscow." [Unidentified *Newsweek* article circa 1972] "Between 1971 and 1976 Oltmans made ten long journey's throughout the Soviet Union. His aim was to study the creation of what the Kremlin calls 'A New Marxist Man.'" [Willem Oltmans Lecture Brochure]

## CARLOS MARCELLO AND I. IRVING DAVIDSON

In 1959 I. Irving Davidson became a professional lobbyist for national crime syndicate member James Hoffa. While engaged in a business deal in New Orleans for the Murchison family, he became friendly with CARLOS MARCELLO. Soon he represented CARLOS MARCELLO'S interests in Washington.

In 1970 I. Irving Davidson and Leonard Bursten pleaded guilty to charges of concealing \$500,000 in a bankruptcy proceeding. Writer Gordon Chaplin revealed: "What

happened after Davidson's guilty plea is not precisely clear. The record indicates his lawyers moved to have the plea expunged and vacated partly because of Davidson's cooperation on Bursten's guilty plea. The motion, in an unusual turn of events, was granted." I. Irving Davidson showed Gordon Chaplin "bits of paper" indicating that I. Irving Davidson had engaged in activities "in the interest of the United States [which] involved Haitian matters. The details are of a sensitive nature."

On June 17, 1980, I. Irving Davidson and CARLOS MARCELLO were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of racketeering, conspiracy, and fraud in the BRILAB sting operation. The Bureau set up a fictitious concern called Fidelity Financial Consultants. A confidant of CARLOS MARCELLO and an FBI informant worked for Fidelity Financial. He offered CARLOS MARCELLO and his associates a substantial kickback if they obtained insurance contacts for Fidelity Financial from Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. The trial of I. Irving Davidson began on March 3, 1981, in New Orleans. The evidence against him consisted of telephone tape recordings. I. Irving Davidson testified that the FBI had offered not to indict him if he helped get CARLOS MARCELLO. The trial lasted 14 weeks. CARLOS MARCELLO was found guilty of one count of Conspiracy and sentenced to seven years in prison. His conviction was overturned when the Supreme Court invalidated the mail fraud statute under which he was prosecuted. I. Irving Davidson was acquitted. CARLOS MARCELLO was convicted of trying to bribe a California judge in 1981 and sentenced to seven years in prison. [*Potomac* 3.21.76 pp 12-13, 18, 34-39; FBI 62-109060-5836; *Outside Contact Report* HSCA 11.2.78 ARA file; Hearing Committee on Foreign Relations U.S. Senate Act. Of Non-Dip. Rep. of For. Principals in the U.S. Part 11-3.8.65]

The HSCA Report contained the following footnote: "DeMohrenschildt's file also contained a reference to an occasion when he may have been involved in arranging a meeting between Haitian Bank officer Clemard Joseph Charles, and a CIA or Defense Department official. The Defense Department official, interviewed by the HSCA, stated that the meeting was arranged by Defense Department officials and that DeMohrenschildt's presence (in the company of his wife) was unanticipated. The committee did not regard this incident as evidence of a CIA relationship." As stated, George DeMohrenschildt was seeking the backing of the Army and the CIA in a scheme to oust "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

## GEORGE BUSH AND GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT



John DeMenil was part of the Houston oil/Intelligence community and was an associate of former President George Herbert Walker Bush. George Herbert Walker Bush's oil company, Zapata Off-Shore Oil, a multimillion dollar concern with operations in Latin America and the Caribbean, was used for CIA cover in the early 1960's. [*Current Biography* as cited in *The Austin Chronicle* by David Armstrong] George Herbert Walker Bush remarked: "I'd come to the CIA with some general knowledge of how it operated." [George Bush *Looking Back*] The following entry was

found in the address book of George DeMohrenschildt: "Bush, George H.W. (Poppy) 1412 W. Ohio also Zapata Petroleum Midland 46355." According to the 1956 Midland telephone directory, the telephone number was that of the Walker-Bush company, one of George Herbert Walker Bush's early ventures. George Herbert Walker Bush recalled, "I first met de Mohrenschildt in the early 1940's. He was an uncle to my Andover roommate."

## BUSH FAMILY'S NAZI CONNECTIONS

Prescott Bush, grandfather to Presidential candidate George W. Bush, was involved in Nazi banking operations. The Bush fortune, as well as the family's political success, is directly connected to his questionable activities. On October 20, 1942, the US Government, under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," seized Prescott's Nazi operations, and took over the Union Banking Corporation, for which he was director. The US Alien Property Custodian grabbed the company's stock shares, all of which were owned by Prescott, E. Roland "Bunny" Harriman, three Nazi executives, and two other associates. The Government then seized two Nazi front organizations run by the Bush-Harriman bank. They were the Holland-American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation. A 1942 US Government document also shows that Prescott Bush's bank had close ties with the German Steel Trust. During the war, that Trust produced a massive 50.8% of Nazi Germany's pig iron, 45.5% of their pipes and tubes, 22.1% of their wire, and 35% of their battlefield explosives. At the time, this information stunned the American public, and revealed the Bush family's central role in financing and arming Adolf Hitler for his domination of Europe. But since then, the media has virtually buried all such reports. Years later, former US President George Bush Sr. was boosted into the CIA and then the White House, thanks to powerful Anglo-American associates. Those men also happened to be partners in his father's war time "Hitler Project." And just before he was elected into office, Bush Sr. asked William Stamps Farish III, one of the richest men in Texas, to manage his personal wealth. Bush counted on his friend not to reveal the secrets of his fortune. After all, Farish's family got rich through the Hitler Project too, in a lucrative partnership with Prescott.

## GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S HOLDING COMPANY HAITI: JUNE 1963

George DeMohrenschildt left Dallas on April 19, 1963, and remained in Washington until two days before his trip to Haiti; he then returned to Dallas to make final preparations for his departure. On June 2, 1963, he moved to Haiti. George DeMohrenschildt had agreed to do a "mineral and petroleum wealth" survey of Haiti for "Papa Doc" Duvalier for which he was to be paid about \$300,000. This money was destined for a holding company, where other foreign investors would invest funds as well. George DeMohrenschildt persuaded "Papa Doc" Duvalier he could attract investors like John DeMenil of the Schlumberger Corporation to invest in his project. [WCD 386, 1041; Memo: Mosk to Jenner 5.25.64; *USA Today* 3.20.92 p6a] As with the Hughes Corporation, it was hard to tell where Schlumberger Corporation "began and where the CIA left off." Paul Raigorodsky stated: "The Schlumberger Corporation is a

world wide organization that deals with every country in the world - you know what I am trying to say..." In 1976 Paul Raigorodsky was asked what he meant by this. He answered: "I meant just what I said, if you want to tie it into anything else, that is your business." George DeMohrenschildt's holding company was to control a large part of the economy of Haiti. Clemard Joseph Charles was listed in the prospectus as Haiti's only native bank president whose partner had obtained a monopoly on the "total export of bananas from Haiti to the U.S.A." The company was to build a cigar factory; a food processing and exporting plant; put together an insurance company; revitalize the telephone system; as well as construct and run a hotel and casino. George DeMohrenschildt contemplated victory where organized crime had met failure: Meyer Lansky had unsuccessfully tried to get a casino franchise from "Papa Doc" Duvalier. [WC DeMohrenschildt Ex. 6, 16; Messick *Silent Syndicate* p28] The Inter-American Development Bank and the Alliance for Progress were ostensibly to lend funds to the projected holding company. No evidence existed that either of these two institutions was ever contacted about securing a loan. George DeMohrenschildt's holding company never materialized because it was a front for an effort to unseat "Papa Doc" Duvalier. Jacqueline Lancelot informed Joseph Dryer that shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, \$250,000 had been deposited in the Port-au-Prince bank account of George DeMohrenschildt. The money in that account was subsequently paid out. Jacqueline Lancelot's source was George DeMohrenschildt's bank teller. Joseph Dryer said that a large amount of money had been placed in bank account of Clemard Joseph Charles before George DeMohrenschildt left Haiti in 1967.

#### THE DEMOHRENSCHILDTS: POST COUP HAITI: NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The CIA received a report from "usually reliable sources," who were among the guests at a November 22, 1963, cocktail party the DeMohrenschildts attended. The sources described the reaction of the DeMohrenschildts to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as blasé. The same sources reported they encountered the DeMohrenschildts again in early June. This time most of George DeMohrenschildt's remarks were blacked out by the CIA. [CIA 763-330, 733-316A] In his unpublished manuscript, George DeMohrenschildt claimed that his first response was, "If he had his Ton Ton Macoutes around, this would not have happened." George DeMohrenschildt added that shortly after receiving news of Kennedy's death, he visited a friend who was an attache at the American Embassy. [HSCA V12 p71] In **May 1964** the CIA received another report on the activities of George DeMohrenschildt in Haiti. A CIA source who was acquainted with DeMohrenschildt through the Petionville Country Club reported having attended a party where films of the DeMohrenschildts 1961 walking trip through Central America were shown: "There were several sequences in which Mrs. DeMohrenschildt was shown bathing and traipsing around in the nude. Whenever these sequences appeared, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt would blur the image, but in the meantime the spectators had gotten a very good view. Many 'oohhs' and 'ahhs' were uttered by the spectators and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt seemed to enjoy this attention." George DeMohrenschildt displayed an I.D. card given to him by "Papa Doc" Duvalier and the DeMohrenschildts were described as "very strange, and it is very likely that they have

been engaged in dubious activities of some sort during their stay in Haiti - exactly what has not yet been determined." George DeMohrenschildt was also observed in the company of the Polish Economic Attache. [CIA 1993 release 6978, 6979] During their stay in Haiti, the DeMohrenschildts lived in "Papa Doc's" compound. A CIA cable stated:

The DeMohrenschildts and RUBRICIUS are members of the Petionville Club and often play tennis together. On June 8, 1964, RUBRICIUS was invited to dinner at the home of the DeMohrenschildts...When RUBRICIUS arrived at the DeMohrenschildts, RUBRICIUS was introduced to Father Stockman (phonetic) a Dutch priest whose parish is located along the Haitian-Dominican border east of Hinche. Present also for the dinner were Austen and Vesla Boyd, a young American couple that (deleted) had met several time previously...Father Stockman mentioned that he had spent many years in China and Indonesia. He was forced to leave China in 1948 at the time of the Communist take-over. He came to Haiti in the early 1950's. Father Stockman stated that his parish stretched along 65 miles of the Haitian-Dominican border and that the political situation in this area, like most other areas of Haiti was very tense. When (deleted) agreed that present conditions were very bad in Haiti, George DeMohrenschildt opined that these conditions had always existed throughout Haitian history and that the present situation was not unusual. Father Stockman disagreed and said that Haitians of all classes lived in a state of terror and that this condition did not exist when he first came to Haiti...The DeMohrenschildts said that when they knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was a very confused and disturbed young man. They described OSWALD'S wife as being a very vicious and evil woman. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Mrs. Oswald discussed openly and frankly her marital sex life and often complained about her husband's sexual inadequacy...On the afternoon of June 18, 1964, (deleted) encountered Mrs. DeMohrenschildt at the Petionville Club. She asked to speak to (deleted) privately on a very urgent matter. She explained that just recently she and her husband had been to see President Duvalier. She stated that Duvalier had inquired concerning the divorce of Ambassador E. L. Timmons. According to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, President Duvalier stated that he thought Timmons was doing a good job and regreted any development that might interfere with Timmons mission in Haiti...She said that the President offered his services to do whatever he could to bring about a reconciliation between Ambassador Timmons and Mrs. Timmons. [CIA 210-725439 6.16.64 - CIA 987-397]

WATCHED BY THE CIA AND FBI

The DeMohrenschildts had contact with the CIA in 1964. They informed the Agency of their media appearances. On February 26, 1964, the Washington Field Office of the FBI sent a highly deleted Secret Urgent Teletype to J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI 100-32965-118] By January 1965, the CIA had a mail cover on them and when they received a letter



from a Guadalajara, Mexico, post office box, Desmond FitzGerald C/Western Hemisphere Division asked the FBI to determine the identity of the box holder. This request was included in a "voluminous report on DeMohrenschildt's recent activities which is being prepared for FBI by CIA Headquarters." The FBI replied that the post office box belonged to a department store in Guadalajara, Mexico. [CIA 990-935, NARA 1993.06.19.13.27:11:500000; CIA 989-934] On another occasion, Desmond FitzGerald supplied the FBI with a Mexican Street address for the DeMohrenschildts. [CIA 987-397] In 1967 the Agency showed some interest in a *Ramparts* article concerning the DeMohrenschildts. It also showed interest in *Ramparts*. On September 20, 1967, the CIA recommended the FBI intensify its investigation of *Ramparts*: "Your investigation should be directed to determining any subversive ramifications of the magazine and the individuals associated with it paying particular attention to...any foreign inspiration behind the magazine...This matter must receive vigorous and continuous investigative attention." [FBI 100-445393-88] The DeMohrenschildts moved back to Dallas in November 1966. A still withheld as of 2010 CIA document dated June 3, 1967, probably concerned the DeMohrenschildts:

The document is an operational dispatch from an Agency station abroad which relates in considerable detail the operational relationship between an Agency case officer and a foreign intelligence source. That source, during the course of activities, made a temporary acquaintance of an individual who testified before the Warren Commission. That witness repeated some of the text of his testimony without adding anything which was not already on the record. The release of this document would result in the identification and compromise of an Agency foreign intelligence source without adding any substance to the record of the Warren Commission testimony. That compromise would result in putting an individual in personal hazard and possibly causing some foreign relations difficulties between the U.S. Government and several other countries. Consequently, the cloak of Executive Order requires the classification of such information. [CIA 999-938, 1084-956-w/h, 989-934, 990-935, 987-397,842-887, 397-488]

#### THE LETTER TO GEORGE BUSH

By the 1970's the DeMohrenschildts were *declass  *. George DeMohrenschildt's association with OSWALD made him unwelcome in business circles, and none of his plans materialized. He taught Russian language classes at Bishop College, an all black school. On September 17, 1976, the CIA/Counter/Intelligence Staff requested that the FBI locate DeMohrenschildt, because he had "attempted to get in touch with the CIA Director." [CIA Message Reference Number 915341] George DeMohrenschildt had "written a letter to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency asking for his assistance. It seems that Subject feels he is being harassed as a result of his involvement with the OSWALD case." [CIA MFR Raymond M. Reardon SAG 9.20.76] George Bush wrote this to his old friend:

Let me say first that I know it must have been difficult for you to seek my help in the situation outlined in your letter. I believe I can appreciate your state of mind in view of your daughter's tragic death a few years ago, and the current poor state of your wife's health. I was extremely sorry to hear of these circumstances. In your situation I can well imagine how the attentions you described in your letter affect both you and your wife. However, my staff has been unable to find any indication of interest in your activities on the part of Federal authorities in recent years. The flurry of interest that attended your testimony before the Warren Commission has long subsided. I can only speculate that you may have become 'newsworthy' again in view of the renewed interest in the Kennedy assassination, and thus may be attracting the attention of people in the media. I hope this letter had been of some comfort to you, George, although I realize I am unable to answer your question completely. George Bush, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. [CIA Exec Reg. # 76,51571 9.28.76]

#### GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT GOES INSANE

A FBI source reported:

DeMohrenschildt believed all sorts of people were following him, including the FBI, CIA, and KGB. In the last six months he even became very suspicious of the black people he worked with at Bishop College, and seemed to develop a real fear of blacks. On at least two occasions during the past year George DeMohrenschildt attempted suicide. The most recent attempt, as far as he knows, was in September or October 1976. After that attempted suicide, the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt really starting deteriorating and they started committing acts of physical brutality against each other. DeMohrenschildt's situation finally got so bad that Jeanne DeMohrenschildt called the Dallas Mental Health Unit to have George DeMohrenschildt picked up. From approximately mid-November 1976, until December 30, 1976, George DeMohrenschildt stayed in the Psychiatric Unit at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, on a voluntary commitment. When George DeMohrenschildt went home, he and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt still did not get along. George DeMohrenschildt was still not healthy and they argued constantly. It got so bad they got evicted from their Kings Road apartment during the middle of January 1977, for being constantly loud, noisy and causing disturbing arguments. After the DeMohrenschildts got evicted from the apartment, George DeMohrenschildt moved to a student type apartment at Bishop College, and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt moved to California to live with a brother. (Deleted) [FBI 62-109060-7759; FBI Interview with (Deleted) DL 8943 3.31.77]

George DeMohrenschildt had tried to slash his wrists, drown himself, and poison himself with Digitoxin during 1976. On November 9, 1976, George DeMohrenschildt was committed to Parkland Hospital for treatment. He had brutally beaten his wife on a number of occasions: "He had broken some of my ribs, teeth, boxed my ear till it gushed blood." Jeanne DeMohrenschildt: "says his telephone is bugged. The house is bugged - voices and people eavesdropping to what he says. FBI after him. The Jewish mafia is closing in on him. Ghosts of FBI and Jews. Ghosts hear and listen to everything he does. Cars that go by are spying on him."

#### DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S DISCHARGE SUMMARY

The patient is a 65 year old white unemployed married male. Chief Complaint: 'I feel depressed at my age I'm at the end of the line of being a productive person. I'm afraid some Jewish doctors are after me. I'm not sure of any of this. I am aware that this could all be in my mind.' The patient feels his present illness started around four or five months ago when he went to visit a Dr. Mendosa, who was recommended to him by Dr. Jacobson. This Mendosa injected him with some kind of drug that made him violently ill. He could not urinate and he babbled as a child and became like a patsy to him. This information was verified by the patients wife, who also said that whenever the patient would go an visit the doctor, the doctor would be alone in the office and would not let the patients wife know what kind of medication he was giving to the patient...The patient, according to the wife began to trust his enemies and suspect his friends. He has tried to commit suicide four times. The first time in July he took one bottle of Valium. The second time, two or three weeks ago, took a bottle of Digoxin. Afterwards he tried to cut his wrists and submerge himself in the bathtub. One month ago he resigned his position as Professor of French at Bishop College where he worked for seven years....He feels the main problem is putting his nose in the Kennedy assassination again.

George DeMohrenschildt told Dr. Solomon Grinberg that his father died in 1941, in a nursing home in Denmark, during an air raid. His mother died of typhoid fever in 1919, while they were trying to escape from newly-formed Communist Russia, because his father had been sentenced to hard labor in Siberia, for life. He attended a Russian-Jewish School in Poland. His daughter was an "acid head" and his wife an alcoholic. George wore a big buckle with a peace sign on it during this interview and said "James Wood of the FBI tried to make me deny that FBI and CIA Dallas told me 'he is a harmless lunatic.' It never occurred to me that he could have been connected with CIA. Not the slightest indication he played the double-agent game." George DeMohrenschildt was administered Digitoxin, Naque, Aldomet and Haldol. He tried to escape from the Dallas County Hospital several times; he was finally given nine electroshock "treatments," all of them uneventful except for one thing: "Sometimes it was noted he would not have the convulsion until eight or ten minutes after the treatment was over. Two times he had a convulsion upon waking up. This was noted as a rather unusual

effect." When George DeMohrenschildt was released from the hospital on December 30, 1976, he lost his job at Bishop College.

JANUARY 1977 TELEPHONE INTERVIEW W/ JEANNE DeM.

Q. Can I speak with Mr. DeMohrenschildt please?

A. He will not talk, I won't let him.

Q. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, the CIA is releasing documents that say your husband was a Nazi spy. They also say the Domestic Operations Division ran a check on him in April 1963.

A. What? I don't give a damn, they have a lot of junk. I don't give a damn, so please forget it. You can't speak with him. He was just in the hospital for two months and that's enough. I've heard about the Nazi spy thing many times before. It's all baloney.

Q. Did you know Baron Von Maydell?

A. Yes.

Q. Well it says in the book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* that he was a very important Nazi spy. I'll read you the passage.

A. Oh? It was awfully nice of you to call me any way. It's damn nice of you to call. And all of this is total baloney. I don't want to hear anymore about the Kennedy assassination...We happened to adore the Kennedys. We were out of the country a year before it happened. We lived a beautiful life in Haiti, nothing wrong with that...my daughter was there. He had three geologists working for him.

Q. What about your walking trip?

A. That's not your goddamned business. Not yours and nobody else's.

Q. How did you run into the Cuban exiles who were training there?

A. I don't know how it happened, it's not my fault. Listen, I am sick and tired of it. If you want to make something out of it I have very good lawyers.

Q. Did George meet with the CIA when he came back from Yugoslavia in 1958?

A. He was with the ICA not the CIA, you understand? We had nothing to say. I was with him in Yugoslavia, I am his goddamned wife. He never had any meetings, the CIA documents are absolutely false. I am sick of that falseness...We weren't there and had nothing to do with it.

George DeMohrenschildt traveled to Europe with journalist Willem Oltmans in early March 1977. According to Edward Epstein, Willem Oltmans paid George DeMohrenschildt \$5,000 and expected that DeMohrenschildt would furnish him with details of the conspiracy in return for the payment. Willem Oltmans introduced George DeMohrenschildt to someone affiliated with the Soviet Embassy, Brussels. Oltmans reported that George DeMohrenschildt disappeared on March 5, 1977. Alexandria DeMohrenschildt, the daughter of George DeMohrenschildt, said her father "felt that he had been drugged by Oltmans."

#### EDWARD EPSTEIN



George DeMohrenschildt arrived in West Palm Beach, Florida, from New York City in late March 1977 to meet with Edward J. Epstein at the Breakers Hotel. Edward Epstein was born in 1935 in New York City. He visited the Soviet Union shortly after his military discharge in 1958. A report on his trip was prepared by the State Department and forwarded to the FBI. [FBI 100-351585-3339] Edward Epstein 1994: "I was questioned about my trip by a State Department official, probably a CIA agent. I took one of the first automobile trips to the USSR." In 1959, while a student at Cornell, Edward Epstein complained to the FBI that his rights were being violated because other students were bugging or taping statements he made during a student election. In 1964 Edward Epstein prepared a master's thesis which was supportive of the Warren Commission.

#### EPSTEIN, FLETCHER KNEBEL, ALLEN DULLES AND SAM PAPICH

Allen Dulles called FBI/CIA liaison Sam Papich on May 23, 1966:

Dulles had just received a phone call from Fletcher Knebel, well-known writer. Knebel informed Dulles that he was collaborating with one Edward J. Epstein in writing a book on the Warren Commission Report dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. Knebel indicated that this book would throw a whole new light on everything. He did not elaborate but stated that Epstein had access to FBI reports. He explained that this access had been arranged through Wesley J. Liebler, who had been a member of the Warren Commission working staff. Knebel was looking for Dulles' reaction and Dulles advised Knebel that he would be way out of line if he were using FBI reports. Dulles raised the question concerning legality and handling of classified information. Knebel made no further

comment but did indicate that Epstein personally may have been in contact with Dulles in the past.

Shortly after, Dulles called again stating that he had checked his diary. He learned that Epstein had telephonically contacted him on September 27, 1965, explaining that he was a graduate student at Cornell University and that he was writing a thesis on the Warren Commission Report. Epstein told Dulles that he had talked to other members of the Commission and he was interested in meeting with the former CIA Director. Dulles stated he saw Epstein about three days later and they had a conversation concerning the work of the Commission. The entire conversation was in general terms, and he recalled that Epstein never expressed any personal views concerning the work of the Commission. He definitely gave no indication that he was planning to write a book.

Dulles asked that we not contact Knebel or Epstein at this time and not identify Dulles as the source of this information. Dulles made the observation that the current atmosphere is such that he and the Bureau can easily be charged with 'suppression.' Dulles made it clear that he certainly was not restricting the Bureau from making any inquiry and he fully recognized that this might become necessary."

Sam Papich advised the CIA of this phone call: "Mr. Papich has informed Mr. Rocca and Mr. Pforzheimer that shortly before Allen Dulles left on his current trip to Europe, he called to say that he had received a call from the journalist and author Fletcher Knebel [who] told Mr. Dulles that he had collaborated with Edward Epstein in the preparation of book, *Inquest*. Fletcher Knebel reminded Mr. Dulles of the latter's interview with Edward Epstein some months before and sought Mr. Dulles reaction (to what was apparently uncertain, but it may be that Dulles saw an advance of the book). There is no indication in *Inquest* of any collaboration by Knebel. However, Knebel may not have wished to use his name openly on a book of this type. Knebel's possible collaboration on this book would explain its readability which goes beyond the usual capabilities of a student-author of an expanded master's thesis." [Walter Pforzheimer 6.10.66] This document was sent to ANGLETON Deputy, James Hunt, Paul Gaynor and Raymond Rocca. [CIA Memo: William Pforzheimer 6.10.66] Edward Epstein's book, *Inquest*, was published in 1966. On July 7, 1966 the CIA stated:

This alleged 'collaboration' now appears to be inaccurate in light of Fletcher Knebel's slashing attack on Edward Epstein's book in a lengthy article which appears in *Look* magazine. Knebel finds that Epstein was guilty of the sins of which Epstein accused the Commission: '...distortion, ignoring testimony, shifting the evidence and adroitly selecting it to fit his theories and assumptions. At worst, Epstein has written a dangerously deceptive book...I have talked with Allen Dulles (without mentioned Mr. Papich's conversation) but Mr. Dulles' recollection of his conversation with Fletcher Knebel is hazy. Furthermore he has no recollection of Knebel

ever stating that he was collaborating on the Epstein book. Yet when Sam Papich rechecked his notes on this conversation, they included the word 'collaboration,' and he was at a loss to explain this apparent conflict.' [Walter Pforzheimer 7.7.66]

Fletcher Knebel was the author of *Seven Days In May*, the story of an attempted right wing military coup in the United States. Fletcher Knebel said he got the idea for the book while interviewing General Curtis LeMay, onetime Air Force Chief of Staff, who went off the record to accuse President Kennedy of cowardice in his handling of Bay of Pigs. Fletcher Knebel, 81, committed suicide on February 28, 1993. Edward Epstein 1994: "Dulles was confused." An unnamed Staff member stated,

A search of Security Indices and sources available in the Agency Library has been unproductive...*Inquest* has the name of an Agency employee who has been concerned with the OSWALD case, namely Raymond Rocca. Due to this surfacing of an Agency employee, Edward Epstein and his sources are of importance to the Agency." It was noted on this document: "Raymond Rocca was the official Agency liaison to the Warren Commission under his true name." [CIA Memo for Rec. 6.8.66 probably Walter Pforzheimer] Another document stated: "Office of Security concern with *Inquest* appeared to be based on Epstein's mention of Ray Rocca, Counter-Intelligence Staff employee, which presumably tied in with concern about Nosenko.

#### AN OFFICE OF SECURITY FILE IS OPENED ON EDWARD EPSTEIN

On June 8, 1966, a CIA Office of Security File (OS #488 768) was initiated on Edward Epstein. "To (deleted) Room GE-31 Hdqrs. Please set up a MS file on Edward Jay Epstein and forward same to me. From: [deleted] 4E13 Hdqrs." On October 3, 1977, a copy of a memorandum that concerned Edward J. Epstein, was generated by Bruce Solie, Chief, Security Analysis Group. "A copy of the attached memorandum is being placed in the following security files: JAMES ANGLETON #8683, Raymond Rocca #16 791, David A. Murphy #31 454, Tennent H. Bagley #38 638, Donald Jameson #43 840. In addition, a copy of the attached memorandum has also been forwarded to the Chief, Clearance Division for the security file of the undersigned. Bruce L. Solie." The memorandum, which was for Deputy Director of Security (PSI), read:

1. Gordon Stewart, former Director of Personnel and Inspector General, who retired circa 1971, telephoned the undersigned at his residence on the evening of September 23, 1977. By way of background, Stewart, who was the Inspector General in early 1968, was selected by the Director of Central Intelligence to act in a 'middle man capacity' in the controversy in the Nosenko case. Nosenko had become the responsibility of the Office of Security in October 1967 at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence and it became quite apparent that the Office of Security viewpoint concerning Nosenko was in conflict, if not in direct opposition to

the views expressed by the Chief and Deputy Chiefs of both the SR Division and the CI Staff. The above officials, respectively, were David Murphy, H. Tennent Bagley, James ANGLETON and Raymond Rocca.

2. Stewart advised the undersigned that an Edward Epstein is writing a book on the Kennedy assassination. Stewart inquired as to whether the undersigned was willing to be interviewed concerning an area in which the undersigned had particular knowledge (it was clear to the undersigned that the reference was to Nosenko although name not mentioned). The undersigned told Stewart that he was still employed by the Agency but, in any event, had no interest in contact with any reporter. Stewart indicated that he understood the attitude of the undersigned and that it was not entirely unexpected. The undersigned is of the opinion that Stewart was only relaying a request or inquiry from Epstein who must have the name of the undersigned.

3. During the conversation, Stewart advised that Epstein, in addition to Stewart, has interviewed the following: Richard Helms, James ANGLETON, Raymond Rocca, Pete Bagley and Donald Jamison. (Stewart did not know if Epstein has contacted David Murphy).

4. In view of the individuals interviewed by Epstein, it is presumed that the book by Epstein will have considerable coverage of the past controversy over the bona fides of Nosenko.

5. Stewart advised that he had little knowledge concerning Edward Epstein but that Helms had a favorable opinion concerning Epstein.

6. Edward Epstein is undoubtedly identical to Edward J. Epstein (OS #488 768). There is no indication that Epstein has been used in any way by the Agency. The Security File was initiated in 1966 because of his authorship of articles on the Warren Commission. Stewart remarked that he did not believe Epstein, in his book, would materially disagree with the findings of the Warren Commission. This opinion may not be correct since Epstein has been quite critical of the Warren Commission and supportive to the 'more than one assassin' theory. Bruce Solie." [Solie, C/SAG Memo for DDS 9.26.77]

According to the CIA, in 1967 Edward Epstein "was in doctoral program (American Government) at Harvard. Reportedly travelled to the USSR in 1958 [CIA FOIA #41083] In 1968 Edward Epstein wrote an article critical of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison which the CIA used to "brief interested contacts." In the early 1970's Edward Epstein continued to debunk CIA conspiracy theories regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He visited India in 1974, on behalf of the United States Information Agency, and in 1978 published *Legend*, which attempted to link OSWALD to the KGB. According to Edward Epstein, George DeMohrenschildt told him OSWALD



had been recruited into the KGB while in Japan, went to the USSR, married a KGB agent, returned to the U.S. then went to Mexico, where he received his orders from the KGB to kill JFK. The title, *Legend*, reflected ANGLETON'S view that everything we thought we knew about OSWALD was merely a clever KGB-invented cover story or legend. ANGLETON was the major source of disinformation contained in this book. Deputy Chief, Counter-Intelligence Leonard McCoy stated that ANGLETON "identified or encouraged others as sources for Epstein." [CIA 17417 Memo for Rec. re Marchetti] Edward Petty commented: "If ANGLETON really believed so strongly that OSWALD was a Soviet agent, why did he never make any effort in that respect with the Warren Commission?" [NYT 5.31.74; NY Magazine 2.27.78; Esquire 12.7?; CIA 1142-434, 1025-945b, 1026-954c, 1127-987; FBI 62-109090-481; Russell, *Man Who Knew Too Much* p471; NARA 157-10011-10034, 6.19.75]

### OLTMANS AND EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

On April 12, 1977, Edward Jay Epstein, investigative writer, *Reader's Digest Magazine*, was re-interviewed by the FBI:

Concerning the Dutch journalist, Willem Oltmans, Epstein stated that any representation by Oltmans that DeMohrenschildt had claimed any personal knowledge of or involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy would be absolutely false...Based on George DeMohrenschildt's statements upon his return from Belgium, he was completely revolted and appalled by Oltmans and his associates and considered Oltmans despicable for trying to put words in his mouth after he specifically told Oltmans he had no knowledge of any conspiracy or details relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. At other times DeMohrenschildt referred to Oltmans and his associates as nuts and indicated Oltmans and his associates were homosexuals and at some point placed hands on him and touched him...Without elaboration, DeMohrenschildt referred to Oltmans as a Communist and as a Soviet Agent. DeMohrenschildt indicated that at the end of a long car ride, he was introduced to a Soviet who seemed interested in him. DeMohrenschildt furnished no other details concerning this man. At that point DeMohrenschildt said the events had become a nightmare and when he returned to his hotel he ran away from Oltmans without really taking his clothing." In another interview with the FBI Epstein stated that DeMohrenschildt "was most upset about an allegation that during World War II, he was a Nazi. According to Epstein's speculation, he believed this rumor may have come about when during 1940, DeMohrenschildt worked with one Baron Maydell.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: Leonard McCoy

A/ Chief, Counterintelligence Staff

Subject: Book by Mr. Edward Epstein that May Jeopardize the Security of Nosenko and Reflect Adversely on the Agency.

REFERENCE: Office of Security Memo Dated 26 September 1977

2. In connection with the above it should be noted that in March 1976 Mr. Epstein interviewed Mr. Nosenko while he was being handled by the Office of Security.

DeMohrenschildt arrived in West Palm Beach, Florida, on the evening of March 16, 1977, from New York City, after having returned from a business trip in Belgium. He arrived at the Grey Hound Bus Station in that city and was met there by Mrs. Tilton and Miss Lomis...He was taken to Mrs. Tilton's oceanside home, where he was reunited with his daughter, Alexandria." On the morning of March 29, 1977, George DeMohrenschildt met Edward Epstein at the Breakers Hotel. While the two men conversed, HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi appeared at the Palm Beach house where the DeMohrenschildts were guests and spoke with Alexandria DeMohrenschildt. [CIA 1297-480] CIA Office of Security traces on Alexandria DeMohrenschildt's ex-husband were withheld. Alexandria DeMohrenschildt relayed Gaeton Fonzi's message to her father when he returned at 12:45 p.m. George DeMohrenschildt "was apparently upset" about Gaeton Fonzi's visit. He went to his room, and at 2:00 p.m. he emerged and complained about hearing scratching noises, like those made by a cat; there were no cats in the vicinity. He repeated to the maid he heard a cat, and began pacing up and down the hall.

At 2:21 p.m. on March 30, 1977, George DeMohrenschildt placed the barrel of Mrs. Tilton's shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. He was found slumped in a chair. "The victim slumped over in a high-backed chair in the southwest corner of the hallway. His head was facing downward, and blood quite prominently was dripping from his mouth in large amounts and accumulating on the floor below...Lying across the left foot was a double-barrel shotgun, lying with the barrel pointing in a southeasterly direction...the death of this individual could possibly be of major importance." None of the domestic employees in the house at the time heard the shot. When his daughter returned at 2:30 p.m., she called the police. The death was ruled a suicide. No one suspicious had been seen around the house; all the beeps of the alarm system, which sounded whenever anyone opened a door or window, were accounted for by the police.

Shortly after the suicide, Willem Oltmans reported to the HSCA that George DeMohrenschildt had apprised him that H.L. Hunt was OSWALD'S superior and that former President John F. Kennedy was shot by Cubans angered over the failure of the Bay of Pigs. Willem Oltmans held a press conference in August 1977 at which he announced that a European source told him that former President Gerald Ford had been told the name of the person who ordered the assassination. At a press conference the following month, Willem Oltmans announced that H.L. Hunt had nothing to do with the assassination. The FBI Director sent Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Robert L. Keuch, a May 5, 1978 Memorandum about Oltmans, most of which was withheld. It read: "This is to provide a response to Mr. Keuch's March 24, 1978, request that the reported attorney of a (deleted) be contacted." [FBI 62-117290-764X4, FBI 62-109060-7894] In 1971 Robert L. Keuch was Appellate Section Chief of the Internal

Security Division. The Internal Security Division merged with the Criminal Division. In 1978 he was the main contact point between the HSCA and the Carter Administration.

### THE RISE AND FALL OF GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT

George DeMohrenschildt knew that OSWALD was not a Communist, however, he did not know of OSWALD'S connection to HEMMING and his crew. He knew nothing of the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. He was not murdered. The decline in DeMohrenschildt's social and economic status, coupled with the fact that Nazis are not stable individuals to begin with, led DeMohrenschildt down the path of insanity. His suicide occurred shortly before he was scheduled to testify before the HSCA about the numerous allegations that he was a Nazi spy during World War II. The Chief Consul of the HSCA, Robert Blakey, was Jewish. Gaeton Fonzi and this researcher were on DeMohrenschildt's case about these allegations, at this time. I hope our interest someone played a contributory factor in his suicide.

### HOSTY

S.A. Hosty was acquainted with many White Russian exiles. Hosty disagreed, "I didn't have that close contact with the White Russians. I never heard any White Russians mention OSWALD prior to the assassination. I worked on the Klan and so forth." FBI documents indicated that his was not the case. When OSWALD returned to Dallas, S.A. Hosty should have become aware that OSWALD was not a run-of-the-mill Communist when he received reports of his presence among people like DeMohrenschildt, Dymitruk, Le Gon and Raigorodsky. The presence of an unrepentant Marxist in the White Russian community could only be explained in one way. The White Russians believed OSWALD had been a spy during his sojourn in the Soviet Union. S.A. Hosty knew, that despite their sympathy for OSWALD'S wife and child, anti-Communist émigrés were not about to befriend someone who espoused the ideology that had turned them into exiles. HOSTY knew there was more to OSWALD than first met the eye.

Evidence suggested that no one in the White Russian community in Dallas had any foreknowledge of the details of the assassination, however, afterwards, they knew or suspected that OSWALD was not really a communist. None of them came forward with this information. Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I think that OSWALD, because of going to the Soviet Union and coming back, he fell into a sort of *demi-monde* in which everyone was watching everybody. I don't think anybody, even in that world where everybody was considered for every possible, whatever, use somebody might put them to, I say he couldn't have made the cut either place. He was too unstable and stupid to be a covert agent."

### GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND RUTH PAINE'S FATHER

Joseph Dryer informed the HSCA that George DeMohrenschildt had mentioned the name of Dorothe Matlack with that of William Avery Hyde. Joseph Dryer did not recall

this incident in 1993. The HSCA remarked: "The possible association between George DeMohrenschildt and Hyde may have some significance because Hyde is the father of Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was living at the time of the assassination. The connection was intriguing because there was never any intimation by the Warren Commission that George DeMohrenschildt had more than a brief acquaintance with Ruth Paine." In his testimony before the Warren Commission, George DeMohrenschildt denied ever having met Ruth Paine before - except at the party at Volkmar Schmidt's house. Ruth Paine testified similarly, and conveyed that she had "no conversations, no letters, no contact whatsoever" with George DeMohrenschildt either before or after that party.

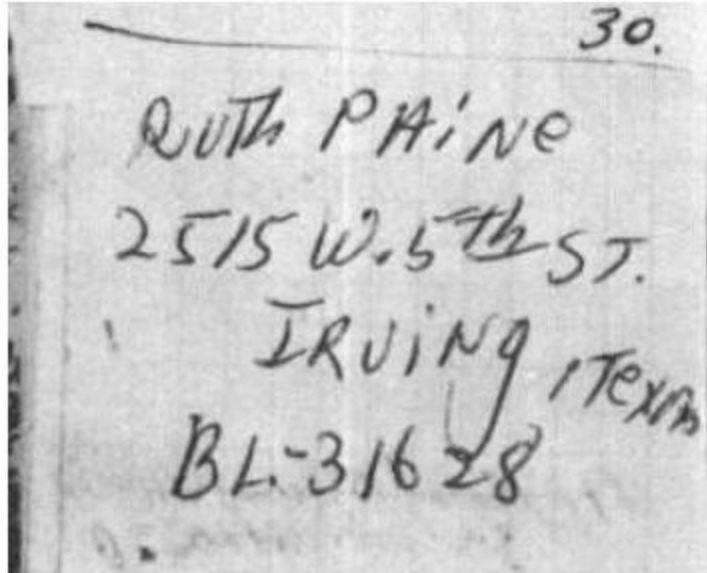
# NODULE X16

## RUTH AND MICHAEL PAINE'S CIA CONNECTIONS



SOURPUSS RUTH PAINE IN THE BUTT

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex16.pdf>



It was no accident that Ruth Paine found OSWALD a job that overlooked the parade route. She did so at the request of a family member.

Ruth Paine was born Ruth Hyde in New York City on September 3, 1932. When Ruth Paine was 15 years old, she preached with a traveling Bible school. Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission: "I was asked to be a leader, a teacher with a traveling Bible school. We went to three different small towns in Indiana and Ohio, and taught young children. I led songs and games and read stories." Ruth Paine became a Quaker while attending Antioch College in 1951 and was a delegate to two conferences of the Friends World Committee in England in 1952. She graduated from Antioch College in 1955. In 1993 Ruth Paine described herself as a financial contributor to the Friends World Committee. According to the Warren Report:

In 1955 Mrs. Paine was active in the work of the North American Young Friends Committee, which, with State Department cooperation, was making an effort to lessen the tensions between Soviet Russia and the United States by means of...exchanges of young Russians and Americans. It was during this period that Mrs. Paine became interested in the Russian language. Mrs. Paine participated in [and arranged] a Russian-American student exchange program...Ruth Paine was the "convener or clerk" of the East-West Contacts Group of the North American Young Friends Committee which was established in 1955. She has corresponded, until recently, with a Russian schoolteacher. [WR p285]

Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission:

Paine: It was at this conference, toward the later part, arising out of a discussion of the need for communication and more of it between the United States and the Soviet Union, by no means the bulk of business of this conference, but a small committee of interested people, was working on this matter.

Jenner: Are these interested young people?

Paine: These are all young Friends.

Jenner: And you were then of what age, 1955. Twenty-three?

Paine: Yes...This was at the time that plans first began for encouraging an exchange of young people between the Soviet Union and the United States, and I became active with the committee planning that, and from the planning there was an exchange, three Soviet young people came to this country and four young Quakers went to the Soviet Union...

The Committee worked on: "Organization of pen pal correspondence between American and Soviet young people." In 1958 Ruth Paine was involved in a Russian/American exchange program on a leadership level. [*Friends Journal* 4.26.58] Another Quaker group, the American Friends Service Committee, sent a delegation to the Soviet Union in 1955. The American Friends Service Committee was very much on the Left. The Friends World Committee soon sent a delegation to the Soviet Union. The CIA had an interest in "cultural exchange programs." CIA DD/P Richard Bissell stated: "Exchange of person programs...are more effective if carried out by private auspices than if officially supported by the United States Government." [Marchetti *Cult of Intell.* p52] The SSCIA reported that from 1964 to 1974 "the FBI identified over 100 intelligence officers among the approximately 400 Soviet students who attended universities as part of an East-West student exchange program. Also, in this program's 14-year history, more than 100 American students were the target of Soviet recruitment approaches in the USSR." [SSCIA For. & Mil. Intell. V1 p164] What was the story behind the Friends World Committee?

Ruth Paine answered negatively when she was asked if she had been aware of any intelligence community interest in student exchange programs. She stated: "The Soviets that came over were real party-line types, very doctrinaire." Ruth Paine was asked to name the State Department official who was involved with her program. She responded, "I haven't a clue, but you know they were working on cultural exchange at that point. Trying to make a crack in the Iron Curtain." Michael Paine stated, "I remember reading about that kind of thing in *The Times* and finding it so frustrating that a genuine effort to try to get person-to-person contact was being subverted by the government there."

Neither CIA Headquarters, nor the CIA's Office of Security traces on Ruth Paine have been released as of 1996, and she was mentioned only tangentially in the HSCA Report - "They never even called me. Someone called - to be sure where I was - if they wanted

to call me." Despite much correspondence with the USSR, Ruth Paine did not show up on HT LINGUAL indices before 1966. (That year an American sent a letter to her from Moscow.) Withheld documents on the Paines included USSS 179-10001-10034, 10036; FBI NARA 179-10001-10091, 10094, 10101, FBI 179-10002-10084, 10244, 10251; HSCA 180-10116-10150; HSCA 180-10112-10450.

#### WILLIAM AVERY HYDE AND ANGLETON

The father of Ruth Paine, William Hyde, had contact with the CIA and the CIA's Office of Security had traces on him: "Files of the Office of Security reflect that Ruth Paine is the daughter of William Avery Hyde, OS C-157,435, (deleted)." William Avery Hyde [CIA SSD-157,435] was an anti-Communist who supported Socialist Party candidate Norman Thomas. Norman Thomas received millions of dollars in CIA subsidies because of his anti-Communist views. William Avery Hyde related: "Our introduction [to the Communists] came at the 1929 annual meeting of the Eastern Cooperative League. There were a number of Communist delegates to the convention. When they found out they did not have enough votes to control the meeting, they set out to obstruct it, and succeeding in preventing it from doing any business worth mentioning. Mother and I entered the meeting knowing very little about Communists, and left as their enemies, which we have been ever since 1948. From 1930 to 1942 I worked for, and with, various New York metropolitan area consumer cooperatives. They were subject to attempts at communist infiltration almost continuously. Both Mrs. Hyde and I took our part in trying to block this. From 1939 to 1941 I was the District Sales Manager of Greater New York for the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies of Ohio (now Nationwide). No one could get an agent's contract from the companies in my district except through me. Apparently the Comrades were anxious to infiltrate the outfit because a continuous stream applied for contracts. The fact that we had no specifically Communist type trouble from any agent I appointed leads me to think that my screening was successful. In our first few years in Columbus we met a few people we suspected of Communist leanings, but we have not been aware of such since the end of the Wallace campaign." A report by Bruce Solie of the CIA generated on December 5, 1963, stated:

Files

Chief, Research Branch/OS/SRS

PAINE, RUTH

nee: HYDE

aka: Mrs. Ruth Paine

1. FBI S.A. Cregar on December 4, 1963, confirmed that the Subject is the daughter of William Avery Hyde, SSD-157435. Cregar was furnished a copy of two 1957 investigative reports on William Avery Hyde, for lead purposes only, and was informed that Hyde was under consideration for a covert use by this Agency in Vietnam in 1957, but was not used. This information had previously been obtained from [03] CI/SIG.



2. Subject is the individual who is taking care of the widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has apparently been quite well known to the widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD for an undetermined period of time. The possibility that William Avery Hyde was the father of Ruth Paine was previously brought to the attention of Mr. Papich through Mr. O'Neal, CI/SIG. The Security File of William Hyde contains a copy of a 1956 FBI investigative report (Security of Government Employees) on Sylvia Ludlow Hyde aka Mrs. John Hoke who is the sister of Ruth Paine. The file of William Hyde also contains a 1956 OSI report on Sylvia Hoke.

3. In addition to the above, it was previously known that William Avery Hyde and wife Carol Hyde were associates in the late 1920's and later of Talbot Bielefeldt, #29931, who is currently employed by this agency in FDD. A certain amount of information concerning William Hyde, Carol Hyde, and other associates of Hyde and Bielefeldt during the latter 1920's was furnished by Talbot Bielefeldt during interviews several years ago. At that time the Bielefeldt case was under extensive investigation. Bruce Solie.

On April 8, 1964 the Office of Security reviewed the Ruth Paine entry in OSWALD's address book:

Files reflect that Ruth Paine is the daughter of William Avery Hyde, OS C-157435, who was being considered for covert use in 1957 by IO Division; however Hyde did not receive a security clearance for the proposed utilization. Files contain no pertinent information regarding Ruth Paine of her husband, and further reflect that the FBI is aware of the relationship of Paine and Hyde. [CIA 646-277]

On April 30, 1964, Birch O'Neal generated the following document:

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE (CI/OA File 59751)

SUBJECT: Mrs. Ruth Paine nee Hyde

Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy the press carried information concerning a Mrs. Ruth Paine who had befriended the OSWALD family. Mr. Bruce Solie, of the Office of Security, called to my attention that the Office of Security has information of possible interest concerning William A. Hyde, who had three children; namely Ruth Hyde, Sylvia Hyde Hoke and Carl Hyde. Mrs. Ruth Paine was known to have had the name Hyde prior to her marriage.

On November 29, 1963, I advised Sam Papich to contact Mr. Solie of the Office of Security for information of possible interest in connection with Mrs. Ruth Paine. I indicated to Mr. Papich that the Office of Security

information was of possible security significance and consideration and I was subsequently informed that the Bureau had been in touch with Mr. Solie for its information. Birch D. O'Neal Chief, CI/SIG.

[NARA CIA 1993.07.08.09.:07:31:900520]

On March 1, 1964, FBI S.A. Charles M. Beall, Jr., ascertained at CIA that its security and foreign indices did not contain any references identifiable with Michael Ralph Paine. CIA advised its only reference to Ruth Avery Hyde, nee Hyde, was set out in CIA Report prepared in 1957 on William Avery Hyde, father of Ruth. This CIA material was furnished the Bureau via Liaison on December 4, 1963, with request the CIA material not be inserted in the Bureau reports. Dallas is cognizant." [FBI 105-1717-225 - Hosty's name on the "Searched, Indexed, Serialized and Filed April 19, 1964, FBI - Dallas" stamp on this document.] HEMMING told this researcher: "He was covering his ass." The FBI reported:

On December 4, 1963, CIA made available information to the Bureau Liaison that in 1957 CIA considered using this individual to operate a cooperative educational center in Vietnam but he was not used by the CIA. Investigation by CIA at that time concerning William Avery Hyde was favorable.

Ruth Paine commented: "The information about the CIA considering my father for Vietnam was a surprise. I doubt if he would have accepted such an invitation, if it was offered. He certainly didn't go. He went to Peru. He was working with the Agency for International Development. He helped to develop rural credit unions for the compasinos so that they could save enough money to make loans to themselves, instead of always paying the huge bank rates. He loved it. I know that USAID asked my father to appraise a situation in Georgetown, Guiana. He recommended against starting a project there, as he thought the local officials corrupt." In 1964 Ruth Paine informed the Warren Commission:

Paine: My father is working for Nationwide Insurance Company. He has been on special assignment from them to - I am not certain of the name of the organization - to cooperative alliance in Europe.

Jenner: That is a cooperative alliance of insurance companies?

Paine: Having to do with insurance; yes.

Jenner: Insurance companies?

Paine: Yes; that is my understanding.

Jenner: This is a commercial activity, isn't it?

Paine: Yes; I believe so. And -

Jenner: The cooperative alliance in Europe, does that include any Iron Curtain countries?

Paine: No. He is presently teaching a course at Ohio State University and he is on loan for that portion of time which he occupies with teaching from his regular job at Nationwide, although he is at the company most of the time.

Michael Paine was told about William Avery Hyde and ANGLETON. Michael Paine: "I thought he was an insurance salesman. He would never have any connection to the CIA. This is getting ridiculous. Out of hand." Michael Paine, who was usually talkative, said: "There's a good movie on T.V. and I want to watch it now, so goodbye." He later refused further comment upon receipt of the documents.

Ruth Paine grew up in the Democratic Socialist, anti-communist tradition of Norman Thomas. Democratic socialists were willing to work with the CIA to defeat the Communists, who they viewed as a totalitarian perversion of socialism. William Avery Hyde was not the only socialist-type CI was willing to collaborate with; it also worked with David Dubinsky of the Garment Worker Union. [Scott - *Deep Politics* p374]

#### CAROL E. HYDE

According to Herbert Philbrick, the mother of Ruth Hyde Paine, a Unitarian Minister, Mrs. Carol E. Hyde, was a radical: "Ruth Paine's mother, Mrs. Carol E. Hyde, was active in the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, one of the very first fronts I came to know through the Cambridge Youth Council." (If this was correct, why did the CIA consider her husband for employment)? The FBI stated that Carol E. Hyde was insane, and had been institutionalized for mental illness. J. Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission was informed that these reports were Secret. The FBI also discovered that Carol E. Hyde had allegedly admitted to neighbors that she was a communist. During the Warren Commission hearings Ruth Paine was asked:

Jenner: Do you now or have you ever had leanings which we might call Communist Party leanings?

Paine: No, on the contrary.

Jenner: Are you now or have you ever been a member of any groups which you consciously recognize as being, let us say, a Communist front group?

Paine: No; I have not and I would be quite certain I had not been unconsciously a member of any such groups.

Jenner: I take it from your response that you have an aversion to communism?

Paine: Yes; I do...I am offended by the portion of the communist doctrine that thinks violence is necessary to achieve its aims. I am likewise offended by the doctrine that any means to what is considered a good end is legitimate. I, on the contrary, feel that there is no justification at any time for deception, and the Communists, as I have observed their activity, have no reluctance to deceive, and this offends me seriously...

Paine: As I have already testified, I dislike deception in any form. I might go on to say that I think the people of Russia on the whole have very little choice about their leaders at elections.

Jenner: It is the antithesis of democracy?

Paine: Yes it is certainly a dictatorship.

Jenner: And that is abhorrent to you?

Paine: Yes it is.

Jenner: I take it, far from having any sympathy or admiration for communism or what we call the Russian system or philosophy, you have an aversion?

Paine: I have an aversion.

Jenner: Have you ever studied Karl Marx?

Paine: No; not in the sense of studied. I think one history course in college included a few readings from Karl Marx.

Jenner: I think I have asked you this, but I want to make sure it is in the record. You are a pacifist?

Paine: I consider myself such. I don't like to consider myself as adhering to any particular doctrine. I believe in appraising a situation and determining my own action in terms of that particular situation, and not making a rigid or blanket philosophy dictate my behavior.

Jenner: But you are opposed to violence?

Paine: I am...I consider violence to be always harmful to the values I believe in, and just reserve the right to, as I have said, appraise each situation in the light of that initial belief.

As stated Ruth Paine came from a democratic socialist, anti-Communist tradition and was a genuine anti-Communist. The only reason she let a "Communist" like OSWALD live with her was because someone in her immediate family had told her that OSWALD was "alright." Ruth Paine was a Quaker but not a pacifist. She commented, "Pacifist is a label I object to. I would tend to look first and much harder for non-violent solutions than most people. I am not a Desert Storm enthusiast."

#### SYLVIA HYDE'S CIA SECURITY FILE

The sister of Ruth Paine, Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke (born October 2, 1929), worked at the Labor Department from 1949 to 1953. She started working at the CIA in 1954. Her cover was Personnel Research Technician, Placement and Employee Relations Division, Director of Civilian Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C. Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994: "Ruth Paine never mentioned her sister was in the CIA." The Sylvia Hyde Security File 348 201 was held by the Office of Security, Security Analysis Group. On June 15, 1955, this CIA Official Routing Slip from Bruce Solie was sent to illegible whose initials were "wmw"- "Remarks: Please have file set up on Sylvia Hyde Hoke nee Hyde MS 8201."

#### TALBOT BIELEFELDT

On December 21, 1955, this document was generated:

To: Mr. Bruce Solie, 2046 I Bldg.

From: Talbot Bielefeldt, 2401 Y Bldg. (Ext 2150)

Subject: ORR, Paul and Violet and others.

1. William A. Hyde was in Washington this last weekend, visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Sylvia and John Hoke, 763 Kennedy N.E. The latter invited (Deleted) and me over to meet him on Saturday night December 17, 1955, since we were friends at Stanford. (Deleted) Memo Dated December 21, 1955. Sanitized version appears above. Deleted Sections contain references to the Hokes, only 3rd party personal info.

In 1965 Talbot Bielefeldt, Chief USSR Branch, Foreign Documents Division, CIA, 1200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, was questioned by Naval Intelligence about Hoke. He gave the Navy favorable references and stated that "the sister of the Subject's wife was the one who rented an apartment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and wife in Texas."

On March 21, 1956, the Department of the Air Force issued Sylvia Hoke a Final Secret Clearance which remained in effect until May 31, 1957, six months after the investigation by OSI, at which time Sylvia Hyde resigned her cover employment with the U.S. Air Force to accompany her husband

overseas to Germany. As of 1965 the above clearance was still in effect. Sylvia Hyde Hoke was granted a Top Secret Clearance from the Agency for International Development on April 17, 1956. On September 20, 1956, and on September 21, 1956, the CIA noted that Sylvia Hyde Hoke's name appeared in FBI Reports about her father, William A. Hyde. Another document stated: "For additional Information regarding Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke Refer to:

1. OSI (U.S.A.F.) Rpt. dated December 14, 1956, (#33-3439) Title: Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke.
2. FBI Rpts covering period September 17, 1956, to February 6, 1957, (FD-204; May 7, 1954). Title: Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke.

#### DOROTHY H. WILSON

In February 1957 Sylvia Hyde Hoke was the Subject of an FBI investigation, when her mother-in-law called her husband from a telephone monitored by the FBI. Mrs. Helen Hoke had called her son from the office of Dorothy H. Wilson:

Dorothy Wilson, according to the informant, also advised (Deleted) that Helen Hoke has a son, John Lindsay Hoke, who works for "AAA" in Washington, D.C. and whose wife works in 'Navy Intelligence.' Wilson continued with the information that John Hoke's wife was being upgraded from a semi-secret position, to a top secret position, and the authorities had informed her that she could not have this top secret position because of Helen Hoke's association with Wilson. Too, Wilson advised (Deleted) John Hoke's wife was told that it did not appear that she would get the top secret position if she could not be cleared, they did not believe she was fit to hold her present position. Wilson said John Hoke's wife was faced with dismissal, which could have been frightful, except that she was expecting a child and was leaving in February anyway. [WCD 508 p1] The FBI reported that

New York T-2 (SF 613-S\* Telsur on CP Headquarters San Francisco), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in February 1943, Dorothy Wilson was a member of the North Beach Branch of the Communist Party in California and attended her first party meeting during that month. In 1943, Dorothy H. Wilson's name turned up as Communist Party member during a FBI trash cover. In 1946 Sylvia Hoke gave the name of Gerritt E. Fielstra as the person to contact in case of emergency when she worked for *Time Magazine*. Fielstra was a Communist sympathizer and union organizer. [FBI 105-1716-16]

The United States Civil Service Bureau advised the FBI by letter dated June 27, 1957, that Sylvia Hoke had resigned prior to a determination being made in her loyalty case.

[FBI 105-82555 NR 199 4.3.64] On August 13, 1958, a Card For Action Report contained a cross reference between Sylvia Hoke and "CF #29931 (Talbot Bielefeldt) rep. December 21, 1955, p.1. Sylvia Hoke's CIA Security File contained "Two sealed envelopes" were withheld as of 2010 as was "Information regarding father / 3rd Party / 3rd Agency Information Contained memo dated June 11, 1959, (3rd Agencies - OSI, U.S.A.F. + FBI)." [NARA CIA 1993.07.25.08:39:37:560310] Sylvia Hyde Hoke's clearance with the Agency for International Development was revalidated on January 17, 1962. On November 11, 1963, Bruce Solie asked Mrs. M.D. Stevens of the Office of Security to do a search on Sylvia Hoke and Carl Hyde. There were overt and covert traces on Sylvia Hyde and covert traces on Carl Hyde. The files on Sylvia Hoke and Carl Hyde included "\*\*157435 Type Covert \*Hyde, William A. FBI report September 20, 1956, p 2. FBI Report September 24, 1956, p2, MS-8201 Overt and \*157435 Covert Hyde, William A. FBI Report September 21, 1956 p1. FBI Report September 20, 1956, p1. Ethel Mendoza SRS." On September 22, 1963, the CIA reported its files contained "No Pertinent Identifiable Information on Subject." In 1965 Sylvia Hyde Hoke worked for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in a non-sensitive position. On May 9, 1967, Mrs. E. Mendoza of OS/SRS wrote: "Files of the Office of Security contain numerous references to Subject who is daughter of William a. Hyde, G-157435. (Sister to Sylvia is Ruth Paine, known to have been a close associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Marina Oswald).

Hoke's mother-in-law is Helen Hoke Watts, who is a partner in a New York publishing firm with Dorothy Wilson, aka Dorothy Wilson Seligson, aka Mrs. Lou Seligson, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. Wilson is known to have been in contact with Isadore Gibby Needleman concerning financial payments received by her from Bernard Geis (1962 to 1963).

Gibby Needleman was an attorney who represented the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian Trade Agency in the United States.

#### SYLVIA HOKE IS IDENTIFIED AS CIA EMPLOYEE

June 30, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: HOKE, SYLVIA H.

FILE # 348 201

1. Subject, under name of Sylvia Hoke with an address of 523 Monticello Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, was identified as a CIA employee in the 1961 issue of the *Falls Church Virginia Directory*.
2. Since it is known that opposition intelligence services have in the past checked similar publications, it should be presumed that the indicated employment of Subject by the CIA is known to other intelligence organizations. The basic memorandum on which paragraph one is based is available in Volume III of Exposure of CIA Personnel, OS #601 818.

This memorandum contains no additional information concerning SAC and further review of file # 601 818 can normally be considered unnecessary. Bruce Solie, Deputy Chief, SRS.

*Hill's 1961 Falls Church, Virginia, City Directory* contained the listing:

Hoke John (Sylvia) emp US Govt h523 Monticello Drive, (Fax Co)

Hoke Sylvia, Mrs. emp CIA r h523 Monticello Drive, (Fax Co).

[CIA 646-277; FBI 105-82555 NR 12.17.63 Sullivan/Branigan; WCD 508p1; 10WH167; WCD 75 p78; WCE1983 p7; FBI 60-109060-1784; ONI Report NCISC-32/dwc 9.13.65; CIA OS SF #348 201 Bruce Solie C/SAG 7.18.78]

Sylvia Hyde Hoke was contacted on November 22, 1993. She was asked if she had ever worked for the CIA: "No, I'm not going to answer any questions. I refuse to give interviews." Ruth Paine was asked about her sister: "I would doubt it seriously. When I asked her if she worked for the government she said she did statistical work for the Air Force. It's very unlikely and something I never heard from her. It's unknown to me." Michael Paine was told about Sylvia Hyde Hoke's connection to the CIA. Michael Paine: "I don't believe it. It is not true. I don't remember what her occupation was. I had no idea this was the case. Ask Ruth, what does she say? If it was true, it had no bearing on the Kennedy assassination." [Hoke, Sylvia Hyde 5421 Waneta Road Bethesda MD 20816 telephone 301-229-5998]

JOHN LINDSEY HOKE  
THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ruth Paine's brother-in-law, John Lindsey Hoke, (born June 26, 1925, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), worked for the American Automobile Association from 1951 to 1957. He accepted an appointment with the International Cooperation Administration (the predecessor of the Agency for International Development) on February 4, 1956, as a "audio visual consultant (regional) to be assigned to the U.S. Operations Mission (USOM), Panama City, Panama." John Lindsey Hoke told the Deputy Director of Communications of the International Cooperation Administration, Gale Griswold, that, "while assigned in Latin America he had been requested, and did, intelligence type work for the American Embassy." Gale Griswold did not know for whom John Lindsey Hoke worked, or what his job was.

On June 24, 1957, John Lindsey Hoke was transferred to Paramaribo, Surinam, where he worked with the International Cooperation Administration's Office of Program Support, Communications Research Division. One of his family members could not adapt to the field and Hoke returned to Washington, D.C. where he worked with the Agency for International Development in the Office of Program Support, Communications Research Division. Ruth Paine stated, "You want to know why he left -



his wife couldn't stand Surinam." A notation in Hoke's Naval Intelligence File was "Mrs. Van Sast, CIA, on September 25, 1962, called and wanted to know Hoke's TS clearance and basis." On June 30, 1963, Hoke terminated his employment with AID, no reason given. In 1962, "DIO-NDW Confidential Informant (P-1) advised that Subject was approved as eligible for Top Secret Clearance during the years of 1962 to 1963 by a Government Agency who conducts security investigations [CIA]." On August 21, 1962, the CIA granted an Approval for Liaison with John Lindsey Hoke:

TO: Chief, Employee Activity Branch PSD/OS

THROUGH: Chief, Security Officer, OC

The following is hereby requested to be effective on a continuing basis:

CIA Employees: NAME (Deleted) and other such member of the Engineering Staff designated by him. Ext. 2952 Office OC-E

Non-CIA Employee: John L. Hoke. Organization AID, Communications Resource Specialist State Annex #1, Washington, D.C. On September 28, 1962, Subject's Security Officer advised that SAC was cleared for access to classified information up to and including TOP SECRET April 19, 1954, per (Deleted) x 113-3005] Classification of matter to be discussed: SECRET, Chief Engineering Staff, OC Ext. 2952 (Deleted) Authorized Signature.

Agency For International Development personnel and security records reflected that Congressman Porter Hardy, Chairman, Subcommittee on Government Operations, held hearings on John Lindsey Hoke on August 13, 1962, that produced evidence that Hoke seemed to be serving two masters, in connection with a solar-powered boat project between AID and Hoffman Electronics Corporation of California under circumstances which Congressman Hardy described as "collusion." Hoffman's president denied company profit on the contract. Hoffman "denied banality and explained false limousine fares covered purchases." A newspaper clipping, undated, *Washington Daily News*, stamped September 25, 1962, reflects results of a committee hearing, that caption read "Aid Official Has Wings Clipped." This article charged that Hoke was the promoter of a project to finance a solar powered boat for use in Surinam while at the same time he was planning to "make personal profit from the venture." On November 9, 1962, Assistant United States Attorney, Fredrick G. Smith declined prosecution in the case on the grounds that violation of Federal laws by Hoke were merely a technical nature. Hoke was embittered over the way this Congressional investigation was handled.

On June 20, 1963, the Hokes received a telephone call from the Paines to congratulate their son on his 10th birthday. On June 30, 1963, John Lindsey Hoke left the Agency for International Development. No reason was given.

On August 22, 1963, the CIA again granted an Approval for Liaison with John Lindsey Hoke on a continuing basis. This document was identical to the first Request for Approval of Liaison except that a block stamp on it was signed by Howard Osborn and the notation "EAB card reflects on September 28, 1962, Subject's Security Officer advised that SAC was cleared for access to classified information up to and including Top Secret." Ruth Paine visited the Hokes in August 1963. In August 1963 Ruth Paine was in Washington D.C. to attend a mass civil rights march. [WCE 1983 page 7] Ruth Paine described her trip in a letter to Marina: "Tomorrow we and the children will go to Baltimore, Maryland, where Michael's brother and wife live. We will spend one day there and then we will go back further to Washington, where we will stay with sister until Thursday. Then back to Paoli again, where we will wait for my father. He will be here with us for two days. I expect to be in Paoli until September 10, 1963, and then to go to Ohio and Indiana, where our relatives and friends live, and to arrive in New Orleans on the 20th..." [WCE 78 p253] When Hoke's Request for Liaison Approval was renewed on August 13, 1964, it was identical to the others except for a block stamp that read "On August 20, 1964, Subject's Security Officer advised that Subject was cleared for access to classified information up to and including Top Secret TERMINATED June 30, 1963. Return, no action."

In July 1965 John Lindsey Hoke was the subject of a security investigation by U.S. Naval Intelligence because of his connection to Ruth Paine combined with his employment by Atlantic Research. Atlantic Research was founded in 1949 and is an Alexandria-based, high-technology firm, which is engaged in the production of rockets, gas generators and chemical research techniques, design and development of command and control systems for space and air defense, data processing, computer facilities management, computer based research and analysis and the development of defense software. Atlantic Research was involved in launching unmanned satellites in 1956. Hoke was granted a company confidential clearance. [NYT 9.25.56] Everyone who was interviewed by Naval Intelligence recommended him "for a position of trust with the U.S. Government."

#### TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

John Lindsey Hoke was contacted in November 1993. He asked: "What is the purpose of your book? If this is another one of these books that's doing an exposé on plots and so forth and so on, I'm simply not interested in getting mixed-up in it." It was explained to John Lindsey Hoke that his wife's close connection to the CIA had been exposed. "She worked for the CIA, no (laughs). Well, let me ask her and find out. Honey, did you work for CIA? I don't know what you got, or where you got it. I don't particularly want to get into it. I don't need a copy. I don't know where all this crap is coming up from. I'm sure I'm in it too." John Lindsey Hoke was read the document that stated he was doing intelligence work: "Me? I really don't want to discuss it anymore. Thanks for calling."

#### CARL HYDE

On December 12, 1963, the FBI reported:

Ruth Paine's brother, Dr. Carl D. Hyde, was investigated by the Bureau in 1953 as a Conscientious Objector (CO), basing his objections on religious convictions. No subversive information was developed during investigation and persons interviewed expressed belief he was sincere in claiming status as CO [new paragraph] (deleted) CIA (deleted). CIA confidentially advised (deleted). On December 6, 1963, CIA furnished (deleted)...Separate investigations have been initiated in the view of the Paine's association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the subversive background of Michael Paine's parents (deleted) 3rd Agency. [FBI 105-126129-NR 12.16.63]

Ruth Paine came from a family well-known to the intelligence community. She was not the run off the mill housewife she pretended to be. Ruth Paine was asked that if her father, sister and brother-in-law worked for the CIA, what about her? She said this was "guilt by association."

### RUTH PAINE MEETS OSWALD

Ruth Paine claimed her first meeting with OSWALD happened purely by chance. Michael Paine said he met Everette Glover at the Unitarian Church. Everette Glover asked him if I wanted to meet a Marine who had defected, then redefected, from the Soviet Union. Michael Paine:

I thought, 'Oh boy, that sounds interesting.' It never struck me too odd that he should be allowed to come home. To be allowed back would be a feather in the cap of the United States. So I didn't have trouble. Without asking him, I assumed that was why he was so readily allowed back. I expected to find him politically interesting. And I didn't find him that way. He was very different from the kinds of people who had come to talk to my father. He didn't like complexities.

Michael Paine did not attend Everette Glover's party, but Ruth Paine did. In July 1993 Ruth Paine stated:

This whole thing is still very painful. Kennedy was the first President I ever voted for who won. I had no association with the Dallas White Russian community. I did not know DeMohrenschildt. The party was put on by Everette Glover. I sang English Madrigals with Everette. That was the only time I met DeMohrenschildt. A colorful fellow, though.

It was pointed out to Ruth Paine that the HSCA linked her father to George DeMohrenschildt. Ruth Paine: "Well it might be, you know, things happen." On February 22, 1963, Ruth Paine met Marina Oswald and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Ruth Paine said she discussed censorship in the Soviet Union: "He referred to a letter sent to him by Robert Oswald that he later learned, after he had come back to the United States, had been sent. He had not received it. He judged that they had simply stopped it, and

he commented that they are more apt to just take a letter than to take out a piece of it and then send it on, and that censorship is more obvious." Ruth Paine said he told her how he attempted to give up his United States citizenship when he was in Russia. Ruth Paine was asked:

Jenner: When was your next contact with either LEE OSWALD or Marina Oswald?

Paine: I wrote a letter, a note to Marina at the address I had been given, and I got a note back saying, 'We have moved. This is the new address. Come in perhaps a week.' From that time. She wanted to get the house cleaned up before I came...I drove to her home. There would be no way for her to come.

Jenner: You just waited a few days, guessed how long it would take her to have her home in order, and you visited her. Am I correct in my summary?

Paine: She suggested Tuesday, as I recall in her letter, but what Tuesday I don't know. If it was written on the Tuesday March 8, 1963, that would be Tuesday March 12, 1963. There is no notation on my calendar.

#### RUTH PAINE TAKES THE INITIATIVE

Ruth Paine visited Marina Oswald on March 20, 1963. On April 2, 1963, she invited LEE and Marina to her home for dinner. Michael Paine picked them up and drove them to Irving, then joined them for supper. On April 7, 1963, Paine invited Marina to move in with her. On April 10, 1963, Marina and Paine got together and on April 20, 1963, OSWALD went on a picnic with Ruth and Marina. A visit was arranged for April 24, 1963. When Ruth Paine arrived on April 24, 1963, OSWALD was about to depart for New Orleans. Paine offered to drive OSWALD to the bus station. She said his trip came as a complete surprise. Ruth Paine and OSWALD drove to the bus station, cashed in a ticket OSWALD had purchased for Marina, (since Ruth Paine had offered to drive Marina to New Orleans), then they returned to OSWALD'S apartment and moved some belongings to Irving. They then returned to the bus station and OSWALD left for New Orleans. Ruth Paine launched an aggressive campaign to insert herself in OSWALD'S life. She called on Marina, and not visa versa. She acted hastily in exposing her children to strangers. Someone had instructed her to do this.

#### RUTH PAINE'S "NEWSPAPER AD"

On January 9, 1964, the FBI questioned members of the East-West Contacts Group about Ruth Paine. Wilmer Joseph Stratton told the FBI

It is his understanding that either Ruth Hyde Paine and Mrs. Marina Oswald placed an ad in one of the Dallas, Texas, newspapers expressing a desire to establish contact with some person who could exchange

conversation in Russian language. He said he did not recall Ruth's statements concerning this fact but is of the opinion that Ruth Paine took the initiative in placing the newspaper ad. He related it was through the newspaper ad at Ruth Paine met OSWALD.

Another Quaker, Paul Alvin Lacey, told the FBI:

He recalled Ruth Paine had mentioned that either she had placed an ad in the Dallas newspaper for contact with some person who spoke Russian, or that Mrs. Oswald had placed the ad, seeking some one who would teach her to speak English. He stated, on reflection on the conversation, he is of the opinion that Mrs. Paine placed this and in this way, Mrs. Paine established her original contact with Mrs. Oswald. He related that he did not know when Mrs. Paine first made contact with Mrs. Oswald but assumed that it would have been during winter of 1962 or spring of 1963 and prior to that time Ruth returned East for the summer to visit with relatives. He stated that Ruth had commented on the fact that Mrs. Oswald was unhappily married and that her husband was an emotionally upset person, and she expressed concern as to the possible reception she would receive in making contact with Mrs. Oswald and was uncertain as to the reaction of LEE HARVEY OSWALD with regard to returning Mrs. Oswald to Dallas, Texas." [FBI interview with Stratton, Lacy IP 105-3441 Pettijohn / McDonald-1.15.64]

Ruth Paine commented: "You are way off here. I have no idea of what you are talking about. You know how I established my relationship with Marina." She was told that the FBI was merely passing on reports from several reputable Quaker leaders. Ruth Paine interjected, "You believe everything the FBI says, huh?" I told her I did not. She continued, "Now we can talk." Ruth Paine was upset because she was caught lying. Why did Ruth Paine lie about the circumstances of the origin of her relationship with OSWALD before the assassination? Why didn't she say that she met OSWALD at a party through a mutual friend? How did she really meet OSWALD? Ruth Paine knew the OSWALDS for about two months before she allowed Marina Oswald and her daughter to move in with her on a full-time basis and LEE on a part-time basis. Ruth Paine stated, "I visited with them in Dallas and discovered that LEE was all packed-up ready to go to New Orleans to look for work. This is late April, or early May 1963. He had tickets for Marina Oswald to get on a bus and follow him as soon as he found work. They did not have a phone. She was pregnant. I suggested she stay with me for ten days so OSWALD could call her." A few months later, she allowed OSWALD to live with her on weekends. The Warren Commission:

Sen. Cooper: What made you willing to have this man, you have said, this very curious man, from all you have described about him, to have him in your house?

Paine: He was Marina's husband and I, like her, as I have described, was both lonely and interested in learning the Russian language. I would have been happy had he never come out, indeed happier had he not come out on the weekends. But they were not separated as a married couple nor contemplating such separation, and I didn't feel that this - it was appropriate for him to have to stay away. I did not ask that.

Ruth Paine was already teaching Russian when she met Marina Oswald. She testified: "I presume to teach Russian, not because I am fluent, but because I think my pronunciation is particularly good for a non-native." Ruth Paine commented in 1994: "I had one student." Why had Ruth Paine trusted OSWALD enough to live with her two children and herself on weekends? If she honestly thought OSWALD was a Communist, Ruth Paine would not have let him in her home. S.A. Hosty said Ruth Paine told him OSWALD was "a very illogical person and that he had told her that weekend that he was a 'Trotskyite Communist.'" Ruth Paine knew that OSWALD was connected to the CIA through someone in her family. Her family had strong ties to the intelligence community and may have been unwittingly used. What was not accounted for was that a sexual relationship developed between Ruth and Marina.

Scott Malone reported that when Dallas Police searched the home of Ruth Paine after the assassination they found a commercial pornographic film depicting acts of lesbianism. Ruth Paine: "I certainly never saw them. I don't know what they thought they found." The police also found "Operating Manual for Sears Tower Automatic Projector No. 9885." [FBI 105-126128-Enc.] On page 17 of the description of items found in the Paine home items J and K are marked DELETED. [FBI 105-82555-5TH NR 2579] On November 26, 1963, S.A. WARREN C. DEBRUEYS informed SAC Gordon Shanklin: "Movie reels in possession of Dallas Pd on November 24, 1963, and November 25, 1963, as result of seizure by search warrant from the home of Ruth Paine, November 23, 1963...were reviewed and bore no pertinence to instant case." [FBI DL 89-43-616] The National Archives reported: "After an extensive search we cannot locate this film in the JFK collection." [Ltr. 1.5.96 from Martha Wagner Murphy NARA to AJW] The movie reels were probably returned to Ruth Paine. The FBI explored the possibility that Ruth Paine was a lesbian, however, it found no evidence and excised any indications of Bureau interest: "Stratton related that he had no reason to consider that Mrs. Paine was a sex pervert or in this way involved with either of the OSWALDS. Amended page inserted February 17, 1964." [FBI IP 105-3441 p13]

## HEDE MASSING, RUTH PAINE AND THE FIVE LETTERS



Hede Massing was a friend of Isaac Don Levine. A CIA document indicated that Massing had spoken with Isaac Levine and he had told her Paine "gave him five letters written by LEE OSWALD and that these letters are new evidence." [CIA 1283-1022] The FBI reported: "The existence of these letters allegedly has never been made known to any U.S. Government authorities." William Branigan stated "Bureau would like to have Ruth Paine immediately interviewed to determine whether or not she has been in contact with Isaac Don Levine and if she has been in contact with him, has she given him any letters or any documentary material concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. (Paragraph deleted.) Mrs. Paine allegedly has given Levine some documents not previously explained. Mr. William Branigan suggested we go one step further, and interview Marina to see if she has given him anything." [FBI-100-10461-4869 Dallas copies: Gemberling, Heitman, Odum and Hosty]

On March 31, 1964, SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas, advised that Mrs. Paine



...denied giving any letters to Isaac Don Levine. It will be noted, according to SAC Shanklin, that on March 6, 1964, Mrs. Paine was contacted concerning her effects as they might relate to the OSWALD investigation. At that time she advised she had six letters, four personal, written to her from Marina at New Orleans and two short notes written by Marina while Marina and LEE HARVEY were living at 214 West Neely, Dallas. She also had a note which she intended to deliver to Marina but never did. All of these were in the Russian language. She stated that she had reviewed them and that they contained nothing of any significance regarding the investigation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. One letter, written about June 5, 1963, at New Orleans, by Marina, indicates that LEE OSWALD wanted to send Marina back to Russia. She said she recalled sometime in the latter part of March 1963, Marina told her LEE wanted to send her back to Russia. She said the tone of conversation and the letter indicated to her that LEE did not intend to return to Russia himself. At that time she declined to make these letters available because they contained a great deal of personal talk regarding personal difficulties both in the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Paine and in the marriage of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Marina Oswald. She stated that she did not desire the contents of these letters to be made public and if she furnishes them to the Commission, it will be with the understanding they are not to be made public. On March 21, 1964, when she was contacted, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Paine advised that when she appeared before the President's Commission, she was required to turn the letters over to the Commission in whose possession they now remain. In addition, the letters were read

into evidence as part of her testimony. [FBI Branigan to Sullivan 105-82555-29(?)84]

Some correspondence between Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald contained veiled references to lesbianism. One of them concerned a conversation with Dr. Froelick Rainey of the University of Pennsylvania's Music Department. Ruth Paine alleged that the reason she associated with Marina Oswald was because she was merely interested in speaking Russian. She wrote Marina Oswald: "I confess that I think the opportunity for me to know you came from God...God asked me that I study a language..." Michael Paine agreed that it was his wife's interest in the Russian language that brought her together with Marina Oswald:

Ruth would have been more effective in the East/West Exchange program had she spoke Russian. She went to Middlebury College one summer to learn it, and then, in Dallas, she was paying people from the Russian community to read Russian literature on to tape for her. That was fairly expensive and cumbersome. She mentioned, when we were in bed together, the possibility of inviting Marina to come live with us. And would there be a danger in that? And how would OSWALD respond to that? How would I feel about that? Well, I was fully in favor of it. I thought, he probably won't be hating us because we would be relieving his economic load. As for the cost to us, it was negligible. We had a free house, I mean a free room there, and it was baby sitting and company for Ruth and a free in-house tutor.

Michael Paine was asked if his hospitality to OSWALD was totally innocent and not effected at the request of an intelligence agency: "Absolutely, not. It was a free way to get a Russian-speaking person in the house. A windfall." HEMMING told this researcher:

I doubt if they found lesbian movies. Her watching movies? She's a religious freak. If she was involved in homosexual activities she could have been compromised. They wouldn't take the chance.

Ruth Paine was nine years older than Marina Oswald and had never conducted a similar living arrangement with a woman before. Evidence presented in later information nodules indicated that Marina Oswald was a sexually active individual. She could have engaged in homosexual activities with Ruth Paine. Ruth Paine looked very "butch" around this time and had separated from her husband, perhaps for sexual reasons. She never remarried. Ruth Paine maintained that everything she did was totally innocent, including her relationship with Marina. Another possibility was that the films belonged to Michael Paine and he had left them behind when he moved out of the dwelling.

Although her husband lived nearby and visited her frequently, Ruth Paine was separated from Michael Ralph Paine while she knew OSWALD. On November 13, 1963, Ruth Paine filed a petition for a divorce from Michael Paine in Domestic Relations



Court. This petition stated they were married on December 28, 1957, and separated on September 1, 1962: "This petition alleged that about six months before their separation, Michael Paine commenced a course of unkind, cruel, harsh and tyrannical treatment and conduct toward Ruth Paine of such a nature as to render their future living together insupportable." [DK-105-1716-Hosty] Wilmer Joseph Stratton, a close friend of Ruth Paine, told the FBI that Ruth Paine, in the past, "complained of the fact that Michael Paine was so engrossed in his activities that he spent little time with his family and when with them, he was so absorbed in his thoughts and plans that he rarely discussed family matters or showed an interest in any way with problems concerning Ruth or other members of the family." Paul Lacy, the best man at Michael and Ruth Paine's wedding stated: "He had never gotten to know Michael Paine due to his reserved disposition. He said that he knew of no close friends or associates of Paine's. He stated Paine is the type of person who while friendly, is very quiet an uncommunicative and involves himself in his own affairs and never takes time to seek out friendly relations with other people or to become interested in other people or their activities." In 1960 Michael Paine inherited money from his maternal grandmother, Elsie Cabot Forbes. Under terms of her will, each of her 15 grandchildren were to receive equal shares of a fund when they reached the age of 21. The appraised value of Michael Paine's share of this fund as of January 1, 1963, was \$269,000.00

#### MICHAEL PAINE'S FAMILY HISTORY



## MICHAEL PAINE'S MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER



Michael Ralph Paine was born into the Paine and Forbes families on June 25, 1928. He attended Harvard University and was dropped because of low grades. He was noted as being shy and lazy. His only activities were Glee Club, Bach Coral Group and Outing Club. He then worked at the prestigious Bartol Scientific Research Foundation at Swathmore University. He served in the U.S. Army from July 15, 1952, to April 28, 1954, and received an Honorable Discharge. His military service record contained the statement dated July 15, 1952: "The following inductee, Paine, was inducted today but refused to take the oath of allegiance." [FBI 105-82555 NR 12.17.63] Like Ruth Hyde, Michael Paine's family also traced back to the CIA. Michael Paine's maternal grandmother, Elise Cabot Forbes, was the brother of Thomas Dudley Cabot, the President of United Fruit in 1948. Michael Paine commented: "He was active in the United Fruit Company. I only know we were related to the Cabots through Elise, my grandmother. I wouldn't recognize a Cabot, I've never seen one." The brother of Thomas Dudley Cabot, John Moors Cabot, was the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs during OPERATION PB SUCCESS. John Moors Cabot visited Guatemala and reported: "Jacobo Arbenz had the pale, cold-lipped look of the ideologue and showed no interest in my suggestions for a change in his government's direction. He had obviously sold out to the communists, and that was that." John Moors Cabot held a large block of shares in United Fruit. [Mooney, Brown, *Truman to Carter*, p77 as cited in *Washington Silhouettes*] During the Truman Administration, John Moors Cabot was the Director of the International Security Affairs Office for the Department of State. In 1961 he offered the use of one of his companies, Gibraltar Steamship, to the CIA during the Bay of Pigs. Ruth Paine commented that these personages were "out of where I come from."

## MICHAEL PAINE'S MOTHER: RUTH FORBES

The mother of Michael Paine was Ruth Forbes. Ruth Forbes was a great-granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Ruth Forbes grandfather, who died in 1937, had been a founder and former president of American Telephone and Telegraph.

## MICHAEL PAINE'S MATERNAL UNCLES: THE FORBES

Michael Paine commented, "Uncle Cam [Cameron], W.C. Forbes, yes, there were five brothers there, actually one of them died earlier, but five that I knew. Forbes was Governor of the Philippines and Ambassador to Japan."

David Cabot Forbes was another of Michael Paine's maternal uncles. David Cabot Forbes was a distinguished Bostonian financier who owned Naushon Island, located a half-mile from Cape Cod. David C. Forbes told the United States Secret Service that "during the summer months Paine and his wife Ruth usually came to Naushon Island, at

Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and remained there a few weeks each summer, but for the past two years Paine has not appeared and his wife and two children came along alone while he remained in Texas. He stated that he realized there was a family strain, but did not pry into the whys and the wherefores; that during the first two weeks in August 1963, Ruth Hyde Paine came to Naushon Island and remained there with the children for the two week period, residing with Mrs. Arthur Young, who has a home on the island. The island is owned by the Forbes estate and has been owned by this family for over 100 years. At present there are approximately 20 houses and 500 sheep on the island. All inhabitants are members of the Forbes family and very seldom, if ever, are any homes rented or leased to outsiders." Ruth Paine disagreed: "David didn't own that island. No individual does," however Michael Paine stated: "The island has been owned by the descendants of J. M. Forbes who bought it in 1834. I'm the fifth generation." One such outsider to rent from the Forbes family was J. Richardson Dilworth. The Secret Service reported that Dilworth "is employed by the Rockefeller Brothers, New York, New York. He resides at 141 Hodge Road, Princeton, New Jersey." [CD 687 p1252] In 1964 an employee of J. Richardson Dilworth, William T. Coleman, was an Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission.

#### MICHAEL PAINE'S PATERNAL GRANDFATHER

The paternal grandfather of Michael Paine, George Lyman Paine, Senior (born July 29, 1874; died September 1967), was a descendant of a signatory to the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from Harvard University in 1896. An Episcopal Priest, he described himself as a pacifist. He was in the War Resisters League, and was involved in a lawsuit around the time of World War I, after a Naval officer stormed into his office and hit him for flirting with his wife. The Reverend George Lyman Paine defended himself on the witness stand by saying he had driven her out to the meadows around Boston and "tickled her under the chin" with a piece of "Timothy grass." From then on he was known as "The Reverend Timothy Grass Paine."

Herbert Philbrick wrote: "The Communist use of the Paine family is a tragic reminder that the seeds of Marxism bear evil fruit. During my years as a counterspy, I frequently came across George Lyman Paine Sr. as a sponsor and supporter of numerous communist-front activities. Paine fathered George Lyman Paine, Jr...a follower of Leon Trotsky. "Michael Paine commented, "It sounds exaggerated about my grandfather, he was a subscriber to *Readers Digest*. Compared to his son, I never thought of him as a radical."

#### MICHAEL PAINE'S FATHER



The father of Michael Paine, George Lyman Paine Jr., was born in New York City on November 16, 1901. He married Ruth Forbes on March 20, 1926, at Milton, Massachusetts. She was Ralph Waldo Emerson's great granddaughter. They were divorced in 1934 and George Lyman Paine Jr. married, Frances Drake, a follower of Leon Trotsky, the Russian Communist leader who believed in waging war

against Capitalism rather than encouraging internal revolution. Leon Trotsky, exiled to Mexico, was assassinated by Soviet agents in 1940. Lyman Paine was a Trotskyist and wrote: "I came into contact with Marxism. The writings of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Trotsky opened new doors upon an old world...I became a follower of Leon Trotsky and a partisan of the world working class." [25th Ann. Rep. Harvard Class of 1922] Ruth Paine commented:

He was involved in left-wing politics before their marriage. That was part of the problem with the marriage." Michael Paine agreed: "He was very political before that, that was one of the difficulties they had." Michael Paine's parents separated when he was four years old. Ruth Paine: "It was not because of Trotskyism that he did not see his father. People didn't divorce as much then, as they do now, and there was much less skill and knowledge on how to deal with being co-parents. My understanding from Ruth Forbes was that she and Lyman thought it would be best to make a clean break and not see each other. Michael didn't really get acquainted with his father until he was grown.

Michael Paine:

I saw my father very occasionally. He was an idealist. I won't say that he didn't love us. He considered his political actions far more important than tending to his own little personal thing of raising his family. I do remember going to Communist meetings with him in New York City. That absorbed his time, he didn't have much interest in his children. I did not feel any resentment against the left. I admired his idealism in High School and I mentally or emotionally followed a tact that was quite similar to my father, but it led me in quite a different direction. In high school I had a long daydream of a better society. The nature of it did not fit with Socialists or Communists. During the war, my father may have gone under a pseudonym and his wife Freddie was very active in union organizing. The Trotskyites biggest quarrel was not with the Democrats or Republicans, but with the Stalinists. My father called the Soviets 'state capitalists.' No friendly blood there.

#### ALLEN DULLES AND THE PAINE FAMILY

Mary Bancroft, who claimed she had an intimate association with Allen Dulles, knew Lyman Paine: "Two of our Boston friends, Ruth and Lyman Paine, had moved to New York and gave wonderful parties in their West Side apartment. We met a lot of their friends, mostly in the arts. Ruth was a painter. Lyman, an architect, was interested in what he termed 'The ultimate reality,' which I interpreted as my old friend, Truth. Lyman and I had endless discussions about this ultimate reality while sipping highballs of bathtub gin and ginger ale..." [Bancroft, *Autobiography of a Spy* p54] Abigail Schaffner, who knew Michael Paine until he was seven years old gave Allen Dulles information on Michael Paine which ANGLETON gave to the FBI:

TO: E. J.Brennan, Jr. DATE: December 9, 1963

FROM: S.J. Papich

SUBJECT: OSWALD

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a memorandum dated December (?) 1963, which Allen Dulles, former Director of the CIA received from a friend, not identified. The document, which was furnished to the liaison Agent on December (?) 1963, by JAMES ANGLETON, CIA, sets forth information concerning the family of Michael Paine. [FBI 105-126129-61 NR 199 12.17.63]

#### EDWARD AND ABIGAIL SCHAFFNER

On March 13, 1964, Edward and Abigail Schaffner were interviewed by the FBI in Miami, Florida. They said they were 'employed from 1930 to about 1942, and then again immediately after World War II until about 1948, at the Forbes Estate, Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. During these periods, Edward Schaffner was employed in a caretaker capacity, and also assisted in the operation of a ferry boat owned by this estate which traveled from the island to Woods Hole. Abigail Schaffner was employed part-time in a domestic capacity. Her father, William Allen, was superintendent of the caretakers at this estate.

During the above periods the Schaffners knew Michael Paine as a small child, and later as a teenager, when he visited the estate during the summer school vacations." [FBI 105-1717-181]

The letter to Dulles:

It has been reported in the press that a Mrs. Michael Paine had given shelter to Mrs. Oswald and her children -- and that Michael Paine, who is separated from his wife, liked to talk politics and philosophy with OSWALD. All I know -- second hand -- about Mrs. Paine is that she is a Quaker and had 'studied Russian.' However I know about Michael Paine's background and knew him until he was seven years old. He is now approximately 35. His mother is Mrs. Arthur Young of 1810 Delancy Place, Philadelphia. Mrs. Young was born Ruth Forbes. Her mother was a Cabot and her father was Ralph Waldo Forbes, a direct descendant of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Ruth Forbes was also a cousin or niece of Cameron Forbes, one time Governor of the Philippines and U.S. Ambassador to Japan. Ruth Forbes had been married three times, Arthur Young being her first husband. He is an inventor (having 'invented' the helicopter.) I put this in parenthesis because, I believe, he invented improvements to the helicopter rather than he machine itself -- but am not sure. In any case, he is wealthy -- as is his wife -- and in recent years he had devoted himself

entirely to researches in what is know under the general heading of ESP (Extra-Sensory Perception). (He believes that there is another 'force' in the universe -- like electricity or similar -- that has not yet been tapped). His researches have been extremely complicated an esoteric and he has worked with the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton -- consulted with them -- and also with Bell Laboratories. Ruth Young's first husband -- and Michael Paine's father -- was Lyman Paine who father, Reverend George Lyman Paine -- descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence -- was a famous Boston crackpot. He was involved in a lawsuit around the time of World War I, after a Naval officer stormed into his office and slapped or hit him for flirting with the Naval officer's wife. The Reverend Paine on the witness stand defended himself by saying that his relations with the Naval officer's wife had been entirely harmless. He had simply driven her out to the meadows around Boston and 'tickled her under the chin with a piece of 'Timothy Grass.' From then on the Reverend Paine was known as 'Timothy Grass' Paine. I understand he is still alive and in his late 80's -- if not older. He is, of course, Michael Paine's grandfather.

Lyman Paine, Michael's father -- and Ruth Young's first husband -- was an architect -- but around 1930 -- 34 after divorcing Ruth, he became a 'Trotskyite' and married a girl active in Trotskyite circles. However, typical of the sort of New England crackpot tradition, they were not real Trotskyites, but belonged to some infinitesimal splinter group that as far as I know did nothing but sit around and talk, talk about how the other Trotskyists were 'betraying the Revolution' as conceived by Trotsky. I have not heard for many years anything about Lyman Paine. I believe he and his wife lived -- in the 30's -- in California...Mrs. Young is very much upset about recent happenings and my friend who is her cousin -- although I also know Mrs. Young very well -- 'imagines' that the fact that Lyman Paine was such a talky, talky 'Trotskyite' will lend to Michael's association with OSWALD an implication that in reality it may not have. In other words, Michael's talk may well have been -- although not necessarily was -- simply an offshoot of what he knew to be his father's interests. My own evaluation of Lyman Paine, whom I also knew well in the 1920's, is that he could not do anything, that he was thoroughly incompetent. However, he sure could talk. And I think that it should be pointed out that granted the social position and standing of someone like Michael Paine -- plus someone of his obvious advantages -- for advantages he did have -- and education -- that for a character like OSWALD to tune in on what all this must have meant to him could actually be a 'trigger." I have also heard, but not from his mother, that Michael had homosexual tendencies -- although he did marry and have children.

#### SPLINTER GROUP POLITICS

George Lyman Paine moved to the West Coast where he became part of the Forest-Johnson Faction, a Trot splinter group. The Johnson-Forest faction was a group of former Socialist Worker's Party members who broke away from the Socialist Worker's Party in 1951 over the question of whether Yugoslavia should be considered a 'worker' state. George Lyman Paine Jr. and his wife were described as the brains behind the Forest-Johnson Group in the Los Angeles area. The Forest-Johnson then broke into the Forest Faction and Johnson Faction. In 1964 the Johnson faction had six members. Lyman Paine was a factionalist - he was more interested in debating the fine points of Socialism than in defeating the capitalists. He was an armchair revolutionary. OSWALD wrote that he hated the "factional mutants...odd ball Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality."

**Abigail Schaffner** wrote, "Michael Paine from the minute he was born was a strange child. He yelled all the time, was afraid of everything, very destructive and generally weird. His mother, a very placid person, was in despair coping with him, as he would become excited at just about anything." The FBI reported a file from the Military Personnel Records Center in Saint Louis, Missouri, concerning Michael Paine, "contains the following statement: (deleted)." Ruth explained: "When he was sworn into the Army during the Korean war he indicated that he refused to follow orders he felt were immoral." The CIA checked its "security and foreign indices" and reported "no reference identifiable with Subject." [FBI 105-126129-44] The stepfather of Michael Paine was Arthur Young, an inventor who helped perfect the helicopter. Arthur Young helped found



Bell Helicopter. Michael Paine was a research engineer at Bell Helicopter with a high security clearance. [WCD 208, 213] Walter R. Dornberger, a senior vice president of Bell Helicopter, was a former Nazi general who supervised the construction of the first guided missile, developed by Werner von Braun. He was an ardent supporter of Adolf Hitler and used slave labor to build his missiles. After the perfection of the V-2 rocket in 1942, Dornberger directed the bombardment of London with V-2's late in the war. From 1945 to 1947 he was held as a prisoner-of-war in Great Britain. He was brought to the United States in 1950. FBI files indicated "that this individual is a German scientist brought to the United States under the custody and control of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency."

In 1957 it was alleged that Dornberger was still a Nazi:

Airtel TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Los Angeles (105-5122) December 3, 1957

RE: Werner Von Braun and Walter Dornberger.

Regarding Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, October 11, 1951, captioned (Deleted) INFORMATION CONCERNING; Albany letter to the Bureau November 9, 1951, titled "Guy Boisino del Vall, Misc;" two Washington

Field airtels to the Bureau and Los Angeles, July 30, 1954; Washington Field airtel to the Bureau and Los Angeles, August 1, 1954; Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau August 6, 1954, setting out background information concerning (Deleted) and Los Angeles airtels to the Bureau, August 13, 1954, and August 23, 1954, all captioned "(Deleted) Misc. Info Concerning,"

Referenced communications deal largely with de Valle efforts to interest the Department of the Navy and Air Force in (Deleted) and his efforts to have the FBI assist him in this regard.

Enclosed herewith is a blank memorandum with five copies to the Bureau concerning the captioned individuals.

On December 2, 1957, (Deleted) advised ASAC Ralph W. Machman (Deleted) had been in (Deleted) office on December 2, 1957, and claimed to have information that Von Braun is still a Nazi.

On December 3, 1957, (Deleted) interviewed by SA's (Deleted) and (Deleted) and furnished information which is set up in enclosed blank memorandum.

(Deleted) advised that his primary purpose in contacting (Deleted) was to attempt to have either (Deleted) of the FBI arrange and introduction of (Deleted). He said if (Deleted) believed that this (Deleted) that it would tend to prove the activities of Von Braun and Dornberger have not been in the best interests of the United States. (Deleted) was advised that the Bureau could not arrange such an introduction. (Deleted) One copy of each blank memorandum is being furnished for San Francisco (Deleted) California, Birmingham (Werner Von Braun, Huntsville, Alabama) and Albany (Walter Dornberger, Ithaca, New York).

Another FBI document stated:

FBI files and other agency files of the FBI do not contain any derogatory information concerning Dornberger. Files of the Cincinnati Office revealed that (Deleted) the subject of Bufile entitled (Deleted). A review of this file reflected that (Deleted) was very pro-Nazi and might be a security threat to the United States. Investigation revealed that (Deleted) may have made statements which were considered pro-German, but many of these statements (Deleted) later denied, others, he insisted, were misinterpreted. A large number of neighbors, friends and acquaintances testified to (Deleted)'s loyalty to the United States. There was no evidence of organizational activity. The facts of this case were presented to the United States Attorney on November 13, 1943, who informed that in view of existing court decisions and policies of the Department, this was not a



strong enough case to institute denaturalization proceedings against (Deleted). Confidential Informant T-1, another Government agency which conducts security type investigations, advised that their files contained no record of derogatory information regarding Dornberger and no record of any security violations.

In 1958 Dornberger was considered for a non-sensitive position with the United States Government. The FBI reported: "No investigation of this individual is being conducted by the FBI in the absence of a specific request. This is not to be considered as a clearance or disapproval of this individual by the FBI for Federal employment." Dornberger died in July 1980. [FBI 140-0-497321; *Newsweek* 7.14.80]

Bell Helicopter supplied many CIA-sponsored dictators, such as the Shah of Iran, with materiel. The Textron Corporation, which eventually purchased Bell Helicopter, was investigated for having paid millions of dollars in kickbacks to an Iranian sales agency. Bell Helicopter was a member of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association, like Lockheed, Martin-Marietta and the General Dynamics Corporation. This Association was represented by Albert Jenner when it was a defendant in a Federal antitrust lawsuit. [72-Civ-1307-USDC-NY] Albert Jenner went over Ruth Paine's account of OSWALD with her on the morning that she testified. [WC Paine Testimony p455] He personally knew the Paine family and generated this memo:

After reading the attached article, it occurred to me that may be Michael Paine's father, Lyman Paine, whom I knew well thirty years ago but have not seen since, possibly did play a role somehow. As I told you before, Lyman Paine was -- and I believe still is -- a Trotskyite, but based on my knowledge of his ineffective personality and to the fact that I have been told that he belonged to a small splinter group of the Trotskyites. -- I imagine that all he ever did was talk. However, granted that Trotsky lived in Mexico -- maybe Michael knew of connections and maybe names of various individuals was all OSWALD needed. I don't know if Trotskyites are pro-Castro - but I suppose they could be anything. I have reflected on whether it would make any sense to talk to Lyman Paine -- for I imagine I could locate him -- but I am inclined to think he wouldn't talk -- that he would resent any authority -- for that was always his trouble. However, I think if anyone wanted to talk to him -- it would be wisest -- and most productive -- to talk first to Michael Paine's mother, Mrs. Arthur Young, whom I am sure would be cooperative -- and who could probably tell as much about Lyman Paine as he would tell himself." [UnID Warren Commission document by Jenner to file]

Ruth Paine claimed her husband only worked for Bell Helicopter for six or seven years: "He got the job because of his stepfather. Michael is not somebody who likes the military-industrial complex." Michael Paine was questioned about his association with Bell Helicopter:

The company was not like that. Personally, I went out there quite independent of that. My stepfather invented the Bell Helicopter. Larry Bell from Bell Aircraft in Buffalo saw it and bought the idea. They got a license around the same time Sikorsky did in 1941. Then I came along - my mother married Arthur in 1946. Arthur engaged me to make models and another friend of his, a Vice President of Bell Helicopter and I were invited to go to Dallas. I stayed for ten years. Union regulations made it very difficult for an engineer to handle a tool. I worked on the 'convertiplane' that eventually became the Osprey. Bell Helicopter was largely a commercial company and it wasn't until the Vietnam war - maybe they used helicopters in Korea - but it was during the Vietnam War that Bell Helicopter made 40% of the aircraft that were used. So it was a vital part of the Vietnam War. I was president of the Committee for Peaceful Solutions in Vietnam. Bell allowed me to show a movie by a CBS correspondent which looked favorably on Ho Chi Minh. Another high officer there named Bob Lichten, the promotor of the XB-3, was President of the Dallas American Civil Liberties Union. He died in an automobile accident. Bell was more liberal than many other companies that made the major part of it's income from military sales.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, S.A. Hosty questioned Mrs. Werner R. Grimes about Michael Paine. She informed S.A. Hosty that

...on two or three occasions in the Fall of 1963, Michael Paine requested that he be permitted to attend a meeting of the **John Birch Society** of which Mrs. Grimes stated she was an active member. Mrs. Werner R. Grimes stated she invited Michael Paine to attend one John Birch Society meeting at her residence and later, when this meeting was canceled, she was unable to get in touch with Michael Paine to advise him of this cancellation. Michael Paine appeared at her residence for this meeting, which was not held. Mrs. Grimes stated she then tried on another occasion to get in touch with Michael Paine and advise him of another meeting but she was unable to get in touch with Michael Paine." [FBI DL 105-1776 3.15.64 Hosty]

Mr. Werner R. Grimes was interviewed by telephone in April 1993:

No, I was not Michael Paine's friend, I barely knew him. This was a number of years ago, and I was interviewed by the FBI at the time because I mentioned to a friend of mine in the Unitarian Church choir that I had met somebody who knew [OSWALD]. My job at Bell Helicopter was field engineer in high-pressure hydraulics. I met Paine in that lab. I don't know if this was the initial meeting, or if I first met him at the church choir." Werner Grimes was a Unitarian because he and his wife came from differing Protestant backgrounds. Mrs. Grimes died about 1983. According to Werner R. Grimes: "Mrs. Grimes was not an active member of the John

Birch Society, although she attended several meetings. I was at that John Birch Society meeting held in my house, I also was at one other meeting. Otherwise, I had nothing to do with it." Ruth Paine was asked if her husband joined the Birchers for counter-intelligence purposes? She laughed and said, "You live in an entirely different world than me. He was curious about their beliefs and wanted to see what a meeting would be like. He figured he'd go and make his own judgments. To him, it was a way of gathering information. Michael's a freethinker. He doesn't always do what is politically correct." Michael Paine explained, "I was a member of the Unitarian Church and was quite proud of the fact there was a member of the John Birch Society in our church, that it could span that much political spectrum. I didn't realize he had any connection to Bell Helicopter. I was distressed because there was no conversation between the liberals and the right-wing. We both said we cherished freedom of speech, but in practice, my actions and the right-wing were very far apart. So I was going to various right-wing seminars and groups trying to discover for myself why they didn't like the liberal point of view. So I was trying to find a bridge, language, ideas, that would get back to the root where we agreed and disagreed. I recall talking with LEE. He was likewise going around to - by the way I did go to a private home of a right-wing group - I don't recall the name. The only thing I can remember about it, nobody ever asked me what my point of view was. I wouldn't have lied about it, I can't lie. But I was glad I didn't have to tell them. I didn't view myself as spying on them. I was trying to understand what was the real bug under the skin that made these people feel that way. I wanted to be able to write something about how we both cared about freedom of speech, yet they didn't want to give Communists freedom of speech. And I remember taking LEE OSWALD to an American Civil Liberties Union meeting. I asked him, in my car, if he would like to join the American Civil Liberties Union. He said, 'No,' he did not want to give freedom of speech to the right-wing, Nazis. We had mentioned specifically Walker at this supper where I had mentioned that I was going around sort of observing right-wing groups, and he was doing it also. I didn't want to pursue it further, because I wanted to have a pleasant evening with him. I didn't find out explicitly, but I assumed he was doing it because he was of the view that America was controlled by a capitalist cabal, who manipulated the country to its interests. He thought the church, for instance, was just 'an opiate of the people.' He thought it was manipulated and controlled and put in place by capitalists who were trying to keep the people happy. And he wouldn't tell me much about them. I think David Rockefeller was the only name he ever gave. I surmised that when he was listening in on some of these right-wing groups, that he thought he was listening to the people who were behind the actions of this country. I saw them as a fringe groups.

An airtel from the FBI Legal Attaché in London dated February 5, 1964, regarding Michael Paine was almost totally deleted. [FBI 105-126129-44]

JOHN FORBES KERRY, MICHAEL PAINE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JOHN F.  
KENNEDY

John Forbes Kerry's mother was Rosemary Forbes, a member of the Brahmin Bostonian Forbes' who made its name and wealth developing trade routes to bring tea from China. Cameron Forbes was the key player in this undertaking. The Boston Globe reported, "Today, the Forbes's own most of the Elizabeth Islands off Cape Cod where John Forbes Kerry still goes to sail and ride horses."

When Lee Harvey Oswald, the fall guy in the Kennedy assassination, lived in Texas prior to the November 22, 1963 coup d'etat he stayed at the home of Michael and Ruth Paine, in Irving, before moving into a rooming house in Dallas. Subsequently he stayed with the Paine's on weekends. Michael Paine's mother was Ruth Forbes. Ruth Forbes grandfather was Cameron Forbes. Michael Paine commented, "Uncle Cam [Cameron], W.C. Forbes, yes, there were five brothers there, actually one of them died earlier, but five that I knew. Cam Forbes was Governor of the Philippines and Ambassador to Japan." David Cabot Forbes was another of Michael Paine's maternal uncles. David Cabot Forbes was a distinguished Bostonian financier who owned many of the Elizabeth Islands including, Naushon Island, located a half-mile from Cape Cod. On August 26, 1962 John Kerry went boating with JFK. Did the young John Kerry run into Ruth Paine the same summer he met President Kennedy? According to documents released under the JFK Documents Act Ruth Paine's sister and father were connected with the CIA. Was Ruth Paine informed that Oswald had some tangential connection with the intelligence community and was this why she put him up? Did the fact that Oswald had a connection with people on this social level play a part in the subsequent cover up of the assassination? This is will always remain one of the most closely guarded secrets of the American Government. The truth will never be known.

# NODULE X17

DALLAS: MARCH 1963 TO APRIL 1963



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex17.pdf>

THE SOVIET VISA: MARCH 1963

As stated, on February 17, 1963, Marina Oswald wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. and said that she wished to return to the Soviet Union. Her husband would remain in the United States. Directing her letter to Mr. Reznichenko, Marina requested his assistance in helping her return to her "homeland in the USSR where I

will again feel myself a full-fledged citizen." She asked what steps she should take to achieve this end, and requested that the Embassy furnish her material aid, if possible, for the trip. She commented that her husband would remain in the United States, "as he is an American by nationality." Marina concluded the letter: "I beg you once more not to refuse my request." She was informed on March 8, 1963, that it would take from five to six months to process her visa application. This letter contained a visa application form and a list of prerequisite photographs and letters. [WR p309]

Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission: "It seems to me that it was at that time the LEE began to talk about his wanting to return to Russia. I did not want that and that is why we had quarrels." [WC V1 pg. 10 2.3.64] Marina Oswald also said: "I never wanted to return but LEE insisted and there is nothing else I can do." [WC V1 pg. 49 2.4.64]

There is a contradiction here. In her letter, Marina stated that her husband was not going to accompany her to the Soviet Union. In her testimony before the Warren Commission she said that it was his idea to return to the Soviet Union. Marina was unhappy with her life with OSWALD at this time, but it was unlikely that she wanted to return to the USSR. OSWALD probably suggested to her that she write this letter, because OSWALD wanted a Soviet visa for himself, so that he could enter Cuba in transit to Russia. Was OSWALD going to have his wife obtain a Soviet visa and then ask the Soviets for one for himself? That way, if the Soviets did not issue the visa, they would appear to be breaking up a family. If OSWALD made the suggestion, then the plot to frame him was already underway. OSWALD was in touch with Ruth Paine by this time.



#### HOSTY AND THE SIX MONTH FREEZE MARCH 1963

FBI S.A. James Hosty had already put off interviewing Marina for six months. It was around this time, March 1963, that S.A. James P. Hosty was supposed to interview

Marina Oswald, pursuant to a regular FBI practice of interviewing immigrants from Iron Curtain countries. S.A. Hosty received permission to handle OSWALD'S case as well. After reviewing OSWALD'S files, S.A. Hosty and his supervisor, Supervisor Kenneth C. Howe, reopened the OSWALD case, but S.A. Hosty did not interview Marina Oswald.

MARCH 4, 1963

On March 25, 1963, Hosty wrote that on "March 4, 1963, Mr. Jeff Woosley, Supervisory Clerk, INS, Dallas, Texas, advised that Mrs. Marina Oswald was, as of January 1963, resided at apartment two, 602 Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas." Hosty would later state: "I determined on March 4, 1963, through Immigration and Naturalization Service records that she had moved from Fort Worth to the Dallas area."

MARCH 11, 1963

Hosty:

On March 11, 1963, Mrs. M.F. Tobias, Apartment Manager, 602 Elsbeth, advised that on March 3, 1963, OSWALD and his wife Marina moved from that apartment building to another apartment building in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Tobias advised that they had considerable difficulty with Mr. OSWALD, who apparently drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. Mrs. Tobias advised that they had a small child and that Mrs. Oswald apparently spoke little or no English and seldom associated with any other individuals. They had had numerous complaints from the other tenants due to OSWALD'S drinking and beating of his wife." Hosty would later state:"On March 11, 1963, I made inquiry at this Elsbeth address, and determined from the landlady, that she had evicted LEE and Marina Oswald on March 3, 1963. On that same date, I was able to determine from the postal authorities that they had changed their address to 214 Neely Street...

There was no evidence that OSWALD drank to excess. Scott Malone: "The reason he beat her was because she was fucking other guys." Marguerite Oswald: "There may be time a woman needs to have a black eye."

MARCH 14, 1963

Hosty:

On March 14, 1963, I verified that the OSWALDS were residing at this address when I found the mailbox with LEE and Marina Oswald at this address...Now, because of the alleged marital difficulties they were having, I, in my judgment, decided this was not the time to interview Mrs. Oswald, but to allow a certain cooling off period. So then I checked OSWALD'S file, at which time I determined that he had a contact with New

York office of *The Worker*. I noticed it, and then because of the domestic difficulty and the fact that I knew I would be interviewing his wife in the near future, I requested that the case be reopened. I requested the Dallas supervisor reopen the case to me...So I set it up that I would go back and recheck in 45 days.

On March 17, 1963, Marina Oswald sent a signed request for an entry visa to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., a completed two-page questionnaire for persons desiring an entry visa and a one-page autobiography. No letter transmitting these documents was found.

MARCH 25, 1963

On March 25, 1963, S.A. Hosty sent a letter to the FBI Headquarters stating that "conditions promising a successful interview did not exist as of that time, thus justifying a 'cooling-off' period prior to again making an effort to interview Marina Oswald." That same day, S.A. Hosty received a lead on Marina Oswald. Gordon Shanklin, the Dallas SAC, questioned S.A. Hosty about this lead after the assassination: "There has been no report concerning the lead on March 25, 1963, to interview Mrs. Oswald. Explain why not." Hosty:

Upon careful review of the Manual of Instructions, Section 105-E, it was noted that it would be necessary to utilize a friend or sponsor of Marina Oswald for interpreter and that the atmosphere of the interview would have to be conducted in such a manner as not to cause any undue emotional stress or strain on the person being interviewed. In view of the reported marital difficulties between the OSWALDS, it was decided to wait a suitable period to determine whether the domestic situation had been sufficiently clarified, so as to permit a proper interview as desired in Section 105-E of the manual." [FBI To SAC Dallas from Hosty 12.6.63]

J. Edgar Hoover commented: "Certainly an asinine excuse." FBI Inspector J.H. Gale wrote: "Inspector feels this entire facet of investigation mishandled. OSWALD definitely should have been interviewed and Inspector feels best time to get information from her would be after she was beaten up by her husband as it is felt she would be far more likely to cooperate when angry at OSWALD than otherwise." J. Edgar Hoover commented: "This certainly makes sense." [FBI Memo Gale to Tolson 12.10.63]

HOSTY MAY 27, 1963

FBI S.A. James P. Hosty had begun his 45-day cooling off period in relation to interviewing Marina Oswald on March 14, 1963. At the end of this period S.A. Hosty was to interview Marina Oswald. About 70 days later, on May 27, 1963, S.A. Hosty checked the OSWALDS last known Dallas residence and found they had moved three weeks ago. On May 28, 1963, Hosty sent this memo to SAC Gordon Shanklin.



On May 27, 1963, an attempt to interview subjects under pretext reflected that they had moved from their residence. A check with the former Postmaster reflects that the subjects have moved and left no forwarding address. The owner of subjects former residence at 214 Neely, Dallas, M.W. George, will be interviewed for information regarding subjects as well as subjects Brother in Fort Worth." [FBI 105-1435-4; FBI DFO 100-10461-35, 36, 37]

S.A. Hosty testified to the Warren Commission that after the 45-day freeze on interviewing Marina Oswald was over, "I went back to check again in May, the middle of May, I found they had moved from their Neely Street address and had left no forwarding address." This was untrue: He went back to the Neely Street address at the end of May - on May 27, 1963.

Hosty commented,

That's not ironclad. Remember I was working on the General Walker case. Anyway, it wasn't a freeze. It was still active. Where does it say freeze? 'Freeze' is their wording. The letter was written March 31, 1963, and that is when the cooling off period started. Not March 14, 1963. That would make it a 57-day cooling off period. What's the big deal? What's the point? I had 40 cases and his case was one of the lowest priorities at that time. Walker's case was the number one priority. It's not like in the movies or on the T.V., when you have one case and that's all you do. I had 40 cases at that time. The trouble is, you people don't understand our system.

S.A. Hosty had put "a freeze" on Marina Oswald's case on March 14, 1963, because that was when he stopped actively investigating her. When S.A. Hosty visited 602 Elsbeth Street, he missed OSWALD by about a week, and when he visited Neely Street, he missed OSWALD by two to three weeks. S.A. Hosty was deliberately avoiding OSWALD. He waited five months, until OSWALD'S arrest in New Orleans, before he added any new data to the OSWALD file. These reports concerned OSWALD'S employment and whereabouts; yet even then, S.A. Hosty never spoke to the Subject of his investigation, nor approached him for an interview. Hosty commented, "He'd been interviewed twice when he returned from the Soviet Union." HEMMING told this researcher:

The FBI should have been on him like flies on shit. ANGLETON convinced the Bureau not to go near this guy cause he's a fucking asset.

James Hosty denied he even heard the name ANGLETON "until his name appeared when he got canned that time. Because I'm pretty far down the totem pole. I'm a field agent. I wouldn't know about top CIA people."

WHY DID HOSTY WORK THE OSWALD CASE ALONE?

Most FBI reports contained the signatures of two Agents. James Hosty commented, "This was after the assassination. You don't know the system. You're jumping ahead and making up things." Bardwell Odum, contacted in July 1993, commented: "Agents used to work individually." HEMMING told this researcher:

They never interview Lone Ranger style. There are always two agents. Hoover was trying to keep the corruption down.

James Hosty: "I was a staunch Kennedy supporter and I would have prevented it. If you were going to have a conspiracy, I'd be the last person you'd want to have involved. I'm a registered Democrat. A Mayor Daley Democrat. These records are public."

S.A. Hosty was not accused of being part of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, however, the fact that S.A. Hosty worked the OSWALD security case alone, or in the company of an agent-in-training, suggested S.A. Hosty suspected or knew that there was more to LEE HARVEY OSWALD that first met the eye. The safest thing for Hosty to do was to stay away.

#### KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS - MARCH 1963

GIVE THREE LOCAL OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES	
Name	Address (City, State, County)
Haisa-Pacific, Inc., Art. Simpson (Pres.)	1329 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles 15, Calif.
Spiegel, Inc.	1061 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Illinois
Klein's	227 W. Washington St. Chicago 6, Illinois

DO YOU RECEIVE AN ANNUITY FROM THE UNITED STATES OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY NET ACT BELOW OR COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE OR SERVICE?

YES  NO

MR-1345 06759-02-2147

**Klein's** ORDER BLANK  
227 W. Washington St. - Dept. 0144  
Chicago 6, Illinois  
Phone: 312-467-1400

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE NAME AND ADDRESS CAREFULLY

Name: **A. HIDELL**  
Address: **P.O. BOX 2918  
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Date: **3/12/63**

Order No: **270502**

SHOW SHOW HOW TO USE ALL MONEY ENCLOSED  
IF A CASH ORDER, SEE THE OTHER SIDE

On March 12, 1963, OSWALD ordered a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with a scope sight from the Klein's Sporting Goods Company of Chicago, Illinois, under the name of A.J. Hidell. HEMMING told this researcher:

We had reason to find out about Klein's Sporting Goods, their delivery times and the whole fucking thing. Whenever we wanted to tell people about gear, we referred them to Klein's. I drafted a form. The FBI complained in 1961 that we were telling people to go Klein's for their gear. Let's presume that he's been guided to order the weapon. Why would he have a weapon? He's got to go to a fucking training camp. He's got to

practice marksmanship. Any number of things. He had to show some skill with a weapon to the right people.

HEMMING said he saw an FBI document about his connection to Klein's Sporting Goods while visiting the Miami FBI Field Office. HEMMING alleged that S.A. Robert Dwyer allowed him to go through the FBI's file on him. This researcher was unable to locate this document. Wallace Shanley: "Dwyer had constant letters of reprimand and was constantly on the edge of being fired. He was a renegade, but he was brilliant." As stated, on HEMMING'S CIA employment application he listed "Klein's 227 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill." as a financial reference.

HEMMING was asked if this was the same Klein's Sporting Goods where OSWALD ordered his rifle. HEMMING told this researcher:

I don't know what you're looking at. How the fuck would I know? Maybe they're trying to set me up? I don't know. Send me a copy. I had nothing to do with Klein's. My brothers had a credit thing with Klein's. It's a catalogue that covers sporting goods, clothing, the whole thing. I had a fat brother that bought fat man's clothes from them. It's probably the same Klein's where OSWALD got his rifle from. I didn't put nothing down for references. They told me what the fuck was going to go on the son-of-a-bitch. There was no Klein's on there. I didn't put Simpson, Spiegel or Klein's. I don't see who the fuck put that in there. They might have put it in there last week, how the fuck would I know? Nobody's that fucking stupid. You're telling me honestly that somebody put that, linked with my name? That just tells me a story. Ain't nothing new to me. I can give you more damaging shit than that, that I know is in the fucking files. They're worried, because I know who put it in the fucking file, and I know where their fucking children live. And they're scared shitless. They'd like to call a truce with me. I know what credit references I gave. CIA proprietary Andrew Hamilton fund which I drew \$2,500 out of when I came back from Cuba and a couple of others. Number one, Klein's ain't got a credit operation. They have a lay-away-plan like Sears. Spiegel's the same way. You don't give those as credit references because they're not in the credit business. That tells me somebody didn't do their research. Now somebody else put something else down that tells me a fucking story. I doubt it, but I'd like to see it. I can go out and print up my own CIA forms and rubber stamps. I can create better documents than they can. And because it's post-1982, they're looking at ten years for doing that shit. If it's worth ten years to link me to something, good. And I'll put their fuck ass away, and I'll know where their kids live.

After HEMMING was confronted with documentation of his connection to Klein's Sporting Goods he denied having told me that he had referred people there: "You transcribed the tape wrong. I had no dealings with Klein's. The FBI was after me for

Neutrality Act violations. That's why I saw the inside of so many jails then. I was arrested half a dozen times. I would never tell people where to get weapons."

HEMMING goofed when he used Klein's Sporting Goods as a reference in his CIA employment application and then had OSWALD order his weapon from them. You have seen HEMMING'S application for employment with the CIA and OSWALD'S invoice from Klein's Sporting Goods. After I brought this to HEMMING'S attention he lost his temper and threatened the children of CIA employees.

OSWALD had the weapon mailed to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. After November 22, 1963, the FBI authenticated the signatures on OSWALD'S application for Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, and two forwarding orders. According to Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes, in the event A.J. Hidell was unauthorized to receive mail at this box, OSWALD could have received any packages addressed to A.J. Hidell by bringing the package notice from his box to the appropriate window. The weapon, which in the future would be used in the assassination, would not be traceable to anyone else, except OSWALD, because OSWALD himself had procured it.

#### OSWALD'S FALSE IDENTIFICATION CARDS

OSWALD was manipulated into further linking himself to A. J. Hidell. Among the identification cards found in OSWALD'S wallet after November 22, 1963, was a Selective Service Classification Notice, and a Selective Service Registration Card, in the name of A. J. Hidell. OSWALD'S photograph appeared on the classification notice. A U.S. Marine Corps Service Certificate in the name of Alex James Hidell was also found. These linked the rifle directly to OSWALD.

Government experts on questioned documents testified that OSWALD'S false ID was a counterfeit photographic reproduction made by photographing and retouching negatives to insert into blank spaces where it appeared information had been. A print was made from the retouched negative; new information was typed or written on the second print. This print was then photographed and printed. The Warren Commission admitted this was not a simple process: "The preparation of the negative, apart from retouching, would probably have required a very accurate camera, such as would be found in a photographic laboratory or printing plant." The Report stated that OSWALD "probably produced them at Jagger-Chiles-Stovall." Someone had taught OSWALD the trade craft necessary to produce these documents. One CIA intelligence analyst wrote: "Technical Services Division analysis of this document would undoubtedly help decide whether this card was a transparent phony made by OSWALD himself, or by some small-time operator, or whether it was professionally produced. The elaborate A.J. Hidell fabrication, complete with phony draft card, may be more than just the devious clandestinity of OSWALD himself." [CIA "Indications of Witting Intelligence Involvement by OSWALD"]

HEMMING told this researcher:

I had also put a photograph on a draft card. It was trade craft, and it was to accomplish a scheme. My associates didn't have any alias ID, so I built it on the spot. I had blank Selective Service Cards. There's no place there for a photograph, except for a little square where they stamp in your Selective Service address. Then, when I see OSWALD puts a photograph on a Selective Service card a few months later, he's doing this shit a few months later, I thought to myself, 'What the fuck is this?'"

#### CLARENCE ARCHIE ABBOTT

On July 29, 1962, Clarence Archie Abbott, a male Caucasian, born June 24, 1926, at Warren's, Wisconsin, admitted to an FBI agent the theft of a 1958 or 1959 Mercury automobile at Monterey Park, California, and transportation thereof to Biloxi, Mississippi. In a signed statement to the FBI, Clarence Archie Abbott advised that GERRY PATRICK HEMMING JR. was aware of the manner he had obtained the Mercury in California and had accompanied him from California to Mobile, Alabama, and to Biloxi, Mississippi, where HEMMING received a portion of the money from the sale of the Mercury. On February 22, 1962, Clarence Archie Abbott also advised that HEMMING was in possession of blank United States Navy and United States Air Force identification cards and a United States Navy Identification Card filled out in another name. On September 18, 1962, Assistant United States Attorney Donald Strange advised that he did not feel the evidence in these matters was sufficient to obtain a conviction, and would therefore decline prosecution of HEMMING on both violations. [FBI 62-109060-5583] After the assassination, a group of retouched negatives was found in Ruth Paine's garage, among which were retouched negatives of the original identification cards. HEMMING denied having instructed OSWALD to make the draft card photo I.D.

#### THE BACKYARD PHOTOGRAPHS

OSWALD picked up *both* the Mannlicher-Carcano he had ordered on March 12, 1963, and the 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver he had ordered from George Rose and Company in Los Angeles on January 27, 1963, on March 25, 1963. Both had been shipped on March 20, 1963. The rifle was at the Post Office and the pistol was at the REA Express office. Had he been instructed to order these weapons by someone familiar with the shipping schedules of both companies? HEMMING told this researcher:

I am familiar with George Rose and Company. They are an Import-Export firm in Los Angeles, my home town.

HEMMING also said he had owned two Mannlicher-Carcanos in 1962:

I had those guns since I was 13 years old. I bought them around 1950. Piece of shit fuckin' weapons. Strange isn't it, both of those were taken by Saul Sagué, the guy in Hugh C. McDonald's book, to Honduras in 1962.

When he came back, I asked him for the rifles back. He may have given them to the niggers down there. I don't know.

Hugh C. McDonald claimed that an assassin named "Saul" was responsible for the death of President John F. Kennedy. HEMMING claimed this was Saul Sagué. A Mario Tauler Sagué took part in an assassination attempt against Fidel Castro: "Summer 1960. Armando Cubria Ramos and Mario Tauler Sague, members of the counter-revolutionary organization La Cruz, were put ashore in the area of Punta Hicacos in Matanzas. CIA had instructed the two to assassinate Fidel Castro and at the same time commit other acts of terrorism and sabotage. When the two hired assassins were arrested they had on them a whole arsenal of equipment provided by the CIA." [Parakal, P. *Secret Wars of CIA*, 1984 p54 KGB Press] OSWALD had Marina photograph him with the revolver, the rifle and a Communist paper. He was photographed holding the March 24, 1963, issue of the *Worker*, and the March 11, 1963, issue of *The Militant*.



It has been suggested that these photographs were created by splicing OSWALD'S head on someone else's body. This procedure was unnecessary. It was OSWALD'S idea to take these pictures. When questioned about the photographs after the murder, OSWALD realized he made a mistake, and he advised the Dallas Police Department they were doctored and his head had been spliced on. Michael Paine:

When I went over to pick him up for the first time we invited them over to supper with us, the first thing he showed me was that picture of himself taken outside the house there with a rifle and the two documents in his hands.

HEMMING told this researcher:

The photographs are unusual. I go along with the proposition that the photos exist. He voluntarily had his picture taken. But it doesn't look like trade craft there. It looks like a fucking stupidity. It doesn't sound like somebody into trade craft...When you start talking guns, you start talking bombs. It's the kind of shit that can blow an operation. It was more of his

idea, than someone else telling him to do it. But it kind of fell in. Taking those pictures helped cost him his life. If he connects himself up with a weapon, then he was through dealing.

Marina Oswald: "I took the pictures. But the pictures had been tampered with. Guess whose body was on the picture? Roscoe White. [White was a Dallas Police Officer whose son claimed was involved in the assassination.] There was more to it, but it was quickly hushed up."

#### OSWALD AND GENERAL WALKER APRIL 1963



A photograph found in Lee Harvey Oswald's possession after the assassination of John F. Kennedy shows the house of Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, a victim of a prior shooting on April

On April 10, 1963, OSWALD witnessed, what he believed to be, a bogus assassination attempt against General Walker by HEMMING in order to get Walker favorable publicity. HEMMING planned to deliberately miss his target. OSWALD had supplied HEMMING with information on Walker and HEMMING used OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle during the phony assassination attempt. OSWALD'S "homework" in regard to General Walker was to photograph the residence of General Edwin Walker and some nearby railroad tracks, check nearby buildings, bus schedules, etc. OSWALD hid his rifle in some railroad tracks later on and retrieved it later.

## Walker Escapes Assassin's Bullet

DALLAS, April 11 (AP)—an unseen rifeman fired through a window and missed former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker by a scant inch in his home last night.

Mr. Walker brushed fragments of glass from his hair as reporters arrived shortly after the incident, which he described as an attempted assassination. It happened about 9:30 o'clock.

The police said that a slight movement by Mr. Walker, at a desk working on his income tax report, presumably saved him.

"Somebody had a perfect bead on him," Detective Ira Van Cleave said. "Whoever it was certainly wanted to kill him."

The bullet, from a 30.06 rifle, was fired from an alley behind the Walker home. It went through wood framing the glass window.



United Press International Telephoto  
Edwin A. Walker after the incident yesterday morning.

## THE WALKER INCIDENT MADE THE NEW YORK TIMES

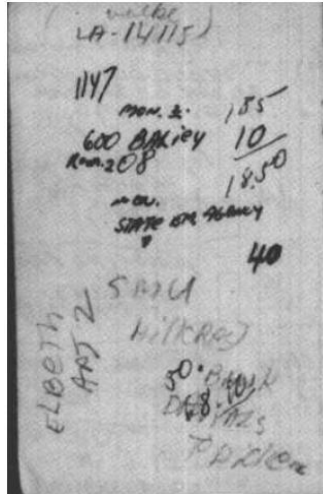
The purpose of the Walker Incident from HEMMING'S point of view was two-fold. The first was to create a history of violent behavior for OSWALD that would be discovered after the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING had OSWALD create the evidence against himself in the Walker incident. The second was to pay back General Walker for the help he had given INTERPEN because having been shot at by OSWALD would make him into a hero after the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING'S method of operation often involved shots that missed. During my association with him in 1977, HEMMING told two members of his crew (in Spanish) to pull up alongside the car of a man who had arrived at Miami's International Airport, and shoot at him - but miss. About two hours later, a Latin American male entered HEMMING'S office, and told HEMMING, in Spanish, about the incident.

## HEMMING IN DALLAS: **APRIL 1963**

An FBI document confirmed that HEMMING was in Dallas in April 1963 just before someone took a pot shot at General Walker on April 10, 1963. On April 11, 1963, the FBI generated a document titled "FBI, Dallas, Texas. Subject: GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Lorenzo Hall, Dallas, Texas 2-65 (field) 2-1693 (Bureau)." HEMMING denied being in Dallas at this time and said he wasn't there until July 1963.

## OSWALD WAS AWARE OF WALKER'S ADDRESS





Evidence that linked OSWALD to the Walker Incident included the fact that the name and telephone number of General Edwin Walker were found in OSWALD'S address book. OSWALD was aware of Walker and mentioned him frequently to Michael Paine. Like Philbrick, OSWALD idolized Edwin Walker. In an essay entitled "Speech Before..." OSWALD wrote:

Americans are apt to scoff at the Idea, that a military coup in the US, as far as often happens in Latin american countries, could ever relplace our goverment. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. which military organization had the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constripes, its unwieldy size it score of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fertail enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way. for the same reasons of size and disposition - the navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service than, can quilalify to launch a coup in the U.S.A. Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and a few bases is necscary only one outfit fits the description and the US Marine Corps a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequences to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that the Marine Corps should be abolished. [FBI DL 100-10,461 WRH/gm]

(Former President Truman never said the Marine Corps should be abolished. He said the CIA should be abolished; however, this was in December 1963: "The operational duties of the CIA should be terminated)." [Wash. Post 12.22.63]

#### MARINA'S ACCOUNTS: THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Before the incident with General Walker I know that LEE was preparing for something. He took photographs of that house and he told me not to enter his room. I didn't know about these photographs, but when I came into the room once in general he tried to make it so I would spend less time in that

room. I noticed that quite accidentally one time when I was cleaning the room he tried to take care of it himself. I asked him what kind of photographs are these, but he didn't say anything to me. [WC Vol. 1 pg. 14 2.3.64]

#### MARINA'S ACCOUNTS: THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Marina stated that she had originally seen these photographs about two or three days after the Walker shooting. On this occasion, she smelled smoke in the house which they rented on Neeley Street. She investigated and found LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the bathroom burning pages from a loose leaf notebook. OSWALD identified the paper he was burning as being the plans for the shooting of General Walker. Marina stated these pages came from a loose leaf notebook with a blue cover. She has seen this loose leaf notebook about the house since the Walker incident and knows that OSWALD did not destroy the notebook also. She also recalls seeing a bus timetable in the notebook at the time he was burning the pages. At this time OSWALD had in his hand some photographs. She asked to see the photographs and then asked OSWALD what they were. He identified them as being photographs he had taken of the Walker home. Marina is of the opinion that OSWALD developed and printed the photograph himself as he had available material for such work at his place of employment, and because he did not trust anybody else to do the development and printing. [FBI 2.18.64; CE 1156]

#### MARINA'S ACCOUNTS: THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Marina Oswald told S.A. Wallace Heitman that OSWALD showed her a notebook containing photographs of General Edwin Walker's home, and a map of the area where his house was located, three days after the Walker incident. She claimed she told LEE it was a bad idea to keep this book; subsequently she said she smelled smoke in their Neely Street home. When she investigated, she found

OSWALD burning pages from a loose-leaf notebook. OSWALD identified the paper he was burning as plans for General Edwin Walker's shooting. She also recalls seeing a bus timetable in the notebook, at the time he was burning the pages. At this time, OSWALD had in his hand some photographs. She asked to see the photographs, and then asked OSWALD what they were. He identified them as being photographs he had taken of the Walker home. [WCE 1156]

The Warren Commission asked Marina Oswald:

Did you ask LEE why he had not destroyed the book before he actually went to shoot General Edwin Walker?" She answered: "It never came to me myself, to ask him that question...I asked him what for he was making

all these entries in the book and he answered that he wanted to leave a complete record, so that all the details would be in it.

From this testimony, the Warren Commission concluded: "OSWALD was not particularly concerned about his continued possession of the most incriminating sort of evidence," because he left it for historical purposes. OSWALD had turned his report over to HEMMING and HEMMING did not return it to him until after the Walker shooting.

#### EVIDENCE OSWALD PHOTOGRAPHED THE WALKER RESIDENCE



On December 3, 1963, Marina Oswald identified five photographs of the Walker residence and some nearby railroad tracks, found among OSWALD'S possessions in Ruth Paine's home, to the FBI and United States Secret Service. The photographs depicted the wall through which the bullet aimed at General Edwin Walker passed, the spot where his assailant stood, and the fencepost upon which the shooter's rifle rested. (The Dallas Police Department found a chipped edge on this fencepost, which indicated something had been laid on it.). A fourth photograph that showed a stretch of railroad tracks was identified by Marina Oswald as having been taken by her husband in connection with the General Edwin Walker shooting. The FBI determined this photograph was taken approximately seven-tenths of a mile from General Edwin Walker's house. Another photograph of railroad tracks found among OSWALD'S possessions was taken from a point slightly less than one-half mile from the house of General Edwin Walker. The Bureau ascertained these photographs were taken with OSWALD'S Imperial Reflex camera. OSWALD forgot to burn these photographs.

## MARINA'S ACCOUNT: THE RIFLE



She does recall she had asked OSWALD when he returned home and confessed he had attempted to assassinate General Walker that night what he had done with the rifle because she was afraid the rifle might be found and traced to OSWALD. In answer to her query, OSWALD told her he had buried the rifle in the ground or in the bushes far away from the actual spot of the shooting. She recalls OSWALD mentioned a field and also a railroad track and she has the impression OSWALD might have meant he hid the rifle in a field near a railroad track. Marina said she recalled OSWALD showing her photographs he had taken of the General Walker home. She also recalled OSWALD had shown her some photographs he had taken which depicted a railroad track. It is her recollection that these railroad tracks were near the Walker house...Marina was asked if OSWALD had mentioned being associated with any other person in connection with the attempted assassination of Walker. She said OSWALD had never mentioned another person in this connection. She said she was sure in her own mind he had planned and attempted the assassination completely alone. She said it was not like OSWALD to be associated with anyone else in such an endeavor...She does recall OSWALD mentioned on one occasion, when they were discussing the Walker incident, a gathering at a church near the Walker house. He told her he had postponed his assassination attempt until the evening of the gathering at this church. [WC CD 1124]

The fact that Marina knew that there was a church meeting on the night of the Walker Incident indicated that OSWALD had discussed this event with her.

## SUSPICIOUS AUTOMOBILES ROBERT SURREY

On Friday, April 5, 1963, OSWALD was fired from his job at Jagger-Chiles-Stovall for reading a Russian-language Communist newspaper. Robert Surrey, an aide to General Edwin Walker, reported that on Saturday, April 6, 1963, at about 9:00 p.m., "two white men in a 1963 Ford [four door Sedan], dark purple or dark brown, parked in the alley

directly behind the complainant's [General Edwin Walker] house. These persons were witnessed getting out of the car and walking up to the property line and smoking the place over." They were dressed in suits. Robert Surrey followed them for thirty minutes as they left the alley and stated: "There was no license plate on this car, either front or rear." On Monday April 8, 1963, Robert Surrey had seen "two men around the house peeking in windows" of the Walker residence. [WR p183; HSCA R p98] When Kennedy came to Dallas in November 1963, Surrey and Walker had "Wanted For Treason" leaflets printed. The Secret Service reported:

Mr. Robert A. Surrey is known to be associated with General Edwin Walker. Information at the (Deleted) indicates that Mr. Surrey is an aide to General Walker." Surrey was President of the American Eagle Publishing Company which was "believed to be controlled by Edwin Walker. Lt. Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, reports that he has received numerous complaints that the American Eagle Publishing Company is anti-Jewish and anti-Negro. Lt. Revill reports that some organizations from the opposite end of the spectrum try to keep tabs on what the American Eagle Publishing Company is doing. For this reason, it is possible that Mr. Surrey did not want to print the 'Wanted For Treason' leaflets at the American Eagle Publishing Company.

On September 30, 1962 Ashland Frederic Burchwell, (CO-2-36,862) was arrested in Dallas, Texas with several guns and a large quantity of ammunition in his car. Burchwell stated at that time that he was enroute to Mississippi to assist General Walker. Burchwell had in his personal effects the unlisted telephone number of Mr. Robert A. Surrey. Burchwell also admitted working for General Walker. [USSS CO-2-34,030-1505]

Scott Hansen, a Mormon, aged 15, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he was attending a Scout meeting at a church that was nearby the Walker residence. "Hansen stated that he recalls observing a 1958 black over white Chevrolet parked along the fence next to Major General Edwin A. Walker's property on the night of April 10, 1963. He stated that he recalled seeing the same automobile parked along this fence on a previous Wednesday, but has not seen the car in the church lot since April 10, 1963." [FBI DL 100-10461 6.4.64 Barrett and Lee] A Dallas Police report stated:

A witness by ear, Kirk Coleman, w/m 14 states he was sitting in the back room of his home and heard what sounded like a shot. (Illegible) up over the backyard fence and he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unknown white male speed down the driveway towards Turtle Creek, in either 1949 or 1950 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be (illegible) with the door open on a 1953 Chevrolet, black with white stripe side down, states this person (illegible) pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chevrolet and sped away from the lot. (There was a

meeting of some sort at the church and the lot of was full of cars but at the time the witness looked out there they were the only people on the lot).

When Dallas policeman W. E. Chambers contacted Kirk Coleman, Coleman stated:

...that he was in the back room and heard a noise. He thought it was a blowout. The boy who was with him, Ronald Andries said it was a gun shot. Kirk stated that he then ran out the back and climbed the back fence and saw a man getting into a 1949 or 1950 Ford, Light Green or Light Blue and take off. This was on the parking lot of the church next to General Walker's home. Also on further down the parking lot was another car, unknown make or model and a man was in it. He had the dome light on and Kirk could see him bend over the front seat as if he was putting something back in the floorboard. The only description Kirk could give on this car was the fact that it was black with a white stripe. The other boy, Ronald, did not climb the fence, so he did not see this. The only description the boy could give on the person who got into the Ford was that he was middle size and had long, black hair. There were several other cars on the parking lot because some function was in process at the church. The church has lights for the parking lot but Kirk stated the lights were not on. The person that was in the Ford took off in a hurry but the person in the other car did not seem to be in a hurry."

General Edwin Walker believed OSWALD had accomplices: "There were two people in the alley and they were seen by a 15-year-old boy that was a-carpenterin' with his daddy. The kid saw them sitting in the church parking lot, the two men got into their cars and sped away." [FBI DL-100-10461-6.8.64 Barrett & Lee; 11WH404; WCD 1124] The HSCA stated: "It is possible that OSWALD'S associates in the Kennedy assassination had been involved with him in earlier activities. The committee conducted a limited investigation to see if leads could be developed that might assist in identifying these possible associates. No leads were developed and this line of inquiry was abandoned." [HSCA R p61]

#### HEMMING AND OSWALD TAKE A POT SHOT AT WALKER

According to the Warren Commission: "At approximately 9:00 p.m. on April 10, 1963, Major General Edwin A. Walker...narrowly escaped death when a rifle bullet fired from outside his home passed near his head as he was seated at his desk." Marina Oswald related that on Wednesday April 10, 1963, OSWALD left their Neely Street apartment shortly after dinner. He said he was going to typing class at Crozier Technical High School; he last attended Crozier Technical High School on Monday April, 8, 1963. [FBI 62-109090-1859]

*The Dallas Morning News* reported:

CLOSE CALL

## Rifleman Takes Shot at Walker

by Eddie Hughes

A gunman with a high powered rifle tried to kill former Major General Edwin Walker at his home Wednesday night, police said, and missed the controversial crusader by less than an inch. Walker was working on his income tax at 9:30 p.m. when the bullet, identified as a 30.06 crashed through a rear window and slammed through a wall next to him. Police said a slight movement by Walker apparently saved his life. 'Some one had a perfect bead on him,' said Detective Ira Van Cleave, 'Whoever it was certainly wanted to kill him.'

Walker dug out several fragments of the shell's jacket from his right sleeve and was still shaking glass and slivers of the bullet out of his hair when reporters arrived. Walker said he returned to his Dallas home Monday after an extensive coast-to-coast crusade which he called 'Midnight Alert.' It was on Monday night that one of his assistants noticed a late modeled unlicensed car parked without lights in the alley behind the Walker house at 4011 Turtle Creek. The car remained there for about 30 minutes while several occupants once walked up to the back door to look in, then left. Asked if he had any idea who shot at him, Walker replied: 'There are plenty of people on the other side. You don't have to go overseas to earn a Purple Heart. I've been saying the front was right here at home. When I saw the hole in the wall I went upstairs and got my gun, then went outside to take a look. I didn't see anybody so I went back in the house and notified police.'

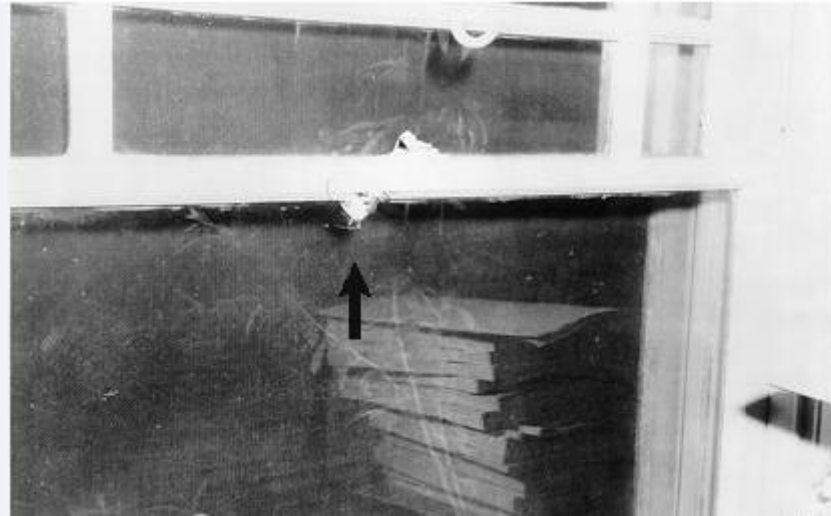
In May 1977 I questioned General Edwin Walker:

I don't think the Warren Commission would have found out if it was OSWALD unless they had to and were sure of that. He did not deliberately miss. He was dead on me with a telescopic sight. I didn't move. He hit the window framework and the bullet was deflected. There were two people in the alley and they were seen by a kid out in the alley 15 years old that was carpentering with his daddy and he told the police there were two men in the alley...there were two cars. The kid saw them sitting in the church parking lot, the two men got in the cars and drove away. I never heard of OSWALD or knew he was at a DRE meeting.

### THE TRAJECTORY

In 1970 General Edwin Walker recalled, "In my home window today there is a perfect bullet hole through a copper strip." [ltr. Walker/Russell 3.11.70] Dallas Police photographs revealed the bullet nicked the window frame. The trajectory of the high powered bullet would have been changed as a result of this. No tests were ever

conducted by the Warren Commission on General Edwin Walker's windows, so it was difficult to determine precisely what role they played.



The bullet whizzed by General Edwin Walker's arm (he said he had been hit in the right arm by wood, glass or bullet fragments), passed through a wall, then landed on a stack of packages of papers in an adjoining room. The gunman rested his rifle on a wooden fence, slightly chipping it in the process, and had a clear downhill shot at General Edwin Walker. General Edwin Walker could have been easily killed, but only one shot was fired.

#### HOSTY ASSIGNED THE WALKER CASE

On June 6, 1963, S.A. Hosty was informed by an ex-employee of General Walker, William MacEwan Duff, that he was involved in an arrangement to kill General Edwin Walker, with two other men. William MacEwan Duff had received an Undesirable Discharge from the Army on June 2, 1964, by reason of unfitness due to Fraudulent Entry in the Army (concealment of other service). His record contained a letter entitled: "Fraudulent Entry" that stated: "During the entire period of time EM has been assigned he continually cause trouble because of his refusal to tell the truth." Duff came to Dallas where he married Frances Barnard. The marriage was annulled after two weeks.

In June 1963 two private investigators hired by General Edwin Walker told the Dallas Police Department that Duff was planning to kill Walker. These were the two men named by Duff as plotting to kill Walker. Duff was arrested and polygraphed. The polygraph test indicated he had no knowledge of the Walker Incident.

#### OSWALD WAS UNSURE OF THE OUTCOME OF WALKER INCIDENT



The FBI reported: "Dallas report of S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS dated December 8, 1963, on pages 284 and 285 set out interviews of Marina Oswald on December 3, 1963, and December 4, 1963. She advised during the Spring of 1963 they resided on Neeley Street. One evening in the Spring of 1963 her husband indicated he was going to typing class at the Dallas evening school (Crozier Technical High School where OSWALD last attended on April 8, 1963) where he normally attended two or three times a week. On this particular evening he was very late and arrived home about midnight, very pale, agitated and excited at which time he admitted trying to kill General Walker by shooting at Walker with a rifle. Marina Oswald stated her husband normally would depart the Neeley Street address sometime between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. returning home about 9:00 p.m."

In 1964 Marina told the Bureau: "When he came back, I asked him what happened. He was very pale. I don't remember the exact time, but it was very late. And he told me not to ask him any questions. He only told me he had shot at General Edwin Walker." OSWALD went on that he did not know if he had hit General Edwin Walker; when he learned from the newspapers the next day that he had missed, he told her he was "sorry that he had not hit him." Marina Oswald told the HSCA: "[When he returned late that evening] he turned the radio on and he was very pale and he was listening to the news, changing from station to station. I ask him what it was all about, and he said that he tried to shoot General Edwin Walker. I told him, how dare you take somebody's life and you should not do things like that, I mean you have no right to do it. He said well if somebody shot Hitler at the right time you will do justice to humanity so since I do not know anything about the man I should not talk about it." [Marina's HSCA Test. pg. 383] In 1994 Marina Oswald told this researcher: "All I can tell you is what he told me when he came home. And people have pointed out how nervous he was after that, and he was cool as cucumber after Kennedy? Are you asking me, did I make this up? No. He came home from work, it was late, I found the note in one of the little closets. I confront him when he came what it was all about? Then he turned the radio on. He told me he shot at Walker."

If OSWALD shot at General Edwin Walker he would have known immediately if he hit him or missed him. Marina Oswald pointed out to this interviewer that all she had was her husband's word he shot at General Edwin Walker. She was not a witness to the event. HEMMING was the shooter and knew the outcome of the Walker incident. OSWALD was exaggerating his importance in the event to his wife. He had not done the shooting. If he had, he would have known that he missed.

#### EVIDENCE FABRICATED BY DEMOHRENSCHILDT

DeMohrenschildt told the Warren Commission that while he and his wife were visiting the OSWALDS one evening at Neely Street, Marina Oswald remarked that LEE bought a gun and showed it to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. George DeMohrenschildt told the FBI that this visit occurred on Saturday, April 13, 1963. That year Easter Sunday fell on April 14, 1963. The purpose of the visit was to deliver an Easter present to OSWALD'S daughter. In 1964 Marina Oswald stated "when she had asked her husband what he

had done with the rifle, he replied that he had buried it in the ground or had hidden it in some bushes. He also mentioned a railroad track in this connection. She testified that several days later, OSWALD recovered his rifle, and brought it back to the apartment." Marina Oswald stated that OSWALD did not retrieve his rifle until April 14, 1963.

Nonetheless, George DeMohrenschildt claimed he and OSWALD stood in the front room talking, and Marina Oswald opened a closet to show Mrs. DeMohrenschildt the gun; Mrs. DeMohrenschildt called out to her husband in the next room. He did not get a look at it, but remembered a telescopic sight. Marina Oswald told them LEE used it for target shooting. George DeMohrenschildt noted he then "jokingly" asked LEE if he had taken the shot at General Edwin Walker. LEE became tense, "sort of shriveled," and made a face in answer to the question without specifically answering it.

In a State Department interview at the American Embassy, Haiti, on December 1963 the DeMohrenschildts claimed they had seen the rifle in the Fall of 1962, and not the following Spring. In that interview, they claimed the last time they had seen the OSWALDS was in January 1963, not April 1963; they were too busy preparing for their forthcoming trip to Haiti to see LEE and Marina Oswald after that. [HSCA V12 p52] The HSCA asked Marina Oswald whether she exhibited the rifle to the DeMohrenschildts: "I cannot tell you that, not because I am hiding, but because I cannot recall." [HSCA V12 p301]

In George DeMohrenschildt's unpublished manuscript, he blamed the Walker incident on a Jew: "There is another thing which makes me believe that LEE possibly tried to shoot General Edwin Walker. A man, whose name I do not recall, a Jewish man, whom LEE met at Ford's Christmas party, described General Edwin Walker as the most dangerous man in the United States, a potential neo-fascist [sic] leader. I noticed that LEE kept on asking why. And the other fellow explained clearly his reasons. LEE might have been influenced by this statement." Marina Oswald told this interviewer in 1994: "I think he waited two days before recovering the rifle. They did come and bring that. If it was Easter it had to be Sunday. I liked DeMohrenschildt very much."

#### EVIDENCE - THE NOTE

OSWALD left a note for Marina Oswald in Russian with practical instructions in case the Walker mission ended in failure. Marina Oswald testified she became agitated the night of the Walker incident when she found the note in OSWALD'S room; she entered the room contrary to his instructions when she began to worry about his absence. She allegedly kept the note, to turn over to the authorities "if something like that should be repeated again." When asked whether LEE requested she return the note, she claimed: "He forgot about it." Marina Oswald did not bring the note to the attention of the Dallas Police Department, but kept the note in a Russian book entitled *Useful Advice*. Ruth Paine accidentally turned the note over to the Dallas Police Department on December 2, 1963. Michael Paine: "I accept that he took a shot at Walker and nothing came of it. I think he probably meant to kill him, but Walker had the good fortune to duck at the right moment. He wrote a letter and left it with Marina Oswald just before he went out that

night. My wife was raked over the coals by the FBI when she quite unwittingly sent that letter to Marina Oswald. Ruth was sending Marina things she thought Marina would like, and this was a book written by Doctor Spock on babies. The FBI came back thinking she was trying to smuggle important information to Marina. So they grilled her, brought her to tears, and she was totally ignorant of that letter being in the book. She had never seen it. And she was very angry at Marina for keeping from her that LEE had done that. Later on, I remember discussing with Ruth why she had done that: Marina Oswald was afraid of being deported back to Russia." Ruth Paine: "This was a book that Marina had read to me from. It was child raising manual. After she left on November 23, 1963, I expected her to come back, but she didn't. So every day or so I would send something the baby that might need - a change of clothing, etc. Mail began to come for her. I would give it to the police. The FBI had overlooked it. Later, I understood Marina had hidden a note in a book. First I heard about it, two guys from the Secret Service came and asked if I knew anything about it. They presented it as if I did know something about it. I said, 'I just sent a book to her.'" The text of the note:

(1) This is the key to the mailbox which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drugstore, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mailbox in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drugstore on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

(2) Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance upon learning everything.

(3) I paid the house rent on the second so don't worry about it.

(4) Recently I also paid for water and gas.

(5) The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

(6) You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away Do not keep these. However I prefer you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.)

(7) Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.

(8) The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.

(9) We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross in English). [sic]

(10) I left you as much money as I could, \$60 on the second of the month. You and the baby (apparently) can live for another two months using \$10 per week.

(11) If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge though which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge).

The note referred to the Walker Incident.

1. This is the key to the mailbox which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drugstore, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mailbox in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drugstore on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

OSWALD gave Marina Oswald the key to his post office box for the first time. He had previously withheld it from her. OSWALD had Marina Oswald wait in a drugstore rather than accompany him into the main post office on Ervay Street, where OSWALD rented Box 2915 from October 9, 1962, to May 14, 1963. What was he up to at the Post Office? The Warren Commission: "Although the possibilities of investigation in this area are limited, there is no evidence that any of [OSWALD'S three boxes] were ever used for the surreptitious receipt of messages...The single outstanding key was recovered from OSWALD immediately after he was taken in custody." [WR p312] In 1994 Marina Oswald did not recall having been told to wait in the drugstore while her husband went to the post office: "It was just to remind me where it was."

Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance upon learning everything.

OSWALD feared his action might escape notice not only by the Washington newspapers, where the Soviet Embassy was located, but by the local media in Dallas. General Edwin Walker was headline news in 1963; even the anonymous pot shot made the front page of the *Dallas Morning News*. OSWALD was incredibly stupid. OSWALD was about to commit a political act which would be viewed sympathetically by the Soviets. According to Marina Oswald: "LEE said he was a very bad man, that he was a fascist, that he was the leader of a fascist organization...if someone had killed Hitler in time it would have saved many lives." [WR p406]

I paid the house rent on the second so don't worry about it. Recently I also paid for water and gas. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

The reference to OSWALD'S check having been mailed to his Post Office Box meant the letter was written sometime after April 5, 1963, when he lost his job at Jagger-Chiles-Stoval.

4. You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away Do not keep these. However I prefer you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.) Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise. The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.

OSWALD was about to commit a crime that could result in a stiff prison sentence.

5. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross in English). [sic] I left you as much money as I could, \$60 on the second of the month. You and the baby (apparently) can live for another two months using \$10 per week. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge though which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge).

OSWALD was going after a former General , a tough customer. He could have been killed or taken prisoner. [DeMohrenschildt/W WR p282; WR pp. 416, 738, 592; HSCA R pp. 98, 60, 62]

Marina Oswald told this researcher 1994:

If he was apprehended as you said, but something more will be printed, then identify people who tried to shoot at Walker as it was in newspapers, you follow me? Maybe the Embassy would help me to go back to Russia? He was giving instructions where to go if he doesn't come home. Maybe he was with a group and maybe they would kill him. Its unlikely Walker would have killed him. The police aren't going to kill him. The message of the thing was that he had a mission or had another second life. He did not indulge in a explanation to me. I knew nothing about it. So, if something happened to me, he was just giving directions to go to get help. Maybe somehow also he betrays himself by saying it. That's a giveaway without him realizing that. The note did not say he was going to kill Walker. He came home without that rifle. What was all that about? If HEMMING put my husband up to this, the main thing was to show LEE was a killer.

#### BULLET PROBABLY FIRED FROM A MANNLICHER-CARCANO

The Warren Commission Report stated: "Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the Kennedy assassination are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188." FBI ballistics expert Robert Frazier apprised the Commission that relatively few types of rifles could produce the characteristics found on the bullet. [WR p186]

The FBI's tests did not prove conclusively the bullet was fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano or was fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to the exclusion of all others: "The FBI was unable to reach a conclusion as to whether or not the bullet recovered from the house of General Edwin Walker had been fired from the rifle found in the Texas School Book Depository." The FBI reported: "Bullet submitted as recovered from Walker's home has same physical characteristics as the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Walker bullet is 6.5 MM caliber bullet fired from a four land and groove, right twist barrel Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of type used in the assassination are among those which produce rifling characteristics such as on Walker bullet. Not possible to determine whether or not Walker fired from rifle used in assassination due to extreme distortion and mutilation and because individual microscopic marks produced by barrel may have changed subsequent to time Walker bullet fired." [Memo R.H. Jevons to Conrad 12.4.63] The FBI Lab Report that this document was based on stated:

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in compositions from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets. Although the differences in composition between the Q-188 and the Q-1 and Q-2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets came from the same box. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ending up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition. [NARA HSCA 180-10100-10288]

The HSCA:

The firearms panel of the committee examined the bullet fragment that was removed from the wall in the home of General Edwin Walker and found that it had characteristics similar to bullets fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. In addition, neutron activation analysis of this fragment confirmed that it was probably a Mannlicher-Carcano [6.5 millimeter] bullet.

HEMMING used OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to shoot at Walker. Any tests conducted on the bullet would show that it was fired from a rifle whose barrel had the same or similar rifling characteristics to OSWALD'S.

30.06 OR 6.5 MM?

In the original story about the Walker shooting in the *Dallas Morning News*, Q188 was identified as a 30.06: "Walker was working on his income tax at 9:30 p.m. when the bullet, identified as a 30.06 crashed through a rear window and slammed through a wall next to him."

An early police report described the bullet as "of unknown caliber, steel jacketed." [Supp. Offense Report 4.10.63] General Edwin Walker did not believe that the bullet fired at him was in the possession of the HSCA and he sent this Mailgram to Robert Blakey: "The bullet before your Select Committee called the Walker bullet is not the Walker bullet. It is not the bullet that was fired at me and taken out of my house by the Dallas City Police on April 10, 1963. The bullet you have was never gotten from me, or taken out of my house, by anyone at any time."

## THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

The FBI investigated General Edwin Walker's contention. Billy Gene Norvell discovered the bullet in the home of General Edwin Walker. On June 3, 1964, Norvell advised an FBI agent that "...he then picked up the bullet and scratched his initials 'B.N.' or his initial 'N' on the base of it." Norvell gave the bullet to B.G. Brown of the Crime Scene Search Section of the Dallas Police Department. Brown stated that he marked the bullet. On April 25, 1963, J.C. Day transported the bullet to the City/County Criminal Investigation Laboratory, where he turned it over to F.T. Alexander and Louie L. Anderson: "Lieutenant Day advised that he retrieved the Walker bullet from the CCCIL on December 2, 1963, and gave it to FBI S.A. Bardwell Odum on that date...S.A. Odum forwarded the Walker bullet to the FBI Laboratory."There, it was initialed JH and RF.

In June 1979 the FBI examined the bullet for the officers initials who were links in the chain of evidence: "Identifiable marks were found inscribed on varying portions of the bullet itself. It must be understood that certain markings are clearly discernible, others admit of more than one interpretation, while others may be obscured by oxidation or otherwise." The markings found were, "Q 188," and letters which appeared to be as follows: "HJ," "RF," "N," "B," "J," "D," "A," "O" or "D." The bullet was contained in an original Dallas Police evidence box: "The cover (top) of the box bears 'HJ, RF, April 10, 1963, 4011 Turtle. CK Burg by F.A. BGB Q 188. The inside bottom of the box bears 'Day 7640' and the outside bottom bears '7640 Day' as well as 'Q 188' and 'Rm.'" [FBI Director to Keuch 62-117290-144 7.3.79]

HEMMING owned a 30.06 rifle at this time, however, it was unlikely that he would have utilized it in the Walker attack, when he had OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle at his disposal. The rationale behind the Walker attack was to create a history of violence for OSWALD by linking him to the Walker incident. Firing at Walker with OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano would further this end. The newspaper reporter who stated that the bullet was a 30.06 may have gotten his information from Walker. Walker was convinced the bullet the FBI had was not the one taken from his wall, however, Walker was a crackpot. The initials on the bullet matched those of the police officers who handled it.

## THE CRYPTIC FBI DOCUMENT

An FBI document dated December 4, 1963, to the SAC, Dallas, from SA (Deleted), Subject, Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning, stated:

Assistant Director William C. Sullivan called at 3:10 a.m. and instructed he receive a return telephone call and be filled in on the details relating to the alleged bullet being shot into the home of Edwin Walker. I returned the call and advised Mr. Sullivan that the General Walker shooting details are not contained within the Dallas files. However, I mentioned that a slug obtained from the Dallas Police Department had been sent to the Laboratory for examination, and the transmittal letter reflects the slug was recovered from Walker's home through a window and that no one has been identified as firing the bullet. Mr. Sullivan then instructed that Agents review Dallas newspaper morgues first thing Wednesday morning, November 4, 1963 and the details be obtained and furnished him by teletype. Mr. Sullivan cautioned this be done discreetly since no one knows of OSWALD'S possible involvement in the shooting. Lead (AM, November 4, 1963). Immediately review morgues for new articles on or about April 10, 1963 relating to General Walker shooting. Prepare detailed teletype, attention: Assistant Director Sullivan. Addendum: In connection with the Walker case, FBI S.A. Kenneth Howe advised that (deleted) called him (Howe) on evening of December 3, 1963, and said an unidentified (deleted) mentioned 'I suppose you (deleted) know about it - OSWALD taking a shot at Walker - he admitted to it in a letter to his wife. 2- Dallas (Deleted)' [FBI 157-218-45 re. 1983]

OSWALD allegedly chose an enemy of President John F. Kennedy as his first target before assassinating President John F. Kennedy. The HSCA: "Kennedy and Walker hardly shared a common political ideology. As seen in terms of American political thinking, Walker was a staunch conservative, while the President was a liberal...It can be argued, however, that from a Marxist's perspective, they could be regarded as occupying similar positions." Most Communist Party-oriented Marxists believed that certain capitalist forces were more progressive than others and should be encouraged. The Warren Report stated that OSWALD'S attack on General Edwin Walker betrayed a predisposition to take human life. Once the Warren Commission established this, the Walker attack became probative evidence OSWALD killed President John F. Kennedy. [WR p187] HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD didn't do the Walker shooting. The whole clownish story of the Walker shooting: he's gonna ride a bus with a rifle. Oh, he breaks it down, and rides the bus. Then he hides it somewhere in the railroad tracks and picks it up. Jesus Christ.

Marina had the battered wife syndrome, as they call it today. Let me tell you, if he was doing that kind of shit, she would have blown the whistle in a heartbeat to keep her kids. Why should her kids suffer for this kind of activity? In the Soviet Union, whatever you do - your family is going to pay for it. You talk about deterrence of crime, police states have got it. She's gonna come over here, from that kind of society, and she's gonna look around and think this country's any goddamn different? How the fuck



would she know? What would she have done in the Soviet Union if he started talking about hitting the Kremlin? She would have snitched him out. What was the difference in her frame of mind between living in Minsk and living in Dallas, Texas. No difference. Whatever she would have done there, she would have done in Dallas. So all this bullshit about her being aware, this was to dirty her up, to get her to admit that kind of shit.

We got suspicious of Walker when he went out there just a short time after somebody took a shot at him, yet we were sitting in Walker's study with the curtains open, the lights on, bullshitting with Walker until 5:00 a.m. in the morning. We're thinking, 'What's gonna keep the rig from coming back?' And we're sitting there with him. He took no security precautions at all after the shooting. Either this guy's a total fucking nut or he knows something we don't know. Me and Howard Davis are kinda wondering if he must have had something to do with setting it up himself. This was May 1963. We were out there again in July and we were wondering, 'Maybe Walker's people set it up to promote Walker?' Or maybe some of the right wing people in Dallas, to promote Walker, conned OSWALD into you know, all speculation. Walker had already met with some of our Texas financial backers. The backers were backing Walker. We hadn't elected Walker our leader.

#### GENERAL EDWIN WALKER WENNIE WAGER

In January 1963 *American Mercury* employed General Edwin Walker as its military editor. [CIA SAG J.G. Brown 12.6.74] On June 23, 1976, General Walker, who was 66 years old, was arrested for public lewdness in rest room at a city park. General Walker, 66, had fondled an undercover policeman. [NYT 7.9.76] On March 17, 1977, General Walker was arrested on a similar charge. HEMMING told this researcher:

Because he helped us out I was willing to overlook that. But this Loran Hall shithead, he's got to badmouth the queer business the first time he's in the man's house with STURGIS' buddy, Wally Welch.

General Walker, 84, died of a pulmonary ailment on November 2, 1993.

#### THE SOVIET VISA

On April 18, 1963, the Soviet Embassy, Washington, sent Marina Oswald a letter requesting that she come in for an interview. If this was impossible, it suggested she furnish her reasons for beginning proceedings for permission to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence in writing. Marina Oswald did not follow up on her request until June 1963. Then she informed the Soviets that her husband would be accompanying her back to the Soviet Union. Marina Oswald and LEE OSWALD had planned to separate, now they were back together again. HEMMING told this researcher:

It could have been a homesick thing, Cubans, Russians, everybody goes through this shit. But when it comes down to the nitty-gritty, where she's got to make the decision voluntarily - and he's talking about going back? We are led to believe that he's trying to convince her to go back because she's supposedly writing these letters for him to the Soviet Embassy in D.C. And *he's* going back? Bullshit. Did you get what I just said?

Marina Oswald told this researcher: "He made me to write letters to Embassy. Go away. He cannot tell me why."

#### OSWALD AND THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The Warren Commission stated "Some time between April 12, 1963, and April 18, 1963, OSWALD distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee materials in Dallas apparently uneventfully." OSWALD wrote a letter on April 19, 1963, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York, requesting literature and announcing he had already distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets in Dallas:

L.H. OSWALD  
P.O. Box 2915  
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I do not like to ask for something for nothing but I am unemployed. Since I am unemployed, I stood yesterday for the first time in my life, with a placare around my neck, passing out fair play for cuba pamplets, ect. I only had 15 or so. In 40 minutes they were all gone. I was cursed as well as praised by some. My homemake placard said: 'HANDS OFF CUBA! VIVA Fidel. I now ask for 40 or (50) more of the fine, basic pamplets - 14."

HEMMING told this researcher:

Never happened. The White Russians wouldn't have stood for it. He never gave out the leaflets. There were no pro-Castro demonstrations in Dallas. He would have got his ass kicked.

The FBI had several informants in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had burglarized the offices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On April 21, 1963, the FBI in New York City became aware of OSWALD'S letter.

#### HOSTY, OSWALD & FAIR PLAY CUBA COMMITTEE JUNE 1963

The news about OSWALD'S contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee did not reach S.A. Hosty until early June 1963. The FBI: "A Special Agent in New York was censured for failing to promptly disseminate information on the Fair Play for Cuba to Dallas concerning OSWALD. Another Special Agent in New York was censured for

failing to insure that Fair Play for Cuba information concerning OSWALD was more promptly disseminated to Dallas." S.A. Hosty had been instructed to be on the alert for Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities in Dallas, yet when he received the telex about OSWALD'S leafleting, he claimed the information was "stale." He made no attempt to verify OSWALD'S claim of having distributed leaflets: "When I got it, it was approximately six or seven weeks old, past the date it allegedly took place..." S.A. Hosty refused to investigate OSWALD despite his contacts with the notorious and highly subversive Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

## THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

When the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was first formed, the CIA commented: "We bet this one winds up on the Attorney General's list." The announcement of the formation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was made on April 5, 1960, at a cocktail party given by Cuban Consulate. On April 6, 1960, a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* listed Richard Gibson, authors James Baldwin, Truman Capote, Norman Mailer, Jean Paul Sartre, Robert Taber (a Robert Taber born May 10, 1919; died in September 1981) and others as sponsors.

## ROBERT TABER



Robert Taber's CIA file reflected allegations that he served a term in the penitentiary in the 1930's for armed robbery. It was reported in 1950 he was a Communist. He became interested in Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement in 1957, when he served in the mountains with the Castro forces. A Passport Record check in 1962 noted that he may have lost his U.S. citizenship because of this. A 1960 Domestic Contacts Division report categorized him as a resentful, frustrated foreign correspondent. He received extensive publicity in 1961 when he defected to Cuba because he was facing a perjury charge in the United States: he had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that the full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* was paid through voluntary contributions, but the FBI developed evidence that Cuba's delegation to the United Nations advanced the money. [CIA F82-0489] Fifteen months later Robert Taber returned to the United States and was questioned in closed session by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In March 1964 Robert Taber applied for employment with the CIA. The CIA's Office of Security rejected him because "In view of Subject's notorious background, which raises serious questions on his honesty, loyalty, integrity and (deleted) trustworthiness, (deleted). Leo J. Dunn." [CIA Memo 3.13.64 Chief, Personnel Security Division] HEMMING told this researcher:

Taber went up in the mountains for the Agency. He put out money for a hit on Fidel. St. George went up there. He was a stalking horse to take out Fidel. He had a price on his head.

The CIA believed the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was controlled and financed by Cuba. It uncovered evidence that a U.S. national in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been given the monopoly on the distribution of Cuban cigars. [CIA F82-0489/3] The Fair Play for Cuba Committee immediately came under intensive FBI investigation. [CIA F82-0489/28; F82-0489/2] By January 1961 the Justice Department solicited its registration as a Cuban Government agency. However, the organization advised through an attorney that it would not register. The Justice Department had already forced the 26th of July Movement to register, listing its foreign principal as the 26th of July Movement, Havana, Cuba. In April 1961 the Fair Play for Cuba Committee charged that the CIA organized troops to invade Cuba, and were training in Louisiana, Florida, and Guatemala, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations. [NYT 4.18.61] The CIA penetrated the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard Helms, to "monitor" a group was merely to attend its public meetings and hear what any citizen present would hear; to "infiltrate" a group was to join it as a member and appear to support its purposes in general; to "penetrate" a group was to gain a leadership position, and influence or direct its policies and actions. [RR fn p152] In 1979 Richard Helms was asked if he was familiar with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee: "I recall the name Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but I can't, for the life of me, remember whether it was pro-Castro or anti-Castro at this stage."

#### RICHARD T. GIBSON

A member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee National Office was recruited as a CIA asset during the CIA's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When Richard Gibson was questioned at the American Embassy, Paris, he explained his motivation for working in an organization like the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was purely economic. In 1994 the CIA released a document that indicated Richard T. Gibson had been indirectly hired by the Agency. [CIA Memo 10.7.76 Joel Keys to Rod Brooks; CIA ltr. 10.20.76] Richard Gibson headed the New York Office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee before he was replaced by V.T. Lee. This researcher met V.T. Lee circa 1977. V.T. Lee was a violent individual who believed the Jews had exaggerated the holocaust. [CIA F82-0489/9; FBI 105-82555-124, 355; CIA 637-799, 416-755, 387-738, 102, 375-155; WCE 799; WCD 137, 6; WCE 1154; WR pp.729, 407, 14, 435] HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD got the name of V.T. Lee from Senator Eastland's publication, *Castro's Network in the U. S.* V.T. Lee's testimony had been taken in 1961 and kept secret until April 1963. In there he's got a guide manual and addresses of people targeted by Eastland. He's given this shit before it's made public. They give it in the galley format and he's reading this stuff before it's available to the public. He focused on Lee because of the hearings. Who ever heard of V.T. Lee in our circles? I never heard of the son-of-a-bitch. The highest priority was to nail V.T. Lee, the insolent son-of-a-bitch, who, while giving testimony, snitched out Eastland for taking bribes from Trujillo and Somoza. So OSWALD gets recruited in the fucking deal. 'Pro-Castro' people with guns taking a shot at Walker. 'Pro-

Castro' people with guns taking a shot at the President. Get the picture. This is what OSWALD'S going along with. Somebody's gonna pop a couple of caps. They are going to be labeled pro-Commie. There going to have pamphlets and histories, they're going to be connected with V.T. Lee and they are going to bust V.T. Lee for running an armed group of pro-Castro Cuban agents. That's where the whole assassination thing got fucked up. Too many fucking people trying to do crazy shit for their own fucking agenda. That's why the cover up was so sloppy. Because there was so much to cover up. Everybody was stumbling over everybody else.

### THE NIXON INCIDENT: APRIL 1963 THE THEORY

After the assassination Marina Oswald was instructed to say that NIXON was one of OSWALD'S targets in April 1963, when NIXON was scheduled to travel to Dallas.

### EVIDENCE OF FABRICATION: A LATE STORY

During an interview with the FBI Robert Edward Oswald advised that on January 13, 1964, James Herbert Martin had told him that Marina Oswald said that when RICHARD NIXON visited Dallas, date not indicated, OSWALD intended to shoot him. Robert Edward Oswald said that Marina Oswald related the same story to him on January 13, 1964, when they visited OSWALD'S grave. Marina Oswald told this researcher:

What did I know about NIXON matter? Don't forget I'm only 23 years old. My husband is an accused assassin. You think I'm going to tell everything about him when he's in hot water? You defend your husband. I told them all eventually, but I did not tell them immediately.

In January 1964 Marina told the FBI:

Approximately two weeks after the Walker incident, and while they resided on Neely Street, [between April 10, 1963 and April 22, 1963] some time between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. OSWALD dressed himself in a suit and tie and put a pistol under his jacket. OSWALD was unemployed. Marina Oswald asked where he was going and OSWALD replied, 'NIXON is coming, and I'm going to take a look.'

### MARINA OSWALD TELLS HER STORY TO THE HSCA

A. I was scared because he was going with the gun and he said, "Mr. NIXON is coming to town and I am just going to look around." I said, "Well, I said, how can you look around? Why do you need a gun just to look around?" So we were having a big argument and fight.

Q. Did you know who Mr. NIXON was?

A. Yes, I heard of him in Russia, yes.

Q. And you knew that was the same Mr. NIXON that you heard of?

A. Yes.

Q. What started the fight between you and LEE?

A. Well, I didn't want him to leave the house with a gun.

Q. What happened?

A. Well he stayed home all day, he didn't go out.

Q. Did he just voluntarily stay home?

A. Well I already told you before that everybody asked him the same silly question, how does a small woman lock him in the bathroom and things like that. I did not know. He wanted to provoke me. I just now can speculate about his state of mind, what the reasons were for it. Maybe just to punish me.

Q. How did he get into the bathroom?

A. Well we fought and I cannot give you the details right now. First there was a struggle and I guess I pushed him in, so somehow he went there, and I held the door for a long time, but I could not go on holding the door, so I finally begged and pleaded with him and he said he would not go and I believed him. So then I told him to take the clothes off. I know that he cannot go without the clothes, so he sat and read the books then.

Q. Was he trying as hard as he could?

A. Before I said I didn't hold the gun. Well, if I asked him to give me the gun then, for example, during the fight, I could have held it and hidden it somewhere so he would not leave.

Q. How did he give you the gun? Was he still in the bathroom?

A. Could be. It was a second floor and there were stairs. There was a little like a platform there or a small hall. I don't know if he gave it to me or I took it, I don't remember.

Q. Was he trying as hard as he could, do you think, to get out of the bathroom.

A. Well, at the beginning he would have probably have tried but, well, it was quite loud and I was embarrassed that the neighbors that lived below would hear us fighting and fussing...LEE took off his shoes, pants, and shirt, gave me his pistol, remained in the bathroom for three hours, then came out and sat around the apartment in his underwear the rest of the day.

## THE BATHROOM DOOR

Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission that she went into the bathroom and called her husband. When he was in the bathroom, she jumped outside and held the door shut behind her, holding onto the doorknob and bracing her feet against the wall so her husband could not *push* the door open. The Warren Commission did not believe Marina Oswald. First, the bathroom door opened from the inside, so OSWALD would be *pulling* the door open, not *pushing* it as Marina Oswald described. Secondly, there was no lock on the outside of the door. OSWALD could have pulled on the doorknob and gotten out.

Even the FBI did not believe this tale:

The Director had indicated it seemed a little incongruous that she had been able to lock her husband in a bathroom for all, or part of, a day when he was supposed to be a man of violent temper and one would think he would have broken down the door..." J. Edgar Hoover: "I stated why she did not tell us about this NIXON matter, I did not know, as she told us about the General Edwin Walker matter. I stated my reaction about this business of locking LEE in the bathroom is that there is something fishy here because she would not be able to do this because he beat her up on occasion...I stated it was a fact NIXON was there the day before the assassination and it will be a sensational story because he is former Vice President and very anti-communist." [FBI Hoover to Tolson 2.24.64]

HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD was a macho guy. Arguing with people. Slapping his old lady around. He ain't gonna kick the door down, then beat the shit out her, then fuck her? In our group you're talking about heavy testosterone Rambo types. There ain't no fucking wimps in our group. He had the Marine Corps razz-a-matazz behind him too. The killing machine shit.

Marina Oswald said "No one could dominate [my husband]." [CIA 673-280]

## RICHARD WHO?

HEMMING told this researcher:

I don't think he said anything to her about NIXON and she wouldn't remember anyway who the fuck NIXON was. Where would she get a picture of him or an article or anything to lock into her memory banks who the son-of-a-bitch was? Everybody carried a gun in Texas. 'Take a look' don't mean shit. Most of it would be to show a psychological profile of a guy who was down on anybody in a leadership capacity, regardless of his political party. The whole gist of the psychological profile is 'This guy kills leaders.' That's the profile they want to push. He didn't say anything about Kennedy to her, when he says something about NIXON? If it is true, someone must have told him NIXON'S coming. Only NIXON'S friends would know. How does OSWALD get to one of his friends? Anyone who's friendly to RICHARD NIXON, what the fuck are they doing talking to OSWALD? With his reputation as a defector? She was programmed. When you've been threatened by government people, you think it ever goes away? When you've been raised in a police state? It could be someone told her to make up that story.

The FBI reported Marina Oswald did not know who NIXON was when this incident occurred, and did not recall OSWALD ever mentioning NIXON'S name prior to the incident. During and after the incident, NIXON was not discussed. Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission, she knew NIXON once ran for the Presidency, but still claimed to know little about him. When Marina Oswald testified before the HSCA in 1978 she changed her story: "I had heard of him [NIXON] in Russia." She was then asked, "You knew that that was the same Mr. NIXON that you had heard of?" She answered, "Yes." James Hosty said, "Some people think OSWALD was talking about Johnson and that she didn't know the difference between Johnson and NIXON. Vice President Johnson, Vice President NIXON." In 1994 Marina Oswald told this researcher that she knew who NIXON was at the time: "I am from Russia and I am not idiot. He was a political figure in America."

#### MAURICE CARLSON

The FBI checked with a close associate of NIXON in Dallas, Maurice Carlson, President, Reliance Life and Accident Insurance Company, who advised the Bureau that NIXON had been invited to Dallas in April 1963, by the Southeast Dallas Chamber of Commerce, to receive its annual "Good American" award. At the last minute NIXON was unable to attend. Maurice Carlson later advised the FBI: "He was previously confused as to the South and East Dallas Chamber of Commerce inviting RICHARD NIXON to speak in April 1963 to their annual banquet. He stated efforts were made to get Barry Goldwater but they did not work out...Carlson stated to his knowledge NIXON was not in Dallas in 1962 and was here only once in 1963, on November 21, 1963." Maurice Carlson, 75, died on December 28, 1989. The FBI questioned Robert R. Parks who was a member of the South and East Dallas Chamber of Commerce. Robert R. Parks was in charge of finding a speaker for the annual banquet. Robert R. Parks said to his knowledge, "at no time was NIXON ever invited to speak before the South and East Dallas Chamber of Commerce and particularly he was not invited to do so in April



1963. Check at newspaper morgue at *Dallas Morning News* for period March 16, 1963 to May 16, 1963 last negative regarding NIXON visit to Dallas." [NARA 124-10169-10365] Peter O'Donnell, Chairman of the Republican Party of Texas knew of no invitation or publicity concerning Mr. NIXON in 1963 other than the time he was in Dallas in November 1963. [FBI 105-82555-2652] The FBI checked all the Dallas media but there was no publicity anywhere about NIXON'S Dallas trip.

February 26, 1964.

TO: Mr. Sullivan

FROM: Mr. Branigan

On a teletype from the Dallas Office which reported the results of the interview of Marina Oswald concerning the alleged threat of OSWALD to shoot former Vice President Richard Nixon, the Director inquired, "Approximately what date would NIXON incident be?"

The Dallas office reported that Marina Oswald put the date at approximately two weeks after the Walker incident. Since the Walker incident occurred April 10, 1963, the date of the NIXON incident would be approximately April 24, 1963.

Information developed by the Dallas Office casts considerable doubt on the validity of the story related by Marina Oswald. It will be noted that Mr. Maurice Carlson, President of the Reliance Life and Accident Company, had previously indicated that former Vice President RICHARD NIXON was scheduled to appear in Dallas, April 1963, to receive an award from the Chamber of Commerce. On recontact Carlson admits he was mistaken in furnishing his first information. A check at the newspaper morgue of the *Dallas Morning News* for the period of March 16, 1963, to May 16, 1963, was negative as to any publicity concerning a visit of former Vice President NIXON to Dallas. It is inconceivable that a person of the public stature of former Vice President NIXON could visit Dallas without some public notification. We have furnished the available information on the NIXON incident to the President's Commission and we will have to completely run this out until we are satisfied we have arrived at the truth. Action: The quickest and most satisfactory way to resolve whether former Vice President NIXON visited or intended to visit in Dallas in 1963 is to ask him. Attached is a teletype to the New York Office instructing that former Vice President NIXON be interrogated to determine if during 1963 he had any invitation or any intention to visit Dallas and whether, in fact, he did so visit in that city. [Hoover's handwritten note] He was in Dallas the day before the assassination of Pres. Kennedy. H. [NARA FBI 124-10021-10303]

The FBI also reported: "We located no articles indicating Mr. NIXON planned a trip to Dallas during the aforementioned period (May 15, 1963 to October 1, 1963)...We

contacted Mr. NIXON'S office and ascertained that Miss Rosemary Woods did not have the article in question, but she believed such article did appear in a Dallas newspaper..." The FBI interrogated NIXON on February 28, 1964:

On February 28, 1964, the Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON, former Vice President of the U.S., was contacted by Assistant Director in Charge of the New York Office, John F. Malone, and furnished the following information: Mr. NIXON advised that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas, during 1963 was two days prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He vaguely thought there was some invitation extended during the early part of 1963, probably in April, for him to come to Dallas, but that it never materialized, nor did he give any consideration to going there. Mr. NIXON could not even recall the circumstances surrounding the invitation, but did observe that conceivably there could have been some publicity indicating that he had been invited to come to Dallas. Mr. NIXON said that if anything more concrete comes to his mind or after his secretary checks his records, which would indicate the circumstances surrounding this, he would immediately notify the FBI. He did say positively that he had no intention of visiting Dallas during April 1963. [WCE 1973]

#### ISAAC DON LEVINE, ALGER HISS AND RICHARD NIXON



Isaac Don Levine, an associate of RICHARD NIXON, collaborated with General Walter Krivitsky, a Soviet defector, on a book titled, *I Was in Stalin's Secret Service*. In 1939 General Walter Krivitsky was found mysteriously dead in a hotel room. In 1939 Isaac Don Levine met with Whitaker Chambers, who worked for the Department of State, and Adolf Berle, the head State Department's Office of Security. Whitaker Chambers alerted Adolf Berle to the existence of Communist espionage at the State Department. Isaac Don Levine helped persuade Whitaker Chambers to testify against Alger Hiss, a State Department official, during Alger Hiss' espionage trial in 1948. Isaac Don Levine testified at this trial: he said that Whitaker Chambers had told him in 1939 that Alger Hiss had destroyed all evidence linking him to the Soviets, except for some typewritten pages (typed on a 'Woodstock' typewriter) and microfilm (later found in a pumpkin).

#### THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER



NIXON told White House Counsel John Dean, "We built the typewriter in the Hiss case." Author Tony Summers reported that in 1960 the FBI considered using forgery to neutralize a member of the Communist Party by "exposing" him to his colleagues as an FBI informant. The scheme involved typewriter forgery. J. Edgar Hoover remarked: "To alter a

typewriter to match a known model would take a large amount of typewriter specimens and weeks of laboratory work." [Summers *Secret Life Hoover* p167] Alger Hiss insisted the incriminating documents produced by the prosecution had been typed on a fake model Woodstock typewriter deliberately constructed by his enemies to match his own. Alger Hiss was convicted of perjury, not espionage. Author David Leigh reported that BRIDE, an National Security Administration code-breaking program, "gave clues which led to the prosecution of Hiss." [*Wilson Plot* p6] In 1992 the head of Russian Military Intelligence was advised that a search had been completed of the now-defunct KGB records for traces on Alger Hiss. There were none, although written records may have not been kept. RICHARD NIXON attempted to frame Alger Hiss for espionage. Isaac Don Levine was tied to Eastern European exile groups and was a trustee of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism. This committee, under the guiding hand of Frank Wisner, funded numerous émigré research institutes that employed ex-Nazi intelligence officers. [Loftus *CAIB* Winter 1986; Ziger Memo To: Rankin Fm: Slawson 9.6.64; Levine WC Test pp.14-16] Levine was an associate of Cuban exile Mario Kohly. In 1964, during the Warren Commission Hearings, Isaac Don Levine told Allen Dulles:

I ascribe utmost importance to the whole matter of these Argentines. The two girls [the daughters of Alexander Ziger]. They were in Minsk, but Marina has address of relative in the United States. Marina and LEE OSWALD smuggled out a letter or a manuscript for the Argentine family with them when they came...It was not clear whether it was he or she who smuggled it. I was surprised and asked her how did LEE take out something like that? Well, the implication was rather nice -- that he was warm-hearted -- that he was kind. They were stuck and it had to do with a communication to one relative in the United States and others in Argentina. To try to get those two girls out and never had a word. The old folks had given up their Argentine citizenship, but the girls were born in Argentina and claimed that by right as their citizenship. Mr. Dulles, if their [emigration] could be arranged, it would be worthwhile. The Soviet Union is not going to hold two Argentine citizens even though they were friends of OSWALD'S. They are not quite that smart" Allen Dulles replied it was a matter of finding the right contacts, possibly the Argentine Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and having him intervene. Isaac Don Levine wanted Allen Dulles to have the CIA contact the Argentines "to set the machinery in motion.

Isaac Don Levine became a director of the CIA proprietary, Radio Liberty, in 1970.

#### ISAAC DON LEVINE AND MARINA OSWALD

Isaac Don Levine contacted Marina Oswald regarding their collaborating on a book. The FBI reported:

James Hunt, CIA, furnished the following information to the Liaison Agent on March 27, 1964. Isaac Don Levine has been collecting material for a book concerning OSWALD. This book is scheduled to be published in April 1964. Levine allegedly has spent considerable time with the widow of the Subject. Hunt explained that the CIA's source for this information was Hede Massing, who is known to the Bureau. Massing has been in contact with Levine. [FBI 105-82555-2184]

There were widespread deletions in a CIA document describing the relationship between Isaac Don Levine and the NIXON incident. William Branigan commented, "Levine was pursuing Marina as a source of information. That would be the only reason. Because Marina was involved in the Walker shooting. At any rate, it didn't amount to anything. To me it was something. You don't try to shoot somebody and then try to keep it all quiet. Marina was a little bit involved in that. She had to be. I don't know much about the OSWALD/NIXON thing." [Tel. Interview w/Branigan] In February 1964 William Branigan wrote: "Information developed by the Dallas office casts considerable doubt on the validity of the story related by Marina Oswald." [FBI 105-82555-2177] Ruth Paine commented,

Levine was a semi-retired journalist. He and his wife traveled across the country twice a year, then returned to the Washington area. He stopped by occasionally. He was one of the most interesting people I met. He came to the States as a teenager from Russia. He explained to me the various branches and fractions and factions of communism. I had a feeling that he would understand some of the gyrations of OSWALD'S thinking - he never had a chance to talk directly to OSWALD. I didn't know of his connection with the Hiss case.

Warren Commission Counsel David Slawson questioned Isaac Don Levine about the NIXON incident. Isaac Don Levine:



The NIXON story. I suppose that you know that I went to see Rose Mary Woods since I saw you and NIXON'S papers are now brought from San Francisco to the New York office. The first I heard of it was from Jim Martin [the business manager of Marina Oswald] during the last week in January. He told me about it and said that of course this is something that Marina herself would not want to talk about, but he wanted me to know about it. He didn't say at the time [when he got the information]. Before I left Dallas he said he got it from his wife Wanda, whereupon when he was in Oklahoma I drove out with my wife and we visited Wanda alone. She told us the story as it happened that Marina one evening in conversation opened up and told her that a week or so after the attempt on the life of General Edwin Walker, he came home disgusted. He had

been out hunting for NIXON who had been reported as due to attend some sort of Dallas affair. She naturally tried to quiet him and do what she could...He had been out with the rifle...He dressed neatly, put on his best suit, necktie, shirt and was going out with the rifle, and he went into a tirade saying he was going to get that so and so. When I finally got to Miss Rosemary Woods and she told me the girl was out in California bringing the NIXON papers, she gave me the following information. She believed that a certain Tad or Ted Smith, an influential Republican, maybe Treasurer - had sent an invitation some time before for NIXON to attend a Republican fund raising dinner; she thought there was one piece in the press announcing NIXON'S invitation and acceptance. There may have been a radio announcement, maybe a Walter Winchell column. I looked for straight news from April 10, 1963, onwards.

#### ROSE MARY WOODS

Levine continued: "Last week I spoke on the phone to Rose Mary Woods and she said that they are short staffed, and there are many immense cartons, and she doesn't know whether they can get into it and check on the invitation dates and who it came from."

Evidence suggested Isaac Don Levine coached Marina Oswald into saying that NIXON had been another potential victim of OSWALD. At first, Maurice Carlson remembered the NIXON was asked to visit Dallas in late April 1963. No invitation or clipping that indicated NIXON was to be in Dallas surfaced. How could OSWALD have known that NIXON had been asked to visit Dallas? He did not know Maurice Carlson. Levine claimed that Marina told Wanda Martin about the NIXON Incident. Recently released Warren Commission documents indicated Marina Oswald was having sexual intercourse with James Martin, and that Marina Oswald told his wife about it. This would not have made Wanda Martin someone who Marina Oswald was likely to confide in. The HSCA asked Marina Oswald how the information about the NIXON incident got into the press:

A. Well, to tell you the truth, right now I don't remember how this information about the NIXON incident got to the Secret Service or I told him [Martin] my own or somebody. I really do not recall right now how it got into the press or knowledgeable to you and everybody else.

Q. Well, you must have -

A. I do not remember who was the first one that I told that.

Q. But you told somebody.

A. Of course I did, nobody cooked this up.

Marina Oswald "cooked up" this story. The HSCA conceded that "Marina Oswald, because of her testimony, played a central but troubling role in the investigation of the Warren Commission. A great deal of what the Commission sought to show about OSWALD rested on her testimony, yet she gave incomplete and inconsistent statements at various times to the Secret Service, FBI and the Commission..." [HSCA R p55]

The Warren Commission concluded: "Regardless of what OSWALD may have said to his wife, he was not actually planning to shoot Mr. NIXON that time in Dallas...and the incident was of no probative value."

Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994:

But why would I make one more thing against him if it didn't happen? He took his clothes off and sat in the bathroom. I do not know if he was testing me or not. You can check it out if NIXON was coming there. There was no publicity? That's fine and dandy. He said he go by newspaper. How stupid or dumb that incident is, it happened. What was behind it, I do not know. He never went that day. But he mentioned NIXON that day. I would tell you by now if that was a lie or this or that. What the motives were, I had no idea. It happened after the Walker incident and I was terrified. It had nothing to do with Levine. He never suggested I say this. I met him for hour. He never coached me. He came under the pretense that he wanted to write about me. Somebody suggest that he wasn't the right one to do the book. He never tutor me. Nobody tutored me. Only trouble with NIXON is I volunteered that information. Just to prove to them I have nothing more to hide, I said it all. It's not because to put more blame on me. But to figure out for myself what in the world was going through his head. How could I have gone to the Feds? In what language? How did I know the Feds spoke Russian. Ask your wife if she would snitch you out? She'd call the doctor. She not going to FBI. Especially she don't know the number.

# NODULE X18

## NEW ORLEANS: APRIL 1963 TO SEPTEMBER 1963



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex18.pdf>

On **April 24, 1963**, OSWALD moved to New Orleans. Marina Oswald and her daughter



June Oswald moved in with Ruth Paine. When OSWALD arrived at the bus station in New Orleans, he called Lillian Murret and asked her if he could stay with the Murret family while he sought employment. Ruth Paine wrote this to her mother "LEE told me he had learned a little from his uncle [Charles] how to drive a car." On **April 26, 1963**, OSWALD began his search for employment. The Louisiana Labor Department sent him out for several interviews; however, he "relied primarily upon newspaper advertisements." [WR p725] It took OSWALD two weeks to find suitable work. On

**May 9, 1963**, OSWALD rented an apartment at 4905 Magazine Street. In July 1993 Alexander Eames, OSWALD'S next door neighbor, was contacted: "It was old, lower middle class, residential, New Orleans. He lived on a main thoroughfare. The neighborhood was somewhat on the seedy side. One time I was coming home from across the street from a direction I didn't normally approach the house from. I had my garbage can out front. I saw OSWALD lift my garbage can cover and throw his trash in my garbage can. I was angry. It could have occurred other times that I didn't detect it. Garbage cans were all individually owned, not furnished by the landlords. I think he had his own can. It was probably filled up." OSWALD'S landlady, Mrs. Jesse Garner, testified that she watched him stuffing all the garbage cans up and down the block with his trash. [WC Hearings Vol. X p268] Was OSWALD afraid his garbage might be searched?

#### DALLAS MAIL FORWARDED TO NEW ORLEANS STREET ADDRESS

On **May 10, 1963**, OSWALD started work at the William B. Reily Coffee Company at 640 Magazine Street, oiling coffee grinding equipment for \$1.50 an hour. The CIA reported, "The firm W. B. Reily & Co., Inc., for which no address is given, is the Subject of #EE-314. This firm was of interest as of April 1949. There is, however, no information whatever by which the firm can be identified, as being, or not being, that named in OSWALD'S address book. The only information we have regarding the firm is that a James W. Reily was associated with it." My guess is that the CIA was interested in Reily because of its international connections or funneled money through the Reiley Family Foundation which was known as the Luzianne Foundation in 1949.



On **May 10, 1963**, Ruth Paine drove Marina and June Oswald to New Orleans, where they arrived on **May 11, 1963**. OSWALD had his and his family's mail forwarded from Post Office Box 2915 Dallas to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on **May 12, 1963**.



He lived at 4905 Magazine Street. Was OSWALD attempting to confuse anyone who might try to locate him through his Post Office Box? On May 26, 1963, as per HEMMING'S instructions, OSWALD requested membership in the **Fair Play for Cuba Committee**:

Dear Sirs: I am requesting formal membership in your organization. In the past I have received from you pamphlets ect., both bought by me and given to me by you. Now that I live in New Orleans I have been thinking about renting a small office at my own expense for the purpose of forming a F.P.C.C. branch here in New Orleans. Could you give me a charter? also I would like information on buying pamphlets ect. in large lots, as well as blank Fair Play for Cuba Committee applications ect. also a picture of Fidel, suitable for framing would be a welcome touch. Office down here rent for \$30. a month and if I had a steady flow of literature I would be glad to take the expense. Of course I work and could not supervise the office at all times but I'm sure I could get some volunteers to do it. I am not saying this project would be a roaring success, but I am willing to try, an office, literature, and getting people to know who you are the fundamentals of the F.P.C.C. as far as I can see so here's hoping to hear from you. Yours respectfully LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

OSWALD was going to open a public office in New Orleans and hang a picture of Fidel Castro on the wall. OSWALD was the one suitable for framing, not Fidel. Most Fair Play for Cuba Committee chapters had no public street addresses. OSWALD wrote:

On **May 27, 1963** I requested permission from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters at 777 Broadway New York, 3, New York to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cautionate but enthusiastic response from V.T. Lee National Director. [WCE 2003]

V. T. Lee was sent samples of OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature, but he never authorized him to open a chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, nor did he supply him with funds to support his activities there. The Warren Commission admitted that the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee chapter was fictitious. [WR p291] Michael Paine, who erroneously believed OSWALD was a genuine leftist, was questioned about this. He responded,

One activity requires a lot more effort than the other. One thing is like printing up a business card and saying this is what you are, and the other is starting up a business, so you can have a business card.

Michael Paine was asked why OSWALD hired teenagers to give out his leaflets, "He sounded lonely to me."

V. T. LEE'S RESPONSE TO OSWALD



On **May 29, 1963**, the National Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, V. T. Lee, responded to OSWALD'S letter. He stated that a search of the files of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee indicated that there was little interest in the organization in the Louisiana area, but "we are certainly not adverse to a small chapter." V. T. Lee thought the New Orleans chapter should have had twice as many members as the number "needed to conduct a legal executive board for the Chapter." If OSWALD attracted enough members, he would be granted a charter. V. T. Lee advised him, however, not to open a public office since "we do have a serious and often violent opposition...the lunatic fringe," instead, V. T. Lee advised him to open a post office box.

#### MARINA OSWALD'S SOVIET VISA: JUNE 1963

In early June 1963, Marina Oswald received another letter from the Soviet Embassy regarding her failure to follow through on her visa request. In her three-page handwritten response, Marina Oswald apologized for not answering the two previous letters she had received from the Soviet Embassy earlier, and related she was expecting her second child in October 1963; that her relationship with OSWALD seemed to have improved; and that her husband agreed to return to the USSR with her and the children. She wrote that OSWALD now expressed "a sincere desire" to return with her and she earnestly begged Chief of the Consular Section Reznichenko's assistance.

There is not much that is encouraging for us here and nothing to hold us. I would not be able to work for the time being, even if I did find work. And my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We have no money to enable me to come to the Embassy, not even to pay for hospital and other expenses connected with the birth of a child."

Marina noted that the main reason she wanted to return home was "of course homesickness, regarding which much is written and spoken, but one learns it only on a foreign land. Marina also noted she was enclosing her husband's application for permission to enter the Soviet Union.

#### OSWALD'S READING HABITS

On **June 1, 1963**, Oswald borrowed *The Berlin Wall* by Dean and David Heller and the *Huey Long Case* by Hermann B. Deutsch. Deutsch also wrote a book on psychoanalysis. He returned these books on **June 15, 1963**. On **June 12, 1963**,

OSWALD borrowed *Conflict* by Robert Leckie. Leckie was the author of ten other books including a history of the Korean war. On **June 17, 1963**, he borrowed *Soviet Potentials* by George B. Cressy, *What We Must Know About Communism: It's Beginnings, Growth and Current Status* by Harry Bonero Overstreet (this title was on Herbert Philbrick's Recommended Reading List). Overstreet's other books included *The Strange Tactics of Extremism* and *The Iron Curtain*. OSWALD also read *This is my Philosophy* edited by Whit Burnett. On July 1, 1963, OSWALD returned these books. On June 24, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *Thunderball* by Ian Flemming which he returned on July 8, 1963. None of the books that OSWALD read were written by leftists. OSWALD was an anti-Communist, not a Communist.

### OSWALD WANTS TO TRY MESCALINE

The FBI reported:

From SAC: At approximately 10:45 p.m., November 24, 1963, an individual who identified himself as Edward Gillen, Assistant District Attorney, Juvenile Division, New Orleans Parish, called me at my residence. Gillen stated that in **June or July** an individual called at the District Attorney's Office stating he wanted to see the District Attorney about a problem. The individual was in some manner unknown to Gillen referred to Gillen's office. He remained standing and he talked to Gillen from across the desk. Gillen stated he asked the person to sit down, but the individual remained standing.

Edward Gillen said the visitor advised he was reading a book, but did not exhibit a book, and continued that according to the author of the book in question, one reading the book should take a certain type of drug to fully appreciate the comments and data in the book. The person visiting Gillen office desired to know if the drug in question was legal. Gillen stated the visitor did not have the book in question with him but he does recall that this individual had some kind of a paperback book which Gillen describes as about the size of a "Laurel Review" publication. Gillen recalls the individual indicated the book he had with him had to do with socio-economic matters, and at some point during the conversation the visitor finally sat down. Gillen believes, but he cannot be certain, that the book referring to a drug was possibly written by an individual named Huckley. Gillen also believed he saw an item in the New Orleans Sunday paper on page one indicating that some author by the name of Huckley had died recently in Los Angeles, and that this article indicated Huckley had written a book about the effective use of drugs. Gillen states he told his visitor that he could not be certain but could only assume that the drug that would produce the visitor indicated the book described would be some kind of narcotic and referred the visitor to the office of the City Chemist. Gillen said the visitor took down the name, address and room number of the City

Chemist but Gillen did not know if this party actually called at the office of the City Chemist.

Gillen states he believes his visitor was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but he cannot identify newspaper photographs of OSWALD as the person mentioned above. Gillen explained that his eyesight is not good even though he wears glasses, but he claims that his voice reception is above average, and he feels sure that the voice of the above visitor is the voice of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, basing his statement on the sound of OSWALD'S voice, which Gillen heard on a radio and television program in which OSWALD was interviewed by Bill Stuckey. Gillens stated he believed Edward S. Butler was also on this program.

Gillen stated that in view of what happened in Dallas, namely the shooting of a police officer, the assassination of the President and the subsequent death of OSWALD, that he feels it is possible that OSWALD may have been taking some kind of drugs. [NARA FBI 124-10248-10140]

In a telephone interview with this researcher Edward Gillen said he made the connection on November 22, 1963, and informed the FBI and New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison:

My eyesight is pretty poor. I'm legally blind. So I could never say I could identify him from the picture on television but I have a keen remembrance of voices. It hit me pretty solid. He said he wanted to know if a certain drug was legal or illegal. He looked very clean, very military. He had a white t-shirt and khaki pants. I was working the Civil Court, Juvenile Division. OSWALD was misdirected. I told him I never heard of the drug and he should go talk it over with the District Attorney in the Narcotics Division. In those years they sometimes use the City Chemist to identify the nature of the drug. He did not say LSD I would have remembered that.

Enno A. Schoenhardt, City Chemist, New Orleans City Hall, advised that he recalled vaguely that a young man had called at his office sometime during the Summer of 1963 requesting information concerning a particular plant which produced an alkaloid. The person calling said that he was making a study that he believed would be of importance psychologically. Enno A. Schoenhardt examined a photograph of OSWALD and could not identify it as being of the person who had called at his office. [FBI NO 100-16601 1.10.64 Van Eps]

Beverly P. Pancamo, Laboratory Technician, City Chemist, New Orleans City Hall, advised that she was present when the person mentioned by Mr. Schoenhardt called to inquire about a plant which produced the alkaloid. She stated that this could not have been between **June 10, 1963, and July 5, 1963**, as she was on leave during that period. Mrs. Pancamo said

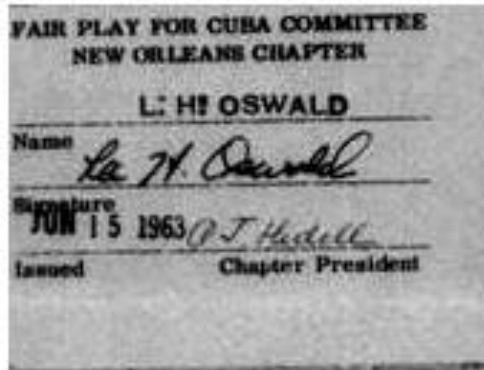
that she recalled this person as well, in stature, he resembled her husband. She described the caller as a white male, age about 24, 5'6" tall, who weighed 135 pounds and had a receding hairline. Mrs. Pancamo could not identify a photograph of OSWALD as being a photograph of the person who had called at the office of the City Chemist. She stated the caller had been referred to the Coroner's Laboratory.

OSWALD was reading *The Doors of Perception* by Aldous Huxley which was about the mescaline "trip." In *Case Closed* Gerald Posner wrote that the drug in question was L.S.D. [Posner, *Case Closed* fn p166] On September 19, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *Ape and Essence* and *Brave New World*, both written by Aldous Huxley from the New Orleans Public Library. He also borrowed *Goldfinger* and *Moonraker* by Ian Fleming. He returned them on October 3, 1963. In 1993 Edward Gillen claimed OSWALD appeared on Bruce Miller's New Orleans radio show. Bruce Miller denied this. Norman Mailer reported that OSWALD asked Marina Oswald to steal narcotics from the pharmacy where she worked. I don't believe this. [Norman Mailer *Oswald's Tale* p294]

### HANDS OFF CUBA!

In early June 1963, using the name Lee Osborne, OSWALD printed handbills reading "Hands Off Cuba," as well as application forms and membership cards for the New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Some of these leaflets were stamped with OSWALD'S actual name and home address; others were stamped with the name, "A. J. Hidell P.O. Box 30061."

For Post Office Use Only ENTERED IN DIRECTORY	INITIALS OF CLERK RY	INITIALS OF CARRIER	BOX NO. 30061
THE FOLLOWING MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BEFORE P.O. BOX IS ASSIGNED			
DELIVER MAIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CHECKED BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALL EXCEPT SPECIAL DELIVERY IN BOX	<input type="checkbox"/> ALL INCLUDING SPECIAL DELIVERY IN BOX	<input type="checkbox"/> ONLY MAIL ADDRESSED TO BOX IS TO BE PLACED IN IT. ALL OTHER MAIL TO BE DELIVERED AS ADDRESSED.	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER INSTRUCTIONS (Explain)			
SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL ONLY (Deliver as checked below)			
<input type="checkbox"/> DELIVER TO LOCAL RESIDENCE AT (No., street, and zone)	<input type="checkbox"/> DELIVER TO LOCAL BUSINESS ADDRESS AT (No., street, and zone)		
NAMES OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL THROUGH BOX (If box is rented to a firm, include the full name and name of its members whose mail is to be placed in box.)			
A. J. Hidell MARINA OSWALD			
<input type="checkbox"/> HAVE READ ITEMS 1 THROUGH 5, ABOVE AND WILL COMPLY WITH THEM.	X <i>L. N. Oswald</i> (Signature of applicant)		
POD FORM 1093 JULY 1962	API ACTION FOR POST OFFICE BOX D-72		
U.S. MAIL SERVICE POSTAGE OFFICE 18-4742			



On June 11, 1963, OSWALD opened Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana. A.J. Hidell and Marina Oswald were authorized to receive mail through the box. His application listed his address as 657 French Street (Lillian Murret lived at 757 French Street) rather than 4905 Magazine Street. OSWALD had the mail from his Dallas Post Office Box forwarded a street address on Magazine Street in New Orleans quite similar to his real address. If the authorities wanted to locate him they could have traced him through his Post Office Box in Dallas to his street address, so what was the purpose of falsifying his address in this instance? The FBI authenticated the signatures on the application for Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans.

OSWALD distributed handbills and other material uneventfully on **June 16, 1963**, in the vicinity of the *USS Wasp*, which was berthed in New Orleans Sometime in **June 1963** he wrote V. T. Lee:

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. chapter. I hope you won't be too disapproving at my innovations but I do think they are necessary for this area. as per your advice, I have taken a P.O. Box. (NO 30061) against your advice I have decided to take an office from the very beginning. As you see from the circulars *I had jumped the gun on the charter business* but I don't think its too important, you may think the circular is too *provactive*, but I want it too attract attention, even if its the attention of the lunitic fringe. I had 2000 of them run off. The major change in tactics you can see from the small membership blank, In that I will charge \$1.00 a month dues for the New Orleans chapter only, and I intend to issue N.O.F.P.C.C. membership cards also. This is without recouse to the \$5.00 annual national F.P.C.C. membership fee. However you will lose nothing in the long run because I will forward \$5.00 to the national F.P.C.C. for every New Orleans chapter member who remains a dues paying member for 5 months in any year. It just that the people I am approaching will not pay 5 dollars all at once to a committee in New York which they cannot see with their own eyes. But they may pay a dollar a mont to their own chapter, after having received their membership card from my hand to their's. also I think such a dues system binds the members closer to the F.P.C.C. I will promise only a membership card and a chapter vote to future members, that is, I don't

expect you to extend them national F.P.C.C. mailing for their one dollar a month. as you will notice on the membership blank there is a place for those who do wish to subscribe to the national mailings for the fee of \$5.00, that fee will go directly to you in New York. As soon as any member has paid dues adding up to five dollars in any year, I will forward that fee to you and then you may handle it as if it was a usual application for membership in the F.P.C.C. In any event I will keep you posted, and even if the office stays open only 1 month more people will have to find out about the F.P.C.C. than if there had never been any office at all, don't you agree? LEE H. OSWALD 4907 L/C Magazine New Orlean, LA.

On **June 29, 1963**, J. Edgar Hoover received a letter from Rafael Aznarz Costea: "Attached hereto please find a panflet given to me by a young american that was at Canal Street with a big advise "HANDS OFF CUBA" you know that is a communist slogan against the United States. I argued with him and called him a communist, but you know they denied belong to the party [sic]." [FBI 97-4196-850]

OSWALD could not have invented members of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee then sent their names to V. T. Lee without having risked detection. Instead, he circumvented the rules of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, by having his own membership cards printed. OSWALD still intended to open an office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. OSWALD seems to think more like a capitalist in this letter than a Communist.

#### THE REFUSAL SHEET AND LOOKOUT CARD DISAPPEAR

On **June 24, 1963**, OSWALD applied for a new passport; he received it the following day. He listed his occupation as photographer, and stated he planned to travel to "England, France, Germany, Holland, USSR Findland, Italy, Poland." As stated, before the State Department issued or renewed a passport, it checked the name of the applicant against its lookout card file. The State Department had issued a refusal sheet on OSWALD after he defected. In addition, a lookout card for OSWALD should have been prepared in June 1962, when he received a repatriation loan. These additional refusal sheets and lookout cards disappeared or were never prepared. [WCD 2, 294, 427]

On **June 22, 1962**, the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on OSWALD were reviewed by S.A. William F. Martin: "**The file reflects that an emergency lookout was placed on OSWALD on May 4, 1962.**" [FBI 105-8255-27] OSWALD'S repatriation loan was repaid in January 1963. A State Department employee was obliged to cancel the refusal sheet and remove the lookout card. This also failed to occur. Gerald Posner quoted State Department Legal Advisor Abram Chayes as having said this was a "bureaucratic error." It was not simply one error. Lookout cards should have been prepared for OSWALD on two occasions. They were not. A lookout card was supposed to be removed on two occasions - when OSWALD'S

passport was returned to him in Moscow and after he paid his repatriation loan. They were not. The reason for this was because they were removed at the secret request of CIA.

#### ROBERT D. JOHNSON

A State Department document that named employees who had access to OSWALD'S passport file included Bernice Waterman, John T. White, George M. Masterton, Giacomo Cacciatore, Henry F. Kupiec, Edward J. Hickey, Carroll H. Seeley, William E. Duggan, James L. Ritchie and Robert D. Johnson. Robert D. Johnson was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*: "Born: October 7, 1926, Languages: German; 1944 to 1946 Captain in CIC of U.S. Army; from 1951 in Department of State; 1955 Chief of Intelligence Reporting Section, Department of State. Opa: Washington." The State Department Biographic Register indicated Robert D. Johnson became Chief of the Passport Legal Division in 1957. In 1962 he became the Chief Counsel of the Passport Division. Robert D. Johnson told Frances Knight: "I was not satisfied with the implication in Mr. Rando's memorandum that we did NOT have a catch card on OSWALD. No one knows for sure whether we did or did not, and the making of the flat statement has caused many more questions than it has answered." [DOS RDJ to FGK 3.27.64]

Former State Department official Giacomo Cacciatore was contacted: "I was never questioned about OSWALD. The *Watch Card* or *Lookout Card* was done by another section of the Passport Office. I worked in the Foreign Passport Division and was concerned with determinations of citizenship and loss of nationality." Former State Department official William E. Duggan was contacted in November 1993. He stated that a court action forbade the State Department from withholding passports for non-payment of repatriation loans. William E. Duggan could not say precisely when this occurred. A spokesman for the Legal Division of the State Department recalled no such decision.

#### THE FBI DISCOVERS OSWALD HAS STARTED A CHAPTER OF THE FPCC

On **June 27, 1963**, the FBI in New York sent the FBI in Dallas two copies of a photograph of OSWALD'S name on the mailing list of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This document indicated that one copy of it was filed in NY 97-1792 and the other was filed in NY-97-2229. It was received by the Dallas Office on **July 1, 1963**, and initialed into file by S.A. Hosty. "2 photograph – one an envelope addressed to the FPCC bearing return address L. H. Oswald (Lee H. Oswald) Post Office box 2915 (?) Dallas, Texas and a handwritten letter from Oswald to the FPCC." The document contained the notations: "1 verifax to Bur December 8, 1963, H cc to 105-1201 H." [FBI 105-10461-37, ~~105-1201-15~~] Not only were the Feds copying the return address of letters to FPCC they were photographing their contents.

On **June 27, 1963**, S.A. Hosty was advised by the New York FBI that his Subject was living in New Orleans. On **June 28, 1963**, S.A. Hosty asked the New Orleans FBI to determine OSWALD'S address and activities, and asked it to take partial responsibility



for the case, because the Subject was now in its area. [WR p435; FBI 100-10,461-36 "Re: Dallas ltr. to NO /28/61" - date on this 7.17.63 doc. should have been 7.28.63] S.A. Hosty explained:

After it had been determined that the Subjects had left Dallas, the lead to determine OSWALD'S employment [from Marina Oswald] appeared unnecessary at the time. The Subjects were not active in any subversive organizations and had done nothing to arouse any undue interest. The sole purpose of the investigation at this time was to locate and interview Marina Oswald in accordance with 105-E, Manual of Instructions. [FBI 100-10461 Hosty to Shanklin 12.6.63]

S.A. Hosty responded to the New Orleans Office of the FBI. S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission:

In June, I believe it was the middle of **June**, we received a communication from our New Orleans office advising that one LEE OSWALD was apparently in New Orleans, and requested information on him...This was **June 17, 1963**, I believe, they notified us, and by the time I got the letter back to them within a week or two, it would have been the end of June, early part of July. I sent a request back that they verify his presence in New Orleans. They then wrote back a letter to me, within two or three weeks. It would have been in **August 1963**, when it came back, that they verified OSWALD'S presence in New Orleans, and that he was working in New Orleans...Dallas became an auxiliary office upon the submission of the proper forms to the New Orleans office in which I designated them as the office of origin.

#### OSWALD'S LETTER TO SOVIET EMBASSY JULY 1963

On **July 1, 1963**, OSWALD sent a letter to the Soviet Embassy asking the Embassy to rush an entrance visa for his wife; additionally, he requested his visa be considered separately: "Please rush the entrance visa for the return of Soviet citizen, Marina Oswald. She is going to have a baby in October, therefore you must grant the entrance visa and make transportation arrangements before then. As for my return entrance visa please consider it separately." On July 1, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *Portrait of a President*, by John F. Kennedy, from the New Orleans Public Library. He returned this book on July 15, 1963. On July 6, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and *The Hornblower and The Hotspur*, by C.S. Forester. According to the records of the Soviet Embassy, Marina Oswald wrote the Embassy on July 8, 1963, seeking the "results of the replies to my appeals with regard to the departure of our family to the USSR..." She asked the Embassy to "hurry the expediting" of this matter.

Possession of a Soviet visa meant the Cuban Government would automatically issue its holder a transit visa, and you could stop in Cuba en route to the USSR. Marina Oswald

believed this was why OSWALD wanted the visa. [WCD 2, 294, 427; DOS Ex. 12f (File j), file 2943, Ex. 12g; WR 436] On July 10, 1963 OSWALD checked out *Russia under Khrushchev*, by Alexander Werth. Werth was the author of *Russia at War 1941 to 1945*, *Countess Tolstoy's Later Diary* and *Nataji in Germany*, an eyewitness account of freedom struggle in Europe during World War II. OSWALD also checked out *Hugo Winners*, edited by Isaac Asimov, from the Napoleon Branch of the New Orleans public library. These were returned on July 24, 1963. On July 15, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *The Blue Nile*, by Alan Morehead, an Australian war correspondent who wrote for *Reader's Digest*, and *Profiles in Courage*, by John Kennedy. On July 18, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *Five Spy Novels*, selected by Howard Haycraft. He returned it on August 1, 1963.

#### OSWALD LOSES JOB REILY COFFEE JULY 19, 1963

Emmett Barbe, OSWALD'S supervisor the William B. Reily Coffee Company was contacted in July 1993 in regard to why he fired OSWALD. He stated:

OSWALD was an oiler and he wasn't doing his job. He always had some lame excuse of where he was when I was looking for him, but I knew the plant. It seemed like he was leaving the premises. He was supposed to clean the roasters each night. He would tend the front row and not even do the back row, then stand and wait for the elevator. When I tried to talk with him, he gave me a lot of bullshit. So I said 'Fire him.'

During OSWALD'S period of intense activity on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, OSWALD lectured at the Jesuit House of Studies in Mobile, Alabama on July 27, 1963, at the request of his cousin, Eugene Murret, who was studying there. From 1969 to 1971 Eugene Murret was Executive Counsel to Louisiana Governor McKeithen. By 1977 he was Chief Administrator of the Louisiana Judicial System. [WR p728; tel. con. with E. Murret 1.77] He was contacted in 1993 but declined comment. OSWALD's speech:

The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself! It has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States; not in the name of freedom of high ideals, but in the servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and *in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American Continent*. The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized communist party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlin's International-List Propaganda. There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal. There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a vill curse for western man. The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed by their early day capitalist counterparts. The imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin. The individual suppression and regimentation under Khrushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of russia, the murder of history, the prostitution of art and culture. The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A. has turned itself into a 'valuble gold coin' of the Kremlin. It has failed to denounce any actions of the Soviet Government when similar actions on the part of the U.S. Government bring pious protest.

Denounced Not Denounced  
United States Russia  
Atom. Bomb Test Atom Bomb Test  
Cuba Hungry  
NATO Manuvers Warsaw Pact Manuvers  
U-2 Sobel  
Congo Eastern Germany  
Negro Lynching Genocide

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weakened into a stale class of fifth columnist of the Russians. In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely the devotion of Communist Party, U.S.A. to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International Movement. It is readily foreseeable that a coming economic, political and military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destruction of the Capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle, an American course steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside, relatively stable foreign powers, no matter from where they come, but in particular, and if necessary, violently opposed to Soviet intervention. No Party of this type can attract into its ranks more than a nominal number of Fundamental radicals. It is not the nature of such an organization to attract such a membership, as lets say, the Republicans or even the Socialist Party, but it is possible to enlist the aid of disenchantred members of the Socialist Party and even some from more "respected" (from a capitalist viewpoint) parties. But whereas our political enemies talk loudly now, they have no concept of what total crisis means. The faction which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready membership of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor. We have no interest in violently opposing the United States Government, why should we manifest opposition when there are far greater forces at work, to bring about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever possibly muster. We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of government in the event of such an all-finishing crisis.

As dissenting Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a easily drawn conclusion if one believes in the theory of crisis. The emplacement of a separate, democratic pure Communist society is our goal, but one with Union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to the apart of Marxist Communism by other powers. The right of the private personal property, religious tolerance and Freedom of Travel (which have all been violated under Russian "Communist" rule) must be strictly observed. Resoufuyllniss and patient working towards the aforesaid goal's are preferred rather than loud and useless manifestations of protest. Silent observance of our principles is of primary importance. But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confussed with slowness, indesion or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted too our doctrine and yet this doctrine requires the utmost restraint, a state of being in itself majustic in power. This is stoicism and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose. There are organization already formed in the United States who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as Minutemen or the opposite of a stoical organization but these performers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily elsewhere, a strange thing to hear from "Patriots." These armed groups represent the hard core of American capitalist supporters. There will also be a small armed Communist and probably Fascist groups. There will also be anarchist and religious groups at work. However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these groups because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar. But the people will never except a new order presented by presented by politicians or opportunist. Logically they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of government against whom they have been educated, but they will be against anything resembling their former Capitalist master also. Steadfastly opposed to the revival of the old forces, the will seek a new fore. This will be the sentiment of the masses. But any organization clearly manipulating words may sway the masses. This is where a safeguard is necessary. And not only a safe guard but a safety valve, *to shut off* opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without. There can be no substitute for organization and *procurement* work towards the aforestated ideals and goals. Work is the key to the future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door. Armed defense of our ideals must be accepted doctrine after the crisis just as refraining from any demonstration of force must be our doctrine in the meantime. No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American Capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice.

One offers oppression, the other poverty. Both offer imperialistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery. But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your houses". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution. A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American Foundation opposed to both world systems as they are now. This then is our ideal. Membership in this organization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to practical measures once instituted in the crisis.

In another version of this speech OSWALD stated:

...a symbol of the American way, our liberal concisions, is the existence in our midst of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are sufficiently controlled by special government agencies. The Communist Party, U.S.A., bears little resemblance to their Russian counterparts, but by allowing them to operate and even supporting their right to speak, we maintain a tremendous sign of our strength and liberalism. Harasment of their party newspapers, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speech and press. Their views, no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. after all communist [Party] U.S.A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radicals. Our two conountries have too much too offer to each other to be tearing at each other's throats in an endless cold war. Both are conountries have major short comings and advantages. But only in ours is the voice of dissent all allowed opportunity of expression, in returning to the U.S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping, and other who are indifferent. I have done a lot of criticizing of our system I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. In going to Russia I followed the old priciple "Thou shalt seek the truth, and the Truth shall make you free." In returning to the U.S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils."

#### THE JESUITS IMPRESSION OF THE SPEECH

Eugene Murret testified before the HSCA. He recalled that OSWALD'S speech dealt with his "Marxist philosophy, the communist philosophy, since he, I think, was sympathetic to that viewpoint." A student at the Seminary reported that OSWALD said that the Russian peasants

Were very poor, often close to starvation...in each hut there was a radio speaker, even in huts where there was no running water or electricity. The speaker was attached to a cord that ran back to a common receiver. Thus,

the inhabitants of the hut could never change stations or turn off the radio. They had to listen to everything that came through it, day or night.

OSWALD denounced the Communist Party in his speech to the Jesuits as a tool of Soviet imperialism, yet he subscribed to *The Worker*, the organ of the Communist Party of the United States, and two months later, he offered his services to the Communist Party. He attacked Soviet Communism at the same time he applied for a Soviet visa. OSWALD wrote that he hated "the USSR and the socialist system." [WR 397-400, 712] He called the Communist Party of the United States "subsidized," "messenger of the Kremlin's Internationalist propaganda," "fifth columnist of the Russians," and "arch betrayers." He called the Soviets: "criminals" guilty of "mass extermination" "suppression" "murderers of history." OSWALD'S ideal activist had to throw off the shackles of Soviet Communism. OSWALD'S activist would emerge after an economic crisis, just as Hitler did in Nazi Germany, and become part of a "special party" of those "violently opposed to Soviet intervention." OSWALD was willing to enlist disenchanted members of the Socialist Party. The National Socialist Party in Germany attracted many former Socialists. OSWALD cited the Minutemen as a group that would be active after the "military debacle of the United States." OSWALD portrayed the Minutemen as "redefending their own backyards," a noble purpose. OSWALD wrote: "This is where a safeguard is necessary. And not only a safe guard but a safely valve, *to shut off* opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without. There can be no substitute for organization and *procurement* work towards the aforesaid ideals and goals." Was OSWALD proposing *to shut off* the lives of members of the Communist Party after his revolution? Was that why it was necessary to penetrate the Communist Party and *procure* membership information? Essentially, OSWALD was proposing the formation of death squad, similar to OPERATION 40, to take out CP members during a time of crisis since they were agents of a foreign power. This group would remain underground - "stoic" - until the crisis came. The "practical measures" OSWALD made reference to was assassinations. This translated to "The only good Communist is a dead Communist." In another version of this speech, he said Americans should be tolerant of the views of American Communists.

OSWALD'S politics made little sense. OSWALD said he was alarmed about Soviet "domination of the American continent," yet he supported Fidel Castro's Cuba, which had been widely regarded as Moscow's "stepping stone" to the American continent since 1961. OSWALD was aware of the close relationship between Russia and Cuba and, in an anti-Communist essay, had described Cuba as a "fellow traveler" of the Soviet Union. OSWALD wrote: "The third part is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or Reuters news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crime and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "News" slanted to give a bad (illegible) about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as properous democracies fighting against imperialism from without and and capitalist says and agents from within." [HSCA V8 p362; WCE 92] OSWALD attempted to explain this contradiction when he appeared on radio in New Orleans in August 1963: "Castro is

an independent leader of an independent country. He has ties with the Soviet Union, with the eastern bloc...you cannot point at Castro and say he is a Russian puppet."

OSWALD mentioned Cuba only once in his speech. This made no sense in light of his intensive Fair Play for Cuba activity at the time. In one version of this speech OSWALD wrote "In returning to the U.S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils." In another version of the same speech he wrote, "No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American Capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice. One offers oppression, the other poverty. Both offer imperialistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery." OSWALD wrote: "But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your houses". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in tis final evolution." Earlier he wrote: "...it is imature to take the sort of attitude which says "a curse on both your houses!" their are two great represative of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and the right, and their offspring factions and concers."

On July 30, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *The Hittite* by Noel Gerson. Other books by Gerson included *Kit Carson*, *The Folk Hero* and *the Man*. Gerson writing was reprinted in *Reader's Digest*. OSWALD borrowed the science fiction book *Mind Partner* edited by H. L. Gould. He returned these on August 13, 1963. On July 31, 1963, he borrowed *Everyday Life in Ancient Rome* by F. R. Cowell, who was a very serious scholar. He returned this book on August 14, 1963. In a letter dated August 1, 1963, postmarked August 4, 1963, OSWALD wrote this to V.T. Lee of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee:

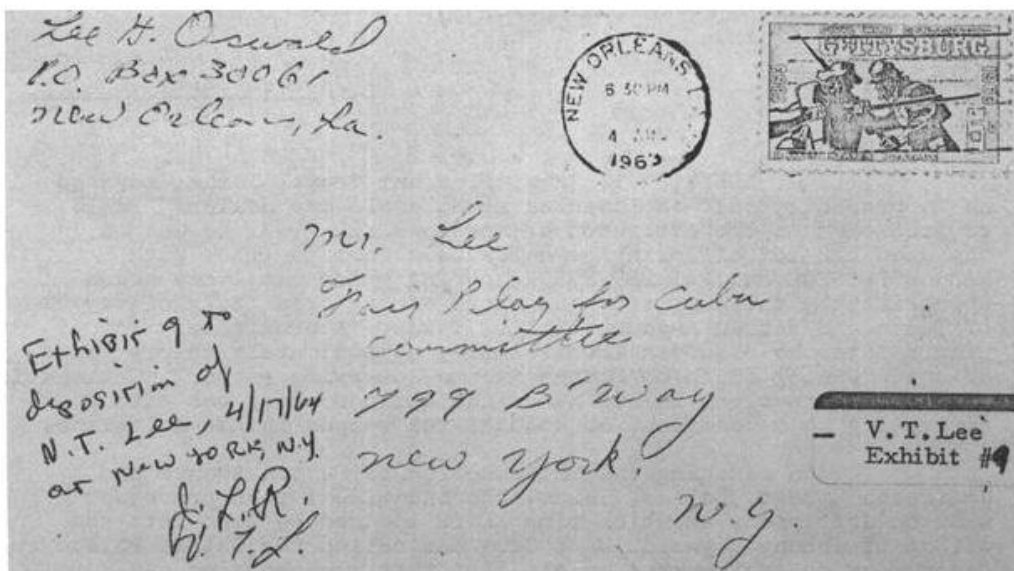


EXHIBIT No. 5 Lee H. Oswald  
to deposition of V.T. Lee 4302 Magazine  
4/17/64 at New York, N.Y. August 1  
V.T.L.  
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Lee

In regard to my efforts  
to start a branch office in  
New Orleans.

I rented an office as I  
planned and was promptly closed  
three days later for some obscure  
reasons by the renters. They  
said something about remodeling  
etc. I'm sure you understand.  
After that I worked out of  
a post office box and by  
using street demonstrations and  
some circular work have sustained  
a great deal of interest but  
no new members.

Through the efforts of some  
cuban-spirited "quasinos" a street  
demonstration was attacked and  
we were officially cautioned by  
police.

V.T. Lee  
Exhibit #5



This incident robbed me of  
what support I had leaving  
me alone.

nevertheless thousands  
of circulars were distributed and  
many, many pamphlets which  
your office supplied.

We also managed to picket  
the fleet when it came in  
and I was surprised at the  
number of officers who were  
interested in our literature.

I continue to receive through  
my post office a lot of inquiries  
and questions which I shall  
endeavor to keep answering  
to the best of my ability.

Thank you.  
Lee H. Council

P.O. Box 30061  
New Orleans, La.

V. T. Lee  
Exhibit #5

In regards to my efforts to start a branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. I rented an office as planned and was promptly closed 3 days later for some obscure reasons by the renters, they said something about remodeling, ect. I'm sure you understand after that I worked out of a post office box and by using street demonstrations and some circular work have substained a great deal of interest but no new members. Through the efforts of some cuban-exial "gusanos" a street demonstration was attacked and we were oficialy cautioned by the police. This incident robbed me of what support I had leaving me alone. never-the-less thousands of circular were distrubed and many, many pamplet which your office supplied. We also manged to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers who were interested in our literature. I continue to recive through my post office box inquires and questions which I shall endeavor to keep ansewering to the best of my ability.

OSWALD wrote the Fair Play for Cuba Committee about an incident that had not yet occurred. (He had not been attacked by exiles, or questioned by the police, before he wrote this letter.) The Warren Commission: "In his letter to V.T. Lee, he stated that he was then alone in his efforts on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but he attributed his lack of support to an attack by Cuban exiles in a street demonstration and being 'officially cautioned' by the police, events which 'robbed me of what support I had leaving me alone. In spite of those claims, the Commission has been unable to uncover any evidence that anyone ever attacked any street demonstration in which OSWALD was involved, except for the incident which occurred eight days after OSWALD wrote the above letter to V.T. Lee. BRINGUIER, who seemed to be familiar with many anti-Castro activities in New Orleans, was not aware of any such incident. Police reports also fail to reflect any activity on OSWALD'S part prior to August 9, 1963, except for the uneventful distribution of literature at the Dumaine Street wharf in June 1963. Furthermore, the general tenor of OSWALD'S next letter to V.T. Lee, in which he supported his report on the BRINGUIER incident with a copy of the charges made against him and a newspaper clipping reporting the event, suggested that his previous story of an attack by Cuban exiles was at least greatly exaggerated."

OSWALD was not exaggerating, nor was he clairvoyant. OSWALD wrote about his fight with Cuban exiles before it took place because the fight had been planned before it took place. The brawl was the work of collusion between Cuban exile CARLOS BRINGUIER and OSWALD. Its purpose was to attract media, police, and FBI attention, to OSWALD and the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in order to establish bona fides with the Cubans which would allow OSWALD to travel to Cuba. [WR p408] BRINGUIER was asked, in April 1993, how OSWALD had knowledge of "the brawl" before it happened. He responded,

You said that he wrote the letter, I don't know. I found two possible explanations. First OSWALD was, what you can say, he make a lot of mistakes, like him transferring dates and things like that, and I believe he

made a mistake. He left a zero out. The date was the 10th." BRINGUIER was asked why the letter was postmarked *August 4, 1963*: "Sir I didn't finish yet. I believe that you have a preconceived idea. Then there would be no possible way for me to change your idea. Most of the people who have those preconceived ideas are communists...My idea is this. Since the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was involved in the whole thing, because I am sure that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Castro were involved in the assassination, and OSWALD didn't write to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee just one letter. And OSWALD wrote several letters to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. When the Fair Play for Cuba Committee presented that to the FBI, they transposed the envelopes. That is very simple. You get one letter that was dated on the tenth the guy missed and sealed [or misconcealed?] and he did that several times in his life. Not for the first time that he did that. And then you use another envelope. I have envelopes here that were written to me in 1962...The only two reasons that I see is that because first, OSWALD could not have been a psychic, and foresee that there was to be that incident. Because if my friend would not have seen him on Canal Street when he walked out of the bus, I wouldn't have known that, because I didn't know about the second time, because I was working, and on August 16, 1963, he held the other demonstration, I didn't know about that until it was too late for me to arrive over there, and I didn't know about the previous demonstration when he did the thing about the Navy ship that was here in New Orleans and he went over to one of the piers and he did a demonstration over there.

#### WHO IS CARLOS BRINGUIER?

On May 4, 1960, BRINGUIER left Cuba for Guatemala, and then Argentina. He entered the United States on February 8, 1961, and arrived in New Orleans on February 18, 1961, where he became associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. BRINGUIER's stated that his first job in New Orleans was with the California Redwood Produce Company. BRINGUIER lasted two days. BRINGUIER then worked at Mac's Discount House for about one year, beginning April 1, 1961. BRINGUIER became a self-employed peddler in April 1962, with his brother-in-law, Rolando Pelaez. They bought clothing and radios at wholesale prices and went aboard ships to sell the same. BRINGUIER stated that he had a Port Security Card. BRINGUIER stated that on October 1, 1962, he opened the Casa Roca clothing store and has been working there since. Jack Anderson wrote about a CIA Office of Security document wherein BRINGUIER was named as a CIA informant. Several CIA documents generated by the Domestic Contacts Division indicated a close relationship between BRINGUIER and the CIA. BRINGUIER was contacted in 1978, then he was mailed the CIA Office of Security documents about him. He stated:

I got them. As far as I remember, because I did not pay that much attention to them, I don't see anything worthwhile in them. The best thing

to find out is if the CIA is now working for Castro, or how deep is Communist infiltration in the U.S. at this moment? I never met any CIA people until after the assassination. I wish I would have known [the Watergate burglars]. Your line of questioning suggests you are trying to make some kind of wild link...the Communists are trying to bring something about in that regard.

He enlarged upon this in April 1993:

I was with the Cuban Revolutionary Front until the beginning of 1962. I was just for a few months with the Cuban Revolutionary Council. I have never met HOWARD HUNT or "EDUARDO." I was here in New Orleans and the only one I met here that was with the Cuban Revolutionary Council was Mr. Arcacha. Then the person who was appointed chairman of the Cuban Revolutionary Council here was Mr. Rabel, and I was working with Mr. Rabel as secretary of *press of propaganda* just for a few months. I also was trying to find out who were the communists that were helping Castro from here.

#### HUNT AND BRINGUIER

HUNT and BRINGUIER were both connected to the Cuban Revolutionary Front and Cuban Revolutionary Council. HUNT described himself as involved in the *propaganda* efforts of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. BRINGUIER described himself as secretary of *press of propaganda* of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. BRINGUIER'S brother, Juan Felipe Bringuier, was a member of Brigade 2506 and was captured during the Bay of Pigs. The CIA had a 201 file on Juan Felipe Bringuier. HUNT and BRINGUIER held many common ideas. Both felt President John F. Kennedy was going to replace Fidel Castro with leftist Manolo Ray. BRINGUIER termed this Operation Judas. Both men had connections to the upper echelons of the Republican Party. HUNT worked for NIXON. On November 27, 1963, Dr. William Prendergast, Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., told the FBI that he had received information from a source available to him that OSWALD had "approached CARLOS BRINGUIER, Head of the New Orleans Student Directorate, DRE, New Orleans, during approximately early August 1963, and had offered a \$10 contribution toward the furtherance of the anti-Castro causes of that organization. Since he was a former United States Marine, he also offered to assist in the military training of members of this group. The DRE was suspicious of OSWALD, suspecting possibly he was a member of the CIA or FBI who was attempting to penetrate their organization. They forwarded his offer to DRE Headquarters, Miami, Florida, for consideration. In the meantime they placed OSWALD under surveillance." [NARA FBI 124-10272-10128] William Prendergast suggested that the FBI contact BRINGUIER and Jose Antonio Lanusa about this matter. In 1972 BRINGUIER was head of Cubans for NIXON in New Orleans. "We had a committee here Cubans for NIXON and Breen in New Orleans. Yes, sir. We had." [FBI WFO 89-35-131] In April 1993 BRINGUIER received the references to him in this investigation. When recontacted he commented:

I saw the amount of lies you put about me there. Listen, I don't want to discuss them one by one with you because there are only two reasons: you are either a communist, or you are an idiot. And I don't have time for either one of them.

Pedro Diaz Lanz told Gaeton Fonzi he "knows a young man in New Orleans, one CARLOS BRINGUIER, who had a fight with OSWALD in the street. Lanz states that he was with BARKER many times...met Bender at a safehouse..." [HSCA Gonzales and Fonzi 9.23.77] The conspirators endorsed BRINGUIER by having OSWALD stage an incident with him. BRINGUIER, like General Walker, would become an anti-Communist hero after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy because OSWALD he had attacked OSWALD. [16WH67; 10WH32; HUNT *Day* pp45, 62, 95-105; Firman, Peraza *Cuba En El Exilo* Gainesville, FL X13, V26; WCD 1214; *Miami Herald* 5.5.76; CIA 1236-520, 1326-1042] OSWALD wrote V.T. Lee that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been evicted from its office for political reasons, when it never had an office. Nor did OSWALD receive Fair Play for Cuba Committee correspondence at his post office box. OSWALD had leaflets printed, but they had not been widely distributed.

#### CARLOS BRINGUIER, THE DRE AND THE CIA



In the late spring of 1960, three DRE leaders escaped from Cuba and arrived in Miami, where they immediately offered the Cuban Revolutionary Front their services. The DRE was rendered an affiliate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and Cuban Revolutionary Council. DRE leaders, and members, were supplied with weapons and money:

Although there is no record of the DRE in Office of Security indices, Western Hemisphere/COG files reflect the DRE was conceived, created, and funded, by the CIA in September 1960, and terminated in December 1966. It was an outgrowth of an activist student group in Cuba which fought against Batista and later against Castro. After many of the leaders came into exile in the United States, they were trained and infiltrated back into Cuba for intelligence duties. After the Bay of Pigs, from 1962 to 1966,

members were used as political action groups throughout the Western Hemisphere. During the organization's six year period of existence many DRE personnel were in contact with JMWAVE staffers but from 1965 to 1966 contact was limited to two agents Juan Manuel Salvat, the current DRE Secretary General who is now operating a bookstore in Miami and Fernando Garcia Chacon who is relocated in El Salvador. Fernando Thomas Garcia Chacon (deleted) was identified as a member to the DRE in 1963 but no Agency affiliation was indicated. [CIA Memo 11.9.67]

OS indices checks were negative on Juan Manuel Salvat except for a *New York Times* article of August 27, 1962, which identified Salvat as the leader of the DRE. Salvat headed a raid on Havana, Cuba, in August 1962, which proved embarrassing to United States authorities. Jack Caufield, a former New York City Police Department Detective in the Intelligence Division who worked for NIXON in the early 1970's, was in charge of monitoring DRE activities in New York City. The first DRE infiltration team landed in Cuba in November 1960.

#### THE DRE AND JFK

On April 2, 1961, the DRE called a special meeting of its military section.

PRITY DIR CITE WAVE 6756

TOPIC: ANSPELL

1. On April 3, 1963 AMMINT-8 reported Morning April 2, 1963 ANSPELL called a special meeting its military section. The speaker was AMMINT-5. He told military section relations with KUBARK have come to an impasse and no alternative for ANSPELL [words DRE written in] but break relations and continue without aid. Citing one of reasons AMMINT-5 said KUBARK wanted military section dismantled, a condition ANSPELL could not accept. He said ANSPELL will go it alone and cannot give up anti-Castro struggle. Explained this difficult because mobility of leaders limited, but he promised that ANSPELL would continue making 'strikes' against Castro whenever possible.

3. AMMINT-5 said KUBARK may ask certain members military section to continue employment with KUBARK in different capacities. He said such members free to work with KUBARK but they would have to break ANSPELL ties.

5. AMMINT-5 then gave members small subsistence allowance causing disappointment because members previously promised a double payment on termination. (March 25 JMWAVE gave AMMINT-53 termination payment 18 military members equivalent two months salaries)

6. AMMINT-8 said subsequent to meeting most military members said they were going to look up KUBARK contact and offer their services KUBARK. In meantime ODENVY (FBI) reps arrived at ANSPELL Hqs. and took AMMINT-53 to FBI offices allegedly 'to have private talk.'

By November 1961, Castro had driven the DRE group operating inside Cuba underground. The DRE withdrew from the Cuban Revolutionary Council in March 1962. [FBI 105-107224-NR 3.29.62, NR 3.19.62] The Miami-based DRE was shelling Havana from boats in August 1962, which brought it to the attention of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. After a warning from the Justice Department, the DRE distributed leaflets that accused President John F. Kennedy of abandoning it. It warned it would continue to attack Cuba, since the Bay of Pigs had "culminated in treachery."

The military operations chief of the DRE, who infiltrated Cuba before the Bay of Pigs, told the HSCA the Cuban underground mistakenly believed it had the total endorsement of the United States. On August 25, 1962, the DRE almost assassinated Fidel Castro when it attacked the Sierra Maestre Hotel in Havana. Two speedboats fired 30 rounds of 20-millimeter cannon shells, of which 28 hit the hotel. Two rounds went wild and hit the Blanquita Theater, where Fidel Castro was watching a Chaplin film. Fidel Castro was enraged and claimed it was a CIA attempt on his life. The DRE leaders were brought to Washington, and were congratulated by DD/P Richard Helms. Despite political differences, the DRE began working closely with Alpha-66 at this time. [CIA F82-0430/24] The CIA's DRE file covering the periods of August 1962, through December 1962, contained an uncontrolled Top Secret document. In October 1962 a DRE member was arrested in Havana and sentenced to 30 years in prison. The CIA: "We had our first contact with him in September 1961, in the U.S., and provided him with some material assistance for paramilitary operations. His Provisional Operational Approval for use in paramilitary activities was granted January 3, 1962, and cancelled November 8, 1962. The date of his return to Cuba has not been established." After the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the Kennedy Administration curtailed the activities of the DRE, although it was apparently moving closer to assassinating Fidel Castro. [NYT 7.1.59; Agee *CIA Diary* p618] In December 1962 the DRE and Alpha-66 planned joint raids against Cuba. [CIA F82-0430/126] On January 23, 1963, MM T-1 advised the FBI that Esiero Borja, the military chief of the DRE,

...recently contacted a representative of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING'S INTERPEN group, and said that the DRE desired to receive military training at INTERPEN training camp at No Name Key, Florida. HEMMING agreed to accept a certain number of DRE members and provide them with military training, which will start at some time in the near future. [SCCIA 157-10003-10483]

In March 1962 the DRE announced that it was quitting the Cuban Revolutionary Council. [FBI 105-107224-A N.R. 3.19.62] Gaeton Fonzi wrote: "In April 1963, President John F. Kennedy prohibited DRE and Cuban Revolutionary Council exile leaders from leaving the United States. In New Orleans, CARLOS BRINGUIER, the DRE leader,

proclaimed his group 'would continue efforts to liberate Cuba despite United States action to stop raids originating from U.S. soil.'"

On November 15, 1963, Desmond FitzGerald, Chief, Special Activities Section and Arthur A. Maloney C/SAS/MOB sent this message to JMWAVE:

Per discussion Headquarters Station authorized to proceed as outlined paragraphs 11 and 12 reference with understanding that AMSPELL will be given appropriate time to phase out Kubark support to military section, and that they be encouraged to seek support of an organization which has the means and facilities outside continental limits of U.S. to conduct operations against PBRUMAN. No mention AMBIDDY or AMWORLD this context, since AMSPELL will obviously understand what you intend to convey.

2. Headquarters proposes advise AMBIDDY-1 if learned that military section of AMSPELL 'cast adrift' and may be seeking some form of association with AMWORLD. Shall allude to previous exchanges re general subject or associations between AMWORLD and other exile groups in which it is stressed such alliances should not derogate from AMBIDDY-1's authority. Hence AMBIDDY-1 will presumably insist that military section not be absorbed as entity but as individuals.

Handwritten signatures and stamps of Desmond Fitzgerald and Arthur A. Maloney. The stamps include titles such as 'COORDINATING OFFICER', 'RELEASING OFFICER', and 'AUTHENTICATING OFFICER'. A central stamp reads 'S-E-C-R-E-T'. At the bottom, there is a reproduction notice: 'REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR, CIA'. A 'Copy No.' field is also present.

[CIA cite 82832]

BRINGUIER was in Dallas in 1963. A withheld CIA document "contains a detailed report about an intelligence source who normally reported on matters of intelligence interest concerning Cuba. This particular document became part of the OSWALD CIA file, apparently on the basis of several sentences indicating the source had met a well-known, anti-Castro emigre in Dallas, Texas. That individual was CARLOS BRINGUIER." [CIA 1323-1040-5.23.67]

On **August 5, 1963**, Marina OSWALD received word from the **Soviet Embassy**, Washington that her request for a **visa** had been forwarded to Moscow for processing. Vitaly Alekseevich Gerasimov, who signed the letter, advised her that as soon as the Embassy received a reply she would be advised. Oleg Nechiporenko wrote that Vitaly Alekseevich Gerasimov was a member of the KGB. On August 5, 1963, the New Orleans FBI investigated and located OSWALD, learning his address and that of his former employer.



## OSWALD'S ATTEMPT TO INFILTRATE THE DRE

On August 5, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *The Expert Dreamers* edited by Frederick Pohl. He returned this book on August 19, 1963. On August 5, 1963, OSWALD initiated contact with BRINGUIER at the Casa Roca retail clothing store at 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans. He had the words "Cuban Student Derectorate, 107 Decatur St, New Orleans, La, CARLOS BRINGUIER" in his address book. Where had OSWALD obtained this information? The FBI reported:

EVELIO LEI, an officer in the Directorio Revoltionaire Estudiantil (DRE) Students Revolutionary Directorate), an anti-CASTRO organization with offices at Miami, Florida, advised on November 22, 1963 LEE H. OSWALD in August, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, had offered his service to the DRE delegate at New Orleans Louisiana, in the capacity of military trainer, based on OSWALD's former United States Marine Corps experience. According to LEY, CARLOS BRINGUIER, DRE delegate at New Orleans, discovered OSWALD's association with Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and OSWALD was rejected for affiliation with the DRE. LEY stated OSWALD reportedly spoke both Spanish and Russian. Also, according to LEY, following the discovery by the DRE, New Orleans that OSWALD a CASTRO sympathizer OSWALD, engaged in a debate with CARLOS BRINGUIER over New Orleans radio station TDSU during August, 1963.

### VANCE BLALOCK

The OSWALD / BRINGUIER meeting was witnessed by two young anti-Castro Americans, Vance Douglas Blalock and Philip Geraci, who were collecting money for the DRE. Vance Douglas Blalock told the Warren Commission:

Liebler: Tell us, to the best of your recollection, the things that happened as far as OSWALD was concerned.

Blalock: He walked up to us and leaned against the desk and listened to the conversation. Then he started asking questions about the organization, and we were talking about guerrilla warfare, just in case the country got in war, how young students could help - something in that nature and then OSWALD asked CARLOS BRINGUIER all about the organization and what part it played in the main movement in Florida...and he explained that he took training in guerilla warfare, and he told me how to blow up bridges, derail trains, make zip guns, make homemade gunpowder...He told us to put powder charges at each end of the bridge from the foundation to where the foundation meets the suspension part, and to blow that part up and the center part of the bridge would collapse. ...He told us how to derail a train without gunpowder. He said put a chain around a railroad track and lock it to the track with a lock.

Liebler: Did he talk to BRINGUIER about helping BRINGUIER in this organization, or just what was the general context of this conversation?

Blalock: He just asked him about the anti-Castro organization and asked him to explain it to him, and said he was interested in finding out how it operated. He didn't say he wanted to join it. He just said he was interested in it. Oh, and BRINGUIER gave him literature, a Cuban newspaper and leaflets or booklets.

Liebler: Did he say anything about Florida?

Blalock: Just mentioned the Cuban anti-Castro organization there.

Liebler: What did he say about that?

Blalock: I don't remember exactly, but I think he said he had been there and he had looked into it. I couldn't say for sure on that...I don't recall any name..."

Liebler: Do you remember talking to the FBI agent about OSWALD'S remark concerning having been to Florida?

Blalock: I think he said that he had been there.

Liebler: Well, the report I have here says that you seemed to remember something about having recently visited something called Casa Nostre, C-a-s-a N-o-s-t-r-a. Do you remember saying anything about that to the FBI man?

Blalock: I remember mentioning that organization, it was mentioned in the conversation with CARLOS BRINGUIER and HARVEY OSWALD.

Liebler: It was?

Blalock: I believe so.

Liebler: Do you remember that it was OSWALD who mentioned it?

Blalock: I don't remember which one mentioned it first.

Liebler: And it was mentioned as being a Cuban organization in Florida?

Blalock: Yes sir, I think that is the name they mentioned. It could be something similar. I know I got this mafia name mixed up with a Cuban organization name.

Liebler: Well you know that that name I just mentioned Case Nostre, is very similar to the Cosa Nostra. Do you think you may have been confused at the time you talked with him?

Blalock: Well, I meant the Cuban organization. I may have said the Mafia, the Cosa Nostra.

Liebler: You may have used that name?

Blalock: But I meant the Cuban-

Liebler: You meant some anti-Castro organization?

Blalock: Yes sir.

Liebler: So, the best you can recall, OSWALD didn't say that he had recently visited some one in the Cosa Nostra?

Blalock: No Sir. Yes Sir.

Liebler: But you do recall sort of vaguely that OSWALD did say that he had been in Florida and that he had visited an anti-Castro Cuban organization there?

Blalock: Yes sir, I do.

#### PHILIP GERACI

Philip Geraci, (born February 21, 1948; died of accidental electrocution, 1968) was a mentally unbalanced guerilla warfare buff. While he was raising money for CARLOS BRINGUIER in the summer of 1963 he informed the FBI of BRINGUIER'S activities. Philip Geraci testified: "Well CARLOS and me and Vance were kind of talking among ourselves and he came in...and he asked 'Is this the Cuban exile headquarters?' And, 'Are you a Cuban exile?'...CARLOS said yes. He asked him some questions like was he connected with the Cosa Nostra...and CARLOS said no, he wasn't."

On May 6, 1965, Philip Geraci was declared a missing person. The Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson Parish alerted the FBI that it had come to his attention that "Geraci had an interest in guerilla warfare, explosives and the organizing of groups...Geraci is a mentally disturbed youth who received psychiatric treatments...His investigation reflected Geraci had offered to join Alpha-66, a group of Cuban refugees...Geraci's services were refused. Geraci also offered to join the Morgan Brigade, a group of Americans who wished to go back to Cuba and overthrow Castro, and was also refused." Philip Geraci's interview with the United States Secret Service was missing from the National Archives, as was the FBI's interview with his mother. [WCD 72 #2; National Archives Sec. Class. Prob. Inv. WC Comm. on Gov. Ops. 11.11.75]

## BRINGUIER'S VERSION

BRINGUIER said that OSWALD reportedly told him that he wanted to join the DRE and, according to BRINGUIER,

OSWALD asked me for some literature against Castro, explained that he had experience in guerrilla warfare, and expressed that he was willing to help train anti-Castro Cubans in guerrilla activities. When I explained to OSWALD that I didn't have anything to do with military activities, he put his hand in his pocket and offered to contribute some money to our cause. I refused because Geraci [who was present] had informed me that he was stopped from selling 'bonds' by the police because we did not have a City of New Orleans permit to collect money. [BRINGUIER *Red Friday* p25]

OSWALD wrote:

I infiltrated the Cuban Student directorite and than harressed them with information I gained including having the N. O. city attorny general call them in and put a retraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area.

BRINGUIER indicated that OSWALD immediately aroused his suspicions and he told OSWALD to deal directly with the Military Section of the DRE in Miami. Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez was the head of the Military Section of the DRE in Miami. BRINGUIER later commented he was concerned that OSWALD knew of the LaCombe, Louisiana, training camp, because OSWALD had mentioned that he wanted to help train anti-Castro guerrillas. BRINGUIER explained:

As there was a Castro's spy infiltrated in an anti-Castro training camp in existence at that moment across the Lake Pontchartrain, and the Castro's spy, Fernando Fernandez, was sending his information to the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City, it is possible and logical that the Cuban Government could have put that situation in the acknowledgment of any of the pro-Castro organizations in the country.

BRINGUIER said he was worried about infiltrators, because one of his brothers-in-laws was a Castro double-agent. [WCD 1085d9; WCE 1413 p4] The DRE'S operations in Cuba were effectively destroyed in 1962 when Jorge Medina Bringuiet, born in 1941, in Cuba, infiltrated the DRE underground in February 1962 for the Cuban Intelligence Service. He rose to the position of National Coordinator of the DRE in Cuba, and systematically furnished information to the Cuban Government which resulted in numerous arrests and a complete breakdown of the DRE. [FBI Interview with Luis Fernandez Rocha WCD 1085d4] On December 17, 1963, BRINGUIER told the FBI that he "knew of no connection that OSWALD had with any Cubans, and that OSWALD made no mention of any Cuban training camp, and gave no indication of knowing about

a training camp, or of being acquainted with any Cubans." [FBI NO 100-16601 SA John T. Reynolds]

#### JOHN V. MARTINO

Gaeton Fonzi reported: "Edward Martino said that his father did mention to him that he saw OSWALD handing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets in New Orleans. He said it was a coincidence his father was in New Orleans that day [Friday August 9, 1963] on his on his lecture circuit. Edward said he did not know whether or not his father saw the incident involving OSWALD and CARLOS BRINGUIER, but the latter's name was not familiar to him." [HSCA Memo From Fonzi and Gonzales to Cliff Fenton 10.7.77] MARTINO was also in New Orleans and Lake Charles, Louisiana, on September 27, 1963, and he was in Dallas on October 27, 1963. HEMMING told this researcher:

MARTINO was acquainted with OSWALD. There was weird shit going on. If you wanted a guy that could play George Raft, and come on sinister, and lay a line on a punk like fucking OSWALD, he was the guy to do it. Talkin' about the mob and all that kind of stuff. He knew CHRIST. He knew JACK RUBY. And he's the old time guy that takes care of everybody. He makes sure the food that is delivered from the family, gets to the cell. MARTINO was behind the scenes manipulating a few things. Now that don't mean shit. I don't know what they sat down and discussed. He had a hand in a lot of Cuban deals.

OSWALD returned to BRINGUIER'S store on August 6, 1963, and left his Marine training manual with BRINGUIER'S brother-in-law. Despite OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee activity when the FBI released its Cuban NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE report on **AUGUST 7, 1963** it was stated unequivocally that there was no Fair Play for Cuba Committee activity in the New Orleans area. Warren De Brueys put the report together for the New Orleans SAC. Here is the document:

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-97459-210) DATE: 8/7/63

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1674) (P\*)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CUBA

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 1/29/63; Bureau letter to Miami, 12/6/61.

OS RMD/KSR  
6-27-81  
SP8 MAC/NSK  
8-27-94 (JFK)  
#21326  
classified by SP8 BTJ/ACL  
declassified on: OADR 11/5/85

INFORMANT COVERAGE OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE - CUBAN MATTERS-

1. FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

There has been no corroborative information received by the New Orleans Office indicative of the existence in the territory covered by the New Orleans Office of any known branch of the FPCC.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4-ELK/mys  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 9/7/83  
8/26/82

2. JULY 26th MOVEMENT

There is no evidence of the existence in the territory covered by the New Orleans Division of any branch of the July 26th Movement.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITY

3. CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (S)(u)

Investigation has failed to disclose any indication of Cuban intelligence in the territory covered by the New Orleans Division.

CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT. K 7-30-97

4. MISCELLANEOUS PRO-CASTRO ACTIVITIES

There are no pro-CASTRO groups as such which have been reported to exist in the New Orleans area. New Orleans has under investigation currently approximately 11 cases concerning persons who have alleged in the past to have pro-CASTRO sympathies. The purpose of investigation in these cases is to determine whether or not these persons are likely to implement these sympathies with activity on behalf of FIDEL CASTRO in the event they are still sympathetic to CASTRO.

copies made  
7-28-78 J36/94  
for review at FBIHQ by HSCA re 2-25-78 request.  
(See Bufile #52-117290)

- 2 - BUREAU (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - MIAMI (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 2 - NEW ORLEANS
- WCD:eah  
(5)

REC-1

105-97459-210-321  
AUG 9 1963

1963  
~~SECRET~~

EX-102  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

WINNTEL  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP4-ELK/mys  
ON 8-23-97

**SECRET**

5. **CUBAN DIPLOMATIC OR OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES**  
None exists in the New Orleans territory and all former Cuban Consulate officials in New Orleans are alleged to be anti-CASTRO. (u)

6. **ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES**  
Only one anti-CASTRO organization as a group exists in the New Orleans area, and this group is known as:  
*Missal Smith*  
*INE Park, La*  
*Cuba*

Cuban Revolutionary Council, New Orleans, Louisiana  
Headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) are located in Miami. The New Orleans group is headed by FRANK BARTES, a Cuban citizen who was formerly head of the Cuban National Railways. This group has had only one assembly type meeting since the beginning of 1963, which meeting was held on 5/20/63, to celebrate the Independence Day of Cuba. The meeting was made up, for the most part, of patriotic speeches, which was given some local publicity. (u)

Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Asst. Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, advised in a letter to the Bureau dated 8/2/62, as follows: (u)

"In view of ... the noted interest of CIA in the council's activities, this Division is requesting no further investigation in this instance." In view of this statement by Mr. YEAGLEY, New Orleans limits its activities in this matter to reporting information received from BARTES and other sources regarding this organization. (u)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN ANTI-CASTRO MATTERS

- 233 Chartres Street, *New Orleans, La*
- ORLANDO PIEDRA (Former Commander of Cuban Federal Police under BATISTA)
- 5386 Charlotte Drive, *New Orleans, La* *Cuba*
- FRANK BARTES (Former official in Cuban Railroad)

NO 1213-S continues to have contact among a large group of Cubans in the New Orleans area and is an active informant of the New Orleans Office. Contacts with all the foregoing sources of information are conducted with a view to possible development as PSI. While there are no known branches of the FPCC or of the July 26th Movement nor any pro-CASTRO type organisations in the New Orleans area, New Orleans, nevertheless, canvasses all sources in Cuban matters on a continuing basis to be alert for any activity indicating efforts to establish moth groups

in the New Orleans area. The above coverage has proven adequate in Cuban matters; however, New Orleans is consistently alert to the possibility of developing new sources to provide pertinent data regarding both anti-CASTRO and pro-CASTRO matters. New Orleans will submit its semi-annual report on informant coverage in Cuban matters prior to 2/1/64.

DeBruey's sources for 1962 included BRINGUIER, ORESTES PENA, PSI ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ, ORLANDO PIEDRE, CARLOS MARQUEZ and FRANK BARTES. Notice the sources for DeBruey's information in 1963, PIEDRA and BARTES, both of whom appear in Oswald's addressbook. It was no accident this report was composed one day before OSWALD'S FPCC could no longer be ignored.

### OSWALD'S PRO-CASTRO DEMONSTRATION

Click [HERE](#) to see rare footage of OSWALD in New Orleans. On **August 8, 1963**, OSWALD borrowed *The Worlds of Clifford Simak* from the New Orleans Public Library. On Friday **August 9, 1963**, BRINGUIER said he was informed that an unidentified man was carrying a pro-Castro sign and handing out literature on Canal Street. Major Presley J. Trosclair, Intelligence Unit Commander of the New Orleans Police Department, was of the opinion that OSWALD, prior to arrest his arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963, contacted him by phone to secure a picketing permit. OSWALD was told to consult with his attorney concerning this matter. The Traffic Division Unit of the New Orleans Police Department advised that it was not necessary to secure a permit in order to picket. [FBI NO 89-69-566] BRINGUIER, and two of his friends, confronted the unidentified male. BRINGUIER stated that when he recognized him as the man who had offered the DRE help, and realized that OSWALD had evidently tried to infiltrate his group, he

...cursed OSWALD in English...The incited people started calling names at OSWALD. Celso could not contain himself. He moved near OSWALD, grabbed the literature that he had and threw it up in the air. I lost my temper and moved close to OSWALD with the intention to hit him, and when OSWALD sensed this he put his arms down and told me: 'O.K. CARLOS, if you want to hit me, hit me.' Immediately I realized OSWALD would like to appear as a martyr, and for that reason I decided not to hit him.

HEMMING 1994:

I may have met BRINGUIER through Luis Rabel. OSWALD staged this because he wanted to impress Castro's intelligence operatives how good he was at penetrating, and he could go down and get on T.V. and expose all the anti-Castro thugs. Someone was giving him guidance on this shit. A dangerous fucking game. OSWALD was not thinking of JFK at the point in



time that he was doing his thing in New Orleans. There was a plan to put him in Cuba as a spotter for a hit on Fidel.

BRINGUIER: "I read about him in some books, or something like that, but I personally never met HEMMING. Never met FIORINI either. I met Pedro Diaz Lanz in 1964. New Orleans was very isolated. I was not making continuously trips to Miami. When I was going to Miami I was going on vacation." During testimony in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS testified he may have known BRINGUIER.

#### OSWALD'S ARREST AND INTERROGATION

On August 9, 1963, the police came and arrested all participants. OSWALD spoke with Officers Horace J. Austin and Warren Roberts. This was their report:

He is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, whose address is 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y. telephone OR-4-8295. OSWALD had in his possession a National Membership card issued on May 28, 1963, and the president's name on this card was V.T. Lee. OSWALD also had a local membership card dated June 6, 1963, and the president of the local chapter, whose name was on the card was A. Hidell. OSWALD presented his Social Security Card, which did not bear his signature, and the number of this card was 433-54-3937. OSWALD presented his U.S. Marine Discharge Card (Honorable) bearing service number 1653230 and date of active duty from October 24, 1956, to September 11, 1959.

OSWALD stated he was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, that he is about 5' 9" tall, about 140 pounds, and is a mechanic by trade. He stated he did mechanic work in the Marine Corps, and that he is presently unemployed, and has been so about three weeks. Before he was laid off, OSWALD stated, he worked at the Louisiana Coffee Company for about three months, and before that he had worked at Fort Worth, Texas, at a sheet metal place. OSWALD stated he worked at the sheet metal place in Fort Worth for several months, but was very evasive in answering any further questions of employment prior to that time.

OSWALD stated that he lives with his wife, whose maiden name was Marina Pross, WF, age 21. They were married in Fort Worth, have one child 17 months of age, and presently reside at 4907 Magazine Street, lower center, New Orleans. OSWALD stated that he has two brothers who reside like his mother in Fort Worth, Texas. He stated his father, John Lee Oswald, is deceased. OSWALD stated he had talked to Major Trosclair about getting a permit for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the major advised him to consult his attorney. OSWALD said he never did go and see about a permit at city hall.

OSWALD further stated the Cubans came up to him where he was giving out the leaflets and began to tear them up and throw them in the street. OSWALD stated that they started to yell that he was a communist, and about that time, the officers from the first district came up and a crowd gathered. OSWALD stated he joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee when he found a leaflet on the street one day and read what was on it, and sent \$5.00 to the address which was in New York City, and, after a brief period of time, he was sent material through the mail and contacted locally, and he started to attend meetings, which he stated were held in each others homes. OSWALD stated they, the members, get together and talk about how it would be to visit Cuba, life in Cuba, etc. OSWALD denied the organization was communist, or a communist front, when asked by Captain James Arnold, Commanding Officer of the First Police District, who came in during the interview, but OSWALD had in his possession and was carrying a piece of cardboard with VIVA Fidel painted on it and the paraphernalia he was handing out was pasted on this cardboard also. OSWALD stated he has never been to Cuba, and it appeared as though he is being used by these people and is very uninformed and knows very little about this organization he belongs to and its ultimate purpose or goal. OSWALD stated that the people that attend these informal meetings are working class people, such as clerical trades, etc.

#### THE PAPER WITH RUSSIAN NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS

The police discovered a small piece of paper with Russian writing in OSWALD'S wallet:

Marina at work

22182

Hotel Minsk Rose 92 463

Domicile Registry Office (?)

Moscow (?) D78545

Domicile Registry Office (?) Minsk

25994 Ex. 39

Radio Factory, Ex(perimental)

Shop 3-29-56

221-82

Hotel Soboy (Savoy?) Moscow

K(?) 42980 [No such number. CIA: "probably garble." K41980 was correct number.]

Roman Detkov 20244217. [Detkov's number was 20244 The CIA commented: "The significance of the last three digits is not known."]

Comrade Dyadev 279

Kon. Na Rokhsov (?)

Comrade Sharapov 20525 [This number appears to be a garble of 20575.

Leo Setyaev, Radio Moscow,

V3 6588

Maria (?) 33853

The CIA reported: "The address book lists a 'Maria, tele 3-38-53, with the incomplete address 'Kv. 20 Dom - ' [Apt 20 house -], and a paper found in OSWALD'S possession by the New Orleans police in 1963 contains the note 'Maria [?] 33853.'" OSWALD inadvertently left the piece of paper in his wallet. The police reported the existence of this document to the FBI. OSWALD might have been a Russian spy disguised as an organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Despite this, DeBRUEYS did not step-up the FBI investigation of OSWALD and the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

#### OSWALD ASKS TO BE INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI

Before the New Orleans police could alert the FBI about OSWALD, OSWALD requested a meeting with the FBI. OSWALD was interviewed by S.A. John Lester Quigley on Saturday, August 10, 1963. OSWALD claimed he received an honorable discharge from the Marines and, about four months ago, he and his wife Marina Prossa, who he married in Fort Worth, moved to New Orleans:

After coming to New Orleans he said he began reading various pieces of literature distributed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and it was his understanding from reading this material that the (illegible) and theme of the Committee is to prevent the United States from invading or attacking Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Further, that the people of that country should be given an opportunity to go and visit Cuba, and in this way they could make up their own minds as to what the internal conditions of Cuba are like at the present time. He says he does not consider the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to be communist, or a communist-controlled, group. OSWALD said that inquiry in New Orleans developed the fact that there apparently was a New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee chapter, but he did not know any of the members or where their offices were located. He said he sent a letter to Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters...and told them he wished to join this committee...During the latter part of May of this year he received a membership card which bore a date of May 28, 1963, and was made out in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was signed by V.T. Lee. He described this card as being grey in color and signifying membership in the national organization. A short time thereafter, he said, he received in the mail a white card which showed that he was made a member of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This card was dated June 6, 1963. It was signed A.J. Hidell and it bore in the lower right hand corner the number 33 which he said indicated membership number. OSWALD had in his possession both cards and exhibited both of them. Since becoming a member of the national committee, OSWALD said he has been receiving the monthly circular of the committee which is about seven pages in length. He claimed that he could not recall the name of this publication.

Since receiving his membership card in the New Orleans chapter of the committee he said that he had spoken with Hidell on the telephone on several occasions. On these occasions, Hidell would discuss general matters of mutual interest in connection with committee business and on other occasions he would inform him of a scheduled meeting. He said he never personally met Hidell, and he knows Hidell did have a telephone, but it has now been discontinued. He claimed that he could not recall what the number was.

"OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held, they were held in the residences of various members. OSWALD maintained that he had attended only two committee meetings, and at each of the meetings there were about five different individuals. At each of these meetings the persons present were different. He did not know the last name of any of these individuals, and claimed he was only introduced to them by first name. He maintained that he could not recall any of the first names. From what he understands, there are no regularly scheduled times for meetings, and the only way he knows about them is when somebody gives him a call and tells him there will be a meeting. At these meetings he said the general conversation deals with Cuba, and the latest news on the internal affairs of Cuba. OSWALD admitted that on one occasion he held a committee meeting at his home, but he declined to elaborate on how he got word to the various members that it would be held.

Last Wednesday, August 7, 1963, OSWALD said he had received a note through the mail from Hidell. The note asked him if he had time would he mind distributing some Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the downtown area of New Orleans. He said that Hidell knew he was not working and probably had time. Hidell also knew that he had considerable literature on the committee which had been furnished to him by the national committee in New York. Since he did not have anything to do, OSWALD said decided he would go down to Canal Street and distribute some literature. He denied that he was being paid for his services, but that he was doing it as a patriotic duty...About 1:00 p.m. on August 9, 1963, OSWALD said he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributing committee literature.

OSWALD told S.A. John Quigley that he made up a sandwich-board sign reading VIVA FIDEL and had leaflets, membership applications and several pamphlets entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba," with him that day. S.A. John Quigley's copy of *The Crime Against Cuba* did not carry the 544 Camp Street stamp - unlike the copy seized by the New Orleans Police. OSWALD'S application for membership in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was very professionally laid out and contained no spelling errors: "OSWALD had in his possession at the time of the interview a copy of the three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent."

OSWALD'S story was filled with lies. He omitted any mention of his defection, claimed his wife was American, said his membership number in the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was 33, which implied that the Chapter had at least 33 members. He said he was contacted by telephone - OSWALD didn't have a telephone. Jessie James Garner "advised [S.A. Warren DeBRUEYS] on October 7, 1963, that LEE OSWALD and his wife did not have any meeting to her knowledge when he was residing at 4907 Magazine Street. She advised that they did have some friends, approximately three or four people, who used to visit them on occasions. She had no information as to the identity of these persons..."

#### DEBRUEYS' "INVESTIGATION" OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA

S.A. Warren C. DeBRUEYS was in charge of investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. S.A. Quigley's report was turned over to him. The FBI had been unable to locate a chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, yet OSWALD could readily join this shadowy organization, which sporadically met in cells of five, where no one knew anyone else's name. The organizer, A.J. Hidell, did not appear at meetings, and could be reached only by telephone. OSWALD had given S.A. John Quigley his true date of birth and the address - 4907 Magazine Street. A check of FBI records would immediately have indicated to S.A. DeBRUEYS that OSWALD was a defector, with a dishonorable discharge from the Marines, who married a Russian woman. This would have rendered him more suspicious of OSWALD and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. A shadowy organization of this nature had to be infiltrated by the FBI. Moreover, OSWALD said he was born in Cuba. None-the-less, the FBI investigation of A.J. Hidell, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and OSWALD, was not stepped up because S.A. DeBRUEYS knew that OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee was an Operation. Additionally, S.A. DeBRUEYS had covert contact with OSWALD. In 1978 S.A. DeBRUEYS was asked why OSWALD would ask to be interviewed by FBI agents. He responded: "I mentioned that he may have been concerned about being in custody of the local police and perhaps thought it would be safer if the 'Feds' were aware of his being incarcerated." [FBI 62-117290-996X5] OSWALD had not been contacted by the FBI since August 1962, and he needed its attention to strengthen his bona fides, so he could enter Cuba like other leaders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had. He was determined to spark an investigation of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, hoping word of it would reach the Headquarters of the New York Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where it would be covertly transmitted to the Cuban Government.

When OSWALD wrote a résumé of his left-wing activities for the Russians several weeks later, he omitted this conversation with the FBI. He wrote: "I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On August 9, 1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for 'causing a disturbance' I was interrogated by the intelligence section of the New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subseñly was fined 10.\$ charges against the three cubans were dropped by the judge."

## ***Pamphlet Case Sentence Given***

Lee Oswald, 23, 4907 Magazine, Monday was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or serve 10 days in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

Oswald was arrested by First District police at 4:15 p. m. Friday in the 700 block of Canal while he was reportedly distributing pamphlets asking for a "Fair Play for Cuba."

Police were called to the scene when three Cubans reportedly sought to stop Oswald. Municipal charges against the Cubans for disturbing the peace were dropped by the court. *12/6/63*

### OSWALD IS BAILED OUT OF JAIL

OSWALD spent the night in jail. On August 10, 1963, he telephoned the Murrets and asked them for help in arranging bail. OSWALD was released after Charles Murret got his business partner, Emile Bruneau, to intervene. Emile Bruneau had close ties to CARLOS MARCELLO and Nofio Pecora. In 1978 he was the Chairman of the State Boxing Commission. As an elected official, Emile Bruneau had parole power. OSWALD pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace and was fined \$10 on August 12, 1963. The anti-Castro Cubans had not been charged. [Summers *Conspiracy* p449] The newspaper clipping would become part of OSWALD's bona fides in his attempt to enter Cuba.

On August 12, 1963, OSWALD wrote another letter to V.T. Lee: "Continuing my efforts on behalf of the F.P.C.C. in New Orleans I find that I have incurred its displeasure of the Cuban exile 'worms' here. I was attacked by three of them as the copy of the enclosed summons indicates I was fined ten dollars and the three Cubans were not fined because of 'lack of evidence' as the judge said. I am very glad I am stirring things up and shall continue to do so. The incident was given considerable coverage in the press and local T.V. news broadcast. I'm sure it will all be to the good of the Fair Play for Cuba committee." On August 12, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *The Treasury of Science Fiction Classics*, edited by Harold Kuebler, from the New Orleans Public Library.

EXHIBIT NO. 6 TO  
DEPOSITION OF V.T. LEE  
4/17/64 at New York, N.Y.

V. T. Lee  
Exhibit #6

J. F. P.  
V. T. L.

Fair Play for  
Cuba Committee  
New York  
August 12, 1963

Dear Mr. Lee

Continuing my efforts on behalf  
of the FDGC in New Orleans I  
find that I have incurred the  
displeasure of the Cuban exile "worms"  
who I was attacked by three of them  
as the copy of the enclosed summons  
indicates I was fined ten dollars and  
the three Cubans were not fined because  
of "lack of evidence" as the judge said.

I am very glad I am stirring  
things up and shall continue to do  
so. The incident was given considerable  
coverage in the press and local T.V. news  
broadcast.

In view of it will all be to the good  
of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Sincerely yours  
Lee H. Oswald

P.O. Box 30061  
New Orleans, La

### FRANK BARTES MEETS OSWALD 1963

During the incident with BRINGUIER, OSWALD encountered Frank Bartes. After BRINGUIER and OSWALD were arrested in the street scuffle, Frank Bartes appeared in court with BRINGUIER on August 12, 1963. During the hearing, OSWALD sat in the section of the courtroom reserved for "Negroes." According to Frank Bartes, the news media surrounded OSWALD hoping for a statement after the bail hearing. Frank Bartes then engaged in an argument with OSWALD and the news media. Frank Bartes claimed he also spoke to an FBI agent that day and warned that OSWALD was potentially dangerous. [Fonzi HSCA]

## BARTES DENIES HE MET OSWALD

"Confidential Informant NO T-1, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant." Confidential Informant NO T-1 had supplied information on Banister to the FBI. [WCD 692] When Frank Bartes was questioned by S.A. Lester Quigley on September 10, 1963, he responded that OSWALD was unknown to him: "Frank Bartes, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, New Orleans, who is a delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him." [FBI NO 100-16601/cv p12] On September 23, 1963, the CIA received a copy of this FBI report. The Routing and Record Sheet indicated that these components were sent the document:

TO:

1. CI/LS Forwarded September 23, 1963, (Initials JAN)
3. CI/OPS (Deleted) Received it on September 25, 1963, (Initials P)
4. CI/IC (Initials CT)
5. SR/CI (Initials illegible)
6. (Deleted)
7. Annette 2003
9. SR/CI/K/TR (Initials W)
11. 2BO3 Annette.

When BRINGUIER was asked whether Frank Bartes was at OSWALD'S trial, he stated: "I believe that Frank Bartes was at the trial. I'm not sure." BRINGUIER was asked why Frank Bartes had lied to S.A. Quigley about OSWALD:

Sir, you have to ask that to Mr. Frank Bartes. But I told you I am used to people misquoting my words, and now you will probably do the same thing. I am used to that. But I didn't say to you that Bartes met OSWALD. I have never said that to you. If you are taping this conversation, I want that to be very clear. I have never said that, and I am not giving you authorization to tape this, but if Bartes met OSWALD or not I don't know. I don't remember if Bartes was at the trial.

I asked WARREN DeBRUEYS if he had spoken to Frank Bartes about OSWALD. He responded, "I don't recall having questioned Frank Bartes. I remember talking to him on numerous occasions, but I just don't specifically remember talking to him about that."

## BARTES AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Frank Bartes made a speech in May 1963 in which he accused the American Government of selling out the Cubans. On June 14, 1963, Bartes told the FBI in New Orleans that "local Cuban exiles in New Orleans all feel frustrated in their desire to effectively oppose the Cuban Government of Castro. While they in no way want to engage in any activity against Castro contrary to the laws of the United States, they feel

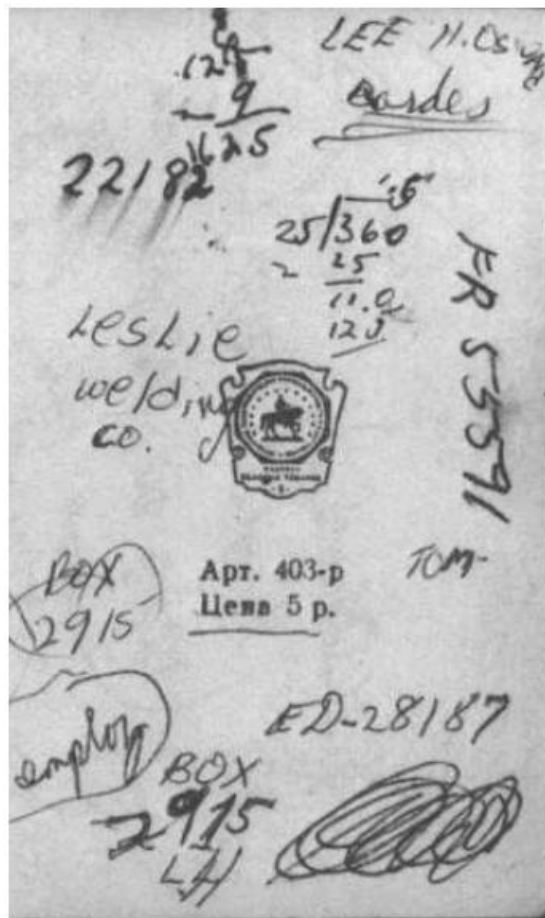


that ultimately decisive action against Castro will, of necessity, have to be taken by the United States Government." [FBI LHM New Orleans Bartes: Info. Concerning. 6.14.63] Frank Bartes wrote to President Kennedy in October 1963 communicating that, "Cubans have been restrained in their fight for freedom." [WCD 86; CIA 1221-513] On November 22, 1963, Frank Bartes prepared a one-page statement on behalf of the New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Council which began:

We have felt the death of your President as if it had been ours, even if in its political aspect we had difference of opinion caused by soft hand policy and indecision, wether [sic] or not apparent, by U.S. Government...the Kennedy assassination, at the hands of a man whose background was Marxist and pro-Castro is the unquestionable proof that a 'second Pearl Harbor' had been committed in a cunning and infamous way on American soil...

When Frank Bartes suggested to a local television station that they read his statement over the air, the management refused.

#### BARTES NAME WAS IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK



Because the name "Bardes" appeared in OSWALD'S address book the FBI interviewed Frank Bartes on December 10, 1963. On April 10, 1964, Frank Bartes advised the FBI that the New Orleans Chapter of the Cuban Revolutionary Council was inactive. [FBI 109-584-39; Memo Martin/Garrison 7.29.67; FBI 100-16601/cv, 62-109060-6267, 62-109060-5583] Frank Bartes knew OSWALD and HEMMING. WCE 3036:

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

#### TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

This researcher interviewed Frank Bartes by telephone in 1977:

Q. Did you know HEMMING?

A. This one in particular I did because he came in advance and visited me in Cuba - JERRY PATRICK. Whenever we talked it was related to things we were going to do to help the Cubans...but I have never been involved in any landing in Cuba with him.

Q. HEMMING said this had to do with a plot against John Kennedy.

A. No sir. Don't quote me because I will deny it. Nobody has talked to me about nothing in reference to President Kennedy, until after he was shot.

Gaeton Fonzi concluded: "The evidence *would seem* to indicate that the New Orleans Chapter of the Cuban Revolutionary Council had no relationship with OSWALD other than a brief encounter with Cuban Revolutionary Council delegate Frank Bartes." [HSCA V10 p62; WCE 18 p69 of doc.]

Frank Bartes signed up as a mercenary in the CIA-funded Congolese air force in 1965. He served for two and a half months. Frank Bartes told New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division Chief, Lloyd A. Ray, he was sponsored by "Colonel (deleted) and a Mr. (deleted). I strongly suspect of course, that this was a Agency operation." [CIA 12.28.66 NO-380-66] The CIA reported:

(1) Prior references: Memorandum Subject: Garrison Investigation of Kennedy Assassination: Francisco Antonio Bartes Clarens (201-286885) November 20, 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: None to date. His former position as head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans and his earlier tie to Lawrence La Borde and others in respect to guerilla

training for anti-Castro Cubans has already been drawn to Garrison's attention.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) DDP. Although a Provisional Operational Approval for use in JMATE was requested on December 29, 1960, and granted January 30, 1961, the request was canceled on August 30, 1961, and Bartes was not used during this interval. (Per JMWAVE 0483 December 4, 1967). On May 27, 1965, SOD/AB/OPS/3 requested a Provisional Operating Approval to permit the use of Bartes as a pilot in the Congo. The Provisional Operational Approval was granted on July 20, 1965, and an Operational Approval was granted on September 9, 1965. Testing of the Subjects skill as a pilot revealed, however, that he was not qualified for the intended assignment. He was returned to the U.S. on February 11, 1966, without having been used operationally.

(b) The first contact of DCS New Orleans with Bartes occurred on May 4, 1961. Between that date and January 9, 1967 a total of thirteen meetings took place. Bartes is the source of six DCS reports. Contact has not been terminated.

Another CIA document regarding Bartes and the Garrison investigation stated:

f. On 27 May 1965 SOD/AB/OPS/3 requested a FOA on Subject to permit his use as a pilot in Project (deleted) THRUSH. The POA was granted on 20 July 1965. A PRQ II, filled out on 9 September 1965, shows that BARTES' file did not indicate that he knew personally any WOFIRM case officers except Roberto MEDELL, principal agent in Miami for the (deleted) THRUSH project.

g. An OA was granted 9 September 1965. Subsequent traffic from (deleted) however, indicated that Subject was not qualified for his assignment, and with the concurrence of Headquarters he was sent back to the U.S., where he arrived on 11 February 1966. He was "very unhappy over termination, claiming that he had not been treated fairly" In a memorandum of 16 February 1966 SOD/AB/GIPS/3 stated that Subject was of no further interest and requested cancellation of his OA.

h. A memorandum of 1 March 1967 to Chief RI/DS from Director, DCS (Chief, Services Division), subject: "Alien Interview: Frank BARTES", includes the following: "This office has requested FBI approval to contact Frank BARTES, an alien national and expects to exploit him as a source of foreign intelligence."

## BARTES ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT HIS COUSIN FOR THE CIA

A CIA document stated:

On December 20, 1966, Frank Bartes called the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division office to inform that office that his mother had arrived from Cuba and would be willing to provide information. He also stated that a cousin, a 29 year old Cuban ballerina, Alicia Cruz Bustillo, not a communist, and still residing in Cuba (deleted). There is no record of Bustillo in Office of Security indices and no indication these offers were accepted by the Agency. [CIA OS 12.28.67]

On December 23, 1966, the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division sent the Director, Domestic Contacts Division, a memorandum titled "Possible Opportunity to Recruit Agent in Place in Cuba" in reference to Alicia Cruz. [CIA Pratt Memo 11.20.67] A memo of March 1, 1967, to Chief RI/DS from Director, Domestic Contacts Division, Subject: "Alien Interview: Frank Bartes" included the following: "This office has requested FBI approval to contact Frank Bartes as alien national..." [CIA 11.20.67 Memo on Bartes] In 1967 Frank Bartes applied for a State Department position as an escort-interpreter. What connection did this have to his offer to recruit an agent in place? [CIA OS Memo 12.28.67]

JMWAVE review Frank Bartes file to determine if Subject used operationally subsequent to January 1961, POA requested, Havana. Subject granted OA September 1965 for use by another WOMACE [DDO] component but OA canceled February 1964, since Subject found unsuitable for proposed Congo assignment. In March 1967 (deleted) requested (deleted) approval to use Subject as FI source. In view of Subject's (deleted) contacts, his former CRC position in New Orleans and his contact with certain individuals involved in both Brown/Slafter and Garrison investigations, (deleted) interested in all phases of Subject's WOMACE activity. [CIA 11.28.67 cite 55281]

Claire Booth Luce, the wife of *Time-Life* publishing boss Henry Luce, was born in New York City on April 10, 1903. She was a socialite, playwright, author, and war correspondent, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1943. Despite her own brief infatuation with Communism in the 1930's, Claire Booth Luce emerged as hard line anti-communist. She was appointed Ambassador to Italy in 1952 and embarrassed the Agency when she publicly insinuated that Italians would face unpleasant consequences if they voted for the Communists in an upcoming election. [Winks *Cloak & Gown* p388] In Italy, she contracted a mysterious illness, finally diagnosed as arsenic poisoning. The CIA was consulted, and determined the cause was paint dust from her bedroom ceiling. In 1959 she was nominated Ambassador to Brazil. Claire Booth Luce campaigned for Barry Goldwater in 1964 and, in due course, acted as an advisor to the Defense Intelligence Agency and was a member of the National Intelligence Study Center Advisory Board. She was also a member of the

International Rescue Committee. In July 1973 NIXON appointed Claire Booth Luce to his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (Ronald Reagan appointed Luce to an identical position in 1982.) She was granted numerous security clearances. Henry Luce died in 1967 and Claire Booth Luce, 84, died of cancer in October 1987.

### THE LUCE CANNON



On May 17, 1975, the FBI

...received information that during the years **1960 to 1961** former Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce financed operations of a fishing boat to transport Cuban citizens from Cuba to Miami, Florida. The Captain of the ship allegedly advised Luce that **LEE HARVEY OSWALD and others were involved in the infiltration of a Communist cell group in that area and had discussed assassination plans.** The proposed target of the assassination has not been identified. Luce instructed the Captain to notify the FBI. He later told Luce he had contacted the FBI and that he was immediately leaving the country. It is alleged this same group plotted to use dart guns which fired darts containing fluid intended to cause an individual to act in a peculiar manner. These darts were to be used against American tourists in France to create the impression that it was caused by some strange malady. The purpose was to discourage tourism and upset the international balance of payments. There is no information concerning names of individuals involved or time period. There is also the possibility that a dart of this nature was to be used against former French President DeGaulle. Note: On May 16, 1975, Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler advised that he had received the above information from Roderick Hills, Assistant Counsel to the President.

Claire Booth Luce told journalist Veda Glasser:

I am a great friend of Bill Pawley. Pawley had been the Ambassador to several countries including Brazil. I got to know him well in China and India before we were in the war, because he had put together a thing called Flying Tigers which was a mercenary air force which for some time was the only air force fighting the Japanese in the orient. Bill Pawley was an American born in Cuba. Bilingual. He was used by the CIA before the

Bay of Pigs to recruit Cubans for the operation. When the Bay of Pigs flopped, and before the nuclear showdown, Bill came to see me, and I suppose a number of others, and said 'Let's have a Cuban Flying Tigers,' but we used motorboats. Bill gathered a fleet of motor boats that took off from Key West to Miami, manned by these young Cubans, three to a boat, at least my boat had three. They would go into Cuba and bring back information about what was going on after Bay of Pigs. They brought back the first news of the missiles. We fed this to Ken Keating. On the basis of the news they brought back I wrote an article for Life in which I said this is going to happen and it will come to force. This was a month or two before the nuclear showdown in 1962. Anyhow, every now and then, maybe three times, my crew came to New York. Wonderful young Cubans determined to liberate their country. I got to know them fairly well. Then came the nuclear showdown and the President made his deal with Khrushchev. Bill Pawley was notified and word went down the line that the United States has now invoked the Neutrality Act, been on the books since 1923, and no one may leave the United States for any kind of mission in Cuba. Okay, that was it and the operation was off. No more free Cuba. That was in 1962 (year of the missile crisis). I never saw my young Cubans again.

[On the night of November 22, 1963] my maid came and said *Julio Fernandez* (one of the young Cubans, can't remember if that was his name) called, very urgent. He had to talk to you about the assassination of the President. He was calling from New Orleans. He said, 'I was with your boat crew.' Said, 'Mrs. Luce, I must tell you something of tremendous importance. When the Bay of Pigs was over, government people came down to Miami and told us all we had had it as far as liberating Cuba. That we must disperse (you know they tried to break the Free Cuba Units in Miami).' He said 'I and these two fellows who were his pals, one a lawyer, one a doctor, came to New Orleans and opened a Free Cuba cell. We recruited, looked for people who would still work with us. Still determined to free Cuba although told to get out of Miami.' He said 'This fellow OSWALD came into our cell, and said he wanted to join. Said he had tried to be a communist, had become disillusioned. Said he could shoot Castro for us. Claimed to be the greatest shot in the world with a telescopic lens. We looked into him. He didn't have a dime. No money at all.

We thought he was a crackpot. We thought also he might be a Soviet agent. So we just babied him along, and dropped him. Then we decided to follow him. He had the communist cell. We penetrated his cell, and took a tape recorder with us. He would get up there and say he could shoot anyone, including the Navy Secretary. We thought he was a little mad. Then he suddenly seemed to have a little money. We were interested because we thought his communist cell was getting some money. He kept going to Mexico City. He came back from Mexico City and went to Dallas.

He said 'We have a tape recording of the things he said in that cell. We also have some photographs of him passing out communist handbills on the street. I'm telling you all things, because I think he is a Cuban agent, and he shot the President at Castro's instigation. What shall I do with the information?' "I said 'What you do is call the FBI at once. Don't waste a minute. Go right in and call up the FBI. Then in San Francisco with my husband, when Garrison in New Orleans suddenly hits the headlines by saying there was a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. But didn't say who. Then I began for the first time to recall that night and things told to me.

I thought I wonder if Garrison knows anything about the cell OSWALD ran in New Orleans. I got Garrison on the phone. No I didn't get Garrison because right away I knew I didn't have the boys names. So I called Bill Pawley. He tracked one of them down for me and gave me his telephone number and address. I called up Garrison. Told him just what I have told you. Hadn't been talking to him more than ten minutes when I said that fellow isn't serious, a phony, disorientated, as if he was making some sort of political pitch. Then I called up my young Cuban, reminding him of the conversation. This was about 3 or 4 years after. Said 'What happened that night?' He said, 'Mrs. Luce, we did just what you said. We got it all to the FBI. They came, took our tape recordings, took our photographs. Told us to damn well keep our mouths shut until the FBI sent for us. When the Warren Commission came on I was enormously interested thinking they would send for us, or ask us for a deposition. We never heard a thing.' He said, 'Mrs. Luce, I am married. I am a lawyer with a very successful practice in Miami. I have two children. The two other chaps, one was suddenly deported and one was murdered - stabbed to death in front of a shop window in Miami. I don't want any part of the Kennedy assassination. You couldn't torture it out of me.' "What do I make of all that? I do not make of it what these wretches on T.V. make of it. My impression is that OSWALD was hired by the Cubans to assassinate Kennedy and that makes sense because the Castro Government must have known - in fact he said so - that he thought the Americans were trying to assassinate him.

This was different than the initial report, since it characterized OSWALD as pro-Castro.

#### FONZI INTERVIEWS LUCE

During those early morning hours she received a telephone call from one of her boys in New Orleans. He was wildly excited. He told her all the crew had been told by the authorities to get out of Miami. He and the other two crew members transferred their efforts to New Orleans where they had a Free Cuba cell. OSWALD penetrated their cell a few months prior to the assassination, bragged about his marksmanship and that he had recently returned from Russia and wanted to work for their Free Cuba Committee

and join their cell. The young caller told Luce that his group did not 'like the cut of his jib.' They resented OSWALD'S assumption that they would hire someone to kill anyone. OSWALD said he could shoot the Secretary of the Navy. They kidded him along for a while. OSWALD wanted money and they told him they did not have enough for him. The boys then infiltrated the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. OSWALD spoke at a meeting and repeated that he could shoot anybody but added that he was a Communist. The Cubans then began to follow him around. [NARA HSCA 180-10099-10300]

The CIA was concerned about this flap, and put together a *1977 Task Force Report* on Luce's reported contact with the DRE. During a tape recorded telephone conversation between Luce and William Colby, Colby requested: "I wondered if you could (slice?) off that New Orleans thing (and not go any further on that?)." Note that whoever called Claire Booth Luce knew about OSWALD'S trip to Mexico City before it appeared in the media.

#### JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ LANUSA GOBEL AKA "CHILO"

The FBI checked its files in 1975 and found that in 1967, Claire Booth Luce had told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that Jose Antonio Lanusa [201-339258], a leader of the DRE, knew about OSWALD'S activities before the assassination. Jose Antonio Lanusa denied this to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and stated that all he knew about OSWALD prior to the assassination had been furnished by CARLOS BRINGUIER. HEMMING knew Jose Antonio Lanusa. Jose Antonio Lanusa, interviewed by the HSCA in 1978, recalled that on November 22, 1963, he and a small group of DRE members were at a Miami Beach hotel when they heard the news of the assassination. When OSWALD'S name was broadcast, he recalled the name as that of someone who had something to do with a delegate of the DRE. They went to their office and found BRINGUIER'S report from New Orleans, detailing his encounter with OSWALD. With it was a sample Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflet, and a tape of OSWALD'S radio broadcast. One of them telephoned the CIA. FBI S.A. James J. O'Conner, who handled DRE matters in Miami, and conducted 16 interviews with Cuban exiles after the assassination, visited DRE headquarters the next day and was given all the material on OSWALD the DRE possessed. S.A. James O'Conner refused to give them a receipt for the material, nor was it ever returned. Jose Antonio Lanusa also related he had been introduced to Claire Booth Luce in 1962 by Justin McCarthy, the public relations contact for the DRE with the major New York media. Luce later wanted to publish a story about the DRE for remuneration of \$600. According to Jose Antonio Lanusa, that was the only contact the DRE had with Claire Booth Luce. He found it doubtful she had paid for the speedboats. Jose Antonio Lanusa was the Subject of Inter-Source Registry No. 9518. A note dated October 29, 1962, in Jose Antonio Lanusa's CIA file, said there was no present contact with Subject. [FBI Miami 87-8756 George Davis 2.23.62] According to a document dated November 1, 1968: "SD 10658 is terminated without prejudice by the Department of the Army and additional information should be referred to the Army Source Registry." When Senator Richard Schweiker



contacted the FBI about BRINGUIER/Luce he was informed: "CARLOS BRINGUIER, a DRE leader, appeared before the Warren Commission. He provided information relative to his group's contact with OSWALD during the Summer of 1963." [FBI 62-109060-7654 EBF enclosure w/h]

Jose Antonio Lanusa circulated the same story as Salvador Diaz Verson that linked Castro to OSWALD. [CIA 457-772] FBI S.A. James O'Conner questioned Jose Antonio Lanusa. The CIA insisted that his reports could not be declassified. [FBI 62-109090 NR 8.29.64] On November 23, 1963, Jose Antonio Lanusa, told FBI S.A. James O'Conner that on the evening of November 22, 1963, he had been in telephonic conversation with Paul Bethel. The two men discussed the possibility of Fidel Castro having ordered President Kennedy's assassination. The CIA reported that the attempts of the local FBI to determine the source of Jose Antonio Lanusa's information was "thwarted by Lanusa who used series pretexts when contacted to avoid naming sources and ultimately stated he had to check matter out with JMWAVE before divulging information. Local FBI called JMWAVE for assistance...JMWAVE had instructed the DRE not to dramatize facts, or attempt to slant news, but DRE continues pursue course of action...hope FBI query may inhibit future DRE spokesmen from making slanted or dramatic statements." [CIA D:200-5-41] Dr. Guillermo Belt, the former Cuban Ambassador to the United States from 1945 to 1947 advised the Washington Field Office of the FBI on November 26, 1963, that he had received a call from Jose Antonio Lanusa November 25, 1963 last, in connection Subject. Lanusa advised Subject appeared in Miami one or two months ago and attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro organization DRE. Subject stated he could train DRE members in guerrilla warfare to be used against Castro. Subject later observed in New Orleans passing out Communist literature and therefore labeled Communist and Castro supporter. DRE had nothing further to do with Subject." [FBI DL 89-43-699 NARA FBI 124-10159-10416] Jose Antonio Lanusa later retracted his statement that linked OSWALD to Castro.

#### LUIS FERNANDEZ-ROCHA RODRIGUEZ

Luis Fernandez-Rocha Rodriguez  
(Formerly AMTOPIC-2, AMHINT-53)  
DPOB: May 3, 1939, Havana  
201-316766

DRE leader Luis Fernandez-Rocha Rodriguez (born May 3, 1939; 201-316766), was formerly a pre-medical student at the University of Havana. He was granted a Provisional Operational Approval on April 18, 1962. He quit his job as Secretary of the DRE in July 1964 to pursue his medical studies: He was paid his final salary payment of \$425 on September 1, 1964, under the DRE PROJECT. He was to do some unwitting work for JMHOPE, Swan Island propaganda broadcasting, and WIBALDA. There was no further indication in file that he was terminated, no quit claim, no OA or POA cancellation. However there is no information on his use since 1964. Per document dated June 7, 1965 he was studying at University of

Miami and worked as a switchboard operator. According to Cuban Families Yearbook of 1974 Dr. Luis Fernandez Rocha is living in Hialeah, Florida with wife and four children. He became a naturalized US citizen in September 1967.

Was "Julio Fernandez," referred to by Claire Booth Luce, Luis Fernandez-Rocha or Jose Antonio Lanusa? Or was he Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez?

BRINGUIER told the HSCA he never engaged in any paramilitary activities, knew Clare Booth Luce only by reputation, had never contacted her personally, and never told her anything about his experiences with OSWALD. During a follow-up telephone call he added that no one in the DRE had contact with Clare Booth Luce and that "the Committee would go down the drain like the rest of the country." [Outside Contact Report 12.2.78 Johnathan Blackmer; BRINGUIER telephone 504-523-5605] The HSCA concluded: "The evidence indicates that the Luce allegations, although related to certain facts, cannot be substantiated in the absence of corroboration by other individuals."

#### THE DEATH OF WILLIAM PAWLEY

On February 20, 1964, the Chief, SAS, (Special Affairs Staff) requested that Pawley be granted a POA for use by JMWAVE on a continuing basis. In May 1964, Victor R. White granted the POA. On April 30, 1975, William Pawley became of interest to the CIA's Western Hemisphere Division:

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: WILLIAM DOUGLAS PAWLEY

SF # 078 435

1. Subject, a U.S. citizen and former U.S. Ambassador to two Latin American countries, was of interest to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency circa 1952 to 1954, apparently in connection with Agency operational requirements. In 1959 Subject again became of operational interest to the Western Hemisphere Division in connection with the Agency's activities directed against Cuba. At that time Subject was an executive with a private corporation in Miami, Florida. Subject was granted a Covert Security Approval in connection with WH Division's interest circa December 1959.

2. On October 7, 1959 the Chief WH Division requested the Office of Security to install an audio mike and wire devices in Subject's Miami Office for the purpose of making available to WH Division representatives in Miami detailed reports of conversations held by subject with his numerous contacts among Caribbean revolutionary groups, especially anti-Castro Cuban exile leaders." Cited request from the Chief, WH Division, indicated

that Subject is a personal friend of the then DCI and that he had cooperated with the Agency in the past. Subject's file also indicates that the then DCI was made aware of the planned audio installation.

3. Subject's file specifically states that the audio mike and wire was to be installed in Subject's office desk in such a manner that subject could activate the recording device while talking to foreign nationals. The file reflects that subject was not only witting of the mike and wire installation but was in complete control of the equipment.

4. Cited mike and wire installation was made on October 15, 1959 by employees of the Office of Security field office. Subject's file does not reflect when or if the audio equipment was removed from Subject's office. However a report dated January 1961 indicates that the equipment was in operation as of that time as two Office of Security employees were dispatched to Miami, Florida, to repair certain audio equipment which was malfunctioning.

5. Subject's file does not reflect the results given to WH Division representatives. Subject appears to have remained of interest to the WH Division and to the DCI until as late as 1964. [CIA D-00780]

On January 8, 1977, William Pawley shot himself in the chest at the age of 80. The bullet passed through his lungs, but he was still alive when the ambulance reached his home on Sunset Island, Miami. He died in the emergency ward of Mount Sinai Hospital after suffering excruciating pain. Pawley left a suicide note asked the forgiveness of his wife. Anita Pawley, his niece and secretary, said he had been suffering from shingles, a painful disease of the nerve endings. Pawley was not questioned by the HSCA as to the identities of his crew. HEMMING told this researcher:

Pawley was hit. People thought the cocksucker was going to come around and admit to having thrown some money into a fucking pot. Pawley had been blackmailed. People were shaking him down. I found one of the groups that blackmailed his ass. They were pseudo-assassins, and he had already paid them a chunk of money. You want me to come forth and make a clean breast of the affair? Look at how many people paid for it, got fucked, and got killed.

HEMMING was asked if this blackmail related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. HEMMING:

It wasn't being put that way to him. It was being put that he had helped finance an operation like OPERATION CRYPT and that these people were demanding some satisfaction for loss of family members. A couple of them hinted it had something to do with Dallas. I talked to him when I

came back from Peru in 1970. Nathaniel Weyl was there. There was nothing happening on Kennedy in 1970 at all.

[HSCA V10 p87; *Miami Herald* 1.9.77, 1.8.77; *Wash. Post* 1.9.77; Office of Med. Exam. Dade County Case #77-62; CIA 12-14-75 p23; BARKER Depo. 76-1252-Civ-SMA USDC Miami; *SOF* 1975 issue #2; FBI 105-82555-5730, 5731, 5732]

### CHARLES STEELE'S STORY

OSWALD was again observed distributing pro-Castro literature on **August 16, 1963**. He hired two men from a local employment agency to help him pass out his leaflets:

I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who displayed receptive attitudes towards Cuba to distribute pamphlets...I caused the formation of a small, active, Fair Play for Cuba Committee organization of members and sympathizers where before there was none...I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans...

One of these men was Charles Hall Steele, Jr., born November 5, 1943. On November 24, 1963, Charles Hall Steele, appeared at the New Orleans FBI Office in the company of his father, who is a Civil Deputy Sheriff in New Orleans, a Major in the Louisiana National Guard, and a candidate of Central Democratic Committee.

Charles Steele Jr. stated that on Friday August 16, 1963, he went to the Louisiana Employment Service, a State Agency, with his girl friend who was to take a typing examination. While waiting in the reception room for her to take the examination Steele was approached by an individual who Steele believed told Steele, his name was OSWALD. OSWALD asked Steele if Steele would be interested in making two dollars for about fifteen to twenty minutes work distributing leaflets. Steele stated he agreed, and met OSWALD at noon in front of the International Trade Mart Building, at which time OSWALD handed Steele some leaflets to distribute. Steele Jr. stated he did not look at the leaflets, but began handing them out to passerbys, and when he had distributed all of the leaflets he returned to OSWALD who was also passing out leaflets and OSWALD gave Steele a few more to distribute. Steele stated he then looked at the leaflets and discovered there was some wording to the effect "Hands Off Cuba." Steele stated he believed the leaflets to be communist in nature, threw them in a trash can and told OSWALD he wanted to talk with him. Steele stated that he and OSWALD then went into the foyer of the International Trade Mart Building where he asked OSWALD if these were not communist leaflets and was advised by OSWALD that it was a group connected with Tulane University. Steele stated he told OSWALD he wanted nothing further to do with the leaflets, was paid two dollars by OSWALD and departed.

Steele Jr. stated when OSWALD met him in front of the International Trade Mart Building, OSWALD was accompanied by another person described as white male, 19 to 20 years of age, about six feet, slender build, dark hair, olive complexion. Steele stated this individual was distributing some of the leaflets but did not appear to have any conversation with OSWALD, and it was Steele's impression that this person had also been hired in the same manner as Steele. Steele stated he could not identify this individual should he see him again. Steele stated he has had no prior contact with OSWALD nor any subsequent contact with him and knows nothing further concerning him. Steele, Jr. identified photograph of OSWALD as person for whom he distributed leaflets. Indices concerning Steele, Jr. his father, and his girl friend, Charline Stouff, negative. [FBI NARA 124-10248-10130; FBI NO 89-69-70 11.24.63]

On August 20, 1963, the New Orleans FBI Office received a letter from Jesse Core, the FBI contact at the International Trade Mart. The letter contained one of OSWALD'S "The Crime Against Cuba" leaflets that was stamped FPCC 544 CAMP STREET NEW ORLEANS LA." [FBI File No. 97-74-1A-1 A 5 181-10315] S.A. DeBRUEYS, who was in charge investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, conducted no investigation. Mrs. M.D. Stevens of the CIA'S Security Research Section reported that one SRS Card existed on Jesse Core.

#### CARLOS QUIROGA

Carlos Quiroga (born January 27, 1936), was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. His father was imprisoned in Cuba. His mother still lived there. Carlos Quiroga, who resided at 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, Louisiana, was FBI New Orleans informant NO T-5. On November 27, 1963, Carlos Quiroga told the FBI that he

"...is acquainted with CARLOS BRINGUIER, DRE, New Orleans, and was aware of the arrest of BRINGUIER and two other Cubans along with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on August 9, 1963...Approximately a week later, August 16, 1963, he was seated in Thompson's Restaurant when the representative of Puerto Rico, who has an office in the International Trade Mart showed him Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill telling Quiroga these handbills were being passed out in front of International Trade Mart. Quiroga notified police, but police arrived too late, and person passing out handbills had gone.

Carlos Quiroga drove to the address listed on the handbill. When OSWALD saw Carlos Quiroga was Cuban, he allegedly said: "Don't hit me. If you are coming as a friend come in." He said he met with OSWALD for about an hour. OSWALD told him Castro was not a dictator; all Cuban exiles were criminals; he hated Anastasio Somoza and believed that he should be eliminated; if the United States invaded Cuba, he would fight with Fidel Castro.

OSWALD claimed to be a student of language at Tulane University and to be the delegate for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. He claimed that he was conducting private meetings, and would be proud to have Quiroga join them. He did not identify the place of the meeting or any other alleged members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Carlos Quiroga learned that OSWALD had a Russian wife, and he spoke Russian. Carlos Quiroga was given a membership application to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Following this conversation, Carlos Quiroga contacted Lt. Branch Martello of the New Orleans Police Department and offered to infiltrate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but he received no encouragement from him, and so took no further action. [FBI 62-109060-466,5263,5218, 105-82555-5263A, LHM 2.21.67]

Marina Oswald told the FBI that "after the conversation, OSWALD told her that he strongly suspected that the man who had come was an anti-Castro Cuban pretending he was pro-Castro." Carlos Quiroga, contacted in 1994, stated:

He was a pro-Castroite, a Communist and a Marxist, that's a fact. I want to find out who in the hell was with him? I don't want to get into anything that hasn't appeared elsewhere unless I know...Talk to CARLOS BRINGUIER. I talked to Carlos about a month ago about Posner. He wrote a very damn good book. I try to stay away from people who put a bunch of lies in their books.

#### HOMOSEXUAL AND POSSIBLE DOUBLE AGENT

The CIA reported that Carlos Quiroga was possibly identifiable with Carlos Quiroga, a former student at Louisiana State University

...who was a candidate for the Agency Student Recruitment Program. This involved recruitment of Cuban students in the US who would return to Cuba as agent in place. JMWAVE traces reflect an individual of the same name was an electrical engineer, residing at 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, in December 1964. Subject reportedly had homosexual tendencies, low morals, and until the middle of 1961, was an ardent Castro supporter and made anti-US statements. There is no indication that he was ever employed by the Agency in any capacity."

A CIA document stated: On the basis of the foregoing, the possibility is suggested that Quiroga may be, or may have been, a penetration of the Cuban Revolutionary Front on behalf of Cuban intelligence." The CIA Office of Security Indices Results: "Subject's security file contains FBI reports on internal security investigation on Subject in 1960. Allegations that he was a plant by Castro in anti-Castro groups in U.S. were explored. (Deleted) Subject's file reflects that he was covertly investigated in 1964 in connection with a POA for use by JMATE in Miami and Cuba; and cancellation of his clearance is

dated October 13, 1965. His file contains no information to indicate connection to the Lacombe, Louisiana area.

## ANGLETON

A document signed by James Hunt for JAMES ANGLETON elaborated on the double agent theory. This document concerned Carlos Quiroga's interview on July 20, 1967, with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and pointed to these statements:

"At the same time, the only reason I did not -- of course I was with the other group too..."

"Quiroga refers to his 'fight against the Warren Commission' and makes an obscure reference to trying to 'infiltrate this organization.'"

"Quiroga gave someone named Juan, not further identified, the same name of one Paneque, who seems to have been in charge of the military training camp in LaCombe, Louisiana, in 1963. Quiroga also gave Juan 'the names of all the people I have been carrying in my pocket for last four years...'"

"Quiroga: 'I'm a Cuban and don't want to betray my country.'" [CSCI 316/03521-67]

Carlos Quiroga stated during a telephone interview with this researcher: "All this is false. I was never in the Recruitment Program, and was never employed by the CIA. Somebody wrote some bullshit. I never been a homosexual in my life." He was asked if he had been a Castro supporter. "When I was at Louisiana State University, when I finish up in 1960, in 1961 I could not be - my father was in prison against Castro. In 1961, before Batista was overthrown, I was not really pro-Castro, I was against Batista. I never was a Castro agent."

Jim Garrison arranged for Quiroga to undergo a polygraph examination. "Results: Subject was given five test. Test #1. After careful analysis of this Subject's first polygram it is the opinion of the examiner that he has specific reactions indicative of deception to the relevant question under examination. Question #4. Do you have any first hand knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy? Answer No. Test #2. After careful analysis of this Subject's second polygram it is the opinion of the examiner that he gave specific reactions indicative of deception to the relevant questions under examination: Question #2. In the Summer of 1963 did you see OSWALD with any Latin decent Subject? Question #3. Isn't it a fact that you knew that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was in reality part of an anti-Castro operation?" [NARA 180-10088-10483]

Another CIA document stated: "In 1961 Carlos Quiroga, then a student, met David Ferrie through Sergio Arcacha Smith, who was often with Ferrie. Ferrie lent Sergio Arcacha Smith money." Carlos Quiroga felt Sergio Arcacha Smith had "made sacrifices

for the anti-Castro cause" and gave the family of Sergio Arcacha Smith "food money."  
[RYBAT SECRET Unmarked CIA document] Carlos Quiroga:

I don't want to discuss this with anyone for a book unless I know who is writing, and what they are writing for. I was unhappy with the Garrison investigation, I know that whole thing was a fraud. I tried to get the Justice Department to go after Garrison for what he did. I don't want to discuss this time in my life over the telephone." Carlos Quiroga told the HSCA that: "When I had finished up school in August 1961, I had gone to see an FBI Agent. I went to the FBI office to find out which Cubans were active at that time in New Orleans. And I had an interview with Agent DeBRUEYS, and he referred me to an office which was right across the street from the FBI Office, by the Balter Building. And that's how I got in touch with Smith, which, at that time, was the Delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans.

HEMMING told this researcher: "Quiroga's cousin was one of the top aviation guys in Miami. He had the same name. A top CIA operator."

#### QUIROGA, BRANIGAN AND SULLIVAN

The SAC of the New Orleans FBI Office sent this memo to file:

On November 27, 1963, at 11:21 p.m. Supervisor Bill Branigan called and stated he was calling for Assistant Director William C. Sullivan. Branigan stated that (Deleted) who is acquainted with Assistant Director Sullivan has advised that Carolos Quiroga of New Orleans (no address available) had allegedly penetrated OSWALD'S organization. According to (Deleted) Quiroga can be located through CARLOS BRINGUIER. [FBI NO 89-69-323]

#### WILLIAM STUCKEY, BRINGUIER AND OSWALD

Jenner: How did you learn about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

Stuckey: Most of the organizations that I had contact with were refugee organizations, very violently anti-Castro groups, and there were a number of them in New Orleans. These people were news sources for me also. I used them quite frequently. One day, I think it was [August 9, 1963] I was in the bank and I ran across a refugee friend of mine by the name of BRINGUIER. BRINGUIER told me-

Jenner: Excuse me. Identify Mr. BRINGUIER.

Stuckey: Mr. BRINGUIER at that time was the New Orleans delegate to the Revolutionary Student Directorate which was an anti-Castro group



with headquarters in Miami. He also ran a clothing store called Casa Roca. He was an attorney in Havana before the revolution, the Cuban Revolution of 1958, and had been very active ever since I have known him in New Orleans in anti-Castro activity. I had interviewed him on a number of occasions in connection with Cuban current events. Mr. BRINGUIER ran into me in the bank, and I spoke to him, and he said that a representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had appeared in New Orleans, and that he had an encounter with him shortly before.

Jenner: That interested you?

Stuckey: Yes, very, very much because I knew something of the reputation of this group. I regarded them as being about the leading pro-Castro organization in this country, a propaganda organ for Castro forces, and I had done a considerable amount of reading Congressional testimony, articles and this sort of thing about their activities. BRINGUIER said he had an encounter with a young man who was representing the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

Jenner: You had known BRINGUIER and had contact with him; had he ever been on your program up to this moment that you spoke of?

Stuckey: No; he had never been on my program, but, as a newspaperman, I had contacted him quite frequently for information.

Jenner: Proceed.

Stuckey: He told me that - this was in the bank - a few days before - I don't recall exactly -

Jenner: This was a chance meeting?

Stuckey: This was a chance meeting with Mr. BRINGUIER. I was cashing my paycheck and BRINGUIER told me a few days before he had run into this fellow in his store, this Casa Roca - this young man had approached him.

Jenner: A young man had come in?

Stuckey: A young man. At the time he had mentioned no name. If he had, it wouldn't have made any difference to me because the name meant nothing. He said a young man came in, introduced himself and said he was a veteran of the Marine Corps, he had just gotten out, and that he was very disturbed by the Cuban situation and wanted to do something about hurting Castro, or trying to change the regime...Now this young man said somehow he knew BRINGUIER was connected with the

Revolutionary Student Directorate, how, I don't know. But, at any rate, as I said, he offered his services. Then he presented a Marine Corps Handbook to BRINGUIER. He said "This might help you in your guerilla activities and such. This is my own personal Marine Corps Handbook" which BRINGUIER accepted. BRINGUIER told me that sometime after that, I don't recall exactly how long it was, he was walking on Canal Street, the main street of New Orleans, about a block away from his store, and he ran into this young man again. This time he was distributing literature, handbills, and the handbills said, "Hands Off Cuba."...It was this same young man. BRINGUIER, who was a rather excitable fellow, and he couldn't understand why this fellow was now distributing pro-Castro literature, whereas a short time before he had posed as an anti-Castro man. So BRINGUIER got in a shouting match with him on the street corner, and I think some blows were exchanged, I'm not sure...So I mentioned to BRINGUIER that I was interested in locating this fellow and talking to him. BRINGUIER gave me his address.

BRINGUIER and Stuckey's meeting did not happen by chance. BRINGUIER made sure it happened so that he could help OSWALD promote himself as a pro-Castro figure. BRINGUIER aroused Stuckey's curiosity in OSWALD and gave Stuckey OSWALD'S name and address. Why was BRINGUIER promoting the ideology he abhorred?

#### STUCKEY VISITS OSWALD

On August 17, 1963, William Stuckey visited OSWALD at his apartment on Magazine Street to invite OSWALD to appear on his radio program. William Stuckey told the Warren Commission:

I didn't meet him until August 17, 1963, at which time I went by his house on Magazine Street to ask him to appear on my program. This was early in the morning, about 8:00 a.m. I went early because I wanted to get him before he left. It was a Saturday. I knocked on the door and this young fellow came out, without a shirt. He had a pair of Marine Corps fatigue trousers on. I asked him 'Are you LEE OSWALD?' And he said, 'Yes.' I introduced myself and told him I would like to have him on my program that night. So he asked me in on the porch. This was a screened porch and I had a very brief chat. He said he would ask me inside for some coffee but his wife and his baby were sleeping so we had better talk out on the porch...So we had a few cursory remarks there about the organization. He showed me his membership card to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and it was signed by A. Hidell, president...OSWALD was identified on the card as secretary...he showed me the Fair Play for Cuba membership card. I asked him about the membership of this organization, and he said there were quite few, quite a few members. The figure 12 or 13 sticks in my head. There were that many officers or something like that, 12 or 13 people he mentioned that he was responsible to, or active workers,

something like that, although I guess I shouldn't mention it until I have a more coherent idea of why he used that. Also, as I recall, he was very vehement, insisting he was not the President, but was the secretary, and that was the occasion in which he pulled out his card showing that he was secretary, not the president, and that this other gentleman, Hidell, was the president...the name meant nothing to me at all, the name never occurred to me again, I never thought of the name again, until after the assassination when Mr. Henry Wade of Dallas on television on a Sunday mentioned that OSWALD purchased a rifle from a Chicago mail order house and used the name A. Hidell in purchasing the rifle. When he said 'A. Hidell' it hit me like it was a light bulb over my head. I recalled the name. Otherwise I would never have remembered the name." Warren Commission Counsel Albert Jenner asked Stuckey: "Did that strike you in any special way that he was apparently careful to point out to you that he was secretary instead of President?" Stuckey responded "No it made no impression on me, none whatsoever. It seemed logical. He appeared to be a very logical, intelligent fellow, and the only strange thing about him was his organization. This was, seemed incongruous to me, that he should associate with this type of group, because he did not seem the type at all, or at least what I have in my mind as the type or he should associate with a group of this type, because he did not seem to fit the type at all or at least what I have gotten in my mind as the type. I would like to mention this. I was arrested by his cleancutness. I expected a folk-singer type, something of that kind, somebody with a beard and sandals, and he said - I found this fellow who was neat and clean and watched himself pretty well. He seemed to be very conscious about all of his words, all of his movements, sort of very deliberate. He was very deliberate with his words and struck me as being rather articulate. He was the type of person you would say would inspire confidence. This was the incongruity that struck me, the fact that this type of person should be with this organization. That is the gist of the first meeting. I asked him to meet me at the radio station that afternoon about 5:00 p.m. for the interview and he agreed. This was to be a recorded interview prior to the broadcast [done] to avoid the possibility of errors. It is a risky business going on live."

Stuckey's preliminary interview last 32 minutes. He condensed it down to five minutes. The condensed tape of OSWALD was broadcast on William Stuckey's radio program, *Latin American Listening Post* on August 17, 1963.

#### OSWALD ON BILL STUCKEY'S PROGRAM

Click [HERE](#) for part 1.

Click [HERE](#) for part 2.

Click [HERE](#) for part 3.

Click [HERE](#) for part 4.

It was interesting to note that Stuckey was suspicious of OSWALD because OSWALD did not look the part. OSWALD looked more like an INTERPEN member in his Marine fatigues, than a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. OSWALD insisted he was the secretary, not the president, of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, to divert Stuckey's attention from other issues, such as whether the organization had charter from the national office, if it had members, meetings, and demonstrations.

#### OSWALD'S INTERVIEW WITH STUCKEY

Stuckey: This is the first of a series of Latin Listening Post interviews of persons more or less directly concerned with the conflict between the United States and Cuba. In subsequent programs, we will present talks with people who are connected with the Cuban Refugee Organizations, people who are connected with President Batista, and United States citizens with direct stakes in the outcome of the Cuban situation. Tonight we have with us a representative of probably the most controversial organization connected with Cuba in this country. The organization is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The person, LEE OSWALD, Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This organization has long been on the Justice Department's blacklist and is a group generally considered to be the leading pro-Castro body in the nation. As a reporter for Latin American affairs in this city for several years now, your columnist has kept a lookout for local representatives of this pro-Castro group. None appeared in public until this week when young LEE OSWALD was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace. He was arrested passing out pro-Castro literature to a crowd which included several violently anti-Castro Cuban refugees. When we finally tracked Mr. OSWALD down today and asked him to participate in Latin Listening Post, he told us frankly that he would, because it may help his organization to attract more members in this area. With that in mind, and knowing that Mr. OSWALD must have had to demonstrate a great skill in dialectics before he was entrusted with his present post, we now proceed on the course of random questioning of Mr. OSWALD. Mr. OSWALD, if I may, how long has the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had an organization in New Orleans?

OSWALD: We have had members in this area for several months now up until about two months ago, however, we have not organized our members into any sort of active group, until, as you say, we had decided to feel out the public, what they think of our organization, our aims and for what purpose we have been as you said, distributing literature on the street for the purpose of trying to attract new members and feel out the public.

Stuckey: Do you have any other activities other than distributing literature at the present time?

OSWALD: Well, I assume you mean do I have any organizational duties myself?

Stuckey: Yes.

OSWALD: Yes, as secretary I am responsible for the keeping of the records and the protection of the member's names so that undue publicity or attention will not be drawn to them, as they do not desire it. My duties are the duties of a secretary of any organization. However, our organization has a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The duties of those people would be more or less self evident than those that are my duties. I do not however belong to any other organizations at all.

Stuckey: Are you at liberty to reveal the membership of your organization?

OSWALD: No, I am not.

Stuckey: For what reason?

OSWALD: Well, as secretary, I believe it is standard operating procedure that our organization, consisting of a political minority, protect the names and addresses of its members and I have every, uh, that is my duty and that is my reason to do that.

Stuckey: Mr. OSWALD, there are many commentators in the journalistic field in this country that equate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with the American Communist Party. What is your feeling about this and are you a member of the American Communist Party?

OSWALD: Well, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with its headquarters at 799 Broadway in New York, has been investigated by the Senate Subcommittee who are occupied with this sort of thing. They have investigated our organization from the viewpoint of taxes, subversion, and allegiance and in general, where and how and why we exist. They have found absolutely nothing to connect us with the Communist Party of the United States. In regards to your question about whether, I, myself, am a Communist, as I said I do not belong to any other organization.

Stuckey: I notice from your pamphlets, one bears the title "Hands Off Cuba." I am curious as to whether this applies to the Soviet Union as well as to the United States.

OSWALD: This organization is not occupied at all with the problems of the Soviet Union or the problem of International Communism. 'Hands Off Cuba' is the main slogan of this committee. It means, it follows our first principle, which has to do with non-intervention, in other words keeping your hands off a foreign state which is supported by the Constitution and so forth and so on. We have our own non-intervention laws, that is what 'Hands Off Cuba' means. And as I say, we are not occupied with the problems of the Soviet Union.

Stuckey: Does your group believe that the Castro regime in Cuba is not actually a front for a Soviet Colony in the Western Hemisphere?

OSWALD: Very definitely. Castro is an independent leader of an independent country. He has ties with the Soviet Union, with the Eastern Bloc, however I think it is rather obvious as to why and when they are because of the fact that we certainly don't have any trade with them. We are discouraging trade with that country, with our allies and so forth, so of course he has to turn to Russia. That does not however mean that he is dependent upon Russia. He receives trade from many countries including Great Britain to a certain extent, France, certain other powers in the Western Hemisphere. He is even trading with several of the more independent African states so that you cannot point at Castro and say that he is a Russian puppet. He is not. He is an independent person. An independent leader in his country and I believe that was pointed out very well during the October crisis when Castro very definitely said that although Premier Khrushchev had urged him to have on-site inspection at his rocket bases in Cuba, that Fidel Castro refused.

Stuckey: Do you feel that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee would maintain its present line as far as supporting Premier Castro if the Soviet Union broke relations with the Castro regime in Cuba?

OSWALD: We do not support the man. We do not support the individual. We support the idea of an independent revolution in the Western Hemisphere, free from American intervention. We do not support, as I say, the individual. If the Cuban people destroy Castro, or if he is otherwise proven to have betrayed his own revolution that will not have any bearing upon this committee. We are a committee who do believe that Castro has not, so far, betrayed his country.

## ANALYSIS

1. When OSWALD said that the *allegiance* of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been investigated, he implied that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been accused of being part of Moscow's international spy network: "They have investigated our organization from the viewpoint of taxes, subversion, allegiance and in general, where

and how and why we exist. They have found absolutely nothing to connect us with the Communist Party of the United States." OSWALD stated that no evidence of a tie to the Communist Party had been discovered, however, that did not mean that one did not exist.

2. OSWALD stated that America had its own non-intervention law supported by the Constitution: "We have our own non-intervention laws, that is what 'Hands Off Cuba' means." America had the Monroe Doctrine. The non-intervention law OSWALD referred to was the Neutrality Act Statutes which made it a crime for American citizens to involve themselves in a foreign conflict while under Federal jurisdiction. This law, which dated back to the 1800's, was used against STURGIS and Alexander Rorke.

3. OSWALD characterized the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in a way that better described the America First Committee. The America First Committee claimed it was not pro-German, but anti-interventionist. OSWALD claimed the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was not pro-Castro, but non-interventionist. OSWALD stated that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee did not support Fidel Castro. "We do not support the man. We do not support the individual." Why then did OSWALD ask V.T. Lee to send him a picture of Fidel Castro "suitable for framing?"

4. OSWALD never denied being a communist, he just denied being a member of the Communist Party: "In regards to your question about whether, I, myself, am a Communist, as I said I do not belong to any other organization."

5. Stuckey stated that OSWALD had to have demonstrated " a great skill in dialectics before he was entrusted with his present post." OSWALD was a rank and file member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He had no post. Stuckey never bothered to call the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City and asked about OSWALD. He took OSWALD at his word.

Note that OSWALD stated that he did not wish undue publicity or attention will not be drawn to the other members of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as they did not desire it. What other members? There were none. This was why OSWALD could not name them, not because of privacy considerations.

#### THE STUCKEY INTERVIEW CONTINUES

Stuckey: Do you believe that the Castro regime is a communist regime?

OSWALD: They have not, well they have said that they are a Marxist country, on the other hand so is Ghana, so is (sic) several other countries in Africa. Every country which emerges from a sort of a futile state as Cuba did, experiments, usually in socialism, in Marxism. For that matter, Great Britain has socialized medicine. You cannot say that Castro is a communist at this time, because he has not developed his country, his system, so far. He has not had the chance to become a communist. He is

an experimenter, a person who is trying to find out the best way for his country. If he chooses a socialist or a Marxist or a communist way of life, that is something upon which only the Cuban people can pass. We do not have the right to pass on that. We have our own opinions, naturally, but we cannot exploit that system and say it is a bad one, it is a threat to our existence and go and try to destroy it. That would be against our principles of democracy.

Stuckey: As a representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, do you feel that capitalism in any form, or at least capitalism as we know it, has any place in the future of Cuba?

OSWALD: Well, so far the situation has developed where they, Cuba is irrevocably lost as far as capitalism goes and there will never be a capitalist regime again in Cuba. Cuba may go the way of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia or it may go to the other extreme. It may go the way of China, in other words, a dogmatic communist system that depends on how we handle the matter here in the United States.

Stuckey: Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any particular position in the Cuban, or rather the Chinese and Russian conflict? Has it taken sides as opposed to China's position in the conflict as opposed to Russia's position?

OSWALD: Well, no, we do not believe in international situations of that sort. As the name implies, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, we are occupied only with the narrow point of Cuba, the problem of Cuba and what it is to us. We are not occupied at all with the problems of the Chinese and Russians or the Yugoslavian Russian problems whatsoever.

Stuckey: I have here with me tonight, various pieces of literature that Mr. OSWALD has been distributing on street corners here in the last week. I would like to read to you some of the titles. The first is a yellow handbill entitled Hands Off Cuba. Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans Charter Member Branch. There is another pamphlet by the name of "The Revolution must be a school on unfettered thought -- Fidel Castro. There is still another pamphlet entitled Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism. And a fourth pamphlet entitled Ideology and Revolution by Jean Paul Sartre. I am curious about the fifth pamphlet I have, Mr. OSWALD. This, to me, was most interesting. It is entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont. The theme of this pamphlet is that the United States committed a grave injustice when it backed the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. Now it has probably a complete ideology here for the National Liberation Movement type of philosophy that we know of in the new countries. Picking among the paragraphs I see one here that I'd like to hear Mr. OSWALD'S comment on and I'd like to quote, "It is well to



recall that the national emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberty." What is your comment about the veracity of this statement?

OSWALD: Well of course, that is the last paragraph of a very long page. That has to do with the fact that propaganda in the United States has slanted and shown Cuba and Castro to me to be in a very bad light. Now they have mentioned, the United States Government, has mentioned that Castro has declared an emergency in Cuba. He has not held elections for instance, because of the fact that there is an emergency situation in Cuba. Now the Castro Government is declaring that it is doing just what this points out. It is doing what we did in 1950 and you recall what happened in 1950. That was during the beginning of the Korean war when we felt that we were going to be in a very very dangerous situation. We adopted an emergency law which restricted newspapers, broadcasters, radio and TV from giving any opinions, any comments which were not already checked out by certain administrative Bureaus of the United States Government. That was under our emergency. At this time Fidel Castro has his emergency. It is because of us and our attitude and because the attitude of certain other people, certain other countries in Latin America, certain other countries. This is the parallel, the parallel which this is talking about. An emergency in our country at that time and an emergency in their country at this time.

Stuckey: Mr. OSWALD this is very interesting to me to find out about the restriction on newspapers in 1950 because I was in the newspaper business at that time and I do not recall seeing any such government bureau established in my office to tell us what to print. Exactly what do you have reference to?

OSWALD: Well, I have reference to the obvious fact that during war time haphazard guesses and information are not given by anyone. In regards to military strategical comments such as comments or leaks about new fronts or movements and so forth. News was controlled at that time to that extent as it is always controlled during a war or a national emergency, always.

Stuckey: Do you feel that news is controlled in the United States today regarding Cuba?

OSWALD: It is a self control, yes, imposed by most newspapers. Of course I don't know whether I am being fair but of course I would have to point to the *Times Picayune-States Item* syndicated, since it is the only paper we have in New Orleans and a very restricted paper it is. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has often approached this paper with

information or comments and this paper has consistently refused, because of the fact that it is sympathetic to the anti-Castro regime. It has systematically refused to print any objective matter, giving the other man's viewpoint about Cuba.

Stuckey: Would you care to list the dates and the persons who you talked to at the paper that refused to print your material?

OSWALD: I do not know the name of the reporter. I did speak to the City Editor. I spoke to him one week ago and I spoke with him yesterday, Friday, which was immediately after our demonstration when I and several other of my members had a demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart which was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown last night on the news. At that time, 2:00 I went to the *Times Picayune*, informed them of our demonstration, which was very well covered by WDSU-TV and they told me at that time that due to the fact that they were not sympathetic to this organization or to the aims and ideals of this organization that they would not print any information that I gave them. They did say that if I would care to write a letter to the editor they might put that in the letter to the editor column.

Stuckey: Mr. OSWALD, does it make any difference to you if any of the activities of the local branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee benefit the Communist Party or the goals of international Communism?

OSWALD: Well, that is what I believe you would term a loaded question. However, I will attempt to answer it. It is inconsistent with my ideals to support communism, my personal ideals. It is inconsistent with the ideals of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to support the ideals of international communism. We are not occupied with that problem. We are occupied with the problem of Cuba. We do not believe under any circumstances that in supporting our ideals about Cuba, our pro-Castro ideals, we do not believe that it is inconsistent with believing in democracy. Quite the contrary. We believe that it is a necessity in supporting democracy to support Fidel Castro and his right to make his country anyway he wants to. No so much the right to destroy us of our rights about defense. In other words, we do not feel that we are supporting international communism or communism, in supporting Fidel Castro.

Stuckey: What other political leaders in Latin America do you feel fulfill the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's requirements for a democratic political leader?

OSWALD: Well, you know there's a funny story about Latin America. It goes something like this. Coffee, bananas, sugar and a few other products. In other words that refers to the so called banana countries

which, like Cuba up to this time, had a one crop agriculture, a one crop economy and where did those crops go? They went to the United States. Now the attitude of those countries who are controlled by the United States, whose economy depends almost 100% upon how much money the United States pours into them, those countries cannot be expected to give an independent viewpoint on Cuba or Castro. The few countries which abstained at certain international inter-American meetings during the last year, are those countries which are big enough to support themselves. Those countries being only Brazil, Argentina and perhaps on some occasion the democratic republic of Costa Rica, which is, by the way, the only democratic republic in all of Central America.

Stuckey: What is your definition of democracy?

OSWALD: Well the definition of democracy, that's a very good one. That's a very controversial viewpoint. You know, it used to be very clear, but now it's not. You know when our forefathers drew up the Constitution, they considered that democracy was creating an atmosphere of freedom of discussion of argument, or finding the truth. The rights, well the classic right of having life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In Latin America they have none of those rights, none of them at all. And that is my definition of democracy, the right to be in a minority and not be suppressed. The right to see for yourself without government restrictions such countries as Cuba and we are restricted from going to Cuba.

Stuckey: When was the last time you were in Latin America?

OSWALD: I have been only to Mexico in my life, sir. I am not fully acquainted with Latin America personally but then I am not the President of this organization either, I am only a volunteer, a secretary of this local chapter. I do not claim to be an expert on Latin America, but then very few people do. Certainly it is obvious to me, having been educated here in New Orleans and having been instilled with the ideas of democracy and objectiveness, that Cuba and the right of the Cubans to self-determination is more or less self evident and one does not have to travel through Central and South America. One does not have to travel through these countries to see the poverty in Chile or Peru or the suppression of democratic liberties between the Somoza brothers in Nicaragua in order to draw one's conclusion about Cuba.

Stuckey: Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any opinion about the suppression of democratic liberties in Hungary in 1956 or the poverty in any of the Eastern Bloc countries today?

OSWALD: Officially no, but of course we have our own opinions about such situations. We consider that Russian imperialism is a very bad thing.

It was a bad thing in Hungary. We certainly do not support dictatorship or the suppression of any peoples anywhere, but as I say and as I must stress, we are preoccupied only with the problem of Cuba, officially.

Stuckey: Mr. OSWALD, you have the title of Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, however you have just said that you have never been to Latin America except for a few ventures into Mexico. In that case, just exactly how do you get your information concerning Latin American affairs or Latin American conditions?

OSWALD: Well, as I say we are preoccupied with the problems of Cuba. There are correspondents that correspond with the headquarters in New York, directly from Cuba, that is where we get the information about Cuba. Now in regards to Latin and Central America, you do not have your own correspondent there. The AP and the UP cover it very well and they certainly give a very clear picture of the situation in certain countries, Nicaragua etc., as I mentioned, which have very undemocratic regimes, dictatorships, and as I say these things are well known by everyone and they are accepted as truth. For instance, who will be able to find any official or any person who knows about Latin America who will say that Nicaragua does not have a dictatorship?

Stuckey: Very interesting that you should mention dictatorships in Nicaragua, because we, naturally familiar with the place, have heard about these dictatorships for many years but it is curious to me as to why no Nicaraguans fled to the United States last year, whereas we had possibly 50 to 60,000 fleeing from Cuba to the United States. What is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's official reply to this?

OSWALD: Well, a good question. The Nicaraguan situation is considerably different from Castro's Cuba. People are inclined not to flee their countries unless some new system, new factor, enters their lives. I must say that very surely no new factors have entered into Nicaragua for about 300 years, in fact the people live exactly as they have always lived in Nicaragua. I am referring to the overwhelming majority of people in Nicaragua which is a futile dictatorship with 90% of the people engaged in agriculture. These peasants are uneducated. They have one of the lowest living standards in all the Western Hemisphere and so because of the fact that no new factor, no liberating factor, has entered into their lives, they remain in Nicaragua. Now the people who have fled Cuba, that is an interesting situation. Needless to say, there are classes of criminals; there are classes of people who are wanted in Cuba for crimes against humanity and most of those people are the same people who are in New Orleans and have set themselves up in stores with blood money and who engage in day to day trade with New Orleanians. Those are the people who would certainly not want to go back to Cuba and who would certainly

want to flee Cuba. There are other classes. There are peasants who do not like the collectivization in Cuban agriculture. There are others who have one reason or the other in their legitimate reasons, reasons of opinion for fleeing Cuba. Most of these people flee by legal means. They are allowed to leave after requesting the Cuban Government for exit visas. Some of these people for some reasons or another. Most of these people flee by legal means. They are allowed to leave after requesting the Cuban government for exit visas. Some of these people for some reasons or another do not like to apply for these visas or they feel that they cannot get them; they flee, they flee Cuba in boats, they flee any way they can go and I think that the opinion and the attitude of the Cuban government to this is good riddance.

Stuckey: I have been interviewing refugees now for about three years and I'd say that the last Batista man, officially, that I talked to left Cuba about two and a half years ago and the rest of them I've talked to have been taxicab drivers, laborers, cane cutters, and that sort of thing. I thought this revolution was supposed to benefit these people. What is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's position on this?

OSWALD: Well, as I say there are different classes. A minority of these people are, as I say, people who were Batista criminals and so forth. It may not be true that the people fleeing nowadays are completely cleansed of Batista elements, certainly some of these Batistaites have been hiding or have been engaged in counter-revolutionary activities ever since the Bay of Pigs invasion and even before that, just after the revolution. In other words, they have remained underground. Undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of people during the last year for instance who have fled Cuba have been non-Batistaites, rather peasants class. You say the revolution is supposed to benefit these people. You know it's very funny about revolutions. Revolutions require work, revolutions require sacrifice, revolutions, and our own included, require a certain amount of rationing, certain amount of calluses, a certain amount of sacrifice. Sacrificing ones own personal ideas about countries, citizenship, work, indicates people who have fled Cuba have not been able to adapt themselves to these new factors which have entered these people's lives. These people are uneducated. These people are the people who do not remain in Cuba to be educated by young people who are afraid of the alphabet, who are afraid of these new things which are occurring, who are afraid that they would lose something by collectivization. They were afraid that they would lose something by seeing their sugar crops taken away and in place of sugar crops, some other vegetable, some other product, planted, because Cuba has always been a one product country, more or less. These are people who have not been able to adapt.

Stuckey: You say their sugar crops. Most of the Cubans I have talked to that have had anything to do with agriculture in the last year and half have not owned one single acre of ground, they were cane cutters.

OSWALD: That is correct sir. That is very, very true and I am glad you brought up that point. You know it used to be that these people worked for the United Fruit Company or American companies engaged in sugar refining, oil refining in Cuba. They worked a few months every year during the cane-cutting or sugar-refining season. They never owned anything, and they feel now that that little bit of right, the right to work for five months a year, has been taken away from them. They feel that now they have to work all year round to plant new crops, to make a new economy and so they feel that they have been robbed, they feel that they have been robbed of the right to do as they please because of the fact that the government now depends upon its people to build its economy, to industrialize itself, so they figure they have been robbed. What they do not realize is that they have been robbed of the right to be exploited, robbed of the right to be cheated, robbed of the right of the New Orleanian companies to take away what was rightfully theirs. Of course they have to share now. Everybody gets an equal portion. This is collectivization and this is very hard on some people. On people preferring the dog eat dog economy.

Stuckey: What do you refer to as the dog eat dog economy? Is that capitalism in your definition?

OSWALD: No that is an economy where the people do not depend on each other, they have no feelings of nationality, they have no feelings of culture, they have no feelings of any ties whatsoever on a high level. It is every man for himself. That is what I refer to by dog eat dog.

Stuckey: Are you familiar with the existence of a Black Market in Soviet Russia or in Red China, whereas the majority of the populace get their food, their truck crops and vegetables and such from this market. Do you know of such a market?

OSWALD: Well I know about the fact that there is a market in the Soviet Union only for western apparel, and certain other items. There is no black market in the Soviet Union for food, none whatever. By black market, I assume that you mean a situation where food is either stolen or grown in one area and taken to another area and sold covertly, under cover. No such system exists in Russia.

Stuckey: Mr. OSWALD, I am curious about your personal background. If you could tell something about where you came from, your education and your career to date, it would be interesting.

OSWALD: I would be happy to. I was born in New Orleans in 1939. For a short length of time during my childhood I lived in Texas and New York. During my Junior High School days, I attended Beauregard Junior High School. I attended that school for two years. Then I went to Warren Easton High School and I attended that school for over a year. Then my family and I moved to Texas where we have many relatives and I continued my schooling there. I entered the United States Marine Corps in 1956. I spent three years in the United States Marine Corps, starting out as a Private, working my way up through the ranks to the position of Buck Sergeant and I served honorably, having been discharged. Then I went back to work in Texas and have recently arrived in New Orleans with my family, with my wife and child.

Stuckey: What particular event in your life made you decide that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had the correct answers about Cuban-United States relations?

OSWALD: Well of course, I have only begun to notice Cuba since the Cuban Revolution, that is true of everyone I think. I became acquainted with it about the same time as everybody else, in 1960. In the beginning of 1960. I always felt that the Cubans were being pushed into the Soviet Bloc by American policy. I still feel that way. Our policy, if it had been handled differently and many others much more informed than I have said the same thing, if that situation would have been handled differently we would not have the big problem of Castro's Cuba now, the big international political problem. Although I feel that it is a just and right development in Cuba, still we could be on much friendlier relations with them had the Government of the United States, its Government Agencies, particularly certain covert, under cover agencies like the now defunct CIA.

Stuckey: Now defunct?

OSWALD: Well it's leadership is now defunct. Allen Dulles is now defunct. I believe that without all that meddling, with a little bit different humanitarian handling of the situation, Cuba would not be the problem it is today.

Stuckey: Is there any particular action of the United States Government do you feel that pushed Castro into Soviet arms?

OSWALD: Well, as I say, Castro's Cuba, even after the revolution, was still a one crop economy, basing its economy on sugar. When we slashed the Cuban sugar quota, of course we cut their throats. They had to turn to some other country. They had to turn to some other hemisphere in which to sell this one product. They did so and they have sold it to Russia and because of that Russian sugar is now down quite a bit, whereas ours is

going up and up and up and I believe that was the big factor, the cutting of the sugar quota.

Stuckey: Do you think the United States Government, under President Eisenhower, ever wanted to help the Castro regime? Ever offered or shown any help to it?

OSWALD: True to our democratic policies, certain policies were adopted very late, but adopted, but the Government helped Fidel Castro while he was still in the mountains, that is very true. We cut off aid to Batista just before the revolution, just before it. That was too late. We had already done more harm than we could have done before. We were just rats leaving a sinking ship, you see. That was not the thing to do. We have, however, as I say, helped him. We have now cut off all that help.

Stuckey: There is one point of view which I have heard to the effect that Castro turned left because he could not get any aid for industrialization in Cuba from the United States. Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee believe that?

OSWALD: Not entirely, no. We feel that was a factor, certainly. We feel that the current of history is now running to that extreme, in other words countries emerging from [capitalist] domination are definitely adopting socialistic, (?) Marxist even on occasion what will be in the future, communist, regimes and communist inclinations. You see, this is something which is apparently a world trend.

Stuckey: Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee believe that this trend should also be copied in the United States?

OSWALD: No, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is occupied only with the Cuban problem. I do not think that they feel that way, no.

## ANALYSIS

OSWALD did a credible imitation of a Communist who saw the Fair Play for Cuba Committee as vehicle to further the Communist goals under the pretext of American non-intervention. OSWALD denied being ideological, although OSWALD'S reference to a dog-eat-dog economy, as opposed to one of cooperation, put him in the leftist ideological camp. He called Communism the wave of the future. Yet he claimed he was motivated by non-interventionist, democratic, feelings. He came off as some turkey with a hidden agenda. There were numerous anomalies in OSWALD'S interview:

1. OSWALD stated that Castro was something upon which only the Cuban people could pass. How could the Cuban people "pass" on Fidel Castro when there were no elections in Cuba? They would have had to assassinate Castro.



2. OSWALD stated: "We have our own opinions, naturally, but we cannot exploit that system and say it is a bad one, it is a threat to our existence and go and try to destroy it." If America felt that Cuba was a threat to its own existence, then of course America had the right to destroy it. OSWALD stated: "Not so much the right to destroy us of our rights about defense." This was a reference to the Cuban Missile Crisis, during which America felt its existence was in jeopardy, due to Cuba.

3. OSWALD stated: "The right to see for yourself without government restrictions such countries as Cuba and we are restricted from going to Cuba." OSWALD was laying the groundwork for his trip to Cuba.

4. OSWALD stated that he had been in Mexico. Oswald already knew he was going to go to Cuba via Mexico.

5. OSWALD stated he had approached newspaper people about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. After the assassination of President John Kennedy, no one from the *Times Picayune* or the *States Item* reported that they had been approached by OSWALD in this fashion. If they had, they might have investigated OSWALD'S committee and found that it did not exist.

6. In the first part of his speech, OSWALD theorized that because no "new liberating factor" had entered Nicaragua, no one had fled to the United States. Why flee from liberation?

7. OSWALD had a stereotypical views of Latinos and suggested that the peasants, who only worked five months out of the year under Batista, were also leaving Cuba, because under Castro they had to work all year round.

8. OSWALD said that the Cuban Government freely provided exit visas, in addition to the statement that many people chose to flee in boats, any way they can go. Why would they have risked their lives in rickety boats if exit visas were freely available?

9. OSWALD said he attended Warren Eastern for one year, actually it was about six weeks or two months. He attended Beauregard High School for one year instead of two years. OSWALD said he worked his way up though the ranks of the Marine Corps to Buck Sergeant. This was untrue. OSWALD implied he had received an Honorable Discharge. Untrue. OSWALD said "I became acquainted with Cuba about the same time as everybody else, in 1960. In the beginning of 1960." Untrue, OSWALD first showed an interest in Cuba in 1959. OSWALD stated that we cut off aid to Batista just before the revolution. To this researcher's knowledge, this never happened. Note how OSWALD characterized the CIA: "covert, under cover agencies like the now defunct CIA" then he back tracked on this statement. This was INTERPEN'S line that the CIA was not doing its job in regard to Cuba. OSWALD said that "the Government helped Fidel Castro while he was still in the mountains." FRANK STURGIS said the same thing.



OSWALD'S LAST LETTER TO V.T. LEE

EXHIBIT NO 7 TO  
DEPOSITION of V.T. Lee,  
4/17/64 at New York,  
N.Y.

August 17

J. L. R.  
V. T. Lee

Dear Mr. Lee,

Since I last wrote you (Aug 13<sup>th</sup>)  
about my arrest and fine in  
New Orleans for distributing  
literature for N.P.C.C., things  
have been moving pretty fast.

On August 16<sup>th</sup> I organized  
a N.P.C.C. demonstration of  
three people. This demonstration  
was given considerable coverage  
by WDSU-TV channel 6, and  
also by our channel 4 T.V.  
station.

Due to that I was  
invited by Bill Stucke to  
appear on his T.V. show  
called "Latin American Focus"  
at 7.30 P.M. Saturday's on WDSU-  
channel 6.

over,

V. T. Lee  
Exhibit #7

On August 17, 1963, OSWALD wrote his last letter to V.T. Lee: "Since I last wrote you (aug 13.) about my arrest and fine in New Orleans for distributing literature for the F.P.C.C., things have been moving pretty fast. On **August 16, 1963** I organized a F.P.C.C. demonstration of three people. This demonstration was given considerable coverage by WDSU-TV channel 6, and also by our channel 4 T.V. station. Due to that I was invited by Bill Stucke to appear on his T.V. show called "Latin american Focus" at 7:30 P.M. Saturday's on WDSU-channel 6. after this 15 minute interview, which was filmed on magnetic type at 4:00 P.M. for rebroadcast at 7:30 I was flooded with callers and invitations to debate's ect. as well as people interested in joining the F.P.C.C. New Orleans branch. That than is what has happened up to this day and hour. You can I think be happy with the developing situation here in New Orleans...I would however, like to ask you to rush some more literature particularly the white sheet 'Truth about cuba' regarding government restrictions on Travel, as I am quickly runing out." OSWALD characterized himself as a highly successful political activist who had received television coverage. He had been on the radio. OSWALD'S tape was condensed and he was heard for less than five minutes on August 17, 1963. OSWALD had only one caller, an agent of BRINGUIER'S. [WR p408]

CLICK [HERE](#) FOR EDWARD BUTLER, OSWALD AND CARLOS BRINGUIER

# "I AM A MARXIST"

—Lee Harvey Oswald, August 21, 1963

**With these words, a few weeks before President Kennedy's assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald sketched the indelible outline of this Self-Portrait in Red.**

## HEAR OSWALD'S OWN VOICE AND LEARN:

*What did Oswald really think of President Kennedy?*

Hear the only recorded statement in existence, as Oswald gives his own opinion of President Kennedy.

*Was Oswald alone?*

Listen to this record, as Oswald defends the Fair Play for Cuba committee. Then decide for yourself.

*Was Oswald insane?*

Listen to this record . . . then judge for yourself.

Introduction by . . .



Hon. T. Hale Boggs, Congressman from Louisiana and House Majority Whip, in whose District the debate was held, and who supported the INCA TRUTH TAPES program from the outset.

*What did Oswald call his enemies?*

Hear Oswald pin a label on people he dislikes, and smear the State Department and the CIA.

*Whom did Oswald admire?*

Hear Oswald's own suggestion, that the United States should have dropped weapons "into the Sierra Maestra where Fidel Castro could have used them."

*How did Oswald explain his three years in Russia?*

Listen to this record, and hear his revealing reply.

Impression by . . .



Dr. Alton Ochsner, world famed surgeon and President of both the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation and the Information Council of the Americas (INCA), who was perhaps the only doctor who knew of Oswald's defection before the debate.

This Album contains the authentic, full, unedited recording of the now famous "Conversation Carte Blanche" interview, originally broadcast live on Radio Station WDSU in New Orleans, just a few weeks before President Kennedy's assassination.



This is a 33 1/3 rpm high fidelity recording produced with R.I.C.A. standards.

Analysis by . . .



Edward Scamell Butler, Executive Vice-President of INCA and panelist on the fateful evening, who has interviewed scores of refugees from communist colonies, and who was the only propaganda specialist ever to confront Oswald in person.

**This is the original Oswald Self-Portrait in Red. Accept no substitutes**

Narration by Marshall Pierce

Mixing by Cosmic Recording Studios

© Copyright The Information Council of the Americas (INCA) 1964

William Stuckey told the Warren Commission that he wanted to air the OSWALD tape in its entirety, and suggested this to the station manager. The station manager asked Stuckey to arrange a debate during which OSWALD'S pro-Castro views could be countered by others. OSWALD'S second appearance on William Stuckey's radio show took place on August 21, 1963. He was part of a debate. It was OSWALD versus BRINGUIER and Edward Scannell Butler, who headed the Information Council of the Americas. [CIA 476] Edward Butler was a public relations man with the Army from 1957 to 1959. The former employer of Edward Butler, William Klein, stated: "We learned that he either withdrew or flunked out of two schools; (Loyola University and a private school in Mississippi); that he was an ex-male model for Maison Blanche; and a Fuller Brush-man." Edward Butler worked for Radio Free Cuba, but was fired for right-wing extremism. The former president of Radio Free Cuba, William Klein, stated: "This young man's ultra right-wing ideas were not only embarrassing but, in my opinion, dangerous. After assuming office as Executive Director, this ex-John Bircher metamorphosed into a kind of leashed Robespierre. He could think of nothing but the danger of a globe-encircling communist conspiracy. Butler apparently made a tremendous impression on Hale Boggs...he was lauded by Congressman Boggs before the U.S. House of Representatives (*Cong. Record* 1965)...I understand that he is now sending messages to Latin American radio stations called 'truth tapes.'"

When Edward Butler left Radio Free Cuba, he took Dr. Alton Ochsner, its major sponsor, with him, and formed the Information Council of the Americas. William Stuckey described the Information Council of the Americas as an "anti-communist propaganda organization. Its principal activity is to take tape-recorded interviews with Cuban refugees and distribute these tapes...to radio stations throughout Latin America." In September 1961, Edward Butler worked with Sergio Arcacha Smith. An FBI source reported: "Butler had requested to assist Smith in any way he could, as Smith was working on plans to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba." [FBI 62-109060-4707]

## INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS

The CIA:

The Information Council of the Americas is an anti-Communist propaganda organization with headquarters in New Orleans that disseminates English and foreign language propaganda tapes and films on a worldwide basis. The organizational impetus and funds come from New Orleans figures including Alton Ochsner of the Ochsner Clinic and Willard E. Robertson. In recent years, funds have been supplied by the Schick Safety Razor Company. An Information Council of the America's letterhead, listing all the officers and officials, has been requested from JMWAVE, which has had some casual correspondence with the organization concerning Juanita Castro. There is no indication of any Agency relationship with the Information Council of the Americas prior to January 1965, when the Information Council of the Americas sponsored the appearance of Miss Juanita Castro in New Orleans. At that time, an

Agency asset who functioned as Miss Castro's business manager was involved with Information Council of the Americas officials in planning the New Orleans visit where Miss Castro was given an award at a dinner sponsored by the Information Council of the Americas. The dinner, which was attended by civic leaders and representatives of all the news media, took place shortly after Miss Castro's defection, and there was considerable interest in her appearance. INCA was particularly interested since it had distributed hundreds of English and Spanish language tapes contained her statement when she was surfaced in Mexico.

In October 1966, the Information Council of the Americas again requested Juanita Castro appear as a guest speaker in major American cities in connection with the release of the Information Council of the Americas motion picture production, *Hitler In Havana*. Following various reviews of the film, JMWAVE decided the film would probably become controversial and it would be inadvisable to permit Miss Juanita Castro to accept this invitation. Because of the extremist political orientation of the Information Council of the Americas, JMWAVE has wanted to avoid anymore involvement between Miss Castro and the Information Council of the Americas and the Station asset, in his capacity as business manager, has managed to prevent this. There has only been one casual contact between our asset and Edward Butler since Miss Castro's 1965 New Orleans trip. This took place recently when Butler was in the area promoting his *Hitler In Havana* film. According to JMWAVE, Information Council of the Americas officials have never indicated in any way that they are aware of Agency control of Miss Castro or her business agent and there is no indication that Information Council of the Americas officials have had any official contact with Agency officers. [CIA ATTACH 2 to WH (deleted) 67-194] [CIA WH/COG 67-194 AC/WH/COG to Rocca]

Herbert Philbrick became a Director of the Information Council of the Americas in 1966. Manuel Gil was production manager of the Information Council of the Americas.

#### AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

Edward Butler was also youth editor of the Washington Radio Report of the American Security Council. The American Security Council was funded by individual donors and blue chip corporations, such as Lockheed, Standard Oil and General Dynamics. It promoted a hard-line anti-Communist defense policy and had ties to the intelligence community. For example, Stefan Possony, the former Strategy and Military Affairs advisor of the National Security Council worked for Naval and Air Force Intelligence and, along with Christopher Bird, was a staff member of Mankind Research Unlimited, a Washington, D.C., CIA-funded, Psychic Warfare Think Tank. Mankind Research Unlimited was headed by Karl Schleicher. Stefan Possony believed OSWALD was connected to the KGB. [FBI 105-82555-1489]

NIXON appointed many advisors to the American Security Council to his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. [FBI NO-62-109060-5777, LHM 4.24.68 N.O.; 1966 INCA Brochure; CIA 741-319B, 196; WC Stuckey Exhibit No. 3]

### EDWARD BUTLER AND THE CIA

In 1965 Edward Butler visited the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division office at least once a month. Dorothy A. Brandao wrote:

While I was screening INCA foreign correspondence files, I called on Mr. Butler about once a month. Since that potential has been exhausted there is no reason to see him. I have never had occasion to brief Mr. Butler except on the mission of the Domestic Contacts Division. Mr. Butler is a very cooperative source, and seems to understand the intelligence collection function, and to welcome any opportunity to assist the CIA. He is an intelligent, animated, articulate outgoing individual. His only fault which may hinder my association, but which can of course be circumvented, is his laziness and tendency to procrastinate. He is aware of the sensitivity of agency activities and is appropriately discreet.

He is cleared for the use of SECRET material, as of July 20, 1965. Since another component of the Agency apparently had or still has an interest in using him in its operations, the Office of Security checked with that component and determined that there was no objection to Domestic Contacts Service use of Mr. Butler on a continuing basis in the future. The Information Council of the Americas is primarily concerned with the preparation and dissemination of taped recordings of anti-Communist material, written or edited by Mr. Butler to a selected group of broadcasting stations in Latin America and North America, for use as a weapon against Communist penetration in the Americas. These tapes are called 'Truth Tapes.' I have found Mr. Butler to be discreet in our dealings. I have never had occasion to discuss operational matters with him; my educated guess is that he would welcome such requirements...When he does produce intelligence information the quality is uniformly good. [DCD Source Information Sheet 8.1.66]

### *THE WESTWOOD SQUARE*

In the late 1960's, Edward Butler moved to Los Angeles, where he started a public relations firm called Scannell Associates. Scannell Associates opposed the hippie movement. Edward Butler characterized OSWALD as an early hippie:

Well, when I knew OSWALD he was a propaganda addict, and I think this is a point I believe most Americans can't understand. But OSWALD traveled with his own surroundings of propaganda, his own underground newspapers...and since then I've been in many confrontations with kids

around the country - many of whom belong to Students for a Democratic Society...By early 1966 scores of new underground publications, launching pads in America's midst for mental missiles, have been put into operation, recruiting new adherents, and converting them into carbon copies of LEE HARVEY OSWALD...Communists focused all the publicity they could muster upon the incipient Beatnik movement."

Edward Butler published *Revolution Is My Profession* in 1968. In it he suggested that "square" Americans become "conflict managers" who would "penetrate the Party." According to Donald Freed, in 1969 Edward Butler worked with NIXON aide Charles Colson, and helped organize violent "hard hat" counter-demonstrations at Vietnam peace rallies. [*Big Brother and the Holding Company*, Ramparts Press, 1974] Charles Colson mailed out American Security Council material under cover of White House stationery. In 1970, Richard Warren, the man running the Information Council of the Americas in the absence of Edward Butler, appeared in New Orleans with BRINGUIER and Dr. Alton Ochsner. BRINGUIER stated: "This country is slowly being taken over by communists." [FBI 105-1095-299] Edward Butler was dropped by the Domestic Contacts Division in 1970: "After he took up residence in Los Angeles he subsequently created, edited and published the magazine, *The Westwood Village Square*. He currently has a weekly TV program entitled 'The Square World of Ed Butler.' It is believed that his current business activities in California offer little opportunity to obtain positive foreign intelligence information." A CIA document revealed that Edward Butler's Office of Security files were "inadvertently destroyed in 1979 after moratorium lifted on destruction of files."

#### THE BUTLER / WEBERMAN DEBATE

Edward Butler was interviewed in May 1993.

Q. Did it ever cross your mind that OSWALD might have been an operation, that he might not have been for real?

A. No. I think OSWALD was very definitely what he proposed to be or presented himself to be.

Q. How do you account for the fact OSWALD was the only member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

A. I don't think he was the only member.

Q. He had to hire people from an employment agency to give out his leaflets.

A. Where are you getting that information?

Q. From the Warren Commission.



A. How can you rely on that evidence from the Warren Commission Report if you don't believe it?

Q. I checked the FBI interviews that Warren Commission based its conclusions on. Interviews with Charles Steele [born November 5, 1943], one of the kids hired by OSWALD. He had no left-wing connections. Got the job at an employment agency - the whole thing was a scam.

A. Well, okay.

Q. Did you ever wonder if OSWALD was a sting operation being run by anti-Castro Cubans?

A. It wasn't happening that way. There wasn't...When OSWALD did what he did he was a *rara avis*. There just wasn't a whole panoply of options for him to take, much less a regiment of people for him to join. It just wasn't available. He was a very different type of a character for that time, and I think that was his great strength. He was an avatar. The first New Leftist, really. A political ideologue. He was in touch with lots of people.

Q. He was not in personal contact with any American leftists.

A. He was in touch with the top leadership of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who was the chairman, and Arnold Johnson, who was the publicity director. The point is, when you say he wasn't in touch with any leading leftists, you are totally off base there.

Q. Joe McCarthy could have written Johnson a letter to the public relations department of the Communist Party, and Johnson would have written him back. Would that have made Joe McCarthy a commie? What about OSWALD'S best friend in Dallas, DeMohrenschildt? He was a Nazi.

A. DeMohrenschildt was a very murky figure in the whole thing.

Q. Murky figure? His parents lost their oil fields to the Bolsheviks and he hoped the Nazis would invade Russia and get him his oil fields back.

A. No one knows which side George DeMohrenschildt was really on. He's a murky figure, but if you believe precisely what he said he was, then to be consistent, you have to also believe that OSWALD was what he claimed to be, that is, a Marxist and a Castroite. I am totally convinced that OSWALD was a sincere, dedicated political ideologue and his sympathies were with Fidel Castro and the Castro movement in the United States.

Q. Why did he have the address 544 Camp Street on his leaflets, Guy Banister's headquarters.

A. All of those buildings at that time were filled with people who came and went. The odds are that you would never know who else was in the building.

Q. If OSWALD had set up shop at 544 Camp Street, Banister and his associates would have assaulted him.

A. That's not the way things were back then, and I assure you it wouldn't have happened that way. I didn't know Guy Banister very well, I think I may have met him a couple of times.

Q. Where is your evidence, independent of OSWALD'S self-serving statements, that proves he was a leftist?

A. OSWALD renounced his American citizenship, or tried to, at the American Embassy. He lived in the Soviet Union for two or three years, so there's no question as to where his sympathies lay.

Q. Have you ever heard of a dispatched defector?

A. No, tell me what that means.

Q. A dispatched defector pretends to defect although he still works with the government he claims to be defecting from. All defectors are suspect.

A. I'm telling you that OSWALD was a Communist. It was one of the most courageous acts anybody could make at that time. OSWALD was probably the most unpopular kind of guy, he was doing it with virtually no support, as you yourself pointed out. He subjected himself to a lot of verbal abuse and, according to your own testimony, physical abuse. The guy was a revolutionary. [Turner, W. *Power On the Right* p188; Freed, Don *Big Brother and the Holding Company* Ramparts Press 1974 p95 Colson /Butler; Russ Trunzo v. Ed Butler *Jim Conway Show* WGN-TV Chicago 1.22.69; Butler *Rev. Is My Prof.* p75]

#### OSWALD'S SECOND APPEARANCE ON WILLIAM STUCKEY'S LATIN AMERICAN LISTENING POST

The debate that took place in August 21, 1963, began when William Stuckey related, "Recently attempts have been made to organize a [Fair Play for Cuba Committee] chapter here in New Orleans. The only member of the group to have revealed himself publicly so far is 23-year-old LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who is the secretary of the local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee." William Stuckey stated that when OSWALD was on his show last week, he had questioned him about his background. OSWALD said he attended high school in New Orleans, joined the Marines and had lived in Fort Worth, Texas, before he returned to New Orleans.

## STUCKEY FINDS OUT ABOUT OSWALD'S DEFECTION

On **August 21, 1963**, William Stuckey discovered that OSWALD omitted the fact that he had defected to the Soviet Union. William Stuckey told the Warren Commission that "a source" gave him clippings from the *Washington Post* dated 1959 and 1962, about OSWALD:

Stuckey: I mention this because with this in mind, this is why it was so interesting to me to find out on that day, August 21, 1963, that he had lied to me, and that he, had, in fact, lived in Russia for about three years, and had just recently returned, and this individual who called me and gave me this information gave me dates of Washington newspaper clippings that I could check, which were stories about his leaving for Russia, or rather his appearance in Moscow in 1959.

Jenner: Now this information came to you between the time of your interview transcribed as Stuckey exhibit No. 2 and August 21, 1963, when you were about to put on your debate program, the discussion program.

Stuckey: That is correct.

Jenner: Did this come to you sufficiently in advance to enable you to do some checking vis-a-vis newspapers or article?

Stuckey: Yes.

Jenner: And was he unaware when he came in at 5:30 p.m. on the afternoon of Wednesday that you had done this, had received this information and done some research.

Stuckey: He was unaware of that fact. During that day Mr. Butler called, after I had already been tipped off about his Russian residence, Mr. Butler called and said he too had found out the same thing, I think later; his source was apparently the House Un-American Activities Committee or something like that. At any rate, we thought this was very interesting and we agreed together to produce this information on the program that night.

Jenner: You were going to face him on the program with this?

Stuckey: Unawareness.

Jenner: You thought it might be a bombshell and be unaware to him.

Stuckey: Exactly. And we decided it would be me who would do it as the introducing participant.

On another occasion Stuckey stated: "One of my news sources called me up and said, 'I hear you are going to have OSWALD on...we have some information about Mr. OSWALD, the fact that he lived in Russia for three years...and this individual, who called me and gave me this information, gave me dates of Washington newspaper clippings that I could check.'" [?]

Stuckey stated:

Mr. Edward Butler brought some newspaper clippings to my attention, and I also found some through an independent investigation - a Washington newspaper clipping to the effect that Mr. OSWALD had attempted to renounce his American citizenship in 1959, and become a Soviet citizen. There was another clipping dated 1962, saying Mr. OSWALD had returned from the Soviet Union with his wife and child after having lived there for three years.

Who was Stuckey's source for this information? The Warren Commission never pressed him on the issue. Stuckey had been in contact with HEMMING, BRINGUIER, STURGIS and other principals of the conspiracy.

#### THE MEETING BEFORE THE SHOW

Stuckey: So at about 5:30 p.m. that afternoon I arrived at the studio alone. OSWALD appeared in a very heavy grey flannel suit, and this is August in New Orleans, it is extremely hot, that he appears in a heavy grey flannel suit, very bulky, badly cut suit, and looking very hot and uncomfortable. He had a blue shirt on and a black tie, and a black looseleaf notebook. [The others] arrived a little bit later.

Jenner: Did BRINGUIER and OSWALD recognize each other?

Stuckey: Oh, yes.

Jenner: And was it apparent to you they were acquainted?

Stuckey: Oh yes, indeed.

Jenner: And that OSWALD was acquainted with BRINGUIER and visa versa?

Stuckey: Right...So it was a somewhat touchy exchange there between BRINGUIER and OSWALD in the studio. BRINGUIER, as well as I recall, started out with a remark like this, saying, "You know, I thought you were a very nice boy. You really made a good impression on me when I first met you...I don't think you know what you are doing." OSWALD said something to the effect that "I don't think you know what you are doing,"

and back and forth such as this. BRINGUIER said "Any time you want to get out of your organization and join mine there is a place for you" and he says "I hope one day you will see the light. And again OSWALD says, "I hope one day you will see the light" and that was about all there was to that...

Jenner: What impression did you obtain of this man with respect to his volatility, that is, did you get any impression that he was quick to anger?

Stuckey: No; very well disciplined as a matter of fact. After all, he had been provoked on several occasions that afternoon by BRINGUIER, and Butler on the show.

Jenner: Or that evening?

Stuckey: That evening, yes. And, of course, BRINGUIER'S attempt to convert him to the cause of the Revolutionary Student Directorate was presented in a rather biting way, and OSWALD just took it and just more or less told him that he wasn't interested, whereas other people might have gotten a little mad. After all you have to recognize that OSWALD - they were ganging up on him. There were a bunch of us around there. There were three people who disagreed with him, and he was only one man, and the fact he kept his composure with this type of environment indicates discipline.

As described by Stuckey, OSWALD and BRINGUIER'S dialogue was unreal. BRINGUIER is an obnoxious, loudmouth who would have been hostile to OSWALD. Assuming OSWALD and BRINGUIER were not in collusion, BRINGUIER would not have been willing to let OSWALD anywhere near the DRE, no matter how vehemently OSWALD denounced the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. OSWALD had proven untrustworthy. He would probably prove untrustworthy again. This is why background investigations are conducted. The reason for the lack of animosity between OSWALD and BRINGUIER was a result of the fact that both men deeply admired each other and no real hostility existed.

#### THE RADIO DEBATE

William Stuckey confronted OSWALD with the clippings:

Q. Mr. OSWALD, are these correct?

A. That is correct, yes.

Q. You did live in Russia for three years?

A. That is correct and I think those - the fact that I did live in the Soviet Union for a while gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that Cuba and Fair Play for Cuba Committee is Communist-controlled.

BRINGUIER: Well I want to know exactly the name of the organization that you represent here in the city because I have some confusion. It's Fair Play for Cuba Committee, or Fair Play for Russia Committee?

A. Well, that is of course very provocative and a question - I don't think it requires an answer.

Q. How many people do you have in your committee here in New Orleans?

A. I cannot reveal that as secretary for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Q. Is it a secret society?

A. No Mr. Butler, it is not. However, it is a standard operating procedure for a political organization consisting of a political minority to safeguard the names and the number of its members.

Q. Well, the Republicans are in the minority. I don't see them hiding their membership.

A. The Republicans are not a - well, the Republicans are a established political party representing a great many people. They represent no radical point of view; they do not have a very violent and sometimes emotional opposition as we do.

Q. Well, would you say that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not a Communist front organization?

A. The Senate Subcommittee, who have occupied themselves with investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have found that there is nothing to connect the two committees. We have been investigated from several points of view, that is points of view of taxes, allegiance, subversion, etc. The findings have been, as I say, absolutely zero.

Q. Who is the Honorary Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

A. The honorary chairman of this Committee - the name of that person I certainly don't know.

Q. Well, let me tell you in case you don't know about your own organization.

A. No, I don't know about it.

Q. His name is Waldo Frank. [A self-admitted Communist] Who is the National Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

A. Well, we have a national director who is Mr. B. T. Lee, who has recently returned from Cuba and because of the fact that the United States Government has imposed restrictions on travel to Cuba, he is now under indictment for his traveling to Cuba. This, however, it's very convenient for a rightist organization to drag out this or that literature purporting to show a fact which has not been established in law. I have said the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has definitely been investigated. That is very true. I have also said that the total result of that investigation was zero, that is, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not now on the Attorney General's Subversive List. Any other material you may have is superfluous. [He pronounces it superfluitous]

Q. Mr. OSWALD, if I may break in a moment, I believe it was mentioned that you at one time asked to renounce your American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union?

A. Well, I don't think that has a particular import to this discussion. We are addressing Cuban-American relations -

Q. Well, I think it has a bearing to this extent, Mr. OSWALD, you say Cuba is not dominated by Russia and yet you apparently, by your past actions, have show you have an affinity for Russia and perhaps Communism...Are you or have you been a Communist?

A. Well, I had answered that prior to this program, on another radio program.

Q. Are you a Marxist?

A. Yes, I am a Marxist.

Q. What's the difference?

A. Well the difference is primarily the difference between a country like Ghana, Guiana, Yugoslavia, China, or Russia - very, very great differences. Differences which we appreciate by giving aid, let's say to Yugoslavia, in the sum of a hundred million or so dollars every year.

Q. That's extraneous. What's the difference?

A. The difference is, as I said, a very great difference. Many parties, many countries are based on Marxism. Many countries, such as Great Britain, display very socialistic aspects and characteristics. I might point to the socialized medicine of Britain.

Q. Did you have a government subsidy in the Soviet Union?

A. Well, as I - Well, I will answer that question directly then, since you will not rest until you get your answer. I worked in Russia. I was under the protection of the - of the - that is to say I was under the protection of the American Government but that is I was at all times considered an American citizen. I did not lose my American citizenship...I am back in the United States. A person who renounces his citizenship becomes legally disqualified for returning to the United States.

Q. Were you ever in Building 11 Kuznetskoy (?) Street in Moscow?

A. Kuznetskoy? Well, that would probably be the Foreign Ministry, I assume. No, I was never in that place...

Q. How do you hope to bring about what you call fair play for Cuba, knowing the sentiment?

A. The principles of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee consist of the restoration of diplomatic trade and tourist relations with Cuba. That is one of our main points. We are for that. I disagree that this situation regarding American-Cuban relations is very unpopular. We are a minority, surely. We are, however, not particularly interested in what Cuban exiles or rightist members of rightist organizations have to say. We are primarily interested in the attitude of the United States Government toward Cuba and in a way that we are striving to get the United States to adopt measures which would be more friendly toward the Cuban people and the new Cuban regime in their country. We are not at all Communist-controlled, regardless of the fact that I had the experience of living in Russia; regardless of the fact that we have been investigated; regardless of any of those facts, the Fair Play for Cuba is an independent organization not affiliated with any other organization. Our aims and our ideals are very clear and in the best keeping with American traditions of democracy.

BRINGUIER: Do you agree with Fidel Castro when he gave his latter speech of July 26 this year - he qualified President John Fitzgerald Kennedy of the United States as a ruffian and a thief. Do you agree with Mr. Castro?



A. I would not agree with that particular wording. However, I and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee does think that the United States Government through certain agencies, namely the State Department and the CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba. Mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of - let's say a very dogmatic Communist country, as China is.

Q. Mr. OSWALD, would you agree that when Castro first took power, would you agree the United States was very friendly with Castro, that the people of this country had nothing but admiration for him, that they were glad to see Batista thrown out?

A. I would say that the activities of the United States Government in regard to Batista were a manifestation of not so much support for Fidel Castro but rather a withdrawal of support from Batista. What we should have done was to take those armaments and drop them into the Sierra Maestre where Fidel Castro could have used them. As for public sentiment at that time, I think even at that time, even before the revolution, there were rumblings of official comment etc. from Government officials against Fidel Castro.

Q. You have never been to Cuba, of course, but why are people in Cuba starving today?

A. Well, in any country emerging from a semi-colonial state and embarking upon reform which require a diversification of agriculture you are going to have shortages. After all, 80% of imports into the United States from Cuba were two products: tobacco and sugar. Nowadays, while Cuba is reducing its products as far as sugarcane goes, it is striving to grow unlimited - and unheard of for Cuba - quantities of certain vegetables: sweet potatoes, lima beans, cotton etc. so that they can become agriculturally independent.

BRINGUIER knew that the purpose of the debate was to further establish OSWALD as the leader of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. BRINGUIER also knew that OSWALD could not have possibly furthered the case of Cuba, because he was a former defector to the Soviet Union. No other leaders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had similar backgrounds. When asked if the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was controlled by the Communist Party, OSWALD never responded; instead he said the Senate Subcommittee that had investigated the Fair Play for Cuba Committee found no connection "between the two committees." What other committee that supported Cuba was he referring to? OSWALD was unfamiliar with the leadership of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, although he claimed to be the Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter. The only name he knew was V.T. Lee, who he called B.T. Lee, with whom he corresponded. OSWALD linked the British democratic socialists who sponsored socialized medicine with Marxism. This was a right-wing opinion. When OSWALD was

accused of being a KGB agent, he merely confirmed his opponent's beliefs by saying he was aware of the building at 11 Kuznetskoy Street. In OSWALD'S summation, he repeated "regardless of the fact." He was arguing against himself by doing this.

BRINGUIER brought up President John F. Kennedy, and got OSWALD to admit he was against him and the CIA. This was the second and last time OSWALD mentioned the initials C-I-A. When OSWALD first mentioned it, he called it, "the now-defunct CIA." The Cuban and Fair Play for Cuba Committee leadership were convinced that despite the replacement of Allen Dulles by John McCone as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA continued to conspire against them. A right-winger who believed the CIA had been hamstrung by President John F. Kennedy, would have called it "now-defunct." Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I'll tell you one thing, LEE HARVEY OSWALD loved Kennedy. I know it. You can tell something. He would defend him. He loved his country, not in a twisted way. I'm talking to you just because I love this country."

In a handwritten statement dated November 25, 1963, William Stuckey wrote: "OSWALD admitted to me in our private conversation following the Conversation Carte Blanche program that 'In Russia they never would permit something like the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to exist. Life is very bland there. They have eliminated all dissidents.'"

#### THE FBI FINDS OUT ABOUT THE DEBATE

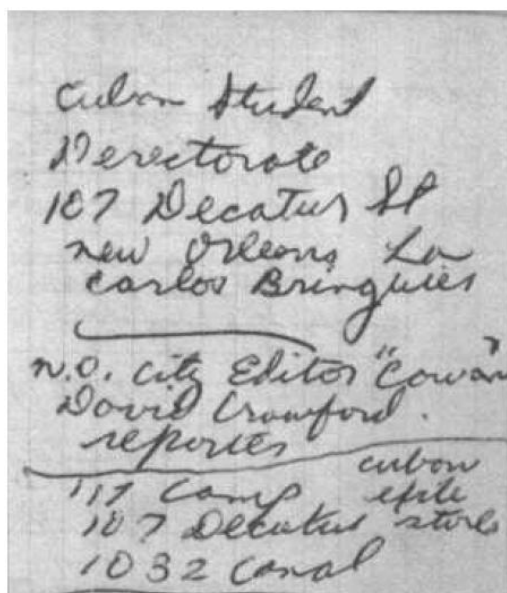
15. QUESTION: The report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963 states that on August 22, 1963 Radio Station WDSU made available a transcript of the radio broadcast in which Oswald participated on August 21, 1963. Why does the report of SA DeBrueys of October 25, 1963 not include this item, but state instead that on September 12, 1963 a confidential informant made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast?

ANSWER: Concerning your reference to the report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963, it is assumed you have reference to the report of SA Milton R. Knack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Page 11 of that report stated that on August 22, 1963, Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, had made available a transcript of a radio broadcast. Page 12 of the report of SA Warren C. DeBrueys dated October 23, 1963, at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division" reported that on September 12, 1963, confidential informant NO T-3 made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast. That source is Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers. The date this transcript was obtained from her should have been reported in SA De Brueys' report as August 22, 1963.

On August 21, 1963, the Director of the FBI advised the SAC of the New Orleans office to "ascertain facts concerning Subject's [OSWALD] distribution of above mentioned pamphlet, including the nature of pamphlet following which contact should be made with established sources familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area to determine whether Subject involved in activities inimical to the internal security of the U.S. Submit results in LHM form suitable for dissemination, with appropriate recommendation as to further action." [FBI 105-1435-7]

#### ORESTES PENA'S ADDRESS HIDDEN IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK

OSWALD'S address book contained the following notations:



117 Camp Cuban  
107 Decatur exile  
1032 Canal store

#### **117 Camp Street**

117 Camp Street was the address of a clothing-rental store owned by Orlando Piedra. [1963 N.O. X-Cross Directory]

#### ORLANDO PIEDRA

On May 8, 1959, the FBI identified Orlando Piedra as a supporter of Rolando Masferrer. [FBI 100-344127 NR 5.13.59] An FBI informant said that Orlando Piedra is not giving money to the anti-Fidel Castro groups in Miami and he is working with Rolando Masferrer. Orlando Eleno Piedra Neguerela (born June 1, 1919; died February 1980,



201-247879) had been Chief of the Investigations Bureau of the Cuban National Police until January 1, 1959. Orlando Piedra worked closely with the crime syndicate and the CIA. He had monitored the activities of Fidel Castro when Fidel Castro trained anti-Batista troops in Mexico. Orlando Piedra was involved in the kidnapping of Fidel Castro's son, and used a Mexican drug trafficker to kidnap a chief supporter of Fidel Castro in Mexico. The FBI reported: "Orlando Piedra enjoys the distinction of being considered by the Castro regime as one of the principal war criminals in the United States."

The CIA: "AMOT Report DD 1836 of April 20, 1966 states Orlando Piedra...is one of the main organizers and exponents of political propaganda in favor of Batista; close to him and enjoying his trust. AMOT report CC 82 dated April 12, 1963 describes Subject as friend of Vincente Gonzalez Miranda, old militant commie." Orlando Piedra was associated with Enrique Fernandez Parajon, the former Chief of Batista's Secret Police, and he was a friend of BRINGUIER. Ronnie Caire stated he had been introduced to "the man who had been head of Batista's Secret Police" by Sergio Arcacha Smith. FBI SAC James J. O'Conner questioned Piedra about his connection to OSWALD on December 20, 1963.

Mr. Orlando Piedra, former Chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Cuban National Police until the overthrow of the Batista regime was located at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He stated he was visiting relatives and would return to his residence in New Orleans about January 1, 1964. It was explained to Mr. Piedra that OSWALD'S personal effects contained a listing of Cuban exile stores at various addresses in New Orleans, Louisiana, including one such store at 117 Camp Street in New Orleans. Mr. Piedra stated that he had been a partner in a store at that address called the Hispanic American Discount House, Inc. which was opened in January 1963. He said that in April or May 1963, he sold his interest to his partner, Joseph B. Namer, who he stated is a United States citizen who had been born in Cuba. He said that Mr. Namer subsequently closed down the store about October 1963. Mr. Piedra stated that he himself had never had any personal contact with OSWALD. He suggested OSWALD probably listed the locations of various Cuban exile stores in New Orleans as part of his activity directed against anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

Orlando Piedra related that in his contacts with other Cuban exiles in New Orleans, he had been advised that the wife of a Cuban attorney named (FNU) Cusco, received information that OSWALD had attempted to buy trucks for the Government of Fidel Castro. According to Orlando Piedra, the wife of Cusco was employed in an office in New Orleans where the boss stated that a friend, who is a truck dealer, had refused to do business with OSWALD when the latter attempted to buy trucks for the Cuban Government. [FBI Miami 105-8342]

BRINGUIER told the New Orleans Secret Service office the same story. The FBI checked with Mrs. Cusco's employer and found that he was a friend of Oscar W. Deslatte of Bolton Ford. [FBI Miami 105-8342 12.18.63 O'Conner Ft. Lauderdale] HEMMING said he knew Orlando Piedra in the early 1960's. HEMMING told this researcher:

He was a Godfather kind of guy who, like Ventura, had a private detective agency. Very personable. He belonged to the Junta of National Liberation. William K. Harvey's people supported it. William K. Harvey was setting up this team of people, which a lot of people call OPERATION FORTY, which is an erroneous name. They were setting up this team of people to eliminate Fidelista without Fidel, like Manuel Ray. They were to eliminate everybody in place, if accidentally the former Castro people got into power militarily, or civilly, during the anarchy that would follow a victory over Castro. FRANK was kept on tap to blow a few fucking people away. It was an extension of ZR RIFLE. Ethnic cleansing of the new government after the Bay of Pigs. It would be impossible for him to get Piedra's address. Ventura and Piedra did not advertise where the fuck they were. They were in business but they didn't advertise where the fuck they were. If you wanted to see them, you had to make an appointment, and be escorted there. There was kidnap money out on them. Juan Orta set up a couple of operations to snatch all these people. These people were fucking war criminals. So how would an OSWALD come up with this? Somebody in the government had to give it to him.

During the radio debate with William Stuckey and BRINGUIER, OSWALD observed that "criminals," who are wanted in Cuba for crimes against humanity, are now engaged in day-to-day trade with the people of New Orleans. Was he referring to Orlando Piedra? Had they really been criminals in Cuba, or did OSWALD mean 'war criminal'? On June 25, 1962, the Department of the Army reported: "Ex-Dictator of Cuba Batista is sponsoring and financing the military training of Cubans in exile in the U.S...Recruiters for this pro-Batista armed force are offering a bounty of \$200 upon enlistment. The trainees are fed, housed and provided with a khaki uniform. Recruiters are: Orlando Piedra, New Orleans. Eladio Del Valle recruiter in Miami." [Army Report ID 2205713]

In 1967, Arnesto N. Rodriguez Sr. suggested that the District Attorneys office in New Orleans contact Orlando Piedra about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, since Orlando Piedra possessed files on exiles suspected of being double-agents. [Dubois *Castro* Bobbs Merrill 1959 p130; WCD 1203a; Memo: Sciambra /Garrison 2.14.67; Interview with R 1.23.67 ARA files] On May 8, 1973, the name of Orlando Piedra appeared on a document titled "Memo from DDO from James Flannery, Subject; Media Inquiry to Cuban Exile Journalist in Miami regarding: Cuban Involvement in Watergate Case and Attitudes in Miami Area w/bio summaries." This CIA Index Card read "Rene Viera Gonzalez, S. Gottlieb, Renaldo Pico, Orlando Piedra, Rolando Masferrer, ITT, Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis, **Juan A. Paula**, Edgardo Buttari, Charles 'Bebe' Rebozo, Anthony Felix Corzo Genova, Ernesto Betencourt, Mr. Kercher, Avany,

John Dean, **James Flannery**, Marvin L. Evans." [IG File 15, Tab 26] James E. Flannery was in Bolivia from 1961 to 1964, Mexico from 1964 to 1965, where he served under Winston Scott. Flannery served in the Dominican Republic from 1965 to 1969. He was a colleague of Desmond FitzGerald, Richard Bissell and DAVID PHILLIPS. He served as an assistant to Ted Shackley.

#### JUAN PAULA

Juan Paula was in Cuba in 1961 and was mentioned in HUNT'S book, *Give Us This Day* as an accountant who served as treasurer of the FRD. HUNT recalled:

A Headquarters finance officer escorted by two guards flew to Miami and met me at my Brickell Point apartment. He was the same finance officer with whom I had worked during the Guatemalan operation and we had a complete understanding of the problems that lay ahead. He gave me a briefcase containing \$115,000 in cash, and I signed a receipt for the money. Then I drove across Miami and delivered the money to Juan Paula, the FRD treasurer, a serious and nonpolitical young Cuban who had been a successful CPA in Havana before the revolution...My first meeting that day was held with Juan Paula. I received from him a number of accountings, approved them, and remarked on the increasing number of supernumeraries on the FRD payroll...After breakfast Juan Paula arrived. We went over the Frente's books together.

Another card contained these additional names: "Ruben Mediola, (Deleted) E. Hernandez DD/WH File Review 74 IG File 30 Tab 9 (Deleted) 3041 to C/WH from COS/WH/Miami. Subject: Inquiries by Gotlieb, a Journalist, on ITT and Cubans in Miami area." This handwritten notation appeared: "Could not find actual cable in file - circled in red is only mention of reference."

#### 107 DECATUR

Researcher Harold Weisberg cracked this code. 107 Decatur was CARLOS BRINGUIER'S store. If these numbers were interchanged, they became 107 Camp Street, the office of Ronnie Caire, and 117 Decatur, the Habana Bar owned by Orestes Farnicio Pena (born August 15, 1923). [FBI 105-82555-813; WCD 227 p14] There was no such number as 1032 Canal. [FBI NO 100-16601 12.16.63 Richard Logan]

The FBI stated:

A complete review of a photograph of OSWALD'S address book available at Dallas fails to reflect any information indicating Ronnie Caire's office address is in this address book. It would appear that Weisberg's claim that OSWALD'S office address is 'masked' in this address book is a statement that only Weisberg can clarify. In the event Weisberg can relate how such

address is 'masked,' it is possible that some pertinent observations could then be made. [FBI 105-82555-5649]

The FBI listed Caire's address in 1963 as 704 Cigali Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The Cigali building was located at 107 Camp Street. [FBI 105-82555-5647]

### THE BACKGROUND OF ORESTES PENA



The FBI fingerprint record of Orestes Pena, a naturalized United States citizen, indicated that he joined the U.S. Army in 1949 and was honorably discharged, then went into the Coast Guard in 1954 and 1955. In July 1958, Orestes Pena was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department and charged with assault on officers, using obscene language and resisting arrest. Disposition: Dismissed. In 1959 he was arrested for operating a hotel without a permit. On August 23, 1961, Orestes Pena was arrested for vagrancy and investigation of pandering. Disposition: Dismissed. On October 9, 1962, Orestes Pena was arrested for having a lascivious and immoral person employed in a bar holding a liquor permit. On November 12, 1963, he was arrested for assault. Disposition: Dismissed. Orestes Pena, an amateur boxer, was the bouncer at his own bar.

### PENA AND DeBRUEYS PRIOR TO 1959

Orestes Pena told the Warren Commission:

Pena: Before [the FBI] would just come around and tell me that they are asking me many things about people that was for Castro. When you got a bar room, especially in Spanish like I got, most of my customers are Spanish seamen, foreign seamen, you hear the way they talk, and before, as I was against Batista, most of the people here for Castro, really for Castro, they was going to my place. So when I joined the organization against Castro in New Orleans [the Cuban Revolutionary Front], one of the agents of the FBI, DeBRUEYS, started going to my place very, very often asking me about many different people, Spanish people, what I knew, what I thought. I told him what I knew; that some people was for Castro and some people was against. I told him what I saw. I never did ask him what he found out about those people.

Liebler: Do you remember who you talked to at the FBI?

Pena: I don't know exactly. See, I used to call DeBRUEYS. You are from Washington, huh?

Liebler: Yes.

Pena: I am going to talk to you about DeBRUEYS and the FBI agency in New Orleans, in Louisiana. Liebler: Do you think you talked to DeBRUEYS...

Pena: I don't know exactly. Sometimes you call there and they tell you he is not in there and you talk to somebody else if you want to give the message in the FBI see, because DeBRUEYS isn't there.

#### ORESTES PENA AND DeBRUEYS AFTER 1960

Pena: Then DeBRUEYS came to the organization. Maybe – I don't know if he was sent by the government or how.

Liebler: He join it?

Pena: No he didn't join it but he was sticking with the organization very, very close.

Liebler: They knew he was an FBI Agent.

Pena: Yes, we knew he was an FBI agent. So from time to time he called me at my place. He went to my place and was asking me about this guy and that guy, different people here in New Orleans. So I told him what I thought about the men. I tell you that and then you find out if I am right or I am wrong. I never did ask if I was right or wrong. I told him about that I am for sure they are for Castro here in New Orleans. So one way of the other, he was interfering with me somehow, Mr. DeBRUEYS, so –

Liebler: DeBRUEYS was interfering with you?

Pena: Yes. Somehow. So one day I went to the FBI. They called me to the FBI. I don't remember exactly what for they called me. So I told DeBRUEYS, - I told DeBRUEYS or somebody else that I talked to – DeBRUEYS' boss – I didn't ask them who it was. They was the FBI. They was in the FBI Office – I told the agency there I don't talk to DeBRUEYS. I don't trust him as an American.

Leibler: Did you tell them any reasons why you didn't?



Pena: Because he was interfering very close with the organization against Castro. So since that day – we got into a little bit of an argument there. We was talking about somebody. The FBI asked me about a man that had been in the group before, about somebody, if I knew somebody – if I knew his way of signing. So I asked DeBRUEYS, ‘Did I told you about this man?’ He said, ‘No.’ I got mad I said ‘If you said I didn’t told you about that man, I don’t trust you as an American, to be for an American. So two days later he went to my place of business. He said to me at the table ‘I want to talk to you. I said, ‘Okay, let’s go.’ He said not to talk about him anymore because what he could do is get me in big trouble. He said, ‘I am an FBI man, I can get you in big trouble.’ But he made a big mistake. I had a girl that was with me that was here when he was discussing me.

Liebler: Somebody else was there and heard it?

Pena: Yes. He was discussing me not to talk about it. He was an FBI man and he could get me in big trouble. So I talked to my girlfriend and said ‘Look, I better pull out of this thing. What the FBI wants me is to pull away pull away and I never did heard from the FBI until Mr. Kennedy got assassinated. They left me alone completely. They never asked me after I pulled out of the organization. After that, I never listened to anybody talking about politics in the place. I tried to keep out of it the most I could. They never did call me anymore until OSWALD got – and then they started coming here talking to me because we was talking about the incident.

Liebler: So your complaints about the FBI here in New Orleans relate basically to the anti-Castro proposition and not to the investigation of the assassination, is that correct?

Pena: No, no. That was way before.

S.A. DeBRUEYS denied that Orestes Pena had been his informant. FBI records indicated that Orestes Pena had, “during the years 1961 and 1962, furnished information to the FBI Office New Orleans, concerning persons he claimed were pro-Castro in his opinion.” [FBI 105-82555-NR 8.12.64 #199]

#### ORESTES PENA AND THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

During the early 1960’s Orestes Pena was a delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. When the Cuban Revolutionary Front opened its offices in the Balter Building *The New Orleans States Item* did a story on it that included a photograph of Orestes Pena, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Carlos Marquez, Manuel E. Quesada, Francisco U. Uriatre, Luis Menendez, Ramon Noda and Jorge Tarafa. [FBI 105-87912-P NR 1.4.61 #117] Orestes Pena told the Warren Commission:

Pena: You see – I started – like I told you when the organization moved to New Orleans –

Liebler: This is the anti-Castro organization?

Pena: Yes. So I went down there and joined the organization. In 1959 when I went to Cuba my mother told me how everything was going; so she says 'Castro is even worse than Batista.' So when I came back I joined the organization a little bit after that, the organization here in New Orleans [the Cuban Revolutionary Front]. So I went and joined them and started working for the organization collecting money at my place of business and giving my own money for many things to the organization, you know a dollar, two dollars...The FBI know very well because a person from the FBI was there all the time. I don't remember exactly the name of the organization right now, but the organization was in the Balter Building, I think, in the second floor.

Liebler: Whatever the organizations name was, was it an anti-Castro organization?

Pena: It was in the Balter Building, the only one there.

Liebler: Is that the organization sometimes known as JURE, J-U-R-E?

Pena: I don't know.

Liebler: Junta Revolucionario Cubana?

Pena: The chief or the boss of that organization, who was in Miami was Barrona [Varona]. He was the boss of the organization.

Liebler: Barona?

Pena: Yes. He was the boss of that organization.

Liebler: When did you leave Cuba?

Pena: I left Cuba in September 1946...many times I went to Cuba. My last time I went to Cuba was about eight months, I believe, after Castro took over, but before I used to go very often because all my family is in Cuba...

Liebler: Were you in Cuba in April or May of 1959.

Pena: I think that's the last time I was in Cuba.

Liebler: What was the purpose of your trip to Cuba at that time?

Pena: I went to Cuba – I don't know, I went to have an operation. Yes.

Liebler: While you were in Cuba [in 1959] did you have any contact with officials of the Castro Government?

Pena: No; not any.

Liebler: Have you ever expressed a favorable attitude toward the Castro regime?

Pena: No, I was never for, I was against Batista, but I was never even, I didn't even know Castro.

Liebler: You had nothing to do with Castro?

Pena: No.

#### HUNT AND THE NEW ORLEANS CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

When HUNT was asked if he knew Orestes Pena, he replied: "Not to the best of my knowledge. They may have known me in the 1960 to 1961 period under different names, but those names are not familiar to me." HUNT was unfamiliar with Cuban Revolutionary Front delegates Arcacha Smith, Luis Rabel, and Frank Bartes, nor had he heard of the Cuban Revolutionary Front support group, Friends of Democratic Cuba.

Tony Varona denied that he visited the New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Front [HSCA Exec. Session 3.10.78 p15] although he knew a Dr. Guitart in Cuba, and subsequently visited him in New Orleans. On September 12, 1960, the FBI reported that Tony Varona, using the name "Varone" visited New Orleans. A FBI document about his visit was highly deleted: "To: SAC New Orleans From: Director FBI (Deleted) Varone appears identical with Manuel Antonio De Varona Y Loreda (deleted) one of the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. (Deleted)." [FBI 105-76461 NR 9.12.60]

Orestes Pena resigned from the Cuban Revolutionary Front because of a dispute involving Sergio Arcacha Smith. According to Orestes Pena, S.A. DeBRUEYS accused him of complicity in Sergio Arcacha Smith's theft of the funds of the Crusade to Free Cuba, and the FBI questioned him about this: "The FBI asked me about a man that had been in the group before, if I knew his way of signing." [FBI 105-87912-P] Orestes Pena participated in an anti-Castro operation in Cuba: "I went to Cuba – I don't know, I went to have an operation. Yes." As far as HUNT was concerned, the New Orleans Chapter of the Cuban Revolutionary Front did not exist since if HUNT linked himself to any of its members, he would have been linking himself to OSWALD.

## ORESTES PENA AND OSWALD

On December 5, 1963, BRINGUIER informed the FBI that Orestes Pena had seen OSWALD in his bar. Pena allegedly told BRINGUIER that OSWALD was with a Cuban (BRINGUIER later identified him as a Mexican Communist the FBI wanted to question) and said OSWALD'S conversation was pro-Castro. When the waiter charged him 15 cents for a glass of lemonade, OSWALD remarked: "This man must be a former Cuban capitalist." Orestes Pena confirmed to the FBI that OSWALD was in his bar and added he became so intoxicated, he vomited. The brother of Orestes Pena, Ruperto Pena, said that two men entered his bar and had a pro-Castro discussion. He turned over this information to CARLOS BRINGUIER, and to the FBI, and was later able to get the license plate numbers of these men. Although Ruperto could not make a positive identification, Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez, a waiter at the Habana Bar, said one was OSWALD. [WCD 984B] When Ruperto Pena testified before the Warren Commission, he stated that his brother was not in New Orleans when this incident occurred, and that the man was not OSWALD. The Warren Commission noted the testimony of Habana Bar bartender, and informant for S.A. DeBRUEYS, Evaristo Rodriguez, that he saw OSWALD in the Habana Bar sometime about August 9, 1963, in the company of a Latin-appearing man. [Testimony to Liebler 7.21.64] Rodriguez told the FBI that around 3:00 a.m. or 4:00 a.m. that two men, one OSWALD, came into the Havana Bar. [WCD 1389A] Orestes Pena was asked by the Warren Commission:

Liebler: Is this the story that you told to the FBI after the assassination, that you had seen OSWALD in the bar and Rodriguez has seen him in the bar?

Pena: More or less.

Liebler: When you talked to the FBI two weeks ago, did they ask you about this again?

Pena: Yes; they asked me about this more than a dozen times.

Liebler: They asked you more than a dozen times about this?

Pena: Yes.

Liebler: And did they come to your bar to ask you about this?

Pena: They come to my bar. They been calling me to come to the FBI office. That's why sometimes – one time I went down and got a lawyer. I don't need a lawyer about for this. I just tell you the truth.

Liebler: Did you tell Mr. BRINGUIER about having seen OSWALD in the bar?

Pena: Yes; we was talking about it. You see I did like very very much Mr. Kennedy...So I was hurt when he got killed. So when I saw the man there – I saw the man – so I went around and told most of my customers that I saw OSWALD came to my place.

Liebler: When you talked to the FBI on June 9, 1964, you told them, did you not, that you had never told anybody that OSWALD had been in the bar?

Pena: That I never told anybody?

Liebler: Yes.

Pena: That's not true.

Liebler: Didn't you tell that to the FBI?

Pena: I don't think that so. That I never told anybody?

Liebler: Yes.

Pena: I didn't told anybody before?

Liebler: I have a report before me, Mr. Pena, of an interview with you in the presence of your attorney, Mr. Tamberella, which was made by Mr. DeBRUEYS and Mr. Wall. That was in the FBI office on June 9, 1964, and on page two of this particular report, it says, and I quote: "Orest Pena specifically stated that he never told anyone, including CARLOS BRINGUIER, that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. He also said he never heard his brother, Ruperto Pena, say that OSWALD had been in the bar with the Mexican. He also stated that he had no information that the FBI was ever looking for a Mexican who had ever patronized the bar." Did you tell the FBI that?

Pena: I don't think so.

Liebler: In fact, you did tell BRINGUIER that you saw OSWALD in the bar?

Pena: When we were talking after the assassination, we were talking about it...After the assassination, they came and asked me so many times about the same thing, lemonade, it just looked silly to me.

ORESTES PENA'S ALLEGED VISIT TO MOSCOW

The FBI reported: "Investigation in this case was instituted on the basis of information received from a source who related that Pena had stated he was going to Europe on May 1, 1964, and would visit Moscow. Through investigation, it was later determined that the person who had originally been told by Pena that Pena was going to Europe and would also visit Moscow was Guillermo Fiallo, 2003 Laurel Street, New Orleans, who admits his past connection with the Batista regime in Cuba and who is openly anti-Castro. Fiallo, upon interview has advised that the statement made by Pena was obviously made in jest and expressed the firm conviction that Pena is definitely anti-Castro...Fiallo related that he is a very close acquaintance of Orestes Pen, however, he added that he is very definitely anti-Castro and a follower of Orlando Piedra, who had been Chief Investigator of Fulgencio Batista before Castro defeated Batista...In addition to the foregoing, investigation has failed to reveal any activity on the part of Pena that would substantiate that he has performed or is performing any services on behalf of Fidel Castro or the present Cuban Government. In view of the foregoing, Subject is not being recommended for inclusion in the Security Index. [WCD 1539c; FBI SAC N.O. 105-1926-11.6.64; FBI 8.11.64 From Legat, Rome to Director withheld 1994]

S.A. DeBRUEYS conducted an intensive investigation of Orestes Pena from April 1964 to July 1964. Everyone contacted said the Orestes Pena was anti-Castro, even CARLOS BRINGUIER: "On June 22, 1964, CARLOS BRINGUIER, who runs a clothing business at 107 Decatur Street, just two doors from the Habana Bar, advised that Pena is a complicated individual who has all sorts of complexes, however, BRINGUIER claims that Pena is definitely anti-Castro and has never defended Castro. He stated Pena would argue with BRINGUIER in defense of President Kennedy, but would never argue in favor of Castro."

Initially, Orestes Pena's story about OSWALD having a meeting in the Habana Bar was part of BRINGUIER'S disinformation campaign to link OSWALD with a Castro double-agent in New Orleans. The FBI was intent on proving that OSWALD had no associates in New Orleans and pressured Orestes Pena to change his testimony by accusing him of being a Communist. S.A. DeBRUEYS started a rumor based on a report Guillermo Fiallo that Orestes Pena was a Communist. S.A. DeBRUEYS recommended that Orestes Pena be put on the security index. On June 9, 1964, Orestes Pena went to the New Orleans FBI with his attorney, and said he was on vacation when the alleged OSWALD incident occurred. [WCD 1203] When he testified before the Warren Commission he went back to his story that OSWALD was at the Habana bar. This displeased the Warren Commission.

Orestes Pena was questioned by Warren Commission Counsel Wesley Liebler. Before Orestes Pena testified, Wesley Liebler had warned him that he might have to reveal that Mrs. Pena was involved with drugs in the Fall of 1963. As it was, Wesley Liebler never brought this up. Wesley Liebler was interested in Orestes Pena's trip to Mexico in May 1963, and the fact that he applied for a passport on the same day OSWALD did. He

requested Orestes Pena let the Warren Commission photograph his passport, so it could be sure he did not visit Moscow.

### OSWALD'S LEAFLETS

Pena: I talked to the Agency about if that propaganda, where they was printing that propaganda, and I said, 'Why can't you find that place?' He said, 'Because the United States is a big country.' I said, 'It doesn't matter. Each printing has their own type or letter that can be found somehow.'

Liebler: So you told this FBI agent that they should find where the propaganda literature had been printed?

Pena: The propaganda that OSWALD was giving away. They put that on television four or five days after the assassination – OSWALD giving that propaganda. They knew that OSWALD was giving that propaganda away before Mr. Kennedy was killed. They got all of that propaganda and all that from taken of OSWALD.

Liebler: You think they should find out where those leaflets were printed? This is what you told them?

Pena: The little bit I know about the investigation,, they even – let me see how to say it. Let me see – they even keep OSWALD from killing Mr. Kennedy. From my point of view as an investigator, if they went all the way from that propaganda, from where it was printed, maybe they can put OSWALD in jail. Maybe the President not be killed. That was before Mr. Kennedy was killed.

Liebler: Let me ask you this: Do you have any evidence or do you know of any evidence that would link OSWALD to anyone else in a conspiracy to assassinate the President?

Pena: No.

Liebler: Do you have any information or knowledge that OSWALD was involved with pro-Castro people in connection with the assassination.

Pena: No; I can't say that.

Liebler: Do you have any information that this was a pro-Castro or a Castro plot to assassinate President Kennedy?

Pena: No; I can't say that.

Liebler: Do you know if anyone else in New Orleans has information like that?

Pena: No; I can't say that.

Liebler: What about BRINGUIER?

Pena: What I think about BRINGUIER? He is just trying to get big name, collecting big name to make himself big when he come back to Cuba. Be one of the bosses. That's my point of view. I told you he don't like the United States and what I told you about; you can bring him here and tell him that Orest Pena told you that. I will stand a lie-detector test and I invite him to take one, and I invite DeBRUEYS too, to ask DeBRUEYS if that's true or not true he went to my place and tried to intimidate me. If he say no, I take a lie-detector test and he take a lie detector test and maybe you find one Communist in the FBI.

Liebler: You think that BRINGUIER is using his association with OSWALD to give himself a big name in connection with that?

Pena: That's what it is.

Liebler: As far as I know, BRINGUIER doesn't have any evidence that there was a pro-Castro plot to assassinate the President.

Pena: No, I don't know. See, BRINGUIER know OSWALD very well. He told me one time – I don't know if that is true or not – he said that OSWALD brought him some kind of manual or book. I believe he still have the book. And BRINGUIER has his own organization here. They call it –

Liebler: DRE...

Pena: He said OSWALD came to infiltrate his organization. That's what he told me. Before I used to talk to him, go there or he came to my place.

Liebler: You and Mr. BRINGUIER are not good friends any more; is that right?

Pena: We was quite close until – when they started the blockade in Cuba, the way he spoke about President Kennedy. And I pulled a little bit out. I even used to give him sometimes more than \$2. I don't know. He collected to send to Miami, if he don't send it somewhere else. That's what he said. I tell you, BRINGUIER don't do many things that he will tell you. He don't like America. Time will tell. He is one of the guys that – do you remember when they were saying 'Yankee go home' in Cuba? He was in Cuba at that time. He was calling, 'Yankee go home!'



Liebler: Has he ever favored Castro that you know of?

Pena: Of course.

Liebler: You don't think that BRINGUIER is in favor of Castro at this current time?

Pena: He? No. He hate Castro and he hate Russia, but he hates America as much too. He just want to go back to Cuba and be one of the bosses. I want you to know something. I love the United States more than many people who were born in this country and I got a place of business and I hear – they don't talk much now. They are very scared but before, when Castro was started, I learn many people, how much they was against this country, people that was born in this country. I love this country, believe me. Maybe you don't believe me or have a bad report about me, but nobody make me a Communist. Believe that. Believe or not.

Orestes Pena believed the assassination could have been prevented if the FBI had tracked down the printer who ran off OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets. This did not make sense unless BRINGUIER, who hated America more than he hated Russia, was behind their being printed. Pena was trying to tell the Warren Commission that BRINGUIER was part of the conspiracy: "BRINGUIER know OSWALD very well." Orestes Pena told the Warren Commission that when BRINGUIER was arrested for attacking OSWALD, it was he, Pena, who put up his bail. All the Cubans involved in that fracas were released.

Pena: When I finish with him – you are from Washington. I tell you BRINGUIER hates the United States as much as he hates Russia.

Liebler: BRINGUIER does?

Pena: The day Mr. Kennedy put a blockade in Cuba – you remember about a year and a half more or less – Mr. CARLOS BRINGUIER was telling me – excuse me – (obscenity) in Spanish more than a dozen times, and I couldn't stand that. I have never done anything against the United States. I said, "No." Anyway, anything you want to ask me and you can asked Mr. BRINGUIER is that true or not, and let him and me take a lie detector test to see who is right on it.

Liebler: You say you have never done anything against the interests of the United States?

Pena: No; I have not ever.

Liebler: Well, I have no reason whatsoever not to believe that statement, Mr. Pena.

Pena: Okay.

Liebler: Why do you say that Mr. BRINGUIER hates the United States more than he does Russia?

Pena: Because he does as much.

Liebler: As much?

Pena: Yes.

Liebler: Why does he dislike the United States? Has he ever told you?

Pena: No; but the way he talks the United States didn't help to overthrow Castro, and he can't go over there and take over.

Liebler: Is that the basis for Mr. BRINGUIER'S bad feelings toward the United States, that we haven't done anything to overcome the Castro regime?

Pena: Well the way he talks to me he hates the United States as much as he hates Russia. That's what I told you, that's what he said more than a dozen times. And if that is not true let him take a lie detector test and find out whether that is true or not.

Pena parted ways with BRINGUIER because of BRINGUIER'S involvement in the Kennedy assassination: "BRINGUIER don't do many things that he will tell you. He don't like America."

#### HAROLD WEISBERG'S INTERVIEW WITH PENA

Orestes Pena told the FBI that BRINGUIER called President Kennedy "a motherfucker, son of bitch and no good because he didn't send planes to bomb Cuba. This was during the Cuban Missile Crisis...Mr. DeBRUEYS came to me one morning and called me very early and we got into a talk. This time he came all by himself. He told me that if I ever have anything to talk about him that he would get my ass and he will see that I got hurt so I got very mad and I told him if he wanted to get my behind, come inside the bar..."

#### ORESTES PENA, OSWALD AND WARREN C. DeBRUEYS

Orestes Pena told Dan Rather of CBS-TV News in 1975 that he had seen OSWALD and S.A. DeBRUEYS together in the summer of 1963. This explained why DeBRUEYS threatened Orestes Pena. OSWALD'S addressbook provided evidence S.A. DeBRUEYS was in contact with him. As stated the name "Warrin DeBryuelu" appeared there, disguised as two Russian words. DeBRUEYS was sent a copy of this entry in July 1993. He stated: "I find it interesting, but I think obviously he put my name in his

addressbook because I had investigated him prior to the assassination. I talked to the landlord, I guess, I assume, I have no idea, there was a multitude of ways he could have gotten my name. I talked to his landlady on Magazine Street. The idea was to confirm if he had any employment that placed him in contact with sensitive material, as far as national security was concerned. And, of course, I gave her my name, and showed her identification."

The HSCA questioned Mrs. Jesse Garner, OSWALD'S landlady at Magazine Street. She said that an FBI agent came to her home and questioned her about OSWALD.

Q. Do you remember the name of this FBI agent?

A. His name was Milton Cage.

Q. Could that have been Milton Kaack?

A. Could have been...It was about a month after Lee moved in.

Mrs. Jesse Garner checked her address book and found she had spelled the word Kasch. Mrs. Jesse Garner told the United States Secret Service that "an FBI Agent, believed to be Milton Kooch or Koach, was investigating OSWALD during the time he lived at 4907 Magazine Street, that he had interviewed her four or five times about OSWALD." She also that a Cuban male had visited OSWALD. She also stated that "OSWALD had been visited on about three occasions, always late in the evening or about dark, by a middle aged grey haired man who was rather thin, not very tall and had a receding hairline, very fair complexioned and a neat dresser. She stated that on one occasion this man was accompanied by a woman." [USSS CO-2, 34,0"0-988] DeBRUEYS was asked why OSWALD disguised his name as two Russian words. He responded, "I have no idea. I got the impression he fancied himself as a spook. I have no idea. I never met him ever, and to my knowledge, I never spoke to him." DeBRUEYS claimed he came face to face with OSWALD for the first time on November 23, 1963. [WCE 2003 p161] S.A. DeBRUEYS told Senator Schweiker's Subcommittee on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

I was asked if I personally met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and my answer to that question was a categorical 'No.' I stated that I had not knowingly spoken to LEE HARVEY OSWALD by phone. I was then asked how many times I had contact with Orestes Pena and I responded by a rough guess of a minimum six to a probable maximum for 12 times. I was asked if Orestes Pena had been an Informant or Potential Security Informant of the New Orleans Office of the FBI. My response again was a definite 'No.'...My recollection him is that he was not the type of person I would have been inclined to develop as an informant simply because he was not inclined to furnish data freely or voluntarily...It was then asked why would Orestes Pena have made a statement that he had seen me with OSWALD. I reminded the Committee that it was my belief that such a

statement by Pena was not supplied by him to the Warren Commission. In fact, I suspect that the first time he made such a statement was not more than a year or two ago. I then said that the accusation was an unmitigated and bare-faced lie...Orestes Pena was an undesirable individual; a pervert who allegedly engaged in unnatural acts with females, and who had the reputation of often bullying some seamen who patronized his bar. These same sources, whose identities I can no longer recall, had also commented that he had beaten some of his clientele with a pool stick, and that he felt that he could get away with almost any activity, as he had contacts within the New Orleans Police Department...he was trying to gain an aura of importance and respectability by becoming an officer in one or more of the anti-Castro organizations in the New Orleans area.'" On December 8, 1975, S.A. DeBRUEYS cited: "the outright lie uttered by Orestes Pena on the CBS documentary that he saw me in company with OSWALD, form, in my opinion, the basis for the growing suspicion that OSWALD was an FBI informant...If such allegations are permitted to persist without strong refutation, they will in time acquire an aura of truth and, as such, grossly and adversely affect that Bureau's reputation and provide a false basis for historical evaluation of various Government institutions. In short, it could seriously damage our national prestige. It would be well for the Bureau to insure that CBS provides, as promised by their representative Bruce Hull [Bruce Hall] a full copy of the transcript of Hull's interview of me for the CBS Documentary.

[FBI 62-19060-746]

When DeBRUEYS testified before the HSCA, he was less certain about the FBI connection to OSWALD: "OSWALD was never an asset. We did not use that term, at the time. It would have been tantamount to saying he was an informant. He was never an informant. I am disinclined to believe he was ever recorded as a source, but that possibility exists, because a source of information can be almost anybody. I would reiterate that he was not the type of person that would initiate information flowing to us. He would be somebody who would be in the area, somebody else who could tell us about what went on in the bar. We may have talked to him. [HSCA Test. 5.3.78]

#### ADRIAN ALBA

Additional corroboration for Orestes Pena's report was supplied by Adrian Alba. Adrian Alba was proprietor of the Crescent City Garage, which was located next door to the Reily Coffee Company, and which was a block away from 544 Camp Street. The Warren Commission stated that OSWALD frequented his garage, and read gun magazines. [WR p726]

The HSCA interviewed Alba on January 24, 1978:

Adrian Alba states that he is 28 years in the business. In 1963, being a gun buff, he maintained three stacks of magazines within the office of his garage on Hunting, Fishing, Guns, etc. The first time that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in the early part of the summer of 1963 when the Subject was seated on the couch, in the office, drinking a Coke and reading a magazine. When Mr. Alba entered the office, he stood up and asked permission to sit there and read the magazine.

Over a period of time he knew OSWALD worked next door in the Reily Coffee Company, aka Louisiana Coffee Company, which is alleged to be a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company. He states that OSWALD would come into his office almost daily, spending as much as 30 or 40 minutes at a time drinking an awful lot of Coca Colas. Mr. Alba states that he cannot recall the dates that well at this time, but to the best of his recollection it was one week, to two months, prior to the assassination that he last saw OSWALD. Just prior to his leaving, about one week to ten days, he told Alba he would be leaving for 'a pot of gold' in 'Gentilly. Whe' the day arrived (it might have been as long as two weeks) OSWALD waved to Alba from the street and informed him he was going to his pot of gold in Gentilly and he left. According to Mr. Alba he and OSWALD would hold many conversations, usually about guns. They would never discuss religion or politics. Alba further states that over at the garage OSWALD was very talkative, while at the coffee company he was very quiet and mouey-like. Mr. Alba refers to him as something akin to a whipped puppy dog and, being the type of individual he is, he was trying to bring him out of his shell. The only type of weapon that OSWALD talked about obtaining was an M1...

One time while OSWALD was in the garage office, Alba was seated at his desk a car pulled halfway into the garage and OSWALD said his child was in the car. Alba paid him the courtesy of going to the office doorway and waving to the car. He states that there was two women in it with the older of the two driving and he did not recall seeing OSWALD in it. OSWALD went out, held a short conversation; the car left and he returned to the office for a brief time before he returned to work...Shortly after this, perhaps the next day, OSWALD asked if he could borrow his car. Alba informed him that he had a brother and brother-in-law and he would not loan them his car due to insurance reasons.

One time OSWALD came into the garage with a rifle sling and asked if he could put a rivet in a piece of leather. Alba did, using a small anvil from his shop which he still has in his possession. The piece that he put in was a light tan color and slightly wider, but not as thick as the original which, according to him, was black leather. OSWALD told him it was from his Italian rifle. Alba always ate his lunch at Jack Mancuso's Restaurant and 'e saw OSWALD there many times, but usually alone because he cannot

remember anyone with him. [Mancuso's Restaurant was located on the first floor of 544 Camp Street and Guy Banister frequented it.]

During this period of time, the Secret Service stored their cars, as well as vehicles that were seized by them, at Alba's garage. One particular day, he remembers it because it was rather unusual and his memory was jogged by a TV commercial begin shown just a couple of years ago, a FBI man came down, showed him his credentials and also showed him a pass issued by the Secret Service allowing this FBI man to take out what he recalls as a light greenish Plymouth. The car was kept out, apparently by this agent, for two or three days. During this time he was standing outside of his garage and he saw, as he referred to it, 'my car' coming do'n the 'treet. He saw the plate number so it was the same one. The car stopped at the corner just outside of the Reily Coffee Company, and he saw OSWALD come out of the building, go over to the car, not to hold a conversation of any duration, but take a legal sized envelope, hold it to his stomach under his T-shirt, turn around in a crouched position, and go back into the building, straightening up as he went. The thing that jogged his memory was the commercial of a businessman (Rosenberg) showing a similar action. He states he has not mentioned this in the past.

Alba has a record of books going back to that time, and an attempt was made to ascertain the license plate number and the agent assigned to the vehicle. The records that were checked by Daly and Buras only showed three of the five or six that were stored there, and none was the vehicle in question. Further efforts will be made in this direction.

Alba was the only patron who had seen OSWALD in Mancuso's restaurant. Man'uso did not remember him. [HSCA interview with Mancuso 1.26.78 Daly/Buras]

Why did OSWALD associate with Alba, 'a good ole boy,' 'ather than with other left wingers? Adrian Alba was contacted in April 1993. He said he was "not interested in talking." He spoke with Gerald Posner who dismissed him as a kook. [HSCA R p146; *Case Closed* p131]

The HSCA called Orestes Pena to testify. He reiterated to the Committee that he had seen OSWALD and S.A. DeBRUEYS together several times: "Pena maintained t"at a few days before he went to testify before the Warren Commission, S.A. DeBRUEYS threatened him physically and warned him not to make any accusations against him. Orestes Pena stated that Wesley Liebler did not cooperate with him, and did not let him talk freely, so he decided to keep his mouth shut." [HSCA R p193] Th" HSCA found that Orestes Pena was not a credible witness. The CIA claimed to have no "pertinent identif"able information" on Orestes Pena." [DOJ LHM 7.6.64] As of 1993 Orestes Pena, who recently suffered a stroke, lived in Florida.

ATTEMPTS TO BOMB THE SHELL OIL REFINERY IN HAVANA  
MIAMI, FLORIDA JUNE 1963  
SAM BENTON AND VICTOR ESPINOSA

On June 15, 1963, Sam Benton and Victor Espinosa were arrested in Miami while preparing for an air strike on the Shell Oil Refinery in Havana. Sam Benton claimed he "was acting in a consultant capacity," and was there to photograph the raid for the news media. A few days later, the Justice Department dropped charges against Sam Benton and Espinosa. On July 5, 1963, MM T-1, a Cuban exile pilot, advised that several days prior to June 15, 1963, he was contacted by Victor Espinosa and asked to do a bombing run over Havana. An FBI report dated July 22, 1963, revealed that several days prior to June 15, 1963, a Cuban exile pilot (not identified in the report but known to be reliable to the FBI) was contacted by Victor Hernandez and propositioned to pilot a twin Beechcraft plane on a bombing mission against Havana, Cuba. During this conversation, Espinosa disclosed that one Mike McLaney had supplied the money and the Beechcraft plane to stage this proposed raid. The FBI informant said he was personally acquainted with both Espinosa and McLaney, and that he declined the proposition, and had no part in the operation. The informant said that Mike McLaney formerly operated a gambling concession in the Hotel National, Havana, Cuba, during the Batista regime and the informant was of the opinion that McLaney was investing in this raid in order to earn some credit for future business opportunities in Cuba should the Castro regime ever be overthrown. McLaney was reported to be a well-known figure among gambling circles in Havana, Cuba, and South Florida." When questioned by the FBI, Victor Espinosa denied that Michael J. McLaney had donated funds or assisted in plans for the raid. [FBI from SSCIA 157-10007-10104; NARA 124-10236-10075]

Victor Espinosa arrived in the United States on May 2, 1960. He was granted a CIA Provisional Operational Approval on October 18, 1960, and April 18, 1961, for participation in Project Zenith. Before Bay of Pigs, Victor Espinosa participated in several CIA missions within Cuba. Victor Espinosa, a former member of OPERATION 40, had been trained in Panama. One CIA document stated he was terminated on March 20, 1961, as a malcontent. Another stated: "Interest was cancelled on October 30, 1961, and Subject's Immigration and Naturalization Service status was changed from parolee to refugee. Cancellation of clearance is dated May 15, 1963." The CIA claimed: "At the time of the FBI raid on the LaCombe arms cache, in July 1963, Victor Espinosa was not employed by the CIA." [CIA OS Memo 2.19.68] After the raid on the home of William McLaney, Wallace Shanley put Victor Espinosa under surveillance. HEMMING commented: "Espinosa lived with McLaney until the Bay of Pigs."

Richard Lauchli sold the dynamite to Sam Benton and Victor Espinosa for the June 15, 1963 raid. MM T-3 advised on June 14, 1963 "Rich Albert Lauchli arrived in Miami, Florida, in a Ford Station wagon with a load of arms for sale. American adventurers and mercenaries HEMMING and STURGIS took Lauchli around to meet the different Cuban exile leaders in Miami. Lauchli subsequently sold a .57 mm recoilless rifle to the Second National Front of Escambray, a Japanese machine gun to American mercenary Bill Garman, two automatic rifles and two French guns to Ramon Font of Commandos L,

and miscellaneous other equipment to other organizations. MM T-3 explained that when Lauchli arrived in Miami in June 1963 his station wagon contained .50 caliber machine guns, nine sub-machine guns, automatic rifles and a number of foreign made weapons. Lauchli sold nearly all of these arms, and at reasonable prices. MM T-3 explained that Lauchli is more interested in arms sales as a gun dealer, and he has no emotional feeling about the Cuban exile cause of trying to overthrow the present government in Cuba." [FBI Miami MM 105-1742] HEMMING introduced Richard Lauchli to Sam Benton and Victor Espinosa. [FBI 62-109060-7543] HEMMING claimed it was not him, but someone in "the Bureau or Customs."

#### THE ATTEMPTS TO BOB THE SHELL OIL REFINERY IN HAVANA NEW ORLEANS JULY 1963

In early July 1963, a FBI informant in the DRE advised that Sam Benton had 2,500 pounds of dynamite hidden in Mississippi, and wanted to obtain B-24 aircraft for a new strategy against the oil refineries that involved the DRE. This joint Christian Democratic Movement-DRE operation was scheduled to take place in August 1963. The FBI released a document in 1984 that described the DRE airstrip near the camp. Two aircraft were scheduled to take off from this strip, then bomb Havana's oil refineries. The document noted that the only other "group in New Orleans which appears to have sufficient organization to attempt such an adventure is the Cuban Revolutionary Council headed by Frank Bartes." [FBI 2-1821-10]

A house in LaCombe, Louisiana, stored dynamite to be used on a bombing raid against the Shell oil refineries in Havana. HEMMING told this researcher: "Richard Lauchli was supposed to prepare the fucking fuses. He hadn't even started working the deal." On July 31, 1963, FBI agents raided the house in LaCombe. The search warrant had been based on the affidavit of S.A. DeBRUEYS. The FBI reported:

It is noted that we received information from Miami, Florida, source on July 18, 1963, that Acelo Pedroso, former Cuban pilot, had gone to New Orleans about July 16, 1963, to check some bombs allegedly to be used on bombing raid over Cuba. Pedroso, upon interview July 19, 1963, admitted traveling to New Orleans with two Cubans and being taken to a house in the New Orleans area where some bombs, fuses and dynamite were located. The bombs were not suitable for use on bombing mission. Pedroso voluntarily accompanied Miami Agent to New Orleans on July 30, 1963, and identified house which had been pin-pointed by New Orleans Office agents, as house where munitions were stored. On July 31, 1963, representative of our New Orleans office, which authorized search warrant, searched residence located in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, owned by William Julius McLaney, 4213 Encampment Street, New Orleans, Louisiana...There are no references in the OSWALD case to any of the Subjects of the seizure matter. We have no indication that OSWALD had any connection with it. [FBI 62-109060-4760]



The FBI also reported that Pedrosa stated that

Two B-26 airplanes were located some distance from New Orleans, possibly in the Houston area, although Pedrosa was not certain of this. After Pedrosa approved the equipment to be used in this raid, he was to call his pilot friend in Miami, who would arrange for the plane to be flown to an airstrip located about ten miles from the house where the bombs are located. After the bombs were loaded, the planes would take off for the bombing mission to Cuba. It was indicated to Pedrosa this operation would be a one time deal, and to avoid any problems with the U.S. authorities, the planes would not be returned to the U.S. but proceed to an unknown destination or be ditched in the ocean.

It is noted that MM T-1, previously mentioned, stated he believed one of the pilots to be used in flying this mission was Antonio Soto Vazquez, a Cuban exile and former Cuban Air Force pilot who participated in the invasion at Bay of Pigs, and who is good friend of Pedrosa.

HEMMING told this researcher: "They didn't have B-25's. They had a Twin-Beech. They were going to roll the bombs out of the fucking door. Show me the fucking document." The FBI reported:

MM-T2 a Cuban exile pilot, advised the Miami Division on July 5, 1963, that several days prior to June 15, 1963, he was contacted by Victor Espinosa in connection with a proposition that MM-T2 pilot a twin engine Beechcraft airplane on a bombing mission against Cuba. Espinosa disclosed at that time that Mike McLaney had supplied the money and Beechcraft airplane to be used in the raid...Frank Bartes, advised on September 26, 1963, he met Rene and Victor Espinosa in Coral Gables, Florida, in June 1963. They told Bartes they had previously been picked-up by Federal authorities for attempting to bomb an oil refinery in Cuba. Bartes advised that neither Rene, nor Victor Espinosa, mentioned having any explosives in Louisiana. Bartes denied any knowledge of a cache of explosives at the residence of William J. McLaney and denied knowing William McLaney or his brother Mike. Bartes also denied knowledge of any plans by anyone to bomb Cuba...By letter dated January 3, 1964, the Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, advised that since the plan of the Subjects to undertake an aerial attack on Cuba was effectively thwarted by the seizure of the material criminal action in this matter was not being contemplated at that time. [NARA FBI 124-10236-10075]

In a memorandum to his FBI superiors, S.A. DeBRUEYS recalled that Senator Richard Schweiker "seemed to be interested in an anti-Castro training camp which was alleged to have been located in a rural area across a lake in New Orleans. He requested if I was involved in, or knew about, a raid of such a camp. I replied that rumors were rife in

approximately 1963 that such a camp existed, but I had no corroborative information that one did exist...I did state that there was a case in which a search warrant was effected by me and other Special Agents of a residence located on the other side of the Lake from New Orleans some time in the Summer of 1963...the owner of the property was a man named McLany (ph.) who I recall may have had some prior gambling connections in Cuba..."

#### WILLIAM AND MIKE MCLANEY



The house in LaCombe belonged to William J. McLaney. With his brother Mike McLaney, he had purchased Nacional Hotel and Casino in Havana from the syndicate in December 1958. Mike McLaney was arrested in Cuba on March 13, 1959, and charged with the illegal importation of Cuban currency. Tourists coming into Cuba were searched to see if they were smuggling pesos. The Cuban Government ordered the search in an effort to halt any covert returned of money cached outside Cuba by ousted President Batista and his associates. Meyer Lansky's brother, Jake Lansky, was also arrested in Cuba on March 13, 1959. They were freed seven days later. The Castro Government issued an apology to McLaney. Jake Lansky left the country, but Mike McLaney continued to operate. In late 1960 Fidel Castro nationalized Mike McLaney's casino and deported him. During testimony before a Bahamian Gaming Board in 1967 Mike McLaney was asked:

Q. When did you operate the Hotel Nacional?

A. I was unfortunate in buying it about seven months before the bearded, mongrel, Communist dog took it over. He stole it from me about a year later, in addition to other lands and businesses I had in Cuba.

Q. I wonder, McLaney whether you can confine your evidence to the facts. Your description of Mr. Castro may be interesting but it is not language appropriate for use in court.

A. I will take the dog part out of it.

#### LANSKY AND MCLANEY

When *Life Magazine* printed a story that linked Mike McLaney with Meyer Lansky, he filed a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against *Life Magazine*. *Life Magazine* produced newspaper clippings that confirmed that no casino operated in Havana without the consent of Meyer Lansky. Since Mike McLaney owned a casino in Havana, he had to have been some connection with Meyer Lansky. *Life Magazine* had Robert Peloquin, a specialist in organized crime with the Department of Justice, testify on its behalf. After his departure from the Department of Justice, Robert Peloquin was hired by INTERTEL. Mike McLaney lost the lawsuit. The Internal Revenue Service filed income tax evasion

charges against McLaney and he was convicted of evading \$118,000 in taxes and sentenced to three months in Federal prison. The agent from the Internal Revenue Service who initially questioned Mike McLaney, (FNU) Mann, was also hired by INTERTEL, as was IRS agent Michael Zier, who was hired in June 1972. Mike McLaney denied he had been associated with Meyer Lansky during testimony before the Bahamian Gaming Board in 1967:

Q. Did you have at any time an association with Meyer Lansky?

A. Never, I don't even know Mr. Lansky. If he was in the room, I would not even recognize him unless he was pointed out to me.

Q. You were at some time a resident in New Orleans?

A. Yes, I was in the construction business there, the sporting goods business. I have lived only two places all my life. For the first 32 years of my life in New Orleans and in Miami Beach from that period until now. I am 52 years of age.

Q. Did you ever gamble at the Colonial Inn in Hallandale?

A. No.

Q. Do you know who operated it?

A. No I think it was closed before I came to Florida.

Q. Mr. McLaney, in relation to this last statement, you were asked whether you knew Meyer Lansky, and you said you had never met him.

A. I don't to my memory, ever remember meeting Meyer Lansky.

Q. He was in Cuba when you were in Cuba. Is that right?

A. If Meyer Lansky was in Cuba when I was, I never met him, never discussed business with him of any type.

Q. If you didn't know him, did you know Jake, the brother?

A. Jake Lansky was one of the employees or owners of the casino I purchased. I was a customer and you establish when you play you have a line of credit. I would see Mr. Lansky, who has prominent eyebrows, that would be the extent of my knowledge of Mr. Lansky. He would nod his head - my credit would be okay.

Q. Was he the credit manager?

A. I don't know - he was one of the bosses, I assume, whether he was the credit manager or not he had the authority.

Q. Would you have known him quite well?

A. Not quite well. He would know me as a customer.

Q. Was he never associated with you in business?

A. Positively not.

Because of the *Life Magazine* story, the Miami Police Department began an investigation of McLaney. The report of this interview stated: "In the course of the conversation Mr. McLaney named some of his close friends. To the best of my recollection those named were J. Edgar Hoover, John S. Knight, publisher of the *Miami Herald* and Rocky Pomerantz, Chief of the Miami Beach Police Department. He stated that he could use these people as references, along with the Chief of Police and Mayor of New Orleans. Upon departure it was noted that his next door neighbor is alleged crime figure Tony Salerno." [Inter-office Memo, City of Miami, McCracken/Swilley 2.9.67] Jack Anderson reported that after the Bay of Pigs invasion, Mike McLaney sent the Agency a detailed plan for destroying Cuba's oil refineries. The refineries were owned by American multi-national oil companies and for that reason the CIA opposed the plan. [Messick *Syndicate Abroad* p32, 137; *Miami Herald* James Buchanan 10.2.61]

#### WILLIAM JULIUS MCLANEY

The brother of Mike McLaney, William Julius McLaney, told the FBI he knew nothing about the dynamite and merely permitted a Cuban exile named "José Martí" to store some personal belongings in the house. Mike McLaney told the FBI he knew nothing about the dynamite. In the course of the Garrison investigation in 1967 M.D. Stevens of the Security Research Service of the CIA's Office of Security found no traces on "McLaney, William Julius."

HEMMING told this researcher:

McLaney never dealt with STURGIS. When STURGIS came into his casino, and STURGIS was the casino police? McLaney never dealt with STURGIS after that. He helped out people that STURGIS was associated with. If McLaney hadn't been a stubborn son-of-a bitch, he'd just given me a brand new pair of Italian shoes. He thought we were looking for handouts. We set his ass straight, but he'd already started this goddamned project. If he had gone with us, he would not have had any problems. He wanted to part of our team. He said he could raise funds. I was in touch with him long before this. We did a number of interviews in New Orleans. McLaney puts the word out that he wants to see us. He was in with Papooch [Espinosa] and some of William K. Harvey's people and

JMWAVE type assholes. McLaney set up a meeting with Sam Giancana in the Boom Boom room. He wanted us to wear our uniforms.

William Dalzell told the HSCA that a "Mr. Popich," (Papooch - Espinosa?), who owned large gambling operations in pre-Castro Cuba, owned land across Lake Pontchartrain: "Mr. Popich knows the MARCELLO family well, and unconfirmed reports from some sources state that this land might have been used to train Cubans. On one occasion Dalzell drove Sergio Arcacha Smith to the Slidell area to a training camp." [HSCA Buras and Delsa interview 12.9.77] HEMMING 1994: "The men at the LaCombe training camp were the top terrorists in the Cuban community." Jorge Soto Martinez was one of 11 men who the FBI interrogated about the camp.

FBI investigation indicated the LaCombe dynamite was "ordered from the American Cyanamid at Collinsville, Illinois, by Richard Lauchli of 2012 Keebler Street, Collinsville, Illinois. The dynamite was picked up by Richard Lauchli and an unidentified man at the magazine in Millstadt, Illinois on July 10, 1963. The dynamite was paid for in cash in the amount of \$642.09." [ARA file cites *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 5.21.64; *Kansas City Times* 11.30.65; *St. Louis Post Dispatch* 10.7.65 - not located.] The toll records of Sam Benton indicated he was in touch with "Victor, Collinsville, Illinois, DI 4-3195." "The FBI in their investigation into the purchase of 2400 pounds of dynamite by Richard Lauchli from the American Cyanamid Company in St. Louis checked into the rental of a 1963 Chevrolet station wagon from Avis-Rent-A-Car in St. Louis. The supposition is that this car was used in the transportation of the dynamite from St. Louis to New Orleans on July 11, 1963. Avis Rent-A-Car records show that the station wagon was rented to Victor Espinosa...50 Sutton Place, New York."

John Koch Gene, Sam Benton, Richard Lauchli, Earl J. Wasseem Jr. Ralph Folkerts, Victor Espinosa, Carlos Eduardo Hernandez Sanchez, Acela Pedros Amores, Miguel Alvarez Jimenez, Antontio Soto Vasquez, Victor Paneque. In response to FBI queries, Carlos Hernandez took the Fifth Amendment about the dynamite, and said he was associated with Manuel Artime. The FBI questioned Victor Paneque about the explosives. Carlos Quiroga told the New Orleans District Attorney's Office that Victor Paneque was in charge of training at this camp. The CIA reported: "His file contains no information to indicate connection in the LaCombe, Louisiana, area."

On September 26, 1963, the FBI questioned Frank Bartes, who denied knowledge of either the dynamite or the McLaney brothers. He did, however, admit acquaintance with two of the men who were picked up in the raid. [FBI NO 89-69 ECW: sab] Sam Benton was questioned about the dynamite seizure that took place on July 31, 1963, in LaCombe. Benton admitted knowledge of the dynamite, but denied he furnished the Cubans with the money for it.

## SAM BENTON AND JOHN LOMBARDOZZI



Sam Benton was accused of selling fraudulent securities in the late 1960's. In 1971 Sam Benton was indicted with John Lombardozi, a target of the Justice Department Organized Crime Strike Force, who had a criminal record for sale and transportation of stolen securities. When he was arrested for tax fraud in 1978, John Lombardozi protested that he had testified to a Grand Jury about NIXON associates Robert Vesco and B.B. Rebozo, and said he furnished the Justice Department information which "aborted a Cuban invasion." Sam Benton pleaded guilty to income tax fraud in August 1974. He died of a heart attack on March 11, 1975. Sam Benton never testified before the HSCA. He was 55.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Sam Benton ran scams. He gave us stolen American Express money orders, and told us to use them out of the country. He was the conduit for a lot of bad paper used in Latin America. Benton wanted us to do a couple of operations for him.

[City of Miami/Interoffice Memo 3.4.63, 3.7.63, Zenoz/Sapp; *Miami Herald* 6.17.63, 11.4.71, 8.10.74; *Miami News* 2.1.63; 71Cr780 USDC-SDNY; FBI 2-1810-1, 4, 5, 6, 7; FBI 2-1821-23, 48, 52, 57, 59; FBI 63-16117-7; FBI rap sheet #4-156-095]

### THE TRAINING CAMP NEW ORLEANS JULY 1963 THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

The Louisiana training camp referred to by BRINGUIER in relation to OSWALD was organized by the Christian Democratic Movement in June 1963. Victor Paneque of the Christian Democratic Movement was also in the International Anti-Communist Brigade. The Christian Democratic Movement and the DRE worked together. In August 1963, the FBI issued a Letter Head Memorandum about the Christian Democratic Movement:

MM T-1, a Cuban national and an officer in Movimiento Democrats Cristiano (MDC), who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 30, 1963, advised that the previous week Miguel Cucu Leon, former Cuban Revolutionary Council delegate to Nicaragua, returned to Miami with a Nicaraguan military officer, whose name is unknown. The Nicaraguan and Leon visited MDC headquarters in Miami on July 29, 1963. The Nicaraguan claimed to be an army lieutenant and for years to have been an aide to General Anastacio Somoza, of Nicaragua. This Nicaraguan acted tough, talked about assassinations, and left no doubt he is a Nicaraguan military man. He offered to the MDC training camps, military equipment, and military bases in Nicaragua from which Cuba could be attacked. He spoke very derogatorily of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and explained that his proposed operations had the sanction mud support of top United States military officials. The Nicaraguan said all the expenses of moving MDC personnel and other Cuban exiles to Nicaragua would be paid for but the Cubans would receive no salary while in military training camp or while fighting in Cuba. He went on to say that as of that date there were no Cubans training in Nicaragua, but that he recently spoke to Manuel Artime and Laureano Batista Falla in Nicaragua. It is noted that the Cuban Revolutionary Council is a unity group of anti-Castro organisations presided over by Antonio de Varona, former Prime Minister in Cuba. Artime is the head of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionarie, and Batista is the military head of one of the Christian Democratic Movement factions.

On August 7, 1963, NM T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, who is an officer in the Revolutionary Council, and who is a close friend and associate of the Council's President, Anthony De La Varona, advised that when the ex-President of Nicaragua, Luis Somoza was in the United States in July, 1963, he conferred with Verona in Miami and New York. Later, near the middle of July, 1963, Somoza returned to Nicaragua. About a week or so later a Nicaraguan Army colonel, who represents either Luis Somoza or General Anastasio Somoza, visited Verona and wanted to canter with his concerning the establishment of future Cuban revolutionary activities in Nicaragua. Verona replied that inasmuch as he previously conferred with Somalia, he preferred to continue his discussions with Somme and not the Nicaraguan Army colonel. The colonel stated he would notify Somoza of Verona's answer. [FBI 109-584-3681]

In August 1963, Laureano Batista charged that Fernando Jose Fernandez Barcena was engaged in espionage activities on behalf of Fidel Castro. Batista advised the FBI that "Fernandez had voluntarily confessed to him and other MDC members that he was a member of an espionage net operating in the Caribbean area, in behalf of Cuba. Subsequently, Batista, accompanied by other members of the MDC, brought Fernandez to the Miami Office, at which time Fernandez advised of his activities in connection with

anti-Castro matters. Fernandez stated that he had confessed to being a Cuban intelligence agent under duress and threats of murder by MDC members. The Miami Office believed that Fernandez was not a Cuban agent, but had attempted to set up his return to Cuba under favorable circumstances." On August 6, 1963, the CIA generated a document about Alexander Rorke, Laureano Batista and the MRP. [FBI 97-4623-149 pages w/h]

#### OS INDICES RESULTS:

Laureano Batista, a 32 year old Cuban exile, was from a wealthy Cuban family and in Cuba he was a banker. He was granted a POA in December 1959 and an OA in February 1960 for use as a PP agent in Havana, Cuba. A copy of a letter in Subject's file dated November 22, 1963 signed by Subject as Secretary for Military Affairs, Executive Committee, Movimiento Democrata Cristiana (Christian Democratic Movement) is addressed to Major General Bela K. Kiraly, President, Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation, Inc., and offered the services of the MDC in arranging meetings and discussions with other anti-CASTRO organizations and the Hungarian Freedom Fighters. The Hungarian Freedom Fighters were (deleted) was interested in information on the MDC before granting approval for contact between the two organizations.  
[CIA OS Memo 12.13.67]

#### RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS

Rudolph Richard Davis organized the LaCombe, Louisiana training camp. Rudolph Richard Davis Jr., aka Ricardo Davis, was born September 9, 1936, Manhattan, N.Y. His father Rudolph Richard Davis Sr. was Cuban. His mother, Lorraine Elizabeth Blair, was a U.S. citizen, born in New Jersey. The family of Rudolph Richard Davis had owned the Cuban/American Sugar Company. Rudolph Richard Davis left Cuba in January 1961, after Fidel Castro seized the property of his family. He settled in New York City, where he worked at the branch office of the Cuban/American Sugar Company. According to Rudolph Richard Davis, the CIA contacted his company before the Bay of Pigs to secure its help. Rudolph Richard Davis served as a coordinator between the Christian Democratic Movement and the New York City Police Department. He moved to New Orleans in August 1961. On October 31, 1961 Rudolph Richard Davis went to the New Orleans FBI Office and offered his services to the agents there.

In June 1963 Rudolph Richard Davis moved Cuban exiles into the LaCombe camp by automobile from Miami. When two of these cars broke down, the driver and passengers went to the Catholic Cuban Center, where they spoke with Elsie Cerniglia. [FBI MM 105-1095 p20] Elsie Cerniglia advised S.A. DeBRUEYS on June 30, 1963, that 10 refugees arrived in New Orleans on the night of June 24, 1963, for the purpose of attending a training camp some two hours from New Orleans. The refugees stated that Rudolph Richard Davis was in charge of the training camp. This is S.A. WARREN DeBRUEYS report on the training camp:



On August 14, 1963, NO T-2 advised that T-2 had understood that a group of Cubans had come to New Orleans from Miami about two weeks ago for the purpose of being trained at a camp located on the other side of the lake from New Orleans. It is his understanding that these Cubans expected to have a complete training area, as well as equipment, but that when they arrived, they learned that their quarters were a summer cottage owned by RICHARD DAVIS of New Orleans, and that the only equipment was broomsticks to be used in training in place of weapons. T-2 also understood that DAVIS allegedly had funds for these people which he had derived from some unknown source, but when the Cubans arrived in New Orleans, DAVIS had no funds to give them. NO T-2 explained two Cubans of this group, in particular one who was allegedly from Puerto Rico, were looking for DAVIS to harm him because he had apparently deceived them. For this reason DAVIS' whereabouts during the presence of these Cubans was unknown. It was T-2's further understanding that these 11 Cubans joined about 9 others who were already at the summer house, and that the entire 20 had returned to Miami disappointed.

On September 12, 1963, Mrs. ELISE CERNIGLIA, head of the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans, who had been out of town for the previous several weeks on vacation, advised on or about July 24, 1963 she had received a telephone call to the effect that some 10 Cubans had arrived in New Orleans from Miami. She explained that these 10 Cubans had been stopped by the New Orleans Police. She stated the police turned the Cubans over to the Border Patrol and when they learned they were Cuban refugees, they were contacted at the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans. Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated she learned that these men had come to New Orleans allegedly through efforts of RICHARD DAVIS, JR. She stated she had contacted DAVIS and he said that they were his men and that he had a company in Guatemala who was going to hire them. She stated that DAVIS requested financial assistance in their lodging since they were Cuban refugees. Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated she reluctantly found them lodging at the Monterey Motel on the Chef Menteur Highway in New Orleans and paid for the lodging there. She stated these men were not registered individually but had registered under the account of the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans. Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated the only other pertinent information she had was that DAVIS allegedly had some type of business firm in the Pere Marquette Building in New Orleans which allegedly was to hire these people. She remarked that it was her understanding that all of these Cubans returned to Florida on the following Sunday after their arrival in New Orleans. She had no information concerning the camp where they were to train outside of New Orleans but understood it was owned by someone in the same firm in which DAVIS was a member.

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., 1570 Westbrook Street (Parkchester Apartments), New Orleans, voluntarily furnished the following information: He advised he was born September 9, 1934 at Manhattan, New York, but had resided in Cuba between the ages of 2 and 26. He stated he had returned to the United States on January 12, 1961 from Cuba via Miami, after which he resided in New York City until August, 1961. Since the latter date he has been residing in New Orleans. He claims he is presently a Cuban alien with Alien Registration #A12-290-713 however he has a special litigation current to re-establish his United States citizenship by birth. He explained that he had become friendly with a university professor by the name of JOSE IGNACIO ROSCO some time ago in Cuba and added that ROSCO had been a professor at the University of Havana. In 1959 ROSCO formed a movement against CASTRO. In 1959 DAVIS told ROSCO that he would like to become a member of his movement in Cuba but about a week later ROSCO and his organization 'Went underground.' DAVIS mentioned that he left Cuba in January, 1961 and went immediately to New York City, where he had become acquainted with friends of his active in the Christian Democratic Movement (CDM) (Movimiento Democratico Cristiano) (MEC). He related he acted as a coordinator between this group and the New York Police Department. He stated he is definitely anti-CASTRO. According to DAVIS, he came to New Orleans in August, 1961. He then related that sometime early in 1963 he had made friends with persons in the lumber business in Guatemala and had formed with them the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation. This is a Louisiana corporation that has a contract with the Guatemalan Government to take mahogany out of Guatemala. Having need of some men to work in Guatemala in cutting-lumber for this firm, he had contacted LAUREANO BATISTA, who happens to be connected with MDC in Miami, to see if Laureano had some men he might send to work in this lumber company's business in Guatemala. According to DAVIS, some 19 men were sent by LAUREANO BATISTA from Miami to New Orleans in response to DAVIS's request. Unfortunately these men, for some reason or another, came to New Orleans with the idea that they were going to be trained in New Orleans for a military operation and sent to Guatemala for additional training. He claims that when he advised of the real purpose of their travel to New Orleans, they were disappointed and some were angry with him. DAVIS claims that these people were dressed in khaki military-type clothing and it was necessary to buy them regular clothes. He then explained that his corporation is made up of the following officers:

JOSEPH MILL A, President (a Guatemalan);  
GUS de LaBarre, Vice President;  
RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., Vice President;  
FRANK de LaBarre, Secretary and Attorney for this company.

DAVIS stated that GUS and FRANK de LaBarre contributed to the food and clothing of these men and sent them across the lake from New Orleans for housing-and any training they could give them in connection With their lumber cutting Work in Guatemala. He stated that the home where they stayed in St. Tammany Parish is located in Lacombe, Louisiana, about a mile from Highway 190 West on a secondary road.DAVIS stated that during the list days of July the FBI had seized some dynamite and other explosives stored in a Lacombe, Louisiana residence which material, according to the newspaper, was to be used against Cuba. He stated this action disturbed these Cuban refugees and was probably partially responsible for the decision to return to Miami. Since they had come to New Orleans with the idea of receiving military training and additional military training in Guatemala, they were not willing to proceed to Guatemala to be employed in mahogany lumber cutting. For this reason their passage on Greyhound Bus was paid for by the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana. DAVIS states this is the extent of the information he has concerning this matter and he attests he had no intention of givin6 these people any military training or using them in any military adventure against Cuba. DAVIS stated he did not know any of these refugees personally but could recall the names of the following:

VICTOR PANEQUE;  
LEMOVINO INTER/AN;  
FERNANDO FERNANDEZ;  
Man named FORNES.

[FBI NO 109-584 rel. 8.1.85]

Rudolph Davis told DeBRUEYS that Laureano Batista, of the Christian Democratic Movement in Miami, had sent the men to New Orleans. In a follow-up report dated September 18, 1963, the SAC of the New Orleans FBI Office informed the Director, that in view of the interview with Rudolph Richard Davis, "New Orleans will limit its inquiries to the possible existence in Mississippi of a training camp where 12 men were allegedly being trained on a ranch." [FBI NO 97-4110-65 rel. 8.1.85] S.A. WARREN DeBRUEYS prepared a report on October 3, 1963, which concerned Rudolph Richard Davis. [FBI 97-4110 10.3.63]

#### RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS DENIES HAVING MET OSWALD

On November 23, 1963, S.A. Reed Jensen reported that

At about 3:30 p.m. a Richard Davis, 1570 Westbrook Drive, phone 288-9986, Business, House of David, 531 Decatur Street, phone 532-5482, phoned saying he was calling in regard to LEE OSWALD. He said he had come to the U.S. 25 years ago going to New York, coming to New Orleans

about 2 years ago. He said while in New York he aided the New York P.D. in providing information about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has always been a fighter against Communism. He stated he had not known OSWALD at any time, and did not know specifically what OSWALD'S activity was in New Orleans or anywhere else in connection with OSWALD'S communist activity. He said he assumed OSWALD had been a member of the Fair Play for Cuba organization. Davis said what he wanted to do was to talk to an agent who was familiar with Cuban matters and explain to the agent the workings of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and go on the record as saying that in his opinion such action by OSWALD was not a lone wolf operation, and such activity was ordered by higher authority, and that OSWALD must have had some help. He said he had no information that this had taken place in this regard...Davis said he wished to be contacted in this matter as soon as possible. He said the only person he knew who might have known OSWALD was Carlos Quiroga, who he said had been in contact with the FBI. [NARA 124-10248-10147]

S.A. Jensen suggested that Rudolph Richard Davis be interviewed immediately. The SAC of the New Orleans Office stated in a memorandum dated November 23, 1963, that "It does not appear that Davis' information is of any value in connection with captioned case but it is possible he might be a potential security informant. It is suggested a copy of this memo be routed to S.A. DeBRUEYS and consideration be given to contacting Davis in regard to Cuban matters." [NARA 124-10248-10110] On November 25, 1963, the FBI contacted Rudolph Richard Davis at his request. "Davis said that he had been raised in Cuba and was sure that OSWALD was being directed and backed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He says he has no actual proof, but knows Carlos Quiroga and although Quiroga is an anti-Castro and loyal American, he had met OSWALD as a result of OSWALD'S appearance on T.V. Through discussions with Quiroga, Davis had concluded OSWALD was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Davis informed that he has not actual information about OSWALD." [FBI NO 89-69-204]

On April 20, 1964, Rudolph Richard Davis was interviewed by DeBRUEYS. "Davis stated that in the past three years he has worked closely with various security branches: the New York City Police Department; Secret Service in New York City; Immigration Department; and the FBI in New Orleans...Davis stated at no time did he ever represent himself as an Agent of the FBI or tell anyone that he was employed by this agency. He did state that he had cooperated with agents of the FBI. He told agents of the FBI what he knew regarding Cuban matters. He further advised that at no time did he ever tell anyone that he was an agent of the CIA." Rudolph Richard Davis listed Kenneth O'Donnell, Appointment Secretary to the President of the United States, as some he had been associated with in the past three years. The United States Attorney at New Orleans "declined prosecution of Davis in view of the fact that he did not receive anything from having made statements that he was an agent of the FBI or CIA." [NARA 124-10248-10110]

## RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS ADMITS HAVING KNOWN OSWALD

In February 1967, Rudolph Richard Davis became of interest to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. On February 20, 1967, an FBI teletype indicated that a security informant from the New Orleans Office of the FBI "has been contacted by investigators from D.A. Garrison's staff who, from the questions asked, it was indicated they had information that Sergio Arcacha Smith, Carlos Quiroga and Richard Davis, had an office at 544 Camp Street." Rudolph Richard Davis told Jim Garrison on March 22, 1967, that he knew David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Guy Banister, Ronnie Caire etc. He said he had been a member of the Crusade to Free Cuba. Rudolph Richard Davis stated "that he was standing on a corner near where OSWALD was distributing pamphlets and witnessed the scuffle between OSWALD and BRINGUIER. Davis said he was introduced to OSWALD by Carlos Quiroga. Davis said he wanted to infiltrate OSWALD'S group and went to OSWALD'S house with Quiroga about 8:00 p.m. one night shortly after the BRINGUIER debate on television. Davis did not actually enter the house as OSWALD came out on the sidewalk and conversed with them there. According to Davis, prior to this, OSWALD had wanted to join Davis' group and spoke of his Marine training..."

On June 30, 1967, C.P.H. Bell, Supervisor, Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, with offices in Houston, Texas, informed the FBI that "one Rudolph Richard Davis applied to his company for employment, approximately one week previously. While his application was being processed, another employee in Bell's office informed Bell he was acquainted with Davis. This employee related that...Davis allegedly stated while living in New Orleans his living expenses were paid for by an anti-Castro organization known as the Minutemen. Davis allegedly stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization." [NARA 124-10244-10213]

Interviewed on July 17, 1967, Rudolph Richard Davis said that he never had been associated with the Minutemen, and knew nothing of any such association on the part of OSWALD:

Davis, in the fall of 1963, met OSWALD on two occasions in New Orleans, in connection with anti-Castro activities in which Davis was active at the time in the New Orleans area. In connection with these meetings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Davis stated he met OSWALD at the time that OSWALD was passing out pro-Castro handbills on Canal Street, New Orleans. Shortly thereafter, Davis contacted OSWALD at OSWALD'S apartment in New Orleans in an effort to obtain any information concerning OSWALD'S pro-Castro activities. OSWALD refused to have anything to do with Davis...Through his business connections and his anti-Castro activities, Davis became acquainted with members of the John Birch Society at New Orleans. With the assistance of John Birch Society members, Davis set up a training site for exiled Cubans on the DeLeBarre estate, LaCombe, Louisiana, which is near New Orleans...Davis

emphatically denied any association between the cache of bombs and his training camp. It is Davis' understanding, a gambler who formerly had ties in Cuba and Las Vegas, was responsible for the bomb cache...Rudolph Richard Davis said he refused to talk to Garrison. [Rudolph Richard Davis Enclosure 7 to Garrison Trace Reports of Rocca; NARA 124-10244-10256]

The CIA ran a check on Rudolph Richard Davis as a result of the Garrison investigation: "Source Document 00/C D CS [illegible] March 23, 1967, Overt Result." [Stevens SRS NARA 1993.08.20.16.00:46:000028] HEMMING told this researcher: "Who gives a fuck? What is the significance of it? OSWALD was around these people, so he was around Davis. What the fuck does that mean?" HUNT was asked if he knew Paneque or Davis:

A. I have heard of them.

Q. Rudolph Richard Davis, Jr.

A. No.

In 1967 the CIA denied having had knowledge of the training camp at LaCombe, Louisiana:

Old hands at station confirm JMWAVE was the only Agency-sponsored training camp. To the best of Station knowledge there was no station or agency support or funding of the [Christian Democratic Movement] training camp. The only information we can dig up which may relate to the Christian Democratic Movement is AMOT Report DD 293, July 25, 1963, which states that the camp was located about 15 miles from New Orleans, right after crossing very long bridge right at entrance to the State of Louisiana. Source of report did not know the name of ranch which belonged to some American millionaires who were defraying expenses for maintenance of men in training and providing equipment. Approximately 30 men were training there. Source also stated that on July 24, 1963, two automobiles left for Louisiana with Commandante Diego. (Victor Paneque)" The New Orleans CIA station ignored the Christian Democratic Movement camp, since it had Agency backing. In June 1975 the CIA's Jerrold G. Brown stated that "an unknown group" had backed INTERPEN/IACB. [CIA 1315-1059b, 1228-513]

The FBI ignored the existence of the camp. S.A. DeBRUEYS explained:

I was then asked [by the Senator Schweiker Subcommittee on the Kennedy assassination] whether I knew about the Cuban training camps in the New Orleans area. I commented that there were numerous rumors that the Federal Government had such camps in the New Orleans area,

but I never really confirmed their actual existence. I added that I had not conducted any investigation concerning the alleged establishment of the U.S. Government of camps in the area as I felt that one Federal Government agency should not investigate the alleged official activities of another [CIA] unless specifically instructed to do so for suitable reasons by higher authority. [FBI 62-117290-996X5]

S.A. DeBRUEYS told the SSCIA:

It was pointed out that although anti-Castro individuals investigated professed to be pro-United States and anti-Castro, they were admonished on numerous occasions in a most objective manner that were they to engage in any activities in violation of Federal law, they would run the risk of arrest and prosecution.

I recollect that I revealed during the interrogation that I had contact with Orestes Pena perhaps as many as a dozen times possibly to obtain information from him concerning various individuals about whom some allegation had been received that they had been pro-Castro seamen. As Pena's bar catered to semen, some of whom were rumored to be pro-Castro seamen, it made it logical to contact Pena concerning his knowledge regarding such individuals. On several instances during the interrogation, inquiry was made whether I knew OSWALD or had ever talked to him. My response was an empathic 'no.' I was shown a typewritten letter that Oswald had written to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. dated November 9, 1963, the general content of which indicated he had been investigated by the FBI concerning his membership in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). If I recall correctly, the letter also mentioned the fact that such inquiry by the FBI had ceased since he moved to Dallas from New Orleans. I indicated that I had not seen such a letter previously. [Interview of DeBRUEYS, San Juan, P.R. 1.20.76]

THE PARROT JUNGLE INCIDENT  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

Miami, Florida, December 13, 1963.

MEMO SAC: RE: Assassination of President John Kennedy

At 4:20 P.M. instant date, Mrs. Kenneth Basthome, 6020 SW 102 St, telephone MO-1-4728, telephonically contacted this office to relate the following information on a confidential basis.

Caller stated that she was told a story by her girlfriend, Mrs. Lillian Springler, 6350 SW 102 St. an employee of Parrot Jungle gift shop.

Springler told her that about the first week of November 1963, while working at the gift shop, a Cuban male entered the shop. In the ensuing conversation the Cuban stated that he was extremely ambidextrous and also a very good shot. He then said he was going to shoot Kennedy right between the eyes, pointing to that location on himself, when he came to Miami. He then said that if I do not get him, I have a friend, an American Marine in Texas who will. Springler said he then left the shop, and she discounted the story as some crank.

On December 10, 1963, Springler said the same Cuban was in front of the gift shop. Both parties recognized each other and the Cuban began to run. Springler ran after him but he finally drove off in a white over blue Chevy. She states she would remember him anywhere.

Basthome stated she was passing this information on to this office for any action we deem necessary.

Robert John Schamay I.C.

[NARA 124-10268-10367]

Lillian Springler told the FBI that an unidentified Spanish-looking male made some remarks on November 1, 1963, which led her to believe he had been acquainted with OSWALD. The man had told her he hated President Kennedy, and would like to shoot him between the eyes, and he had a friend named LEE who was also a sharp-shooter, spoke Russian and German, who was either in Texas or Mexico. FBI S.A. James O'Conner interviewed her:

On March 6, 1964, Mrs. Lillian Springler, the Parrot Jungle employee who previously furnished the information concerning the aforementioned unidentified male, contacted the Miami Office of the FBI to advise that the unidentified individual had returned to Parrot Jungle on that date, and was observed by her to drive a blue and white Chevrolet bearing 1964 Florida license 1-143874. Mrs. Springler said that Mrs. Mary Tyson, who operates the ticket booth at the Parrot Jungle and speaks Spanish, ascertained that the unidentified male's name was Martinez.

Records of the Dade County, Florida, Automobile Registration Office, reflect that 1964 Florida License was issued to Jorge Soto Martinez, 464 N.E. 31 Street, Miami, for a 1954 Chevrolet four-door.

On March 16, 1964, Mrs. Anna Fisher, 464 N.E. 31st Street, Miami, stated she recalled Jorge Soto Martinez as a tenant in one of her apartments for a period of about a year, until approximately 1963. She said she did not know his current residence, but recalled that he worked at the Fontainebleau



Hotel in Miami Beach. She said she did not know any of his associates, and that he resided alone, although she understood he had been married.

On March 17, 1964, Miss Kaye Bourbeau, Personnel Office, Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, advised that Jorge Martinez was currently employed as a bell boy at the hotel, and had begun employment with the hotel on July 14, 1961. His record indicated that he had worked for the Cuban Customs Service in Cuba during the period October 1949 to March 1959. She stated that Martinez's address was 711 S.W. 5th Street, and that his Social Security number was 262-70-6632. His employment references were reflected as Michael J. McLaney, casino owner, known three years; Jim Byres, Transportation Manager, place not identified, Emilio Garcia, property owner, place not indicated, and Miguel A. Garcia, Manager of the Light Company in Cuba.

Inquiry conducted at 711 S.W. 5th Street, resulted in learning that Jorge Martinez was not known at that address.

On March 18, 1964, Miss Kaye Bourbeau advised that the inquiry made of Jorge Martinez resulted in obtaining his current address as 301 N.E. 62nd Street, Miami, Florida.

On March 17, 1964, record at the office of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, Florida, Number A11 873 416, pertaining to Jorge Antonio Martinez Soto reflected that he was born on February 15, 1928, in Havana, Cuba. He had been granted a U.S. resident visa at the U.S. Embassy, Havana, on June 28, 1960, and arrived at Miami via Pan American Airways on July 21, 1960. His sponsor for immigration into the United States, who furnished an affidavit promising employment and keep of Martinez, was indicated at Michael J. McLaney.

On March 22, 1964, Jorge Martinez voluntarily appeared at the Miami Office of the FBI in answer to a telephone call placed to him at the Fontainebleau Hotel on March 22, 1964. Martinez said he is known as Jorge Martinez, and he felt he had sufficient comprehension of English to permit conduct of the interview in the English language.

Martinez said he has, on occasions in the past, taken visitors in his personal car to tourist attractions in the Miami area, including the Parrot Jungle. He recalled the occasion on or about November 1, 1963, when he took tourists to the Parrot Jungle, and while there engaged in a conversation with the employees in the gift shop and displayed his ability to write with both hands simultaneously. During interview, he exhibited this ability by writing his name, Jorge Martinez, with both hands simultaneously. Mr. Martinez stated that he had no personal acquaintanceship with, or knowledge of, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said

that if the Parrot Jungle employee thought he had expressed an association or acquaintanceship with OSWALD, this misunderstanding on the part of the employee must have resulted from his poor pronunciation of English, and lack of grammatical correctness. He stated that, in fact, he knew of no one with the first name LEE, and was at a loss to understand how the employee might have obtained this misunderstanding. He said, likewise, he had no friend located in either Texas or Mexico, and that the incident of his having allegedly spoken in this sense was completely erroneous.

Martinez stated that he does regard himself as excitable, and particularly so with regard to the control of Cuba by Fidel Castro, and that he may have made some remarks related to Castro which were misinterpreted by the Parrot Jungle employee as directed toward President John Kennedy. He said he vaguely recalled having spoken about Castro and the Cuban situation. He said, by way of explaining remarks attributed to him by the Parrot Jungle employee, that he may have said that he wished he were in Washington, or that he were the President of the United States, so that he could exercise the power to blow up Fidel Castro. Martinez said he may have also expressed some displeasure as what he regards as the failure of the United States to rid Cuban of Castro, but it was not a criticism of the United States Government, which he considers to be the best in the world. Martinez denied that he would have made any such statement as 'shooting between the eyes of President Kennedy,' and explained that if he made any such references, it would most certainly have been with respect to Fidel Castro.

Martinez stated that he is acquainted with no one whom he knows to be a U.S. citizen and Marxist, or such an individual who served in the U.S. Armed Forces. He stated that he himself, speaks Spanish and broken English, and no other language, and he does not have any friend or acquaintance who can speak the Russian language. Martinez said that, likewise, he could think of no acquaintance whom he knew to be a Marksman or Sharpshooter, and he added that if he had made some remark of this nature to the Parrot Jungle employee, it was unquestionably in reference to the means by which he would like to see Fidel Castro eliminated.

Martinez said he did not recall what may have prompted him to talk along these general lines during his visit to the Parrot Jungle, but possibly some development in the Cuban situation had recently occurred which could have upset him. He said that it was incredible that anyone should think that he would have any relationship with a pro-Castro person, because, in fact, he has only hate for Castro sympathizers. He related that he was employed in the Ministry of Finance in Cuba as of 1949, and continued in that department until the beginning of 1959, at which time he was the

Customs Inspector in charge of Havana Harbor and the Colombia Air Base near Havana. He said that he was economically comfortable, in that he was earning \$900 a month as of 1959, and resided rent free in a \$40,000 home in Havana which belonged to his aunt, and which he would eventually inherit.

Martinez continued that his former father-in-law, Carlos Pujol, was a government administrator during the regime of Cuban President Carlos Prio, and it was through Pujol that Martinez originally obtained employment in 1949 in the Ministry of Finance.

He said that his own father, Antonio Martinez Perez Abreau, had been a successful and well-to-do attorney in Cuba prior to the advent of Fidel Castro to power, but he had since lost his properties through confiscation by the Castro regime. He said he did not know the whereabouts of his father, although the latter might still be in Cuba. He said that his mother, Carmen Soto Urquiza, had divorced his father years ago, and married Emilio Garcia Perez, who had lost a large amount of income property in Cuba to the Cuban Government. He said his mother and step father continue to live in Cuba. Martinez said that his wife, Concepcion Luisa Cortes Madrazo, had come to the United States with him in July 1960, but they have since separated and are contemplating divorce.

Martinez stated that his immigration into the United States was sponsored by Michael McLaney, who had operated the casino in the Nacional Hotel in Havana before the Government of Fidel Castro closed down such operations. Martinez said that when he lost his job in the Cuban Customs Service in the first part of 1959, when the Castro Government removed the pre-Castro personnel, he, Martinez, worked for McLaney at the casino in the general capacity of handling Spanish-speaking clients. He said that as of July 1960 he reached the decision that he could no longer accept the restrictions of freedom being imposed by the Castro regime, and decided to move to the United States. He said that very shortly after arrival, he began employment at the Fontainebleau Hotel at Miami Beach as a 'runner' handling cars, and with the exception of about three or four weeks during 1960 when he worked at a motel on the 79th Street Causeway, Miami Beach, he has been steadily employed at the Fontainebleau.

Martinez stated that he is a graduate of the Belen College in Cuba, and had studied law for one year at the University of Havana. He said he had not joined the forces which engaged in the Cuban invasion of April 1961, but subsequently volunteered for training in the Cuban unit of the United States Army, but was not accepted, possibly because of overage. He stated he has never applied for nor received assistance or aid under the Cuban Refugee Program.

In conclusion, Martinez stated that he would volunteer to take a polygraph examination at any time if the question remained as to possible acquaintance with, or knowledge of, LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other individual who may be engaged in any plan or activity inimical to the interests of the United States.

#### MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1967.

TO: JIM GARRISON

FROM: Richard E. Gerstein, State Attorney

Alfonso Sepe, Executive Assistant

RE: Assassination of President Kennedy

CLOSED INVESTIGATION

As a result of a phone call I received from my sister-in-law, Mrs. Pat Sepe, I was informed that her close friend, Mrs. Ruth Bastholm, knew a woman who had worked in the Parrot Jungle Gift shop in 1963 and 1964. The name of this woman was Lillian Springler, and according to Mrs. Sepe, Mrs. Springler had a conversation with a Spanish-type man several months preceding the Kennedy assassination to the effect that he, the Spanish-looking man, hated Kennedy, could shoot Kennedy between the eyes, and that the Spanish-looking man had a friend named LEE who was also a sharp shooter, could speak Russian and German, and that he was either in Texas or Mexico. The FBI was supposed to have investigated this, and the matter ultimately dropped. This informal report took on added significance because of current allegations that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, and that some of the conspirators may have been Cuban.

Mrs. Springler appeared in my office in response to my telephone call and testified that she had been working in the Gift Shop of the Parrot Jungle and, in the course of her work, in September or October 1963, a Cuban male initiated a conversation with her in which he stated that he could write with both hands simultaneously and that he was a sharp-shooter, and if he wanted to he could shoot Kennedy between the eyes. This Cuban male allegedly told Mrs. Springler that he had a friend named LEE who could speak Russian and German, and was living in either Texas or Mexico, and that LEE was also a sharp-shooter. Mrs. Springler told some of her friends, but the conversation she had with the Cuban male was passed off until the night of President Kennedy's assassination, when Mrs. Springler was riding in a car with her husband, a close friend, and a relative from New Jersey, on their way back from Key West to Miami. Mrs. Springler states that before she heard the name of the President's assassin, she remarked to her husband and the other two passengers that she knew who the assassin was.

Because she had told several of her friends, including Mrs. Bastholm, who told her husband, Dr. Bastholm, and Alies Trigg, a co-worker at the Parrot Jungle, it was reported to the FBI. Thereafter, FBI Agent James O'Conner undertook the investigation. Several months after the President's assassination, this Cuban male was seen again in the Parrot Jungle, and, on one specific occasion, Mrs. Springler's employer, Mr. William Vander Wyden, and Mrs. Springler, secured the license plate number of the car used by the Cuban man. The license plate number was 1-143874, and it was on a 1954 blue and white Chevrolet. However, at the time, they were unable to talk to the Cuban. Mrs. Springler described him as follows: Average height, slight build, very dark complected, light deep-set eyes, uncombed hair, and sloppily dressed, Cuban accent. It seemed to Mrs. Springler and Mr. Vander Wyden that the Cuban made a business of driving tourists to the Parrot Jungle. It is unclear whether several weeks or several months passed after Agent O'Conner was given the description of the car, together with the license plate number, but in any event he called Mrs. Springler and informed her that he had in his custody Jorge Soto Martinez. At the time Mr. Martinez was working as a bellboy and moonlighted by driving tourists on sight-seeing tours. Martinez admitted to the FBI that he had a conversation with a woman working in the Parrot Jungle Gift Shop prior to the Kennedy assassination, but denied knowing OSWALD, being a sharp-shooter, or the conversation as Mrs. Springler recalled it. S.A. James O'Conner asked Lillian Springler if she wanted to go to the FBI Office and identify Jorge Soto Martinez, but she refused, because she was afraid of personal harm. S.A. James O'Conner said he was satisfied that Jorge Soto Martinez was not involved in an attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, and did not know OSWALD; and further that MARTINEZ was the son of a prominent criminal attorney in Cuba.

I interrogated Mrs. Bastholm, Mr. Vander Wyden and Mrs. Trigg. Mrs. Bastholm knew only what had been told to her by Mrs. Springler and couldn't remember whether Mrs. Springler first gave her this information before or after the Kennedy assassination. On the other hand, Mrs. Trigg remembered learning of Springler's conversations from Mrs. Springler prior to the assassination, and corroborated to some degree Mrs. Springler's version. Mr. Vander Wyden remembered Mrs. Springler's excitement when Martinez had returned to the Parrot Jungle, at which time they were able to secure his license plate number. He knew something of the conversation that Springler had with Martinez, but only what he was told, and he doesn't remember whether he learned of the conversation before or after Kennedy's assassination. All witnesses that knew Mrs. Springler testified that she was a very truthful woman and in sound mental health.

Up to this point, however, I was unable to determine if the person interviewed by the FBI and identified as Martinez was the same person that Mrs. Springler had met in the Parrot Jungle. Since Mrs. Springler provided me with the license plate number for an old blue and white car bearing 1963 plate number 1-143374, I traced the car to Mrs. Albert Green...Because of this discrepancy, and because of the involvement of the FBI in 1963, I contacted S.A. O'Conner for further information. In our phone conversation, Agent O'Conner told me that he was completely satisfied that Martinez had not been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Mrs. Springler had exaggerated the conversation she had had with Martinez; and that in all probability she had misunderstood Jorge Soto Martinez, and he said he would like to kill Fidel Castro. S.A. James O'Conner believed that because of Jorge Soto Martinez's heavy accent she thought he said 'Lee' when he said 'he.' Agent O'Conner examined his own file and freely exchanged information with me, indicating a highly cooperative attitude. He provided me with the license plate number given him at the time by Mrs. Springler. It was in this conversation that I learned that the license plate number was for the year 1964 and not for 1963.

We then traced this automobile to Mr. Martinez, who is now living at 7879 Crespi Boulevard, Miami Beach, Florida. He answered our subpoena with no difficulty, and testified under oath that he had been at the Parrot Jungle when he was working as a bellboy at the Fontainebleau Hotel for about five years under Mr. Humphries. His father was a criminal lawyer still living in Cuba, and that he, Martinez, had married a girl in Cuba but left her there when he came to the United States. He divorced her and has remarried an American woman with two children, who he is currently supporting. While working as a bellboy at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Martinez moonlighted as a tourist guide to earn extra money.

During one of these excursions, Martinez drove some tourists to the Parrot Jungle and while they were inside, he initiated a conversation with an employee at the Parrot Jungle, demonstrating to her how he could write with both hands simultaneously. He also admitted that he had discussed President Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and stated he wished he could advise President Kennedy on how to handle the Cuban situation. He denied being a sharpshooter, or saying he was a sharp shooter. He denied ever stating that he could shoot the President between the eyes if he wanted to, or stating that he had a friend named LEE. He agrees that he might have said he wished he could kill Castro, but emphatically denies ever saying he wanted to kill President Kennedy.

Martinez denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone involved in any conspiracy. He denied being involved in a conspiracy himself. Martinez claimed that he was very peace-loving, and shied away from

inflicting any type of harm on another human being. He stated that he had, since the assassination, improved himself by studying real estate and becoming a real estate salesman, working for the Gulf American Land Corporation. He gave me a picture of himself so that I could show Mrs. Springler, which I did and which she identified. Martinez denied ever going to Texas or having any friends in Texas. He denied ever saying that he had a friend named LEE who lived in Texas or Mexico. The only person he knew in New Orleans was his cousin, who was a doctor.

Arrangements were made with Warren Holmes for Martinez to take a lie detector test. Several days later Martinez took the test and answered all questions posed to him by the polygraph expert. Mr. Holmes conclusions were that Martinez was telling the truth, with the exception that in a temperamental outburst to Mrs. Springler, Martinez might have said some unkind things about President Kennedy which he had originally denied to me. Specifically, he showed deception in his denial to the question posed by Mr. Holmes, "Did you tell the woman at the Parrot Jungle that you were going to Washington to shoot the President between the eyes?" He later admitted to Holmes, following his examination, that the question bothered him because he recalled making some stupid statements like that to the woman in the Parrot Jungle Gift Shop, but could not recall what words he had used. He stated that he had a habit of shooting his mouth off, but vehemently denied mentioning the name of LEE. Holmes found Martinez's explanation that he probably shot his mouth off too much to Mrs. Springler at the Parrot Jungle consistent with Martinez's demeanor. A combination of Holmes observations of Martinez, together with the administration of the polygraph test, satisfied Holmes that Martinez was telling the truth. It is therefore my recommendation that this investigation be closed.

Alphonso C. Sepe

[NARA HSCA 180-10112-10464]

City of Miami Archivist Gordon Winslow and researcher Gordon Winslow, discovered this testimony of Martinez dated March 1964:

Q. Are you married?

A. Yes.

Q. Does your wife live with you?

A. Of course.

Q. Where do you live?

A. 550 Northeast Terrace, Apartment 4.

Q. How long have you been living at that address?

A. Since September until now [January 1961].

Q. Where were you living before you moved to that address?

A. I was living in a small apartment on top of a garage in back of Mr. McLaney's home.

Q. Did your wife live with you there?

A. No, she was in Cuba.

Q. How did you meet McLaney?

A. I was working for Customs in Havana, and since Mr. McLaney used to travel a lot, I met him there, working at Customs.

Q. Did you ever work for him in Havana?

A. No.

Q. Have you worked for him in the United States?

A. No. Well, when I left Cuba they looked me all over and they took away all of my money. And when I came back here I looked him up and he let me live in that room above the garage because I didn't have any money or anything to face the situation.

Q. What do you know about McLaney's work or business?

A. I know nothing, nothing.

[#60L3609-E Cannon Circuit Court, 11th Judicial District, Dade County, Florida; FBI 105-8342 Miami 3.25.64]

Jorge Soto Martinez was a former official of the Batista Administration. Castro had cost him everything he had. Martinez spoke key words at Parrot Jungle: *ex-Marine, spoke Russian, spoke German, Texas, Lee*. He had heard about OSWALD either from Mike McLaney (who heard it from HEMMING) or because he was part of the LaCombe training camp organized by Rudolph Richard Davis that OSWALD attempted to "infiltrate" through BRINGUIER. Jorge Soto Martinez was questioned by the FBI about the dynamite found in William McLaney's LaCombe home on July 31, 1963. Alphonse Sepe went on to become a Judge. He was indicted for corruption. He dismissed the fact



that Martinez failed a significant question during his lie detector test. Lillian Springler told the truth. It was no accident that out of all the Cubans in Miami, Lillian Springler pointed her finger at a close associate of McLaney. Lillian Springler was contacted in November 1993. She said, "I am old now and don't remember. Whatever I said back then was true." Lillian Springler was a patriot.

HEMMING told this data base compiler in 1994:

Who would run around trying to put the finger on LEE HARVEY OSWALD? Who would do that? Why do you think that was done? Why would someone come up with that kind of shit? What purpose did it serve? The guy would have to be a moron, or was he setting somebody up? He might have been in a situation where he overheard McLaney saying something, or one of the Cubans around. From what I read, Soto didn't speak English really worth a fuck. However, I presume that he spoke clearly enough, and said what he said. I buy that. Now, does he get it into his own head to walk in there? What prompted the conversation? What led to this outburst? Did he try to hit on her? Was he trying to get some pussy? What was his motivation to blurt this shit out and blow the cover completely? More than likely, it was more involved than that. He was probably getting some pussy there, and she's trying to cover her ass by saying it was done in a store. It might have been fucking pillow talk. I always figured there was something behind it. Then I want to know, How would Soto pick up this kind of information? Who the fuck is he? What kind of jerk-off is this? Is this the key man in the fucking plot? Who was letting these secrets out? Even dummies aren't going to have people walking through the Parrot Jungle. The plot is to nail OSWALD. Let's visualize the scenario. You don't want the word to get around to people who are going to call the cops, who are going to say something. Do you want OSWALD busted before the event?

I explained to HEMMING that "Not everything works the way you want it." HEMMING: "A.J., we're getting close." I responded: "He's a fuck up, an asswipe, he came back after the assassination to see her again so maybe she'll be impressed with him and say, 'Wow, this guy knew some heavy shit about the assassination way in advance.' GERRY, did you ever meet this guy, Jorge Soto Martinez?"

Yeah, yeah. I had other people talk to him, sat down and had a chat, and all that kind of shit. This was before the assassination. There was shit going on. Number one, McLaney had been helpful to us. So we consider him a friend. He sent Espinosa and couple of other people out to do a couple of things, and now we're being asked about it. McLaney wanted to kill Fidel. With a passion. If Espinosa had a loose mouth and he talked in front of this guy, and this guy actually lived there, and things were being discussed. That's a lot of 'ifs.' Is he trying to get out of participating in

something by burning it? This was the first thing we looked at. Or did he tell stories to people in confidence? Was he trying to impress somebody?

With Victor Espinosa around, no Cuban around McLaney was doing anything that McLaney didn't know about. He didn't take those kind of chances. It wasn't sanctioned by McLaney. It was done behind his back. McLaney would suspect it was done to fuck him up.

During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN STURGIS* was asked:

Q. Do you know the owners of the Nacional Hotel, Mike and William McLaney?

A. I met him yes.

Q. Do you remember a man named Jorge Soto Martinez?

A. George? Possibly. If he had anything to do with casinos, possibly, because -

Q. He worked for McLaney.

A. Possibly; because I didn't meet everybody there 'cause there's too many people involved.

#### ANTONIO CARLOS VECIANA BLANCH AND OSWALD AUGUST 1963 ANTI-BATISTA ACTIVITIES



Antonio Veciana [201-312966] was born October 18, 1928. He was the President of the Association of Public Accountants of Cuba. Prior to Castro's rise to power, Veciana, in collusion with bank employees, embezzled funds for the MIR which was described as a fund raising mechanism for the Second National Front of Escambray. From 1958 to 1961 Antonio Veciana was employed by Julio Lobo Olavarria, as a comptroller of his finance company, Banco Financiero. Click [HERE](#) to see video of Veciana. Julio Lobo spoke with R.E. Reichardt, Chief /Western Hemisphere/4/FI, on December 17, 1960. Julio Lobo

"mentioned Veciana again and restated that Veciana is reliable. He said that he had received word that Veciana is systematically destroying the bank's records and the machine bookkeeping equipment in the bank. Also he felt that there had been some planning on Veciana's part for the wholesale sabotage of his sugar mills. Lobo did not know anymore of the details or status of this plan. Distribution: Original & 1 -C/WH/4 | WH/4/FA | WH/4/PROP | WH/4/FI | WH/4/Chron | File Contact Reports." [MFR 12.19.60]

## "MAURICE BISHOP" AND VECIANA IN HAVANA



In the middle of 1960 Antonio Veciana was approached in Havana by MAURICE BISHOP. Although Veciana initially assumed he was a new bank customer, BISHOP'S conversation with him focused on the Castro revolution. The business card of BISHOP indicated he was with a Belgium construction firm. BISHOP then invited Veciana to lunch at the Floridita Restaurant. After BISHOP convinced Antonio Veciana to work against the Castro Government, Antonio Veciana asked him if he was a CIA agent. He was told that BISHOP "was in no position to let me know for whom he was working, or for which agency he was doing this." BISHOP also said he could not tell Veciana whether or not it was Julio Lobo who suggested he contact him. "Supposedly Julio Lobo had very important contacts with the U.S. Government" Veciana said. Antonio Veciana entered a training program where he was taught demolition and sabotage techniques, although most of the program consisted of lectures on propaganda and psychological warfare. Veciana stated: "BISHOP told me several times...that psychological warfare could help more than hundreds and thousands of soldiers" Veciana stated. He then worked with BISHOP on a covert operation that resulted in the destabilization of the Cuban currency. Veciana also became Chief of Action of the Revolutionary Movement of the People, an anti-Castro underground movement headed by Manolo Ray. In Antonio Veciana's CIA Personal Questionnaire he listed "Victor" as the alias he "used in Havana City in the underground against the Castro regime." Mario Kohly and Joseph Merola were also involved in a plan to destabilize the Cuban currency in the early 1960's. Was this the same plan? BISHOP was a great believer in psychological warfare as was DAVID PHILLIPS who was operating in Cuba at this time under the cover of public relations man. DAVID PHILLIPS stated the he frequented the Floridita Restaurant and once saw Hemingway there.

## SAM KAIL AND WAYNE SMITH

BISHOP suggested to Antonio Veciana in 1960 that he go to the Embassy and contact a Mr. Smith and Sam Kail. Said Veciana: "MAURICE BISHOP suggested the names of these individuals because we needed specific weapons to carry out the jobs, and he told me that these were the people who could help me." Antonio Veciana was asked not to reveal BISHOP'S name to them. The HSCA ascertained that in 1960 there was a Colonel Samuel G. Kail at the American Embassy, Havana. The HSCA located Sam Kail, retired, and interviewed him in Dallas. Sam Kail, born June 7, 1915, was a West Point graduate who served as the Army Military Attache from June 3, 1958, until the day the American Embassy, Havana, closed on January 4, 1961. His primary mission as a Military Attache had been intelligence. Sam Kail assumed his unit was functioning for the CIA. He told the HSCA: "I suspect they pay our bills." In January 1963 he received the CIA's Legion of Merit Award. Kail said that prior to the American Embassy closing in Havana, there was a constant stream of Cubans coming through his office with anti-Castro schemes, including assassination plans, asking for American assistance in the form of weapons or guarantees of escaping. Kail stated: "We had hoards and hoards of

people through there all the time." For that reason, he said, he did not specifically remember Veciana visiting him. "I think it would be a miracle if I could recall him," he said, but does not discount the possibility that he did meet him. Kail said, however, agents of the CIA would frequently use the names of other Embassy staff personnel in their outside contacts without notifying the staff individual it was being done. It happened a number of times he said that a Cuban would come in and ask to see Colonel Kail and when introduced to him, tell him that he was not the Colonel Kail he had met outside the Embassy. Kail said he would then have the Cuban point out the CIA agent who had used his name. Kail said he was not familiar with MAURICE BISHOP." Gaeton Fonzi believed that "Mr. Smith" might have been Wayne Smith, the third secretary at the American Embassy in Havana at the time Veciana claimed he met him there. Smith was a personal friend of PHILLIPS.

## CASTRO ASSASSINATION PLOTS

Chris Hopkins LAD/JFK taskforce reported:

### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Antonio Carlos Veciana Blanch (AMSHALE-1) 201-312966

Dpob 1928 Cuba

1. Information from review of Veciana's 201 file:

a. HKHA 6958 October 21, 1960

1960 – President of Association of Public Accountants

1957-1961 Employed as CPA and Manager of Banco Financiero, Havana, Cuba a loan company owned by Julio Lobo AMEMBER-1 former Agency contact. Formerly Chief of MRP (People's Revolutionary Movement) in Havana area.

b. On December 7, 1960, Antonio Veciana called on COS with Felix Fernandez Yarzabal, former AMWAIL group member, who at that time represented the AMRANG movement. AMWAIL was Justo Carrillo Hernandez Montecristi Group AMBANG must have been Cuban Revolutionary Council. Station had had contact with Cuban Revolutionary Council member Manolo Ray. Antonio Veciana told the COS Havana of a *plot against Castro* in which Antonio Veciana was involved. COS gave Antonio Veciana no encouragement whatsoever. Antonio Veciana said he had previously spoken with a State [Department] political officer (identity not given).

c. October 7, 1961 Veciana entered U.S. at Key West. Had passport, no visa. Came via small boat, received \$100 month refugee assistance

d. December 29, 1961 JMWAVE requested POA on Veciana for use as sabotage man for MRP. His wife and children were living in Cuba. His parents were living in Spain. Wife Sira Antonio Muino, later came to US.

In June 1961 BISHOP was infiltrated into Cuba, and met with Antonio Veciana. According to Antonio Veciana: "At the time, 'MAURICE BISHOP' decided that the only thing left to be done was to have an *attempt on Fidel Castro's life*." Although Antonio Veciana himself did not participate, he recruited the assassins and organized the operation, including renting the apartment from which the shot would be fired. The CIA reported:

MEMO for; Deputy Director Operations

Subjects" Chief Latin American Division

A. Jack Anderson January 20, 1977 Column titled CIA Tied To False Oswald Story

B. Identification of the Mr. X in the Anderson Column

1. The attached column, citing the testimony of a Mr. X alleges that a CIA agent tried to link Oswald to Cuban intelligence officers in Mexico. There is, of course, no substance to the column's allegations. The column identifies the source Mr. X because of attempts on his life but subsequently gives enough information on Mr. X to establish his identity.

2. According to the Anderson column, Mr. X was first met by his CIA contact in Havana before relations with U.S./Cuba were severed. Mr. X had helped to organize bank accountants to embezzle Cuban government funds to finance anti-Castro causes. Mr. X was reportedly recruited by a Morris Bishop (CIA contact) to plan an attempt on Castro's life. The plan was to fire bazooka from a wealthy apartment building while Castro was delivering one of his marathon speeches. According to the Anderson column, the plot was discovered by Castro's police and Mr. X escaped to America. Mr. X also reportedly tried to assassinate Castro in Chile in 1971 in league with the Venezuelan Luis Posada Carrile, who is now being detained in Caracas for the October 6 Cubana airline bombing. The Anderson column ends with the report that Mr. X worked for the CIA until 1975 for expenses but was paid \$253,000 by Morris when he was terminated.

3. From the above description of Mr. X, it is reasonably clear that Mr. X is Antonio Carlos VECIANA Blanche (20I-312966). VECIANA, an assistant bank manager and past president of a public accountants association in Havana, first contacted CIA in Havana to help in an assassination plot against Castro. VECIANA asked in December 1960 when he asked the

COS, (deleted) for visas for ten relatives of the four men assigned to kill Castro, and also requested four M1 rifles with adapters for grenades plus eight grenades. The COS did not encourage VECIANA and subsequently checked with an Embassy officer who reported that VECIANA had made similar "wild-eyed" proposals to him. On 23 November 1961 the *Miami News* published a report of an unsuccessful attempt by Antonio VECIANA to kill Castro. VECIANA reportedly had arranged to assassinate Castro and Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos on 5 October in Havana, but the bazooka he was using failed to fire.

4. There has been no Agency relationship with VECIANA. A POA, which was granted for his use in para-military affairs in January 1962, expired in November 1962. VECIANA was born on 4 October 1935 in Havana. He was a member of the People's Revolutionary Movement, an anti-Castro group in Cuba during 1960-61, and was one of the founders of Alpha-66. A certified public accountant by trade, VECIANA was with A.I.D. in La Paz in 1968-72. VECIANA was registered in ISR to the U.S. Army in November 1962 and he was terminated without prejudice in July 1966. On July 23, 1962 VECIANA was interviewed, at his request by from the DCD New York office. VECIANA asked to arrange a meeting with a senior CIA officer to discuss Alpha-66's plans to assassinate Castro and to request CIA's assistance (U.S. \$100, 000; 10,000 Cuban pesos: 48 hand grenades). There is no indication that this request was ever acted upon by CIA.

Another CIA document read: "POA granted January 1962 for use with Revolutionary Movement of People (MRP) but no record in his file whether he ever used or contacted. POA canceled November 1962." [CIA 201-312966 1.7.74]

5. In April 1966 a LA Division officer [03 deleted] using the alias John Livingston met VECIANA in New York City. The meeting was arranged by a retired naval officer, James Cogswell, who had informed Chief WH Division that he had information of value concerning Cuba. When (deleted) arrived in New York City for the meeting he was introduced by Cogswell to VECIANA. He immediately launched into a discussion of the Cuban political situation and noted his strong feeling that the only solution was the assassination of Castro. (Deleted) advised VECIANA that he was in no position to provide him with assistance or encourage him in an assassination attempt and was only interested in gathering information which he thought was the purpose of the meeting. VECIANA subsequently said that his roommate Felix ZABALA, a Cuban refugee, had excellent contacts in Havana. It was clear however, VECIANA was attempting to use ZABALA potentially to get Agency financial support for his organization. VECIANA suggested that \$50,000 would be needed to get his activities off the ground. (Deleted) indicated to Veciana that he would look into the ZAMBALA matter.

6. There is no indication in the file that any Agency officer in contact with VECIANA ever used an alias Morris Bishop. There is no Morris Bishop listed in true name in the DDO rolls. There was never any contractual relationship with VECIANA and he was not paid CIA funds.

7. In January 1977 a sanitized copy of VECIANA's 201 file was made available to staffers from the Senate Select Committee on intelligence.

A CIA memo for the record dated May 31, 1966, noted: "Veciana had roommate in Puerto Rico, Felix Zabala, who visited Cuba November 1965, in regard to Camarioca refugee departures. Has an identical twin brother in Cuba. Has sister in Cuba, at that time, who was secretary to Ramiro Valdez, Cuban Minister of Interior. In May 1966 "(deleted) employee met with Veciana who again requested (deleted) in assassination of Castro." [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530] An article appeared in the Cuban press naming Antonio Veciana as the organizer of the plot. The day before the plot unfolded, Antonio Veciana left Cuba by boat with his mother-in-law, in whose name the apartment had been let. According to Veciana, it was BISHOP who urged him to leave, because, he said, Castro's agents were becoming suspicious of Veciana's activities. The CIA reported:

October 7, 1960, Veciana entered U.S. at Key West. Had passport, no visa. Came via small boat, received \$100 a month refugee assistance." William Sturbitts of the CIA reported: "Veciana fled Cuba by small boat in late 1961 and began his fund raising activities for Alpha-66 in early 1962. In July 1962, he claimed to have \$50,000 to \$60,000 in U.S. and Puerto Rican banks belonging to Alpha-66. He is characterized as a 'specialist in fund raising for Alpha-66 which is the financial section of the Second National Front of Escambray.' The fund raising activities of Veciana centered in the United States and Puerto Rico, although there are indications that Veciana intended to seek funds elsewhere in the Hemisphere such as Venezuela. In November 1962 the Inter-Agency Source Register indicates Antonio Veciana was an asset of the Army and was terminated by them, without prejudice, in 1966. Mr. Sturbitts feels that Veciana did not have, or need, any personal source for his own funds. He was in the U.S. only a few months before founding Alpha-66, and commencing fund-raising drives. In addition to this, Mr. Sturbitts reports that we did not have records identifying the Army officer who headed the Army's activities in Miami and Puerto Rico during Veciana's association, nor the name or identity of Veciana's Army case officer." [Breckinridge to Blakey 12.18.78] Sturbitts added: "From reading the file I get the impression that Veciana was a slippery-tongued type, completely capable of conning anyone and diverting funds for his personal use. Based on above I don't think that Veciana had or needed any personal source for his own funds. He was in the U.S. only a few months before he founded Alpha-66, and commencing fund-raising drives. [Speed ltr. 12.18.78]

## ANTONIO VECIANA AND ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO



In Miami, BISHOP recontacted Antonio Veciana. In the fall of 1960, Antonio Veciana founded Alpha-66, which Veciana described as "the brainchild of MAURICE BISHOP." According to Veciana, the man behind all of Alpha-66's strategy was MAURICE BISHOP. Over the twelve year period of their association Veciana estimates that he met with BISHOP over 100 times. Besides contacts with BISHOP in Havana and Miami, Veciana also had meetings with him in Dallas, Washington, Las Vegas, and Puerto Rico, and in Caracas, Lima, and La Paz in South America. Antonio Veciana established himself as the civilian chief of Alpha-66, and principal fund raiser. He recruited the former head of the Second National Front of Escambray, Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, as Military Chief. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo had remained in the Castro Government until January 1961, when he defected to the United States accompanied by a dozen other former Rebel Army Officers. The group commandeered a small boat and sailed to Miami, where the Immigration and Naturalization Service quarantined them as possible Castro double-agents. The sister of Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, Mercedes Gutierrez, called Frank Bender and stated "that her brother was in jail in McAllen with other Cubans; that she understood that some of these Cubans had been released; and wanted to know just what the situation was with her brother." [From Alien Affairs Officer Jerry L. Massett To: File] Six months later the group was released and flown to Miami, where they merged with Alpha-66. Veciana told the HSCA that BISHOP had some doubts about Menoyo, but Veciana insisted that Menoyo could be trusted. Besides, he said, "if it did not work we could get rid of him." Veciana said Menoyo was not aware of the existence of MAURICE BISHOP.

Shortly after reestablishing contact with BISHOP in Miami, Veciana was asked to sign a loyalty pledge in the presence of two unidentified men. On March 16, 1976, Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi: "(More specific about his meeting with BISHOP and the two men at the Pan American Bank Building). He remembers he met BISHOP downtown and they walked to the building. He didn't know where they were going. He doesn't remember what floor they got out of the elevator on, they were talking, but they got out and BISHOP took a key out and opened the door. There was a small office, a sofa and chairs, and there was a room with the American flag in the lefthand corner. He says it was a very brief ceremony, and it involved the agreement between BISHOP and him. There were papers that were written, typewritten papers, he read them and signed them. (Like a contract?) Yes, like an agreement. He says the reason for it he now believes was just to let him know that he would be responsible. He got no copies of it."

## VECIANA AND OPERATION CELLULA FANTASMA

In Miami, BISHOP asked Antonio Veciana to monitor the activities of the anti-Castro operation, Cellula Fantasma. This was STURGIS' leafleting operation in May 1961. Antonio Veciana related he attended a few group meetings and described it as a leaflet-dropping mission over Cuba involving STURGIS. Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi



that Robert Swanner and Robert Thompson were killed during a CELLULA FANTASMA OPERATION. Gaeton Fonzi reported: "(FIORINI) The only time he got involved with FIORINI was when FIORINI had a secret group - not CIA - called Cellula Fantasma and BISHOP asked him to infiltrate it. But the group sponsored a trip of leaflet droppings with two American pilots who were killed. The operation, he hears, cost \$300,000. That broke up the group. (Did BISHOP know FIORINI?) [non-committal answer] He never had any contact with FIORINI." [NARA SSCIA 157-10007-10311] Antonio Veciana said he no contact with STURGIS. In another interview with Gaeton Fonzi, Veciana said STURGIS was there for the meetings. Gaeton Fonzi reported that Antonio Veciana stated:

(Ever work with FIORINI?) Just very little. He went to a few meetings of the Cellula Fantasma. About four meetings. Lobo was the one who introduced him to Cellula Fantasma. That operation cost about \$300,000. Lobo introduced Veciana to the coordinator of it, Sergio Rojas. He was Castro's Ambassador to London before he defected. (Lobo financed Cellula Fantasma?) No, but he did put some money into it. Somoza, President of Nicaragua, he put some money in it too. He met Somoza at the Dupont Plaza. He thinks he died. Lobo gave Veciana's name to Somoza and he met him...(And BISHOP had asked you to infiltrate Cellula Fantasma to find out what it was doing?) Yes. He said the report he gave BISHOP was that he notified they weren't getting anywhere, and they seemed to drink a lot. The meetings were held in a motel in Miami Springs. (FIORINI was there for the meetings?) Yes. (Was he the leader?) FIORINI was like a special advisor. The military leader of it was Pedro Diaz Lanz. Rojas was the coordinator. There were a lot of people in the group but he didn't know them. BISHOP knew of FIORINI. He said that once he remembers BISHOP saying about FIORINI that he wasn't just another soldier, he was more than that. He wasn't just a dumb soldier. BISHOP told him that." Antonio Veciana denied having known HEMMING. Gaeton Fonzi reported that Veciana told him: "(re JERRY PATRICK?) Fifteen years ago he had a bunch of hippies surrounding him and today those very same people are with him at the truck company. He says that someone who worked there told him that the company has nothing to do with trucks, it was just a front for an intelligence operation. (Did you ever work with PATRICK?) No.

DAVID PHILLIPS Division, WH/4/Propaganda, would have had an interest in monitoring Cellula Fantasma. On December 29, 1961, a Provisional Operational Approval was requested for Antonio Veciana. His wife and children were living in Cuba. He parents were living in Spain. [WAVE 0311 (IN 44277) NARA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530]

#### REQUEST INVESTIGATION AND/OR NAME CHECK

January 4, 1962 prc  
TO: Deputy Director of Security

FROM: Chief, CI/Operational Approval and Support Division  
Area of Subject's Assignment: WH/4/Cuba  
Use of Subject: Sabotage man for the Movimiento Revolucionario Del Pueblo (MRP)  
Remarks: (Deleted).

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE  
PART I BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write clearly.
2. Answer all questions. If question is not applicable write N/A.
3. Attach blank pages if additional space is needed.

GENERAL PERSONAL AND PHYSICAL DATA

Name: Antonio Veciana Blanch  
Aliases, Nicknames, Temecodes, legal change in name (State time, reason and place of use:  
Victor - Used in Havana City in the underground against the Castro regime.  
Date of Birth: (Blank) Place of Birth (Blank).  
Personal Habits: (Liquor, drugs, gambling, paramours). (Blank)  
Court Record (Court date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals).  
Color of Hair: Black.  
Color of Eyes: Brown.  
Build: Strong...  
Signature: (Unsigned)

On January 10, 1962, G. Marvin Gentile, Chief, Investigation Division, asked the Assistant Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support) for an expedite FBI check concerning Veciana. On January 19, 1962, Thomas Carroll J. Chief, CI/OA, generated a memo for the Deputy Director of Security, (Investigations and Support), Subject (Deleted) 256167. It contained the words "January 24, 1962, CI/OA advised RET." [Security Form dated January 4, 1962, JFK Box 46 Folder 15 1 page was previously withheld: Authority: National Security Act of 1947 CIA Act of 1949 As Amended also seven pages of Bio Data 7 pages]

POA GRANTED JANUARY 29, 1962

Orig E. Gossage  
Unit WH/4/OPS SUPPORT  
Ext. 8564  
January 30, 1962.  
To: JMWAVE  
From: Director

Conf: Bell 10  
Info: WH 5, S/C 2  
To: WAVE  
ZMZIP PM  
REF WAVE 0311 (IN 44277)\*

Provisional Operational Approval granted AMSHALE-1 Subject Ref. 201-312966. End of message.

WH COMMENT: \*Reference requested POA of Subject for use by ParaMilitary.

(Deleted) Sam Halperin Acting Chief /Western Hemisphere/4 Releasing Officer, Western Hemisphere/4/ParaMilitary (Deleted) Coordinating Officer, A. C. Davies C/Western Hemisphere /4/INTEL, Authenticating Officer.

SECRET  
(DELETED) TO DIVISION

Date November 5, 1962 JS

Memorandum for Chief, TFW [Task Force W]

Attention: Calvin Hicks (deleted). 201-312966 VECIANA, CARLOS BLANCHE.

A CIA Index Card stated: "POA req'd by PM (C. Hicks) on December 29, 1961, WAVE-0311 IN 44277 December 29, 1961. POA Granted Date January 29, 1962." A rubber stamp read "POA CANCELED FIELD ADVISED."  
[NARA CIA 1993.07.12.11:46:21:620580]

Antonio Veciana was being considered "in connection with Project (deleted)." Probably PROJECT PBPRIME. Veciana filled out a form with the CIA and was granted a Provisional Operation Approval by the Office of Security and by Counter-Intelligence. The CIA turned over its file on Antonio Veciana to the HSCA: "In a review of its own files on March 15, 1978, the CIA noted that Antonio Veciana had contacted the Agency three times - in December 1960; July 1962; and April 1966 - for assistance in plots against Castro." According to the CIA, "Officers listened to Veciana, expressed no interest, offered no encouragement and never recontacted him on the matter. There has been no Agency relationship with Veciana." This was clearly untrue in light of the release of Veciana's POA and this "A review of files dated July 7, 1962 revealed that contact with Veciana had been made by an asset. [Deleted]EWER-1 had given Veciana \$500 for operational activity. (classified file IN 24738 7/7/62)." The HSCA found it probable that "some United States Agency assigned Veciana a case officer, since he was the dominant figure in an extremely active anti-Castro organization. The committee established that the CIA assigned case officers to Cuban revolutionaries of lesser importance than Veciana, though it could not draw from that alone an inference of CIA deception of the committee concerning Veciana..." Gaeton Fonzi concluded that PHILLIPS ran Antonio Veciana, like OSWALD, as a vestpocket operation, although

some CIA documents that have not been released in their entirety still might link Antonio Veciana to PHILLIPS. The CIA definitely had an interest in Alpha-66, the most active exile group, and through Veciana, who was a member of the MRP and Alpha-66, indirectly supported an exile organization that was disfavored by the Kennedy Administration.

In October 1961 Frank Watterson, State Department Security Officer, Miami, was told that Alpha-66 had made 30 to 40 trips to Cuba without State Department permission. Frank Watterson told the FBI that the Department had not formulated policy on how to deal with this type of violation. [FBI MM2-312 10.19.61 p5] Frank Watterson called STURGIS and HEMMING, and told them they were on the list of pilots restricted to the U.S. On July 7, 1962, the CIA reported that

Antonio Veciana, principal of Alpha-66 attended meeting July 2, 1962, in home of Emilio Fuentes, Bayamon, Puerto Rico. Purpose was to solicit funds from forty persons attending (above average Cuban exile professionals). Veciana pitch was demand rather than request for funds with inference reprisals against any who failed to fulfill this duty. Veciana said that it was necessary that they undertake an action program outside of U.S. control. In this connection the group was in contact with CIA through person named 'Joe' but group was not going to confide in CIA and were taking precaution of avoiding CIA penetration. Veciana left Puerto Rico on July 4, 1962, for fund raising junket to Chicago." [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530 - (Deleted) IN 24738 7.7.62]

On July 7, 1962, Veciana received \$500 from a wealthy Puerto-Rican financier and industrialist with whom the CIA had a longstanding relationship. On July 23, 1962, Antonio Veciana was interviewed, at his request, by Harry Real, a CIA officer with the New York Domestic Contacts Division: "Veciana asked Real to arrange a meeting with a senior CIA officer to discuss Alpha-66's plans to assassinate Castro and to request CIA's assistance (U.S. - \$100,000; 10,000 Cuban pesos; 48 hand grenades). There is no indication that this request was ever acted upon by CIA." Another CIA document stated: "Veciana said they needed Agency help, but under no circumstances would the Agency be identified with its activities. Veciana said they already had \$50 to \$60 thousand dollars at their disposal scattered in different places in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Veciana's immediate requirement was conversation with someone in Agency sufficiently highly placed to make commitment."

[NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530 - OOA(s) 3232106 (WH 765) 7.26.62]

On August 8, 1962, an FBI informant said "Veciana indicated names of the following three individuals then in Cuba who were expected to assist Alpha-66: Vincente Noble, Guillermo Ruiz (believed to be Veciana's cousin's husband, Orestes Guillermo Ruiz - DGI), Bernardo Paradela. Informant said he knew all three as they had been connected in 1956 with SIM (Military Intelligence Service) in the Dominican Republic. Veciana said Paradela was then in jail in Cuba, but Noble and Ruiz were on the loose in Cuba and were cold blooded killers." [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530 - CIA DBA 18681

8.8.62] On September 7, 1962, the CIA generated at highly deleted Classified Message: "(Deleted) August 29, 1962. (FYI) (Deleted) H has reported (deleted) connection between info in paras one, two and three not known. (Deleted) Alpha 66 is anti-Castro Cuban exile organization. Antonio Veciana Blanche, former Cuban banker and militant exile is involved recent reports (Deleted) indicate Alpha-66 action against Cuba may be imminent. DRE organization may be working with Alpha-66 (Deleted)." [CIA FOIA F82-0430/24] By September 1962 Alpha-66 had machine-gunned three vessels in Cuban waters, and had a 300-man force scattered in small units throughout the Caribbean. Veciana told the press that the group had a \$100,000 war chest. On October 11, 1962, Alpha-66 raiders attacked Cuba. A few weeks later they were forced to curtail activities because of the freeze that followed the Cuban missile crisis. On October 22, 1962, the CIA



received information that "Veciana was trying to obtain two boats from some unknown Americans somewhere in Texas. Veciana's organization (Alpha-66) centered in Puerto Rico, operated out of unidentified island in the Bahamas and had representatives in Guatemala and sympathizers in Miami." [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530] On November 6, 1962, the FBI received a memo from the CIA that stated: "Reported that Alpha-66 officer, Dr. Ramon Perez Daple, assistant to Dr. Jose Luis Gonzalez, both of whom are Castro infiltrators." On November 21, 1962, the CIA received a report that SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. had given Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo \$250,000 worth of arms, which he had not yet paid for: "Informant reported that the mafia planned to have Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo killed somewhere outside the U.S." On November 16, 1962, the FBI received information from William Harvey at the CIA that Antonio Veciana planned a new action to "test the U.S. Government's disposition in permitting or suppressing Cuban exile action programs against Cuba." In December 1962 Alpha-66 planned a joint raid with the DRE. The CIA reported: "Large sums of money were allegedly donated to Veciana for Alpha-66 activities by Julio Lobo." [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530 - CIA DBA 28528]

The CIA information on Veciana ends here and picked up again in 1966. [NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530] Information came to the attention of the FBI in February 1963 that certain Alpha-66 members had "become so disaffected by the lack of action and by the United States Government's present policy toward Cuba, that the group is discussing sabotage in Miami or New York City, by blowing up cars and buildings, with the hope that the acts will be blamed on Castro supporters, and the United States Government would be provoked into taking retaliatory action against Castro." [FBI file # deleted Miami 2.19.63 #235869 rel. 3.14.84] In March 1963 Alpha-66 was suspected of having launched a raid against Russian ships and technicians in Cuba. [FBI 105-112098-537] Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo was apprehended by the U. S. Coast Guard a few weeks later, while on another anti-Castro mission. In early April 1963, the Department of Justice, headed by Robert F. Kennedy, indefinitely quarantined 38 Cubans to the Miami area to prevent them from conducting raids against Castro and Soviet shipping; all were members of Alpha-66. [FBI 105-117222-2.27.64] In reaction, Alpha-66 held a "March of Silence" at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. On April 9, 1963, Eloy Gutierrez

Menoyo was restricted to Miami. The next day, he announced that the raids would continue. Alpha-66 held a press conference in Los Angeles on April 18, 1963, and criticized the Kennedy Administration for frustrating its efforts to rid Cuba of Castro. The repeated hit-and-run attacks had drawn public criticism from President Kennedy in the Spring of 1963; Antonio Veciana responded, "We are going to attack again and again."

#### LAWRENCE HOWARD AND ALPHA-66

In May 1963 Rene Valdes, the General Delegate of Alpha-66 in Los Angeles, and INTERPEN member LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, appeared on a television interview show. LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, who stated that he had been a former U.S. Army platoon sergeant in Korea, said that while training guerrillas at an isolated island camp in the Keys in December 1962, he was arrested and charged with violations of the Neutrality Act. His case had been dismissed. LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Rene Valdes spoke of a joint Cuban raid they had conducted. [FBI LHM 5.2.63 Los Angeles rel. 3.8.84]

#### PHILLIPS 1963

On February 15, 1963, the Office of Security of the CIA, Domestic Operations Division, received notice from the Regional Security Officer that DAVID PHILLIPS had not violated certain security regulations on July 26, 1962:

Reference is made to that latest communications pertaining to the violation of security regulations charged against (Deleted) on April 14, 1962. In view of the documented confession by a Marine Security Guard, as a result of investigation into thefts and planting of this and other documents, it is requested that violation against (Deleted) be canceled. Although not mentioned specifically in his sworn statement, it would appear that two other violations were recorded by the same Marine Security Guard under similar circumstances; and in fairness to the persons involved, cancellation of the following is also requested as there appears to be reasonable doubt in the mind of this Officer. Those violations were charged respectively to Mr. (Deleted) on May 28, 1962, and to DAVID PHILLIPS on July 26, 1962."

#### OSWALD'S WHEREABOUTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1963 THE RECORDS OF THE NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY

On August 22, 1963, OSWALD borrowed *From Russia With Love*, by Ian Fleming, *The Sixth Galaxy Reader* and *Portal of Tomorrow*, by August Derleth, from the New Orleans Public Library. On August 26, 1963, OSWALD returned *The Treasury of Science Fiction Classics*. He next showed up at the library on September 5, 1963, to return some books and on September 9, 1963, he borrowed *Bridge Over the River Kwai*, by Pierre Boulle, the *Big Book of Science Fiction* and *Ben Hur*, by Lewis Wallace. On September 19, 1963, he borrowed *Moonraker*, by Ian Fleming, *Goldfinger*, by Ian Fleming, *Ape And*

*Essence*, by Aldous Huxley and *Brave New World* also by Aldous Huxley. On September 23, 1963, he returned *Bridge on the River Kwai*, *The Big Book of Science Fiction*, and *Ben Hur*. On October 3, 1963, an associate of OSWALD returned *Ape and Essence*, *Brave New World*, *Moonraker*, and *Goldfinger*. OSWALD was on his way back from Mexico City on this date and Marina was in Dallas.

ANTONIO VECIANA MEETS OSWALD AND PHILLIPS  
AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER 1963

On March 2, 1976, Gaeton Fonzi interviewed Antonio Veciana in Miami. Gaeton Fonzi did not mention the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, although it was widely known he worked for the SSICA subcommittee on the Kennedy assassination that was headed by Senator Richard Schweiker. Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi he was introduced to OSWALD by BISHOP, in Dallas in late August 1963 or early September 1963.

On March 2, 1976, Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi that "He says he remembers once having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He says he doesn't remember the way it says it happened in the magazine. He says he did meet LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but in different circumstances than what the magazine says. (How did you meet him? When?) BISHOP introduced him. (Where?) Dallas. (When?) Around 1962. (How did it come about?) He said when BISHOP came up to him once, he came up with OSWALD, but you know it was such an engagement like, it came up like, 'This is LEE HARVEY OSWALD.' He never thought of the name really twice, he didn't even remember him. (Where?) It was a building, he doesn't remember if it was blue or white, it was a bank, the building had a bank in it, and that's where they used to have meetings. He said the thing is, he was called to Dallas to meet BISHOP, to meet him in front of the building -- there was a big bank or insurance company inside the building, in the lobby, like all the times he met him he would tell him to meet him there. So this time he met him there, but this time he brought along another guy. The guy never talked. Then he left, and Veciana had his meeting with BISHOP. Then, when he saw it was OSWALD that killed Kennedy, he nearly freaked out, but he never said anything, he denied everything." In 1976 Antonio Veciana stated:

I have been in Dallas many times, and remember a meeting of August 1963, perhaps the first days of September, I was there. At that time the U.S. Government had confined me to Miami Dade County. No matter, I traveled to other cities anyway, Dallas was one of them. In August 1963 I had a meeting in downtown Dallas with Mr. MAURICE BISHOP, a United States Intelligence Officer. I remember that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was present at that meeting. OSWALD remained silent all the time. BISHOP discussed with me different matters about the Cuban situation and other efforts in the war against Castro.

I have worked with the State Department in specifically in the American Embassy in Bolivia, South America. I have cooperated with the FBI in

different situations, and I also worked for the intelligence service under BISHOP for more than ten years. In 1962, I ordered the attack on the Russian merchant ships which traveled to Cuba; there were BISHOP'S instructions. The plan was to force President Kennedy into making drastic decisions against Castro Government. While Kennedy traveled to Central America we prepared a press conference in Washington, D.C. really, the president did not fall into the ambush and he was very angry. He decided to confine me to that country. Among the activities against the Cuban Communist, I have tried several times to kill Castro; I remember the last one in Chile on November 31, 1971, always following BISHOP'S instructions. I have no doubt that the assassination of President Kennedy was a conspiracy. Castro had good reason to kill him; he knew perfectly well that in the United States high level, a plot to kill him was being considered. However, to my personal understanding Castro was not involved in President Kennedy's assassination. The President was killed by other people for other reasons.

My profession in the last 17 years has been risky, my life has been in danger on several occasions, the FBI knows my life is in danger, yet I hope they will take a step to keep me alive.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not allowed to talk, all he said was that he was a patsy. I believed he was telling the truth. There is no doubt that he had good contact with some intelligence agency in this country...I confirmed that MR. BISHOP instructed me to make arrangements with my cousin Guillermo Ruiz, who was working in the Cuban intelligence service in Mexico City, to offer my cousin money so that he would state that he was in contact with OSWALD about Kennedy assassination.

Another part. Castro's planned assassination in Chile had the same pattern of the Kennedy plot. The killer would die and everybody would believe that the killer was the communist, to my judgement Mr. BISHOP participated in both plans. [Int. WCKT-TV Miami 8.16.77 Vic Walters; NARA HSCA 180-10097-10138]

On another occasion Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi: "That when he arrived he saw BISHOP in a corner of the lobby talking with a young man who Veciana remembers as pale, slight, and soft-featured. He does not recall if BISHOP introduced him by name, but does recall that BISHOP continued his conversation with the young man only briefly after Veciana arrived. Together, BISHOP and the young man walked out of the lobby and stopped outside, behind Veciana, for a moment. BISHOP and the young man had a few words there, and then the later gestured a farewell and walked away. BISHOP turned to Veciana and they discussed the current activities of Alpha-66 as they walked to a nearby coffee shop. BISHOP never spoke to Veciana about the young man and Veciana did not ask." On August 25, 1977 Veciana stated: "States he never said that BISHOP was CIA. He believes that BISHOP was with some sort of intelligence agency



or with a powerful interest group. Swears LEE HARVEY OSWALD was with BISHOP one time when they met. OSWALD did not say anything." [HSCA Memo Gonzales to Fenton 8.25.77 014599]

After the assassination, there was absolutely no doubt in Antonio Veciana's mind that the man he had seen was OSWALD. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "According to my file, Veciana said this meeting was in the first week of September. We were in New Orleans. Who was that man? Was it LEE OSWALD then? If there was a meeting in Dallas and we were in New Orleans, how is that possible unless he had a plane to fly back and forth?"

### "MAURICE BISHOP"

OSWALD had "BISHOP" written in Russian in his address book. [WCE 18 p24] He also had the word "Knight." These were found in a list of chess pieces. In *Give Us This Day*, HUNT used the cryptonym "Knight" when he referred to PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS wrote: "Bestowing the name of Knight was the ultimate accolade - people who have worked in the CIA will recall that pseudonym belonged to one of the Agency's most senior officers, a man HOWARD HUNT idolized." Antonio Veciana never assumed that MAURICE BISHOP was a true name. During an early meeting in Havana, Antonio Veciana noticed a Belgian passport that MAURICE BISHOP had in his open briefcase. The name on the passport was "Frigault." Veciana made a quick note of it on a scrap of paper and showed it to Gaeton Fonzi. The Belgian Embassy could not identify this name without additional information.

### HOWARD HUNT

Dick Russell reported that Antonio Veciana stated: "We were in a hotel and BISHOP left to do something. In his briefcase I saw a memo with the...activities of commando groups in Texas. The memo had the initials 'To HH.'" [Russell, cited in Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p230] Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi:

He says he doesn't want to say this is definite, but there are some things that are beginning to make him think that Howard Hughes had a lot to do with BISHOP. He said he once saw a file when he was in a hotel room with BISHOP in La Paz, Bolivia, which had HH initialed on the top. At first he thought it was HOWARD HUNT or H.L. Hunt, but now he thinks it was Howard Hughes. He said it was a file about activities involving the sale of arms to Israel through Bolivia.

He also told Gaeton Fonzi: "He used to write to a lot of people for support of Alpha-66, for money, and he guesses that HUNT may have been one of the people who expressed interest in helping. He says he met HUNT'S secretary once, but Godoy was the one who dealt with him. Joaquin Godoy. Last he heard he was in Puerto Rico working for an insurance company. (Where did he meet HUNT'S secretary? In New

York. (Was his name Carroll?) He doesn't remember. Godoy could give us information because he talked to him a lot." [SSCIA 157-10004-10158]

### THE ENCO MAP

Antonio Veciana believed the meeting between OSWALD and BISHOP occurred in late August or early September 1963. Gaeton Fonzi wrote:

The Warren Commission found records accounting for some of OSWALD'S activities during this time, but none could be authenticated and some were found to be false. He reportedly visited the unemployment office, cashed unemployment checks and withdrew some library books. The FBI could not, however, authenticate OSWALD'S signature on the unemployment documents, and of the 17 firms where he applied for work, 13 denied it, and four did not exist...three library books returned at the end of this period were overdue. [Fonzi, *Last Invest.* p141]

Antonio Veciana said the meeting with BISHOP was in a large office building lobby in downtown Dallas. OSWALD had the telephone number of the Continental Life Building - ED 6-8449 - in his address book. After the assassination, an ENCO Dallas map was found in OSWALD'S room at his boarding house. OSWALD had made several marks on the map, including the intersection of Elm and Houston (the Texas School Book Depository), the Texas Drivers License Examining Station, and Love Field. The FBI reported:

A mark at Irving Boulevard near Farrington Street, as well as marks at the intersection of San Jacinto and Boll Streets, marks near the intersection of Ross and Olive Streets, and San Jacinto and Harwood Streets, and other marks on the map, have no known significance to personnel of the Dallas Office with respect to the known activities of OSWALD. A large Chevrolet agency is located at the intersection of San Jacinto and Boll Streets. Irving Boulevard near Farrington is in an industrial area where numerous businesses are located. Ross and Olive Streets intersection, and San Jacinto and Harwood Streets intersection, are in the downtown area where numerous office buildings, parking lots and other businesses are located. Based on the foregoing, the purpose for OSWALD'S having the map was probably to seek employment as stated by Mrs. Paine.

### THE SEARCH FOR "MAURICE BISHOP"

After speaking with Gaeton Fonzi, Antonio Veciana aided a professional artist in developing a composite sketch of BISHOP. It was Senator Richard Schweiker who focused the Committee's attention on DAVID PHILLIPS as perhaps having knowledge of "MAURICE BISHOP." Immediately after receiving the BISHOP sketch, Senator Richard Schweiker concluded that PHILLIPS, who had earlier testified before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, bore a strong resemblance to it.

When Antonio Veciana was shown a photograph of PHILLIPS by Gaeton Fonzi, he did not provide a conclusive response: "He said he was pretty sure it wasn't, but that PHILLIPS looked 'very close' like him. But it is not him."

#### DELORES CAO: WITNESS TO VECIANA/BISHOP ASSOCIATION

Veciana told the HSCA that he had no way of getting in touch with BISHOP and that all meetings were instigated by BISHOP, a procedure BISHOP established early in their relationship. To set up a meeting, BISHOP would call Veciana by telephone, or, if Veciana was out of town, call a third person whom Veciana trusted, someone who always knew his location. Veciana said that this third person never met BISHOP but, "knew that BISHOP and I were partners in this fight because this person shared my anti-Communist feelings." Author Tony Summers found this intermediary. Her name was Delores Cao of Barrio Obrero, Puerto Rico. She was the wife of Sergio Arias. She had been Veciana's personal secretary at the Banco Financiero, where Veciana worked in Havana. Delores Cao left Cuba for Puerto Rico, where she became involved in anti-Castro activities. Veciana had recontacted her in Puerto Rico, and asked her to provide secretarial services, and to act as his answering service when he was out of town. She agreed, and in the months that followed she became familiar with the name of a man who called from the mainland. His name, she recalled, was BISHOP. Delores Cao also knew Victor Espinosa. Delores Cao mentioned that the name "Prewett" was associated with "MAURICE BISHOP." Journalist Virginia Prewett (died April 1988 at age 66) was a media asset of PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS admitted this to David Leigh. (In his offensive against Tony Summer's book, PHILLIPS had approached the *Washington Post's* Executive Editor, Ben Bradlee. Bradlee assigned David Leigh, an English exchange reporter, to look into the story). Virginia Prewett's columns were syndicated by North American Newspaper Alliance and she was a member of the Free Cuba Committee. [Fonzi, *Last Inv.* p319; HSCA OCR 11.15.78] Delores Cao was contacted in December 1993. She said she knew Antonio Veciana and Victor Espinosa.

Antonio Veciana believed BISHOP was from Dallas, Texas. Gaeton Fonzi reported that PHILLIPS told Leigh that he very well might have been in Texas, visiting his family in Fort Worth, during the period Veciana claims he saw Bishop with OSWALD. Gaeton Fonzi decided to set up a meeting between PHILLIPS and Veciana. Schweiker arranged for Antonio Veciana to be present at a luncheon put on by the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers on September 17, 1976. Antonio Veciana was introduced to PHILLIPS by name, and not by his affiliation with Alpha-66, nor by his anti-Castro background. PHILLIPS made no indication of recognition:

I introduced him only as Antonio Veciana and didn't mention anything about Alpha-66 or anti-Castro activities. Phillips smiled, shook Veciana's hand very quickly and casually and quickly invited us to sit down at the table. As hard as I tried, I didn't catch any glimpse of recognition in PHILLIPS eyes, if that were at all possible to do...Veciana just sat there for most of the luncheon, put his glasses on, and hardly touched his food as he stared at PHILLIPS almost the whole time. I don't know whether

PHILLIPS is naturally nervous, but he was shaking, at least his hands were shaking badly, and he was smoking nervously the whole time. I was watching him to see if he was looking at Veciana at all, but he seemed as if he was almost deliberately avoiding doing that. But maybe I would have gotten nervous also if some guy was just sitting there with his arms folded staring at me like Veciana was doing with PHILLIPS...I thanked him for having us at the luncheon and told him I thought he might be able to help us out in the investigation we were doing. He asked what investigation. I said the Kennedy assassination. He smiled nervously at me and said he would be happy to speak with any member of Congress or his representative 'in Congress.' I told him I wasn't interested in any kind of formal interview, but since we've come up with some new information, I thought perhaps just chatting with him about it might be of some help to us. He repeated, almost in rote like he was taking the Fifth, that he would be happy to answer any questions from any Congressman or representative of any Congressman 'in Congress.' Meanwhile, as I was talking to him, Veciana had come up behind me. Veciana then asked him a few questions in Spanish. Although I caught the gist of them I later confirmed with him that he asked if he had been in Havana in 1960, and whether or not he knew Julio Lobo. Phillips said that he had been in Havana and that he knew the name of Lobo. Then PHILLIPS stopped and asked him, 'What did you say your name was?' Veciana told him then asked, 'Don't you know the name?' PHILLIPS thought for a moment then shook his head and said, no he didn't. PHILLIPS then asked me if Veciana worked for Schweiker and I said, no he didn't, but he was helping us out with the investigation. PHILLIPS then quickly excused himself, thanked us for coming, and said he was awfully busy right now and couldn't chat with us further. As soon as we got out of the place I anxiously asked Veciana is PHILLIPS was BISHOP. He said no, it wasn't him, and then added, 'but he knows.' I said, 'what do you mean, he knows?' Veciana said, 'He knows who BISHOP is?' I couldn't get out of Veciana why he said that, or how he came to that conclusion, but he did point out that it was strange that PHILLIPS said he didn't even recognize his name, which was pretty well-known in Miami anti-Castro activities and was in the newspapers often as the spokesman for Alpha-66. [SSCIA Fonzi to Gustavson 9.20.76]

In his HSCA testimony, DAVID PHILLIPS denied having met Antonio Veciana. HUNT said he was unfamiliar with the name Antonio Veciana. [*HUNT v. WEBERMAN* HUNT Depo. One p21] Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi that PHILLIPS was not BISHOP.

A CIA memorandum in which Julio Lobo mentioned Veciana was routed to WH/4/PROP. Gaeton Fonzi reported Western Hemisphere/4/PROP was headed by DAVID PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS was asked:

Q. In your relationship with Mr. HUNT, in the Bay of Pigs, was he a supervisor of you or you a supervisor of him, or were you all just in

separate functions as far as the relationship of each other to that activity was concerned, without going into what you and he might have done?

A. Mr. HUNT and I had separate functions to perform. Mr. HUNT was involved with the Cuban exile groups from the political action sense. I was involved from the beginning of my involvement in propaganda. At one stage, toward the end of the Bay of Pigs business, Mr. HUNT was, I think, relieved of his responsibilities, at least to some degree, with the political groups and asked to move in and work with me in the propaganda field. I'm not quite sure how you would describe that relationship.

Gaeton Fonzi believed that PHILLIPS and Antonio Veciana both lied. PHILLIPS had to have been aware of the name Veciana even if had not met the individual. PHILLIPS could not have been intimately involved in anti-Castro exile affairs and never have heard the name Antonio Veciana, the public spokesman for Alpha-66. Alpha-66 was the most famous, largest and most active, anti-Castro group. The HSCA stated it "suspected that Antonio Veciana was lying *when he denied* that the retired CIA officer was BISHOP." Gaeton Fonzi believed that Antonio Veciana was lying because he hoped to get future help from BISHOP.



Sketch based on Veciana's description of BISHOP and Dave Atlee Phillips

In Miami, Gaeton Fonzi interviewed a former career CIA agent, **Ross Crozier**. Fonzi wrote: "The CIA would later demand that the Committee not use the man's real name.

The Committee called him Ron Cross. Crozier, we discovered, had worked as a case officer out of the CIA's JMWAVE station. He handled Cuban exile labor units, and helped in organizing a militant group that, although not nearly as large and effective as Alpha-66, was very active. Early in his career, posing as an American businessman with financial connections, Ross Crozier had infiltrated Castro's mountain stronghold before the big *barbudo* seized power." There, Crozier met FRANK STURGIS and Andrew St. George. HEMMING told this researcher:

The one time FRANK ever risked his life was when he went with St. George and Ross Crozier. You know what that trip was all about? To take Fidel out. He was a patriot. He was serving his country. They couldn't find Fidel. It was the last two weeks of December 1958. FRANK was a spotter. Crozier was his case officer. That's bad news. He wouldn't do it. He's not a kamikaze. STURGIS never dropped a hammer on anyone in his life. Crozier was a case officer who belonged to Alcoholics Anonymous. He's a C.O. for STURGIS, and he's reporting to Sam Kail in Havana. STURGIS dealt with Kail when he was in Miami.

From September 1960 until November 1962, Ross Crozier was a JMWAVE case officer. According to Ross Crozier, HUNT frequented this facility. While Ross Crozier was at JMWAVE, PHILLIPS, who was stationed in Washington, was responsible for certain CIA anti-Castro operations. Gaeton Fonzi reported:

Both Al Gonzalez and I stopped short of asking him certain questions for fear of revealing what we knew...But we did ask him about DAVID PHILLIPS. Sure Crozier said he knew PHILLIPS. He said PHILLIPS, working through the JMWAVE, coordinated the propaganda operations of all the Cuban exile groups the Agency was running. PHILLIPS, he said, worked mostly out of Washington at that time, but flew in and out of Miami frequently. On a daily basis, Crozier said, the case officers worked with PHILLIPS direct subordinate at the station, a man called Doug Gupton...One day Al Gonzalez called Crozier and told him we were working on something that required confirmation of the pseudonyms or aliases used by CIA officers who had worked out of the JM WAVE station. He threw three names at Crozier: One was 'BISHOP,' another was 'KNIGHT' and the third was the true name of an officer who had worked out of the Havana Station. Off the top of his head, Crozier said, he believed BISHOP was the name used by PHILLIPS, KNIGHT, a name that HOWARD HUNT occasionally used. He said we must be mistaken about the third name because that was the true name of a fellow he had known in Havana. Crozier said that in the next few days he would be talking with some of the Cuban exile agents he had worked with and, in chatting with them about the old days, perhaps his memory would be refreshed. Several days later Gonzalez dropped in for a chat with Crozier to see if his memory had been refreshed. Well, Crozier said, it had been a bit. He now said he was 'almost certain' that DAVID PHILLIPS had used the name of

MAURICE BISHOP but he still was not definite about whether HUNT had used the KNIGHT alias. He was sure, however, that the third name was a true name. His answer surprised us. We had not given Crozier the first name of BISHOP.

Fonzi revisited Ross Crozier and brought up the topic of KNIGHT and BISHOP.

Yes, Crozier said, as a matter of fact, he had been giving it more thought. He said he was fairly sure now that HUNT did use the KNIGHT alias. He was said he was now 'almost positive' that DAVID PHILLIPS used the name BISHOP. The reason he was sure about that, he said, was because he had been thinking about the period when he worked with PHILLIPS' assistant at the JMWAVE Station, that young fellow named **Doug Gupton**. Crozier said he now recalled often discussing special field agent problems with Gupton and Gupton at times saying 'Well, I guess 'Mr. BISHOP' will have to talk to him. Ross Crozier said, 'And of course I knew he was referring to his boss, DAVID PHILLIPS.'

In *Give Us This Day* HUNT wrote:

I met Douglas Gupton, an aggressive bilingual young officer who handled field propaganda operations for KNIGHT. Gupton was already organizing, guiding and subsidizing the same exile groups that Varona had wanted to bring under FRD direction and control. He also subsidized a number of former Havana newspapers that now had "In Exile" added to their names. (Though not, of course, *Diario de la Marina*). Subscriptions to Latin Americans were sold at nominal cost to spread the anti-Castro word in countries where Fidel was regarded sympathetically...Unlike the political freeze, Gupton's psychological warfare activities were going full blast. Under such dedicated young student activists as Luis Fernandez Rocha, Ernesto Fernandez Travieso, the exile DRE had achieved sufficient cohesion to permit its operating as an independent infiltration unit. The members were scoring sabotage successes in Havana, and the resultant publicity provoked resentment in Tony Varona, who felt he should have charge of the DRE as well. Organizationally this made sense, but Varona's personality was so corrosive, that both Gupton and I realized we would have to spend so much effort policing the merger as to make it impractical." [Day pages 46, 85]

The HSCA interviewed "Doug Gupton" on August 22, 1978, at CIA Headquarters. 'Doug Gupton' acknowledged that he worked with PHILLIPS and Ross Crozier but denied having heard the name MAURICE BISHOP. Fonzi reported: "When told that Ross Crozier said that he specifically mentioned remembering Gupton referring to DAVID PHILLIPS as Mr. BISHOP, Gupton remained silent for a moment, looked down at his lap, and said 'Well, maybe I did. I don't remember.'" PHILLIPS testified before the HSCA

in executive session, and denied all of the allegations. When Antonio Veciana testified, he denied PHILLIPS was BISHOP.

HSCA investigator Dan Hardway introduced Gaeton Fonzi to **Barney Hidalgo** (Balme Nieves Jr.), who had been a CIA agent for 20 years. He had worked closely with PHILLIPS on a day to day basis on Cuban operations between 1960 and 1964. He said he thought PHILLIPS was one of the best agents the CIA ever had. He said PHILLIPS was his personal friend. Unlike Crozier or Gupton, Hidalgo was questioned under oath by Michael Goldsmith:

Goldsmith: Did you know an individual named MAURICE BISHOP?

Hidalgo: Again, Mr. BISHOP was in the organization, but I had no personal day-to-day open relationship with him. PHILLIPS yes, BISHOP, no. I knew them both and PHILLIPS I knew. I know Mr. Berk is over there, and I know Mr. Hardway is over there, but I have no relationships with them. Do you follow me?

Goldsmith: Now with Mr. BISHOP -- was this Mr. MAURICE BISHOP?

Hidalgo: I believe that was his name, yes. His was strictly a business knowledge.

Goldsmith: How long has it been since you have seen Mr. BISHOP?

Hidalgo: Less than twice or three times in the hallway somewhere.

Goldsmith: When was the last time you saw him?

Hidalgo: It would have to be before 1970 somewhere.

Goldsmith: Do you know what position, if any he held with the Agency?

Hidalgo: He held a position higher than mine, but I did not know, you know.

Goldsmith: Did you ever have any personal contact with Mr. BISHOP?

Hidalgo: I don't believe so. If it was, it was not that important that it would impress itself upon me.

Goldsmith: Did he work in the Western Hemisphere Division?

Hidalgo: I think so but again I am not sure of all the details.



Goldsmith: Do you know any other individuals who were familiar with Mr. BISHOP who have known him?

Hidalgo: I don't know. Perhaps Mr. WINSTON SCOTT perhaps DAVE PHILLIPS.

Goldsmith: Was Mr. BISHOP'S office located at CIA?

Hidalgo: I believe so.

Goldsmith: Do you recall which floor his office was on?

Hidalgo: No, sir.

Goldsmith: Do you know whether Mr. Bishop ever went by any other name?

Hidalgo: No sir,, I have no knowledge of any of his other names.

Goldsmith: Would you make your best effort please to describe Mr. BISHOP'S physical description? What did he look like?

Hidalgo: I could not even make a mental image of Mr. BISHOP right now.

Goldsmith: Approximately how old is he today?

Hidalgo: I don't know. This must sound strange to you, it really must, I know but, you see -- How can I say it? The relationship of one agent to another is a thing that you try your best not to, not to know.

Goldsmith: Was Mr. BISHOP an administrator or a case officer?

Hidalgo: I would say his position was higher than mine. A little honcho against a chief.

Goldsmith: Where did you generally see him on those occasions when you did see him?

Hidalgo: I imagine in the Agency perhaps. In the hallways or cafeteria. Never certainly at my desk.

Goldsmith: What is your best recollection as to the number of times that you saw him?

Hidalgo: A couple of times, two or three.

Goldsmith: When you saw this individual and you knew that he was MAURICE BISHOP, how did you know that the gentleman that you had in mind was not that MAURICE BISHOP?

Hidalgo: Someone might have said, 'That is MAURICE BISHOP,' and it was different from DAVE PHILLIPS or guys that I know...

Goldsmith: Did you know an individual named Antonio Veciana Blanc?

Hidalgo: Now this name sounds familiar to me in my Cuban operation, I don't know where. It may have been with the (illegible) or he may have been an agent of an agent. I knew literally hundreds of Cubans.

Goldsmith: Did Mr. BISHOP have any involvement in affairs of the Bay of Pigs Brigade?

Hidalgo: I don't know if he did. I was not aware of everyone. He might very well have been involved in this thing.

Goldsmith: Getting back to Mr. BISHOP, when was the first time you saw him to the best of your knowledge?

Hidalgo: I would think about the early 1960's.

Goldsmith: Were you ever formally introduced to him?

Hidalgo: No.

Goldsmith: And from the time you first saw him in the early 1960's until the last time that you saw him, which I believe you said would have been about 1969 or 1970, approximately how many times did you actually see this man?

Hidalgo: It would not have been that late because in late 1964, or early 1965, I left the Cuban operations and went to another country of interest, so in those times, say 1960 to 1964, it might have been two or three times.

Goldsmith: Is it fair to say, in light of your last comment, that once you stopped working in Cuban operations, you left that particular area, you no longer saw Mr. BISHOP.

Hidalgo: If I did, it would be just in the hallway and I don't think so. I was now in another part of the Agency.

Goldsmith: So by that, in other words that would infer that Mr. BISHOP worked in the area of Cuban operations?

Hidalgo: No, not necessarily. He might have worked in -- you know, there are so many operations. You see whereas in the case of WINSTON SCOTT and DAVID PHILLIPS, I continued to seek him out and say 'How are you DAVE?' Go to lunch, play some poker. In this case of BISHOP this is not so.

Goldsmith: Did you ever see Mr. BISHOP at the station?

Hidalgo: No. In the Havana station, you have to understand that I was assigned to the Havana station, but I stayed away from the Havana station. It sounds peculiar. I was assigned there, and yet I was not there. I was assigned there shortly after I went there and met my own cover, and did my own operations. So when I did go to the Havana station, it was just a matter of just quickly in and get it over with.

Preyer: Was your office in Langley in the CIA headquarters?

Hidalgo: Yes. At the time I was in headquarters. That is where I went.

Preyer: And DAVE PHILLIPS' office was also there?

Hidalgo: Yes sir. (Deleted)

Preyer: And MAURICE BISHOP'S office was not on the same floor as yours in Langley?

Hidalgo: I don't know. It was a very large floor and there were many people on the floor that had nothing to do with what I had to do.

Preyer: Did BISHOP have some relationship in his appearance and age to PHILLIPS?

Hidalgo: Again I cannot recall BISHOP'S appearance at all.

Preyer: Do you recall more on the name when people said, 'That is Maurice Bishop?'

Hidalgo: MAURICE BISHOP, right. It might have been a secretary or a fellow case officer. (Deleted).

Goldsmith: Do you know whether DAVID PHILLIPS knew MAURICE BISHOP.

Hidalgo: I don't know that. He may have known BISHOP but I don't know that.

Goldsmith: Is it possible that the name MAURICE BISHOP may have been an alias?

Hidalgo: Very possible. Because others in the Agency thought that they knew me by X name and they called me by that name when in fact it was not.

Goldsmith: So the use of aliases even at Agency headquarters was not at all uncommon, is that true, to your knowledge?

Hidalgo: That is true.

Scott Breckinridge questioned Hidalgo about BISHOP, then reported this to the HSCA: "The employee continues to recall a person who was known as MAURICE BISHOP. He cannot state the organizational connection or responsibilities of the individual, not knowing him personally, and feels that the person in question was pointed out to him by someone, perhaps a secretary. He is unable, however, to recognize any of the photographs...we assembled of the persons with the surname of Bishop who had employment relationships of some type with the CIA during the 1960's." [Hidalgo 240 Treasure Lake Road, DuBois, PA 15801 telephone 814-375-9046] The HSCA asked the CIA to check all its files for references to MAURICE BISHOP; the Agency replied that the only Maurice Bishops in its files was one from Grenada and other from the faculty of Cornell University. [Ltr. Breckinridge to Blakey 9.8.78] The Committee deposed John A. McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from October 1961 to April 30, 1965. John A. McCone said he knew a MAURICE BISHOP who was an Agency employee.

Q. Do you know or did you know MAURICE BISHOP?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he an Agency employee?

A. I believe so.

Q. Do you know whether the name, MAURICE BISHOP, was a pseudonym?

A. No, I do not know that.

Q. Do you know whether any of these people worked at headquarters in 1963 or worked in the field in 1963?

A. Well they move back and forth and it is pretty hard to tell just where they were in 1963, but the records will show and you can get it from the

Office of the present Director. He will have records where they were, or the personnel department.

Q. Do you know whether MAURICE BISHOP worked in the Western Hemisphere Division, or whether he worked in some other division of the CIA?

A. I do not know. I do not recall. I knew at that time but I do not recall.

In light of the testimony of John A. McCone, the HSCA asked the CIA to again check its records for BISHOP.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Traces on Morris Bishop

1. The following are traces on Morris Bishop which were run as a result of Jack Anderson's article in the May 6, 1977, *Washington Post*. CI Staff, (Russ Holmes) Cuba Desk (Ops and CI records), LAD Personnel Wheel under true name a pseudo, LAD Registry (both true name and alias/pseudo checked), Commercial Cover Staff and Top Secret Control. No record. IP Index One Maurice R. Bishop, aka Morris Bishop, born May 17, 1944, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies. Bishop is the leader of the New Jewel Movement or Grenada. He travels in and out of the U.S. and has had closed meetings in the U.S. known to the FBI. Bishop disclosed that the New Jewel Movement has links going into Cuba, and indicated that the New Jewel Movement is receiving assistance from Castro, but it is of a rather cautious nature. According to his file, Bishop is not associated with CIA. (201-888899). Chris Hopkins LAI/JFK Task Force. The foregoing was passed, verbally, to John Leader, IG Staff, on May 6, 1977." [CIA FOIA 17520]

#### BRECKINGRIDGE'S TALK WITH McCONE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD October 9, 1978

SUBJECT: Meeting with Former DCI McCone

1. I met with Mr. McCone this afternoon in his hotel room in Washington, D.C. Present was Mr. Walter Elder, Mr. McCone's Executive Assistant during his service as DCI.

2. I showed Mr. McCone a declassified copy of the transcript of his deposition taken by HSCA personnel, referring to one MAURICE BISHOP. I told Mr. McCone that an extensive search of Agency records showed no person by that name in Agency records. As a result, I wished to have him

look at photographs of Agency employees during the 1960's with that surname. Mr. McCone declined, saying that he lunched at the Metropolitan Club that very day and had not recognized old friends from that period. He felt that photographs would not help.

3. Mr. McCone said the name was given him at the end of his deposition, which had taken some five hours. It came along with another dozen or so names. He had recognized the names of DAVID PHILLIPS and WINSTON SCOTT but not many of the others. The name MAURICE BISHOP "rang a bell," but he really could not say how. He suggested that it may have been a football player.

4. Mr. McCone said he must have been in error. He asked if he should write the HSCA so stating. I said he could do as he wished, but it would suffice for me to simply report my meeting with him. He said I could say that he had been in error. He said that my letter should state that I met with him, in the company of his "Executive Officer" who had access to all his records of meetings with people, and that he had stated that he had been in error in stating to the HSCA representative that he had known a CIA employee named MAURICE BISHOP. I said I would show my letter to Mr. Elder to be sure it was accurate.

5. I told Mr. McCone that an Agency employee had also reacted similarly to a question about a MAURICE BISHOP. He asked who it was. I replied that it was a junior officer in the WH Division named Hidalgo. He made no comment.

6. There was talk about other aspects of the assassination issue, which are not relevant to this specific question.

On September 30, 1980, PHILLIPS was again questioned about Antonio Veciana:

A. I am aware that Antonio Veciana Blanch was one of the people who funded Alpha-66.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to know whether he had any dealings with Mr. HUNT or did he ever have dealings with you?

A. All right. I am going to make a brief statement for the record here about this gentleman. First of all, while the CIA supported a large number of Cuban exile groups, to my knowledge it never supported and worked with Alpha-66.

Finally, I am aware of the investigation made by the House Assassinations Committee about claims made by Mr. Veciana that he was in touch with a

man he knew as MAURICE BISHOP, presumably a pseudonym, over a period of some 13 years; that the last time he met Mr. BISHOP he was given a suitcase with \$253,000 in it in cash as his final payment.

I must say I find it amusing to try to imagine the meeting of intelligence executives that say we are going to give a final payment to a man, and someone says let's give him a quarter of a million dollars. And someone says no, let's give him \$253,000.

Anyway, what I want to say is if Mr. Veciana's story, which he came up with two weeks after leaving a Federal penitentiary after serving his sentence for which he claims he was framed by the CIA, if that story is true, I know nothing about it. I know nothing about HOWARD HUNT ever being involved with Antonio Veciana. And I think I am going to leave it at that.

One of the reasons is that we are now into a field which I don't really see the connection with HUNT. But it is very definitely connected with me and with future legal action I will be taking.

Q. All right. Did you ever use the name MORRIS BISHOP in any context in your work is the question?

A. I never used that name.

Q. All right. Now in Dallas in September of 1963, did there come a time when you were ever in Dallas, and if you were, did you ever meet Mr. HUNT there or know of his presence there for any reason?

A. I never met Mr. HUNT in Dallas. I never knew of his presence there. I may have been in the Dallas airport in that period traveling back and forth.

Q. While you were stationed in Havana did you know Julio Lobo, Rufo Lopez Fresquet or Mr. Melton or Sam Kail?

A. Once again, you have a long list of names. I think anyone who was ever in Havana -- I was certainly not in Havana in the 1960's. I left Havana in 1960 -- in the early part of 1960. And after my participation in the Bay of Pigs, I didn't want to go back to Havana.

You read off a list of names. Everyone who lived in Cuba knew Julio Lobo, the sugar king. His name was in the paper every day. But I am not going to go over a long list of names.

Q. Did you ever know LEE HARVEY OSWALD in August 1963?

A. I never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever in my life. If I did, I would be on a lecture circuit called "LEE HARVEY And Me," and I would make a million dollars.

### ALPHA-66 IN THE FALL OF 1963

By September 1963 Alpha-66, according to a FBI-intercepted letter, was "training...men for a specialized reserve brigade, in various types of guerrilla warfare." The FBI SAC of the Miami Office sent an air telegram to the Washington Office on September 16, 1963. The only words the FBI released were: "In view of the above, Miami is not conducting investigation of neutrality aspects, but will be alert for any subsequent pertinent information." [FBI 2-1499 NR 9.16.63 this is STURGIS' FBI File] The FBI reported that in October 1963 Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo predicted, "The organization will be in Cuba in less than six months." On November 10, 1963, Alpha-66 held a meeting in New York City. John Caufield monitored it. [FBI 105-112098 NY rel. 3.12.84]

### ANTONIO VECIANA POST-COUP CEASAR DIOSDADO

Antonio Veciana reported that after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Caesar Diosdado questioned him about it. It was not an official visit; Caesar Diosdado had just been instructed to ask a few exiles if they knew anything about OSWALD. Antonio Veciana felt he was being tested. Antonio Veciana didn't tell Caesar Diosdado he had seen OSWALD because he didn't want to get involved. Gaeton Fonzi reported:

He says he remembers that the same day that Diosdado came to ask him about the Kennedy assassination that's when he had seen the picture of OSWALD and was very nervous, but as soon as he walked in the door he told him, hey, don't worry about a thing, I don't even know why I'm doing this, they just told me to do it, interview some Cubans. He remembers he made comment saying that 'All I know this is going to cause a lot of people in the Secret Service trouble, maybe their jobs, for the errors that were made.' (Diosdado told you that he was told to interview you, that someone gave him a list?) Yes, yes, yes, that he had instructions to interview a bunch of activists. That's what cooled him down, that he was only one of a group being interviewed, not specifically him.

When the HSCA interviewed Caesar Diosdado, he was working for the Drug Enforcement Administration. He said he worked for United States Customs from 1957 to 1968, not for the CIA. He stated he never questioned anyone about the JFK assassination. [HSCA interview 5.23.77 Klein] HEMMING 1994:

Diosdado was worried we had done it. He's the first guy they told. Because he's a dipshit. He comes scurrying around right away. He was scared shitless that somebody's gonna do a hit on him for knowing too much. Diosdado, if he was working a deal with you, a smuggling deal, he



would never fuck you up. But boy, when his bosses told him to do something, he'd shit on his own mother.

After the assassination Dwyer invited me and Davy [Howard K. Davis] to lunch. Diosdado, Shanley were there. Wallace Shanley was Mr. Nice Guy. They said 'Someday the government's going to use you for a big operation.' Shanley was one of the guys who authorized some of his people to tip us off to stuff. He never told us anything against the regulations. His boys would call me in, lay a map down, and say, 'You know anything about these people over here?' They'd point to a spot on a map. I knew there was nobody there. But in finger pointing four or five locales, the finger would fall on a place where I knew somebody was operating.

Cesar Diosdado was contacted in June 1994. Cesar Diosdado: "What is it you want to know? In reference to what? The JFK assassination? You have nothing on me. You're barking up the wrong tree. I don't know a damn thing about it so forget it. Okay? (hangs up)." Cesar Diosdado was recontacted and asked if he knew HEMMING. He denied he had. Antonio Veciana met with BISHOP in Miami two months after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Although they discussed that event, Antonio Veciana did not ask him about OSWALD: "I was not going to make the mistake of getting myself involved in something that did not concern me. That was a very difficult situation, because I was afraid. We both understood. I could guess that he knew that I was knowledgeable of that, and I learned that the best way is not to know, not to get to know things that don't concern you, so I respected the rules, and I didn't mention that ever."

#### THE PLAN TO LINK OSWALD WITH CASTRO

BISHOP approached Antonio Veciana about getting in touch with his cousin, Guillermo Ruiz, a member of the Cuban Intelligence Service, who was assigned to Mexico City at the time of the Kennedy assassination. According to Veciana, a news story was circulating immediately after the assassination that OSWALD had met a couple on the Mexican border while on his way to Mexico City prior to the assassination. BISHOP said his cousin could earn a large amount of money by saying publicly that he and his wife were the ones who had met OSWALD. Veciana agreed to contact Ruiz agreed to make the attempt to contact Ruiz, because, as he testified, "I knew that Ruiz would be tempted with money, he liked money." Antonio Veciana was unsuccessful in contacting Guillermo Ruiz, and when he mentioned it a couple of months later, BISHOP told him to forget it. That was the last time Veciana ever spoke of the Kennedy assassination or LEE HARVEY OSWALD to BISHOP, and he testified he never told anyone about seeing OSWALD until questioned by Gaeton Fonzi. **Guillermo Ruiz** was born on February 10, 1930, in Cuba. His primary and secondary education was in private institutions. He was reportedly well-educated with a degree in political economics from the University of Havana. He was a Communist before he became as Castroite, as his father was a militant Communist. During the Batista regime, Ruiz, who was in asylum in

Mexico, was involved in the Triple A Movement of Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango. In the 1950's he emigrated to the U.S., traveling throughout the east coast and holding minor jobs. The CIA reported that his wife, Nilda Veciana, lived in New York for five years in the 1950's on West 48th Street, three block from Times Square. In 1957 Ruiz was in Miami, where he worked as an apprentice butcher. Ruiz became involved with the Cuban underworld: "In Miami, Ruiz and another Cuban exile, Major Jose Maria Moleon Carreras, were in contact with an American of Cuban descent, known as Joe Louis or Joe Luis, an underworld figure who was competing with Italians in the bolita racket in Tampa. Ruiz said Luis offered Ruiz and close associates \$800 a month, plus car and expenses to supervise 'collections in Miami.' Luis even asked them to kill a man named Fernandez, who was involved in the numbers game in Miami, for \$5,000 each." Ruiz left Miami in February 1958 with Harry Villegas Tamayo (contact of Pineiro, DGI Chief; also served as guerrilla with Che Guevara in Bolivia) and three other members of the 26th of July Movement and reportedly entered Cuba clandestinely. In Havana, Guillermo Ruiz was involved with a group in acts of terrorism against the Batista regime. Prior to 1959 Ruiz was reportedly operating clandestinely in the Dominican Republic trying to overthrow the Trujillo regime. Trujillo wanted to get Ruiz. Ruiz escaped and went to Cuba. In 1959 he was an official in the Castro administration, Chief of the Department of Construction, Expenses Studies, Office of Financial Statistics, and Ministry of the Treasury. He was also reported to be a G-2 agent. Veciana said he first learned of Ruiz's affiliation with Castro's intelligence service shortly after Castro took power. He and Ruiz were walking in a Havana park when they were stopped and searched by Castro's police. Ruiz was found to be carrying a gun and was taken away. Concerned, Veciana immediately placed call to a close friend inside Castro's Government, Minister of Finance Rufo Lopez-Fresquet. Lopez-Fresquet told Veciana not to worry about Ruiz, because Ruiz was actually working for the intelligence service. Although Ruiz was a Castro agent and Communist, he warned Veciana that he was being observed visiting the American Embassy in Havana, and told him to be careful. That was why Veciana later thought that he might be able to turn Ruiz into an anti-Castro agent." On August 1, 1963, Ruiz was appointed Commercial Counselor at the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City. He was reportedly a member of the DGI, and sent to Mexico City to infiltrate counter-revolutionary groups. The CIA: "The Guillermo Ruiz married to Antonio Veciana's cousin:

A. Lived in the U.S. illegally in 1957.

B. Was assigned to Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, September 6, 1963, as diplomat.

C. Flew from Mexico City to Havana on November 22, 1963." [He returned to Mexico City on November 29, 1963].

The CIA reported that in November 1964 Guillermo Ruiz received a letter from Andy Buckner of Sherman, Texas, that made reference to information Andy Buckner had supplied Guillermo Ruiz in January 1964. Andy Buckner, contacted in 1994, said he knew nothing of Guillermo Ruiz: "If I had any contact with Cubans, I can't remember."

In May 1964 AMMUG-1 reported that Ruiz, in Mexico City, was case officer for CUIS operations targeted against some nearby area. Ruiz was appointed Vice Minister for Economics of Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1964. In December 1967, Ruiz went to Madrid as the new Cuban Ambassador. He had his family with him and much money. He was living high on the hog. Very high. On April 24, 1968, Ruiz advised officer at Embassy, Oristides Diaz Roverosa, to disguise self for good organization, because he was already clandestine. Ruiz comments that he was arrested only once but it was only a joke. Aside from that, he says, they never caught him.

Antonio Veciana told a Cuban Affairs officer Miami August 1, 1968, that Guillermo Ruiz married to Veciana's cousin, was "dissatisfied with Fidel Castro and was receptive to recruitment. Antonio Veciana reported same information to Cuban Affairs officer in 1964. In 1968 Veciana served with the Agency for International Development in La Paz." [(Deleted) (IN 63607-) (Deleted) (IN 97745), that was cited in the preceding cable, concerned Veciana's appearance at "State political section September 23, 1968, with same information regarding Ruiz. Veciana said Henry Taylor in Miami invited Veciana to visit (Deleted), who would follow up Ruiz case."

[NARA CIA 1993.07.22.08:55:23:460530 - CIA 201-735296 still deleted 2010]

In 1969 Guillermo Ruiz arranged for a camouflaged trip to Cuba by Salvadore Allende, a Socialist and President of Chile. In 1970:

CIA had Alexander SAMKO go to Madrid to reestablish friendship with Ruiz. (Wouldn't surprise me if SAMKO didn't tell Ruiz of arrangement.) Shortly thereafter Guillermo Ruiz returned to Cuba. We terminated interest in SAMKO. Chris Hopkins Task Force K.

Other attempts at CIA recruitment also ended in failure: Veciana said he was approached by another by another anti-Castro Cuban exile named Robert Vale. Vale asked Veciana to attempt to contact Ruiz about possibly becoming an asset for the CIA. Ruiz, at the time, was stationed in Spain, and when Veciana found a friend, Robeljo Lorie, who was traveling to Spain, he asked him to carry a letter to Ruiz. Ruiz tore the letter up in front of Lorie and told him he did not want to have any contact with Veciana, because he knew Veciana was "working for the CIA. The HSCA interviewed Guillermo Ruiz in Havana. He acknowledged he was related to Antonio Veciana through marriage and remarked that everyone in Cuba knew Antonio Veciana was associated with the CIA and had tried to assassinate Fidel Castro. Guillermo Ruiz said he was never contacted by Antonio Veciana about OSWALD and had not seen Antonio Veciana since 1959. According to Guillermo Ruiz, Antonio Veciana was mentally ill, and had been under psychiatric care from the time he was 16 years old, until he was 21. These charges could not be substantiated.

**MITCHELL STUART LIVINGSTONE WERBELL** III was born March 8, 1918, in Philadelphia, the son of John M. Werbell (born August 22, 1889 in N.Y.C.). Mitch Werbell falsely claimed his father was an exiled White Russian Colonel. In 1942 he married. Mitch Werbell served with the OSS in the China-Burma-India Theater from July 1945 to December 1945. Lucien Conein and Paul Helliwell reportedly were in the OSS unit of Mitch Werbell. Following his OSS service Mitch Werbell entered into a variety of unorthodox short-term business activities. By the mid-1950's Mitch Werbell became a publicity agent for Fulgencio Batista, and in 1957 his public relations firm began to handle international publicity for the Dominican Republic. On July 6, 1959, Mitch Werbell called General Charles Cabell and reported that he had just returned from a trip to the Dominican Republic where he had been approached by General Pedraza for aid. The CIA:

In July 1959 Werbell apparently volunteered his services to the Western Hemisphere Division (WH/3 Cuba, Dominican Republic) and was seriously considered for use as an informant for revolutionary activities in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. During the period Subject's Operation Approval was being processed, he volunteered several pieces of information, all of which were judged to have little value.

In September 1959 Mitch Werbell reported to the CIA that "Joe Merola and a number of others have been discussing counterfeiting Cuban Pesos." On August 5, 1959, the CIA reported: "Although he has been evasive and not completely frank with us, it appears that Werbell does have access to information on Cuban and Dominican activities, and that he is well connected with underworld elements operating in the Miami area." The CIA's summary of Mitch Werbell's activities continued:

(Deleted) Memorandum for the Record dated August 5, 1959: Report from AMBOAR that William Morgan is involved in a plot to assassinate Castro. (Subject in telephone conversations with 'Reichhardt'). Reichhardt said that he was out of touch with Emilio Nunez Portuondo. He said he tried to phone Emilio Nunez Portuondo on a number of occasions ut the phone was not answered. Reichhart said he is still holding the letter from Colonel King to Emilio Nunez Portuondo.

October 14, 1959  
MEMORANDUM FOR: CI/OA  
Attention: Mr. Drew Kohler  
Subject: (deleted) #27686

It is requested that the Provisional Operational Approval granted for the use of the Subject on August 4, 1959 be cancelled. Subject's use is no longer contemplated.

J. C. King Chief Western Hemisphere Division.

CANCELLED OCT 14, 1959

A "Cable to Mana from Director (12828) dated August 16, 1962, says: 'Relationship with Werbell terminated on a friendly basis October 1959. KUBARK opinion WERBELL wished use KUBARK funds to promote personal interests. Cable released by J. C. King, Authenticated by William K. Harvey.'" [NARA 1993.07.21. 15:39:42400280]

A memo from (deleted) stated: "I told the Subject that after due consideration of the risks to him, the cost in time and effort to him and the risks and expenses involved for the Agency, balanced against assets generally available throughout the intelligence community it has been decided not to give him any operational tasks at this time. I suggested that since the bulk of the matters which come to his attention in connection with the Cuban matter take place in the United States, he should report such information to the FBI. Subject appeared to understand that we will not use him and expressed regret. The conversation ended on a friendly note.

On August 21, 1962, Tony Varona visited President Rivera of El Salvador. Tony Varona discussed Mario Garcia Kohly and attempted to determine if Kohly was in contact with the opposition in El Salvador: "While anti-Castro in orientation, Kohly probably trying to sabotage Varona efforts or gain ascendancy over Varona group. Embassy has no confirmation that list are here. End of message. C/S Comments: \*Action unit determined as though indicator GYROSE used. \*\*Concerned arrival of Werbell in Guatemala and commented on phone calls. [CIA IN 10726 8.24.62] In August and September 1962, Werbell was working with the United Organization for the Liberation of Cuba. The CIA reported:

[Werbell] tried to secure the recognition by several Central American countries of a Cuban Government in exile. In this undertaking he offered a Nicaraguan Government spokesman \$100,000 to secure that country's recognition. In October 1962 he reportedly tried, through an intermediary, to purchase used military aircraft in the U.S. ostensibly for use in the Dominican Republic to train Latin American pilots for a thrust against Cuba.

Mitch Werbell also traveled to Guatemala where he put pressure on Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, through his son, Miguelito Ydigoras Laparra, to recognize this organization, which was nominally led by Mario Kohly. [CIA Cards For Action Rep. 10.10.60; NIXON ltr. to Weinfield 3.9.65] On August 17, 1962, William K. Harvey and J.C. King received this classified message:

Kohly, Werbell and Smith are well known to Kubark Hqs. and are considered to be wheeler and dealers, peddlers of grandiose schemes and unscrupulous." No first name was given for Smith. A CIA cable dated August 22, 1962, "reports Werbell's arrival and that he is accompanied by one Lucy Luchien.

ANTONIO VECIANA AND MITCH LIVINGSTONE WERBELL

Gaeton Fonzi asked Veciana if he ever dealt with Mitch Werbell: "No. But he said that you were going to ask him about Masferrer now. (Why?) Because there was a lot of business between Masferrer and Werbell. They say that Masferrer was killed as a result of his dealings with Werbell." A CIA report dated April 25, 1966:

a. On the morning of April 17, 1966 before going to the Hudson Institute – R AMRAZZ-1 visited his friend, James Cogswell. The latter will be remembered as being involved in fund raising for the Price Pelaez Plot to kill Castro.

b. Cogswell told AMRAZZ-1 that he was expecting Antonio Veciana at that moment. Veciana, Cogswell said, was in on a plan to assassinate Fidel Castro. Details of the plan were lacking. Veciana wanted Cogswell to introduce him to a (deleted) man known only as (FNU) Livingstone, from 'Winston, Massachusetts.' Cogswell's sister, name unknown, who works in Washington, D.C., presented Livingstone to Cogswell about a month ago.

c. Veciana showed up while Cogswell and AMRAZZ-1 were talking. Veciana's surprise at seeing Razz was astounding. In private Veciana told AMRAZZ-1 that he wanted Cogswell to introduce him to a lawyer who would handle a damage suit Veciana has against a boxer for unfulfillment of a contract. AMRAZZ-1 did not let on Cogswell's confidence. Shortly thereafter, AMRAZZ-1 had to continue on to the Institute.

d. AMRAZZ-1 was not able to see Cogswell again until April 21. Cogswell told AMRAZZ-1 that on on Sunday night, April 17, 1966, he had introduced Veciana to Livingston. The latter two had spoken in private after which Veciana came away very pleased, but did not disclose anything except that he had a plan to assassinate Fidel Castro. Veciana did not ask Cogswell to collect any funds for the project. Cogswell said he did not talk to Livingstone about his interview.

e. Cogswell told AMRAZZ-1 that Livingstone had indicated to him that he would be visiting Miami in about three weeks. Livingstone did not state the purpose of his visit. Cogswell gave Livingstone AMRAZZ-1's name and address as a reference. Livingstone promised Cogswell to call on AMRAZZ-1 when he visited Miami.

In a dispatch titled "Alleged KUBARK Officer in Contact with Cuban Who is Planning Castro Assassination Plot" the CIA stated:

I. In response to Reference A's request for JMWAVE's views on the possibility that FNU LIVINGSTONE of Reference B may be identical with Mitchell Livingston WERBELL III we feel that there is little doubt that LIVINGSTON is in fact WERBELL. According to his file, WERBELL appears to be low level would-be con man who has a history of being

involved in CASTRO assassination schemes and of professing to be connected or at least in contact with KUBARK. According to AMRAZZ-1 "LIVINGSTON" was involved with Antonio VECIANA's alleged assassinaion plot and he was masquerading as a KUBARK officer. If WERBELL's present activities are as fruitful as his past business ventures, JMWAVE believes that he poses no threat to any serious KUBARK activities.

2. LIVINGSTON has as yet failed to call an AMRAZZ-1 as ho had promised COGSWELL in Now York City. PHILIP G. ELMARD [CIA 201-259910 (deleted) 25301]

Cogswell was described as a New York attorney who raised funds for Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo. Antonio Veciana worked for the Office of Capital Development of the Agency for International Development as a consultant at the Central Bank of La Paz, Bolivia, with an office in the Passport Division of the American Embassy, circa April 1968 to June 30, 1972. Veciana believed that BISHOP was instrumental in getting the job with the Agency for International Development, because he himself was surprised the Agency would hire a known terrorist and anti-Castro activist. Antonio Veciana was hired by the Agency for International Development, although his application was unsigned. The CIA commented, "Veciana was (deleted)." Gaeton Fonzi reported that Antonio Veciana told him he did very little banking. Instead he spent his time working for BISHOP.

#### THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST CASTRO, CHILE, 1971

Antonio Veciana and BISHOP instigated a scheme to assassinate Fidel Castro in Chile in 1971. According to Antonio Veciana, BISHOP suggested the operation and provided the weapon, a lethal news camera. (CIA rogue agent Edwin P. Wilson produced similar devices for the Libyans.) During Veciana's narcotics conspiracy trial in New York City, Augustin Barres, one of his co-defendants testified that he had given Reinaldo Abreu \$2,000 in 1971 in furtherance of this plot. [USDC SDNY 74-1219] The HSCA reported:

Although BISHOP directed the operation, and provided Veciana with intelligence information, Veciana himself recruited anti-Castro Cuban associates in Caracas to take part in the attempt. Part of the plan to assassinate Castro in Chile in 1971, said Veciana, called for Chilean military bodyguards to capture the assassins before Castro's people could kill them. BISHOP, said Veciana, made the requisite arrangements with the Chilean military.

Without his knowledge, Veciana said, his Cuban exile associates in Caracas introduced a new element into the plan, a scheme to blame the assassination on certain Russian agents in Caracas. The associates even produced phony documents and photographs. When BISHOP later found out about this unauthorized part of the scheme, he was extremely upset, and he accused Veciana of being part of it. Although Veciana told

BISHOP he had no knowledge of it, BISHOP apparently did not believe him and eventually suggested their relationship be terminated.

In a report to Senator George McGovern in 1975, Castro provided information detailing the plot and accused "counter-revolutionaries from Alpha-66" as co-conspirators. Veciana himself was not specifically mentioned. Max Lesnick, editor and publisher of *Replica*, the most prominent Spanish-language weekly publication in the Miami Cuban exile community, said he was aware of Veciana's involvement in the assassination attempt at the time. He said, however, Veciana told him it was his "own plan" and did not mention the involvement of MAURICE BISHOP. Lesnick could not identify BISHOP, but said he always did think that Veciana had "some high government contacts, probably CIA.

Veciana stated the **Lucilo Pena**, a Cuban-born graduate of Auburn University in Georgia, was a co-conspirator in the plot to assassinate Castro in Chile. Lucilo Pena lived in Venezuela since 1961. Although Pena denied any involvement in the Castro assassination plot in Chile, he admitted to knowing Veciana since "1964 or 1965" when he was active in Alpha-66. He said he first met Veciana through a friend, Secundino Alvarez, who the leader of Alpha-66 in Caracas. (Alvarez was also named by Veciana as also being involved in the Chile plot.) Pena admitted he had been in contact with Veciana during the period the Chile plot was being planned, but, he said, their meetings were only casual, usually at boxing matches which Veciana promoted. Pena also admitted that Veciana may have discussed the possibility of assassinating Castro with him during one of these encounters at the boxing matches. "I think he asked some help in raising money," Pena said "but that's all I know about that." Pena denied any knowledge or involvement in any plan to blame Russian agents for the planned Castro assassination in Chile. "I am not the type to do that kind of counter-intelligence work," he said. "I am too open and honest." Pena said he knew Luis Posada, perhaps since 1963.

The HSCA interviewed **Luis Posada**, an anti-Castro Cuban exile, in the Venezuelan political prison, Cuartel San Carlos, in Caracas. In October 1976 Luis Posada was arrested with Orlando Bosch, and was subsequently indicted for the bombing of the Cubana Airlines plane in which 73 persons were killed. Posada had earlier been linked with assassination plots against Cuban officials in Chile, including two who disappeared in August 1976. Posada was a member of Brigade 2506, but he did not take part in the Bay of Pigs landing. In 1963 he joined the U.S. Army and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He resigned his commission in 1964. He went to Venezuela in 1967 and shortly afterwards joined the Venezuelan secret police, DISIP, the Direccion de los Sevicios de Intellgencia y Prevencion. From 1971 to 1973 he was chief of operations of the General Division of Security for DISIP, which included counter-intelligence. He resigned from DISIP in 1973 and went to Washington, D.C. to take training from what he termed "a private company" in the field





of lie detection. He returned to Caracas to open his own private detective agency. Posada told HSCA investigators that he was not involved in the Castro assassination attempt in Chile in 1971. He admitted that he knew Veciana, but said he only met him twice, once in Miami and once in Caracas at the boxing matches. He said he did talk to Veciana about the time the Chile plot was being planned, but Veciana never mentioned anything to him about it. This aborted assassination attempt against Fidel Castro in Chile ended BISHOP'S relationship with Antonio Veciana. In April 1972 the CIA reported that Antonio Veciana reportedly planned an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro's life. [CIA date 4.8.72 signed by Shackley C/WH/D (Deleted) C/WH/COG (Deleted) C/WH/3]

### THE \$253,000 PAYMENT

On July 26, 1973, Veciana said BISHOP arranged to meet with him in the parking lot of the Flagler Dog Track in Miami. When he arrived, BISHOP was waiting for him with two younger men in an automobile. At that time BISHOP gave Veciana a suitcase, which, Veciana later ascertained, contained \$253,000 in cash. Veciana stated the money was compensation for his efforts over the years. In August 1973 the CIA reported that Antonio Veciana was allegedly involved in planning the explosion in France on August 2, 1973, which "resulted in the death of Juan Felipe De La Cruz." [CIA R 7309180924 in 201-312966]

### VECIANA AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

On January 2, 1973 the CIA generated this memo:

Memorandum For: Acting General Counsel

Attention: Mr. John K. Greaney

Subjects: Ariel Pomerès aka Ariel Ignacis aka Ariel Pomare Orbea

Antonio Veciana

1. Reference is made to your memo of December 1972 requesting name traces on Pomerès and Veciana. Office of Security has no record of Ariel Pomerès or his listed aliases.

2. Office of Security indices do reflect a record on Veciana. On January 4, 1962, Western Hemisphere Division requested a POA for Veciana in connection with Project JMATE...A Western Hemisphere Division dispatch UFGA 25097, dated May 6, 1966, described Veciana as a Public Accountant by profession. It further described him as the titular head of Alpha-66 and a member of MRP and SFNE. His residence was shown as Puerto Rico and he was described as having a Cryptonym and of marginal

operational interest to JMWAVE, CI Branch, as a source of information obtained by AMKNOB-1 for the CUIS.

3. There is no indication that Veciana was at any time involved in importing cocaine or other narcotics into this country in connection with the activities of Alpha-66.

Howard J. Osborn.

Director of Security.

On August 10, 1973, Antonio Veciana was indicted for possession with intent to distribute cocaine and two counts of conspiracy to do so. Augustin Barres, who was a former member of the 26<sup>th</sup> of July Movement and an official under Castro for a short while, along with an agent of the Organized Crime Bureau, Special Services Division, Drug Enforcement Task Force (Detective Joseph Bruno), delivered the cocaine to Veciana and Ariel Pomares. When the authorities searched Veciana's home they found several fake passports.

The Government claimed Veciana had smuggled cocaine from Bolivia from 1971 to 1973 via a diplomatic courier at least three times. Augustin Barres was unhappy with "The Midget," who was selling these shipments in the U.S. and contacted some one Barres thought was a member of the Mafia. The gangster introduced Barres to Bruno. Barres testified against Veciana: "[Veciana] told me that he had a friend of his, which I don't recall his name at this time, had introduce him with the man in charge of the Interpol police in Bolivia. That this gentleman, Interpol, was in charge of watching the traffic of cocaine but he had group of factories or refineries that he give them protection for a certain amount of money." Veciana's attorney argued:

Bannigan: I think the agencies -- if it was that broad, I think what I would seek is whether the employment undertaken by Mr. Veciana or Mr. Pomares for any government agency, particularly the FBI or the CIA, in any way related to the charges in this case, and that I have not gotten an answer back on yet...The only thing I can suggest, your honor, is that Mr. Veciana, in addition to working for the agencies that have already been mentioned, has some affiliation with some Cuban Revolutionary Groups. It is possible, though I think it unlikely, that that affiliation with the group maybe as a covert agent, that there may be some relationship to the transactions here and that group, raising funds to continue their activities. We just don't know that yet. In that sense there may be some --- I mean it is possible he was working for the CIA when he did this. I would hope not.

THE COURT: You mean selling narcotics?

Rosner: Crazy things than that have happened, your Honor, as I'm sure the court knows.

On January 4, 1974, John Greaney of the Office of the General Counsel of the CIA, sent a letter to the United States Attorney, regarding Antonio Veciana and Ariel Pomeroy in regard to unlawful acts of both from November 1, 1972 to January 1974, regarding unlawful importing of cocaine or other narcotics. In July 1974 (Deleted as of 2010) mentioned Antonio Veciana and stated he was "denounced as a CIA agent." Antonio Veciana was convicted of drug trafficking, and served 27 months in prison on a conspiracy conviction involving narcotics. Veciana associated his legal problems with Bishop. Gaeton Fonzi speculated this was why Antonio Veciana had brought OSWALD'S name up. Gaeton Fonzi wrote:

(Does he believe his narcotics arrest was somehow related to all his years dealing of dealing with BISHOP?) Yes. He says he believes there is some relation with the past years. But he says just to remember that the narcotics department (DEA) feels that he is guilty, and if he were working for the narcotics department he would believe it too. (But how does he relate it?) He says in 1973, when everything went down [with BISHOP?], they couldn't kill him because he had too much information, that if he ever got killed too much would come out. So he figures the only way to finish him was to put him in jail, to set him up. He doesn't know whether it was even Castro on the other hand. He has had three assassination attempts on his life. They even put a bomb in Puerto Rico to get him. In Bolivia they came to get him at his house. In Miami never. [NARA SSCIA 157-10004-10158]

When Veciana spoke with HSCA investigators on another occasion, he blamed his drug arrest on Castro agents. On November 29, 1977, the FBI reported that "a reliable source who is close to Antonio Veciana had advised that he feels that Veciana's unusual preoccupation with the Kennedy assassination investigation may have something to do with the fact that Veciana was released from prison soon after his drug conviction. Source suspects that Veciana may have made some kind of secret deal with unknown government agents who allowed his release from prison in exchange for his testimony which implicated the CIA in the Kennedy assassination. This is pure speculation on Source's part and he had no tangible evidence to support his theory. It is recommended that inquiry be made at the federal correction institution where Veciana was imprisoned in an effort to determine whether Veciana's early release from prison had anything to do with his claim that he had pertinent knowledge of the Kennedy assassination." [NARA 124-10275-10230]

#### THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON ANTONIO VECIANA

Gaeton Fonzi recalled that several weeks after the HSCA Report was issued (July 1979): "The telephone rang. A friend in Little Havana was calling. He said Antonio Veciana had been shot in the head. Antonio Veciana was driving home from work when someone ambushed him, fired four shots at him. There were four bullet holes in his car. Antonio Veciana was not dead, the friend said, but that was all he knew." Antonio Veciana had received a slight wound to the left temple. He told Gaeton Fonzi: "It was a

Castro agent." Veciana was involved in the importation of narcotics to the United States. The attempted assassination of Antonio Veciana could have been drug-related, or it could have been a warning from individuals intent on protecting the CIA. Veciana's \$253,000 cash payment and his arrest for cocaine trafficking and money laundering were related as was the attempt on his life. Veciana felt the CIA should have intervened and prevented his imprisonment. Gaeton Fonzi interviewed Veciana at a time when he was especially embittered with the CIA, two weeks after leaving the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, after serving 27 months on a narcotics conspiracy conviction, so he told Fonzi about BISHOP and OSWALD. HEMMING told this researcher:

BISHOP is BISHOP, and about four other people. PHILLIPS was one of them. Obviously Antonio Veciana wasn't supposed to show up at that building at that fucking time. You don't allow assets to see one another by themselves. And you sure as hell don't let assets see you with somebody else. That was a major fuckup. Antonio Veciana relied on me to keep his fucking ass alive in the 1970's. I saved his life twice. We were real close. Me and Veciana get on real fucking good. He's alive because of me. He risked his life coming forward and he got shot for it. OSWALD went to the meeting with BISHOP to see Mr. HUNT. Mr. HUNT was going to have him do some stuff.

Marina Oswald told this researcher:

Let me squeeze something in, okay? So if you make connection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to CIA and to DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS who was in division where he conducted assassination all over the world and he was involved, according to you or another book, in assassination of President Kennedy. And if he knew LEE OSWALD it means he knew about Presidential assassination. And I don't think LEE would ever want to kill President Kennedy. I know exactly how LEE felt about Kennedy. LEE did not tell me he was associated with the government, that's all. He was very sure that Kennedy would take care of the missile crisis right. Right now I have inkling of double life, but not then. After the Walker incident I thought he playing with dangerous politics, and it's time for him to quit. I thought it was just a game. He never confessed to me, or confided to me, that it was a serious thing. I think he was a small potato who got fried in a big batch. But that cannot be because of inside information, or that I hiding something, but I just simply did not suspect anything heavier than the kid simply tried to play big politics, that's all.

#### HEMMING AND OSWALD MEET IN 1963 - MANUEL AGUILAR



In July 1963 Edward Anderson Collins was working with Manuel Aguilar. The FBI reported: "MM T-7, a Cuban exile and member of the Frente Revolucionario Anti-Comunista, on July 29, 1963, advised that on July 27, 1963, Edward Collins, an American soldier-of- fortune,

Jesus Franco, former leader of the Cuban Rebel Army and Rudolfo Fasco, a Cuban exile, left Miami on the motorboat, 'Little Ann.' They went out to sea about 30 miles, turned on a radio transmitter and tape recorder, and transmitted anti-Communist propaganda to Cuba. They returned to Miami about 8:30 p.m. the same day...MM T-7 advised that the head of the organization is Manuel Aguilar. The organization has 20 members and two boats." [FBI MM 105-1742 10.9.63 p25] Fasco had Collins arrested for theft of the 'Little Ann' and the homemade boat broke up quickly in the surf. [FBI Report on FRAC] The CIA possessed a copy of an Army report concerning William Houston Seymour:

Subject: Aguilar, Manuel, June 19, 1970." [CIA 04483]

ICDSO 0-8

Subject: Frente Revolucionario Anti-Comunista en Cuba (U)

Director, FBI

Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20535

1. (U) Forwarded for your information and action deemed appropriate are two Agent Reports (Ars) dated June 18, 1970, and June 19, 1970, Subject: Manuel Aguilar (NHM); DPOB: June 3, 1929 Marianao, Cuba.

2. Aguilar may possibly be identifiable with Manolo Aguilar named as a representative of the Frente Revolucionario Anti-Comunista en Cuba in unnumbered report FBI, Miami, Florida, December 20, 1963, Subject: Movimiento Revolucionario Frank Pais. Roy Hargraves is presumed to be the same individual named in unnumbered report, FBI Miami, Florida, April 5, 1963, Subject, 30th of November Revolutionary Movement; and report 97-406, FBI Miami, Florida, same Subject. [A search of this data base for 97-406 revealed HEMMING was also mentioned in it.]

3. (FOUO) Records of this office indicate that Jose Pujol, SSAN: 261-66-0168 was born on July 1, 1941 in Panama.

For the Commander:

Irwin R. Gay LTC,MI,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[NARA FBI 124-10067-10221]

#### AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT AGUILAR, Manuel (NMN)

2. Date submitted June 18, 1970.

3. Control Symbol or File Number 062-28-2671

4. Report of Findings: (MISCELLANEOUS) On June 17, 1970, AGUILAR was interviewed at the Miami Field Office, Region III, 111th MI Group,

Miami, Florida, regarding information he volunteered concerning an anti-Castro Cuban exile group called Frente Revolucionaria Anti-Comunista en Cuba (FRACC) (Anti-Communist Revolutionary Front in Cuba), of which he claimed to be a leader. AGUILAR a jeweler employed by Kappy's Jewelry stated in substance as follows:

In approximately 1959 Subject helped form FRACC in Cuba when it became known that the Castro regime was turning Communist. Subject claimed that at that time he was a member of Castro's Naval Intelligence. He alleged that he attempted to obtain help from the American Embassy, but the only help he received was from a COL Samuel Louis Bouque (phonetic) then the U.S. Military Attache who made personal donations to FRACC but offered no official help. When Subject could not obtain official aid, he and other members of FRACC went underground. Source declined to reveal the names of other members of FRACC for fear of jeopardizing their security since some members were still in prison in Cuba. In approximately March 1961, Subject escaped from Cuba when he learned that he was being investigated for subversive activities. Since coming to the U.S. he has been working with about 50 persons living in various parts of the U.S. in order to send aid to members of FRACC in Cuba. Subject declined to reveal the names of these members in the U.S. As yet, FRACC has only been able to send very small amounts of aid to FRACC at sporadic intervals, and through clandestine means. They do not have any stockpiles of arms or materials, and do not plan to initiate any action without the approval of the U.S. Government. There is no formal organization of FRACC in the U.S. However, the Subject claimed that the FRACC members in the U.S. could be organized and trained in a matter of weeks to send supplies and arms to Cuba. Subject believed that there were approximately 4,000 to 10,000 persons in Cuba who would support FRACC immediately, if they had assurance that FRACC, did, in fact, have supplies and the support of the U.S. Subject claimed that he was in contact with members of FRACC in Cuba (some still in prison and others in high positions within the Cuban military), NFI, who were awaiting support. Subject has no definite military plans, but believed that FRACC could overthrow the Castro from within, rather than by means of invasion involving the U.S., if they had the proper supplies and support. Subject was referred to the Miami Field Office by (Deleted) presently a patient at Palm Springs General Hospital, Hialeah, Florida. Through (Deleted) Subject met an individual who claimed to be Captain in the U.S. Army Reserves, not further identified, who stated that he could train Subject and other members of FRACC. Agents notes: The interview of Subject was conducted in the Spanish language. He appeared to be sincere, truthful and was completely cooperative throughout the interview.

Joseph A. Agee, 111th Group (III)  
Signature of Special Agent, Gilberto

(Illegible) (Deleted - two pages withheld entirely referred to Army. The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: HQ 105-82555-5th NR.

AGENT REPORT

NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MANUEL AGUILAR

DATE SUBMITTED June 19, 1970.

CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER: 062-28-2671

REPORT OF FINDINGS:

Source mentioned as an aside that during the build-up of 1963, a number of volunteer civilians were making their way across the US into Florida. It was during this time that three individuals from California became known within his separate click. Source supplied names as follows: Lawrence John Howard, William Seymour and Lorenzo Hall.

According to GERRY HEMMING both HOWARD and HALL met with OSWALD in Texas while en route to Florida prior to the Kennedy assassination. After President Kennedy was killed HEMMING related to source that the assassination was a CIA plot to do away with Kennedy since HOWARD and HALL were believed to have been connected with the CIA. Source, at a later date, confronted HOWARD with the question concerning his part in the alleged connection with the Kennedy assassination. HOWARD 'clammed up' and became nervous concerning the matter and avoided the subject completely. Additionally, due to source's long involvement with military civilian movements against Cuba a man by the name of Steve Burton who presently resides at North Hollywood, California came to source's home while he was living in California, following the Robert F. Kennedy assassination and displayed photographs of Sirhan B. Sirhan in efforts to make identification. Source was unable to make identification but stated that Burton was in the employ of JERRY HEMMING at the time.

Agents Notes: Source was completely cooperative during the interview and provided names, addresses and telephone numbers from a small address book in his possession. He appeared to be somewhat self-centered and desired to talk more about himself than Subject. As a spot check for accuracy of information concerning individuals, the name and addresses of Steven J. Burton listed above, was checked through the Los Angeles Field Office of the 115th MI Group. The North Hollywood telephone directory reflected a listing for Bernard Burton. It is felt that Source was completely truthful in his answers and had strong feelings concerning the abilities of Subject.

Charles N. Phillips, 111th MI Group (III).

Steve Burton of Los Angeles interviewed LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD on January 25, 1968, for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. [Report of Charles N. Phillips Joseph A. Agee, 111th MI Group 6.18.70; Citizens Committee of Inquiry Steven J. Burton] On May 8, 1968, HEMMING was interviewed by Steve Burton, on behalf of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. HEMMING told this researcher:

Manuel Aguilar was a Castro agent. The last time I had Aguilar located was at a house we were going to hit to recover my rifle and other equipment that they had purloined and a trailer full of medicines. We'd gotten part of the trailer, we wanted the rest of the medicines, so we could ship them to Cuba legally. And the next thing you know they were getting permission with Masferrer and them to go down and use No Name Key as a base and that's the last of Aguilar. Summer of 1963 and we were busy on other stuff...Aguilar was trying to buy some guns and shit and he got a box full of rocks delivered to him...Ralph Hernandez set up a buy with Aguilar and box full of rocks. It became an armed confrontation. Metro Miami Police. I figured here's Ralph Hernandez and they all got machine guns and I figured at any moment Aguilar is going to have Hall and that crowd on the scene and things are gonna get real interesting...ROY HARGRAVES was great buddies with Aguilar, okay, and HARGRAVES had been told to stay away from him and was getting ready to put a bomb on his ass because he put a bomb on Louie Balbana's [phonetic] house that night after the scene with Hall and Molina and Bayo. They blew the front door in one Balbana's house. They were going to hit Aguilar.

In a Freedom of Information Act request to the FBI HEMMING requested documents on: "Meetings in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, etc. with individuals threatening the life of President John F. Kennedy from 1962 to 1963."



# NODULE X19

## THE 544 CAMP STREET NEXUS

*National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N. Y. (especially see dispatches from Guardian Editor-in-Exile, Cedric Helfrage, Havana).*

*New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y.*

*I. F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington 15, D.C.*

*Petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General, by American Lawyers, and supporting Memorandum of Law concerning the Policy of the American Government relating to Cuba under the Neutrality Laws, Treaties with Cuba, and International Law, New York, 1961. (Copies may be obtained from Mr. Jesse Gordon, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N. Y. Price \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing.)*

F O C C  
544 CAMP ST.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex19.pdf>

## GUY BANISTER



OSWALD knew William Guy Banister and his crew during the summer of 1963. Banister had an office at 544 Camp Street and OSWALD was considering opening an office there but HEMMING told him that would blow his cover. Banister was for all intent and purposes, part of the New Orleans Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, an organization put together by E. HOWARD HUNT and DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS. The HSCA conceded that "there was at least a possibility that OSWALD and Guy Banister were acquainted." The

HSCA considered the following facts: The 544 Camp Street address stamped on OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee handouts was that of the building where Guy Banister had his office; Ross Banister apprised the Committee that his brother Guy Banister had seen OSWALD handing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature during the Summer of 1963. "Ross advances the theory that the reason OSWALD used 544 Camp Street was due to Guy mounting a publicity campaign via the *States Item* newspaper effectively killing the sale of jeeps to Cuba and that is why OSWALD used the Camp Street address in an attempt to embarrass Guy." [Ross Banister HSCA interview 2.20/78 Daly] In June 1993 Ross Banister was in a nursing home. The Warren Commission conceded that OSWALD was aware of the "Newman Office Building" which was located at 544 Camp Street and 531 Lafayette Street (there were two addresses to this corner building) since OSWALD rubber stamped the address "Fair Play for Cuba Committee 544 Camp St, New Orleans LA." on a pamphlet by Corliss Lamont, entitled *The Crime Against Cuba*. Oswald created this rubber stamp from his rubber stamp kit. This pamphlet was taken from him by the New Orleans Police after his arrest in August 1963. OSWALD told the police he carried the pamphlet with him, "as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the committee." Herbert Philbrick stated: "Corliss Lamont's Hate America propaganda helped to condition the mind of OSWALD." OSWALD had informed V. T. Lee that he was still intent on opening a Fair Play for Cuba Committee office in New Orleans, but he never mentioned 544 Camp Street in any of his correspondence. The Kefauver Senate Investigation into Organized Crime mentioned the Balter Building as a center of organized crime activity in New Orleans. The landlord of 544 Camp Street, Sam Mike Newman, testified that he was never approached by Oswald to rent an office. The address was stamped on only one pamphlet, the Crime Against Cuba by Corliss Lamont. However, the Reily Coffee Company where OSWALD worked was one block from 544 Camp Street. OSWALD'S supervisor at the Reily Coffee Company told the FBI that he would disappear for at least an hour each day. The most illustrious tenant of "The Balter Building" located at 544 Camp Street and 531 Lafayette Street was William Guy Banister who used the address of 531 Lafayette Street. The Cuban Revolutionary Front had an office at 544 Camp Street at the same time Banister did. Banister, a former FBI SAC was the "brains" behind the Frente in New Orleans. Banister stated:

I was born in a log cabin in Caldwell Parish, Monroe, Louisiana, on March 7, 1901, the son of William Henry Banister and Aline Gregory Banister, the oldest of seven children. I was educated in the Louisiana public schools, and attended Louisiana State University and Soule College of New Orleans. The beginning of my career was as an investigator with the Monroe Police Department. I received an appointment as a Patrolman on December 2, 1929. About two weeks later, the Police Superintendent asked me to take a course in stenography, after which he would assign me to his office as his secretary with sergeant's pay. This was done at the end of six months from the date of my first appointment. About six months later the Superintendent died, and I was assigned duties that made me actually, the Chief of Detectives. On November 5, 1934, I was sworn in as Special Agent, Division of Investigation, and U.S. Department of Justice. The name of this organization was changed a short time later to FBI. I went to training school and I was sent to my first office in Indianapolis, Indiana, as an Agent. I served there until April 1935, when I was assigned to New York City. I worked over the northern part of the country on special assignment for approximately three years. Beginning in New York City, the man having a desk next to mine was S.A. George Starr. George Starr, who spoke Russian fluently his father was a trainer of race horses for the Czar at one time in Russia, was actually the leader in conducting subversive activity investigation for the FBI, for several years. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, never lost sight of the danger of Communism in this country...George Starr had familiarized me with the problems of Communist Party work and, in fact, he has been given credit for teaching the FBI agents how to conduct these investigations. After I was promoted to SAC, it was my duty to supervise the work of Special Agents assigned to such activity. It was also my duty to develop and supervise those people commonly called informers. To be more specific, we might say that they were counterspies sent in to report on the activities of the Party members. That was part of my duty throughout the nearly 17 years I served as SAC. [FBI 62-103863-13] In May 1938 I was promoted to Special Agent in Charge of a Division, and transferred to Newark, New Jersey. I remained there from May until August 1938, and I was promoted to the position of Special Agent in Charge, and given my first office of command, which was in Butte, Montana...

Guy Banister told an associate that he was sent to Butte because

At one time he had a visit by an FBI agent who told him that Mr. Hoover had asked for an honest appraisal of the Bureau from some of its top agents. Mr. Banister is alleged to have sent up a memo from Chicago that called the Bureau a prostitute that wanted keep her virginity. [HSCA interview with Oster 1.27.78]

Guy Banister continued:

I stayed there until October 1941, when I was transferred to Oklahoma City as SAC. I remained there until November 1943, when I returned to Butte, Montana, and remained there until September 1952, when I was transferred to Minneapolis, Minnesota...and remained there until the end of January 1954, when I was transferred to the Chicago Division as SAC. I remained there until the end of the year, when I retired from FBI service. I have been informed that up to the time of my retirement, I had served longer in the position of SAC than any other person, a period of nearly 17 years. In January 1955, I accepted a position with the New Orleans Police Department, and I have been there since that date.

Guy Banister spent 30 years in the FBI. While Guy Banister was Chicago SAC, he was involved in the arrest of several members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, and received the Bureau's "Twenty Year Service Award Key." [NARA 180-10096-10011] Banister cited the failing health of his daughter for his tendering his resignation to the FBI: "My daughter must remain under the constant care of a specialist...this makes it dangerous to accept the transfer to the Honolulu Division as SAC" According to Mrs. Ross Banister, Guy Banister's sister-in-law, his daughter [Mrs. Donald Duvio] did suffer from an incurable disease. FBI documents, however, indicated that Guy Banister was



about to be dismissed because of his actions in a Minnesota murder case. The Governor of Minnesota, Orville Freeman, and Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey, examined the case and pressured the FBI into firing Guy Banister. When he returned to Louisiana in late 1954 Guy Banister became a client of Maurice Gatlin [201-53454] and a member of Gatlin's Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas - Caribbean Division. The Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas possibly played a minor role in PB SUCCESS. In early 1955 New Orleans Mayor DeLesseps "Chip" S. Morrison asked Guy Banister to become an Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. He accepted, and was assigned to prepare a report on police corruption. Guy Banister investigated the New Orleans syndicate. He recounted:

I accepted the position at the Mayor's invitation, who said that the New Orleans Police Department had many of its members being charged with being grafters. I talked to some of my friends, who are professional law enforcement officers, and they said that it could not be done. The New Orleans Police Department was controlled by a mafia-like organization, and it simply could not be cleaned. I said 'Well, if you say it cannot be done, I accept the challenge.' I had retired, intending to get out of law enforcement, although I must say I regretted getting out of counter-espionage, counter-sabotage, counter-subversive activity work.

A "Top Hoodlum Coverage FBI Report" revealed that one of Frank Costello's torpedoes threatened to "run Guy Banister out of town." Guy Banister became involved in a dispute about the mob with his superiors in the police department. A FBI source in the New Orleans Police Department reported Guy Banister made waves, and was demoted.

The source noted that "within the last two days, Banister had made a public announcement to the effect that some bribery cases had been sent to the District Attorney. As a result, the citizens of New Orleans have a tendency to look upon all Police Department members as suspects." Guy Banister publicly acknowledged that 98 members of the New Orleans Police Department were suspected of taking payoffs. On June 27, 1956, Guy Banister's probe was ended, he was demoted, and the release of the *Banister Report* was postponed. On June 30, 1956, Guy Banister was on a nightclub tour with out-of-town friends when several police officers confronted him. When they tried to disarm Guy Banister, he pointed his weapon at them and was arrested. The next day, Guy Banister offered to resign from the force. Instead, he was suspended. In August 1956 Guy Banister told the FBI that a Federal Grand Jury was about to indict 50 New Orleans police officers for income tax evasion "and that the possibility exists that a number of New Orleans policemen will be indicted in state courts for public bribery and malfeasance in office."

Guy Banister was accused of being drunk and pulling a gun in public in a bar in the French Quarter on March 1, 1957. [FBI 61-3176-A N.R. 3.26.57] On March 4, 1957, Guy Banister was suspended by Police Superintendent Provosty F. Dayries. Guy Banister appeared as a witness before the New Orleans Federal Grand Jury investigating police graft on March 7, 1957. The First District Americanism Committee of the American Legion issued a statement, "high in praise of Guy Banister for his work against Communism in New Orleans." In March 1957, Guy Banister testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation of the Louisiana State Senate, which was scrutinizing alleged Communist influences behind racial unrest. Guy Banister:

The great danger from the Communist Party lies in fact that its homeland is outside the borders of the United States...If the Communist Party was not backed by this great empire - the empire of Russia - and it's an empire, it spite of the fact that it is called the Union of Soviet Republics. We know Russia, not only from reading intelligence and counter-intelligence reports, which I would like to avoid remembering as much as possible. We know from books written by her own people, and other people who have been there. We know the nature of the land and the people of the land...She is a nation at war all the time and for all times. The modern phase of Russia, commonly associated with Peter the Great, really began in the late 15th century. Then there intervened two and a half centuries of Mongol yoke. From her ancient past, Russian seems to have inherited a state of mind and an institution, the conviction that they are chosen to inherit the earth, and are hence always in the right...Russia has always exploited to the fullest every advantage she could secure from espionage and subversion... Espionage is the second oldest governmental activity of man. The first is law enforcement. You may adopt as a premise the dialectic of any of our historians as the creation of the proto-social mechanism, but immediately upon its coming into being, two problems were presented - the maintenance of internal order of law enforcement, and the protection from the outside groups, which is espionage. The

oldest military treatise we have was published about 500 B.C. by Sun Tzu. We scream if espionage is used against us for two reasons. We are not trained to think in that manner and we have been sold on the idea that it is dirty business. Besides, the use of spies is approved by Jehovah, and I don't see how we can well object. The woman, Rahab, Joshua's 'cut-out agent' in Jericho, lived in a house on the wall. That portion of the wall did not fall, when the walls came tumbling down. Russia had made espionage, which is the war between the wars, into a fine art. Lenin said one day that every communist should make himself a Chekist. In other words every Communist should be a spy. They believe in it. They are guided in their actions by it... Communists within the party are expected to spy on one another, and to report to higher authorities and serious deviation from the established party line, or any breach of Communist loyalty to the revolutionary goal. When the Communist Party seizes control of a nation, it directs its espionage system against all who oppose communism. Freedom of the opposition ceases. In this sense it becomes a police state. Opponents of Communism are tagged with various labels such as spies, assassins, and wreckers, who must be destroyed. On becoming securely established in a given nation, Communists, in addition to their other functions, direct their espionage system against foreign nations as a part of their effort to overthrow all non-Communist social orders, so that a world-wide Communist society can be erected...Every member of the Louisiana Communist Party, a component part of Communist Party, is a Soviet agent. The Communist Party is an agency of the Soviet Government. The reported changes in the Communist Party of the United States of America mean nothing. It is simply now engaged in putting on a clean shirt. The Communist Party is inflexible in basic ideas and flexible in method. From concealed Communist Party members, and from those who are not necessarily members, but have been sympathetic toward communism, come agents not only to spy, but to sabotage. We are vulnerable to sabotage by the use of germs. A few highly trained men can knock out a great city like New Orleans. Germs they might use would not necessarily be directed against man, but against plant and animal life. We can be starved into submission. We can retaliate, and that is one of the reasons the Soviets object to the flight of Freedom Balloons. They object, of course, because of the effect of the propaganda leaflets sent up with the balloons. But they also know that with them we can trace air currents across the most productive parts of their lands. Some queer things have happened over here, and I am sure that no one is positive, but test runs have been made.

We are particularly vulnerable to smuggled atom bombs. Even the big bombs were comparatively simple to assemble, once they were made. Now they have them down to the size of an artillery shell. Dedicated Communist Party members can smuggle them in, leave them. I doubt that we have enough screw drivers and men to use to find them. They can be

triggered, set off by a radio wave, or in several other manners. I know that it is possible and comparatively easy to assemble one of them and New Orleans is a key city in the south land. Not only is it the second largest port in the nation - it boasts of the fact that - but if we begin to starve here we will need shipping to bring food and material for war.

I recall one outbreak of 'hoof and mouth disease' which occurred in dairy herds of Canada. Legally, it was not possible to establish it was done - planted there. But an intelligence officer is never quite satisfied with a legal definition. And I have talked to many men. You can't be certain. We can't be certain that the man who was supposed to have taken it there was the one who actually did. Someone else could have put it there. We have the example of the 'wheat stem rust' which hit Durham wheat in Eastern Montana and Western Dakota - the kind of wheat there where we get our macaroni. That was an up flare. In that case I talked to the nation's leading plant pathologists in that field. We don't know where the spores came from. They trapped them at 15,000 feet in the air. Maybe it's a test run? We don't know. Maybe its natural. But we must be suspicious now. We can't afford to pass it off as natural, as an example.

Guy Banister believed racial integration of the schools was part of a plan formulated by Stalin and the Communist Party to create "dissension between the races." Former FBI SAC WARREN DeBRUEYS told this telephone interviewer that he spoke with Guy Banister about his work with the Sovereignty Committee. He told the HSCA:

I just didn't have any working relationship with Guy Banister, or anyone else, on the Sovereignty Committee. I knew him, and had very limited contact with him. I seem to recall to have gone to his office on at least one occasion because I remember seeing his side of the office. Then I remember inviting him out as a former S.A. to a church meeting...Beyond that I don't think I had any contact with him.

Guy Banister's associate, Joseph Oster, commented: "I was aware the Chief knew a lot of people in the FBI and CIA. DeBRUEYS? I believe he came around to see Guy Banister. The name is very familiar. There was a lot of communication between him and the Chief by phone." Guy Banister believed the Soviets were contaminating the wheat in the United States without possessing a shred of evidence that this was the case. Banister was more than just a right-wing crackpot.

#### GUY BANISTER NAZI PIG

Banister hated blacks. His politics were similar to those of David Duke – he was a Nazi. Jack S. Martin told the New Orleans District Attorney's Office that Guy Banister subscribed to the American Nazi Party newspaper, *The Thunderbolt*. The American Nazi Party was headed by George Lincoln Rockwell, Vernon Gerdes, and employee of Guy Banister told Lester Oillio of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's office on



January 31, 1967: "I saw George Lincoln Rockwell in Banister's office. Delphine Roberts and I waited outside." George Lincoln Rockwell was born on March 9, 1918. His father was a traveling vaudeville comedian who called himself, 'Old Doc' Rockwell. He entered Brown University, but left in his junior year to join the Navy. Honorably discharged as a Naval Commander, George Lincoln Rockwell was recalled to duty during the Korean War. In 1958, through an unidentified backer, George Lincoln Rockwell bought a house and some acreage in Arlington, Virginia, and started the American Nazi Party. In May 1961 George Lincoln Rockwell was arrested in New Orleans for illegally picketing the movie *Exodus*, which dealt with the Holocaust. Guy Banister found a bondsman for George Lincoln Rockwell and contributed to his bail fund. Jack S. Martin wrote the FBI:

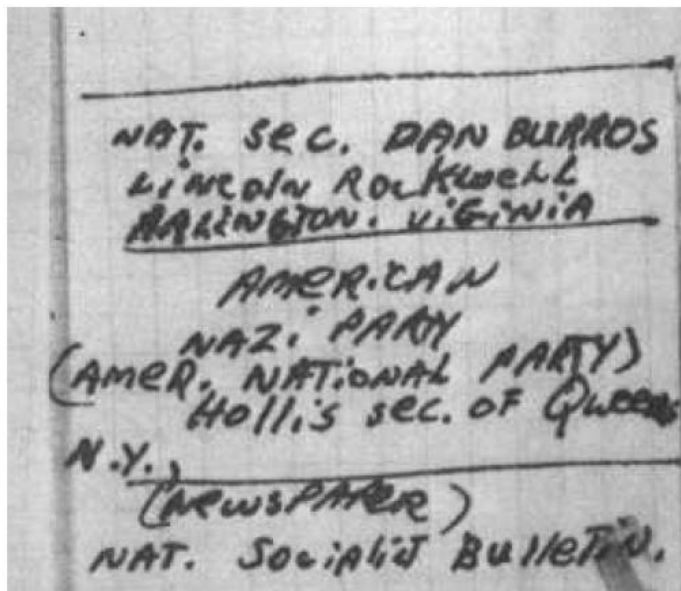
One interesting item about Rockwell which disturbed Banister to no end was something about Rockwell's bail bond, that was posted here when he and his men were in trouble. The sureties for these American Nazis were negotiated by Banister and others at the time. However, these bonds were made by insurance agents Hardy Davis and his wife Doris Davis. Moreover, the point that bothered everyone was the closely guarded secret of just who the persons were that signed attesting indemnification in lieu of loss of those pledges. When this was mentioned it used to drive Banister to a froth, so the actual identity of these may be a very important facet of this case...Banister claimed to be a right wing conservative. At the same time he voiced his total hatred for all extreme anti-American-elements such as Communists. But above all the others the most, Liberal factions in politics, and the Jews. In some ways he reflected a sort of off-brand Nazi philosophy. Not true Nazism as we've read about, nor even Communism, but a kind of in-between, lunatic fringe 'multi-monomaniac' (to coin a word) for it involved radical hatred in essence, but cover a multitude of subjectivity in socio-politics, as it were. [Jack S. Martin sworn statement 2.20.68]



Index cards to Guy Banister's files contained the names and addresses of numerous New Orleans Jews and Jewish organizations, many taken from the American Nazi Party magazine, *Counterattack!* Guy Banister kept an extensive clipping file about the Civil Rights Movement. He belonged to several other fringe groups besides the American Nazi Party. Dan Campbell, a private investigator employed by Guy Banister, told an FBI source in 1962 that the American Nazi Party was about to meet with the Ku Klux Klan to discuss a merger. Dan Campbell added that Colonel Buford Balter partially financed George Lincoln Rockwell's trip to New Orleans. [FBI 105-70374-1949] Joseph Oster stated: "Alvin Cobb was a friend of Banister. Mr. Cobb was a KKK supporter." HEMMING told this researcher: "I came across Rockwell during our shit tour of the Minutemen and these other weird fringe type groups." OSWALD'S address book contained the following entry: "Nat. Sec.



Dan Burros Lincoln Rockwell Arlington, Virginia American Nazi Party (Amer. National Party) Hollis Sec. of Queens N.Y.,(newspaper) Nat. Socialist Bulletin."



#### GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

Rockwell's group The American Nazi Party was formed in 1960 in Arlington, Virginia. In May 1960 the National Socialist Bulletin made its appearance as the first periodical published by the American Nazi Party. The Secret Service and the FBI questioned George Lincoln Rockwell about his name having appeared in OSWALD's notebook. He said he had no idea why his name appeared in there. George Lincoln Rockwell told the FBI: "I believe Kennedy was shot by a right-winger...I think American Nazis are going to have a hard time for a while. I wouldn't be a bit surprised to be picked-up on it." [FBI 105-70374-2731]

#### THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY



The Secret Service and the FBI questioned Dan Burros who said the same thing as Rockwell. Following his defection from the American Nazi Party in 1961 Burros had returned to his native Queens, New York and formed the American National Party. In September 1961 the American National Party picketed the funeral of an American Communist leader with signs that read "We hate Reds" and "One Less Red Pest." [NYT 9.19.61] The address they gave as their headquarters was 507 Fifth Avenue. In April 1962 Valerian Zorin the Soviet Delegate to a conference on War Propaganda brandished a pamphlet in which the American National Party called for an immediate declaration of war against the Soviet Union. [NYT 4.28.62] In April 1962 the American National Party had the address Post Office Box 191 Gracie Station New York 28, New York. This was in Yorkville, once a German

stronghold. The *New York Times* reported, "The party is reported to consist of ten young men here and eleven in Louisiana. Its headquarters is reported to be a shanty at 97-15 190<sup>th</sup> Street, Hollis Queens. John Patler, 24 years old, is the founder of the party. Ralph G. Grandinetti is listed in party literature as the New York state chairman. [4.13.62 NYT] The FBI reported that Patler, Burros and Grandinetti were the only members of American Nation Party. In August 1962 John Patler was arrested for distributing hate literature. The American National Party published *Kill!* In its second issue, published in September 1962 Burros denounced George Lincoln Rockwell as a "nigger loving liberal." [NYT August 19, 1962] On July 13, 1963, Dan Burros was arrested and charged with conspiracy to riot. He was convicted of this charge in July 1964 and received a sentence of one to two years in prison.

OSWALD returned to the United States on June 13, 1962. This address book entry had to have been written sometime between then and November 22, 1963. The FBI reported,

There are reportedly two ANP groups operating in Dallas, Texas. One, headed by a printing salesman named Robert A. Surrey, is made up of people who do not want their affiliation with the ANP to become publicly known. It is alleged that about 30 persons attend weekly meetings of this group in Surrey's home. The other group, whose meetings reportedly are attended by four persons, is headed by Jerald Thomas Walraven and openly participates in various demonstrations. Surrey is alleged to be the Dallas leader of the ANP, while Walraven is merely a "group commander."

[[http://foia.fbi.gov/anpm/american\\_nazi\\_party\\_monograph\\_pt02.pdf](http://foia.fbi.gov/anpm/american_nazi_party_monograph_pt02.pdf)]

This is the same Surrey who was close to General Walker so the possibility exists OSWALD might have known Surrey and gotten this information from him. This would mean that Walker was in on his own shooting, an unlikely possibility as HEMMING was not about to trust a "fucking faggot." OSWALD had been given this information by someone who was conversant with Nazi activities in New York City and who was aware of this splinter group formed by three misfits. Aside from Bannister other Nazis that OSWALD came into contact with were George DeMorphenschildt and Spas Raikin and they operated on an international level. OSWALD got these addresses from Guy Bannister and that would explain the reference to "members in Louisiana."

## DANIEL BURROS JEWISH MISFIT



Daniel Burros was born March 5, 1937. Dan Burros had attended High School there, and had an I.Q. of 154. From the age of 10 he was an apologist for German Nazism. He wanted to go the U.S. Military Academy, but instead served in the United States Army from August 1955 to March 1958, at which time he received a general discharge by reason of character and behavioral disorders. Dan Burros told the FBI that he had faked two suicide attempts in order to achieve the discharge. Dan Burros became a member of Rockwell's American Nazi Party. Dan Burros was either offed or allegedly committed suicide on October 31, 1965, after *The New York Times* revealed he was half-Jewish. The suicide was carried out in the home of Pennsylvania Minutemen coordinator Roy Frankhouser. Dan Burros was shot twice, in the head and in the chest. Besides Roy Frankhouser, the shooting was witnessed by his girlfriend, and Frank W. Rotella Jr. of the New Jersey KKK. *The New York Times* reported: "Police listed the death as an 'apparent suicide' after preliminary investigation showed it was physically possible for Burros first to have shot himself in the chest, and then to have raised the revolver to his right temple and fired the second shot, which caused his death instantly. A paraffin test



of Burros' hands and the three witnesses will be made and an autopsy will be performed tomorrow." Frank W. Rotella told the police that when Dan Burros saw *The N.Y. Times* he broke furniture, and looked for a gun. According to Roy Frankhouser, he had locked up all the guns in the house due to Dan Burros erratic behavior, except one, which Dan Burros found. In 1958 Roy Frankhouser was arrested for assaulting an Atlanta police officer during a Klan-sponsored segregationist rally. He told the Atlanta police he was a member of the National States Rights Party. Roy Frankhouser was a free lance Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms informant. In September 1975, he pleaded guilty to involvement in the disposal of explosives from a local mining company in May 1973 and July 1973. The court rejected Roy Frankhouser's defense that he was an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms informant. [Johnson *Lee & Marina* p208; Epstein *Legend* p69, 78; Donner *Age of Surv.* p346] Circa 1974 Roy Frankhouser contacted Lyndon LaRouche and offered his services as a security informant and advisor. In 1983 Roy Frankhouser was hired by Lyndon LaRouche. In 1987 Roy Frankhouser and Lyndon LaRouche were arrested for Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice. Roy Frankhouser was convicted in December 1987.

Roy Frankhouser claimed he had letters from "Payne," however, when the FBI had its informant search Frankhouser's home the letters could not be located. [FBI 89-43-6591; FBI Phil. F.O. 157-916-353] On August 24, 1967, George Lincoln Rockwell was assassinated by Nazi cartoonist and American National Party leader John Palter.

OSWALD on race:

My second reason is that undemocratic, country-wide institution known as segregation. It, it, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the world's people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience there is a sea of white faces before me where are the negroes amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surly if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizens into this hall. make no mistake segregationist tendencies can be unlearned I was born in New Orleans, and I know.

In russia I saw on serval occiasions that in internationl meeting the greatest glory on the sport field was brought to us by negroes. Though they take the gold metals from their Russian competitors those negroes know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of nationalities asians and Euyr-Asians armenian and Jews whitte and dark skinned people's yet they can treach us a lesson in brotherhood many people's with different customs and origins.

OSWALD'S anti-racism was racist. He evoked two stereotypes. The frightened Negro and Negro athlete. If OSWALD said he liked Negroes, then exactly the opposite was true.

GUY BANISTER'S RACIST SECRETARY: DELPHINE POINTS ROBERTS

Delphine Roberts told the HSCA:

Her family goes back to Jeb Stuart on her mother's side, and because of this blood line, she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy...Her family has been very patriotic except one, cousin, Julia Points, who was duped into joining the Communist Party after World War I. Julia attempted to quit the party and was chopped into pieces and dumped in a hole in Central Park after being covered with lye. Guy Banister was checking on Julia Points before Delphine met him. This was one of Guy's first assignments with the FBI at the time he was trying to locate a secret underground railroad that the communist party used to get spies into and out of the country. Delphine

Roberts became concerned about our Country when President Roosevelt and his Negro wife, Eleanor, got the U.S. into the United Nations, which has its charter based on the Communist Manifesto. She was married to John Strobel Jr. who became an Air Force Lt. General, and worked on the mathematics teams that planned the first National Aeronautics and Space Administration space flights. She divorced Strobel, and married Harry Roberts, then she divorced Roberts, and was going to remarry Strobel, when he died in 1958...

On March 21, 1959, Harry A. Roberts, an employee of the U.S. Customs Service, filed for divorce from Delphine Roberts. "In the early 1960's Delphine was active in anti-Communist activities and became involved in the anti-integration movement. She was written about in the national news and in *Pravda* for some of her demonstrations." On March 4, 1961 Delphine Roberts participated in a demonstration at William Franz School during which she carried a sign "The Lord commanded 'That the tribes not be mingled.'" On January 27, 1962, Delphine Roberts ran for Councilman-at-Large, as a Conservative Independent Democrat for the Mayoralty Primary Election. In her platform the following statements were made:

1. The Subject is a white supremacist and segregationist, and would work toward the preservation of the White race.
2. Separation of Church and State.
3. Against such organizations as CORE, NAACP, Save Our Schools etc. which have as their goals the integration and mongrelization of the races.
4. Anti-communist.
5. Against the United Nations, because by association with this organization, the U.S. is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.
6. Opposed to the utilization of public building space, rent free by the League of Women Voters, which Subject considers to be a Communist organization.
7. Opposed to the integration of the New Orleans Police Department.
8. Opposed to utilization of Federal aid.
9. Opposed to integration of public facilities, such as parks, playgrounds, etc.
10. Opposed to integration of transportation.
11. Opposed to integration of fire department.
12. Opposed to Fluoridation.
13. Would attempt to promote a city ordinance outlawing communism or any left-wing activities from taking place within the city limits of New Orleans, Louisiana.
14. Opposed to urban renewal.
15. Condemned the *Diary of Ann Frank* as being a filthy book, which students should not be permitted to read.
16. Separation of sanitary facilities as to White and Colored.



The May 12, 1962, issue of the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* carried an article entitled "Private School Move is Urged." It stated that Delphine Roberts was a speaker at the first meeting of the Catholic White Layman's League, which was held at Woodman Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana. Delphine Roberts described incidents which had occurred when she and other segregationists picketed various locations. Other speakers included George Singlemann, Assistant to Leander Perez. On April 16, 1962, the *New Orleans Times Picayune* contained an article entitled "Catholic Church Picketed by Trio." It stated the Delphine Roberts was one of three women who picketed St Patrick's Catholic Church during worship hours on Sunday to protest the desegregation of Catholic Schools. The May 26, 1962, issue of the *Louisiana Weekly* carried an article entitled "Children Used in Hate Picketing." This article stated that on the previous Saturday five young children were utilized in the picketing of the residence of Archbishop Rummel. One of the demonstrators was identified as Delphine Roberts and she carried a sign which read, "Caroline Kennedy is segregated - excommunicate her father." On September 4, 1962, Delphine Roberts was observed in a picket demonstration protesting the integration of St. Rose of Lime School. Delphine Roberts stated:

She joined the New Orleans White Citizen's Council and attended some PTA meetings trying to prove the integration of our schools was a communist plot to destroy our Country. She knew Leander Perez of Plaquemines Parish and was later excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church with him...She worked with an investigator from the Louisiana Sovereignty Commission on several New Orleans groups that were anti-American. The Commission was interested in the Black Muslims...Delphine corresponded with Senator Eastland of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the other counterpart in Congress whose name she could not remember. She corresponded with J. Edgar Hoover, and he wrote her personal letters about things in the New Orleans area. She destroyed those letters as best she can remember. One of Mr. Hoover's assistants by the name of Ed or John Sullivan came to New Orleans and spoke at the American Legion and she corresponded with him. Sullivan used to talk to Leander Perez, and was very concerned about the activities in New Orleans. She stated Sullivan is still alive but she does not know what his assignment is now. Sometime in early 1961 or 1962 Delphine Roberts decided that the American flag was not receiving the respect that it should in the city and she decided to put up a booth on Canal Street to promote the flag. The booth had a loud speaker system and American flags and Confederate flags all around it and she and her mother Amelia manned it...Every day someone, that she doesn't remember, would bring her mother food and drinks from Walgreens. They never paid for this because someone was sponsoring them that they didn't know. She would play march songs and talk about the flag and the U.N. The merchants on Canal Street, who are all Jews, made a complaint about her booth and the police came to arrest her. That was the first time

that she met Guy Banister. He came into the booth with her and her mother wearing a suit, a hat and a gun. He told the police that they would have to arrest him too. The police never arrested anyone but did ask that they set a date to leave. A date was set and they left. She and Banister became friends after that, and she worked with him as a volunteer, because he was working for what she believed in. She did secretarial work such as typing correspondence, making files, clipping newspapers etc. She knew his system, and remembers he had one of the largest and most complete files of communists and fellow travelers...

[NARA 1801007510292]

In April 1963 Delphine Roberts headed "Women for Constitutional Government." Delphine Roberts was Guy Banister's lover; when the HSCA reviewed Guy Banister background material a sealed file containing "information on his sexual behavior" was discovered. [HSCA Memo Carpenter to Solie 3.1.78] "On January 19, 1965, Louise Cumber telephonically contacted the New Orleans office of the FBI and advised that she is separated from her husband who is mentally ill. She stated that her husband was an extreme right-winger and had been involved with a group that made the John Birch Society look like Communists. She claimed that Delphine Roberts was the leader of this group..." [NARA 124-10167-10224]

#### DELPHINE AND OSWALD

In an interview on July 6, 1978, Delphine Roberts told HSCA Investigator Robert Buras that she

Remembers that Guy Banister positively had a file on OSWALD, but it was kept out of the regular files because he never got assigning a number to it. She does not remember what was in it other than general information such as paper clippings. Delphine remembers Guy Banister getting very loud with both James Arthus and Sam Newman because they allowed OSWALD to use the address 544 Camp Street. As she remembers, Jim Arthus did not have an office, but a room that was like his apartment. Banister was always getting mad at Arthus because he talked too much about their business in the office. Delphine would not, or could not, elaborate on the exact content of the talk that she heard between Newman, Arthus and Banister. She did not give an opinion on whether OSWALD might have been working for Banister. The closest she could remember Banister's words to the men about OSWALD was 'How is it going to look for him to have the same address as me?' She did not form an opinion on what this meant. Delphine stated she never saw OSWALD in person. She states she did see Fidel Castro and his top aide Che Guevara walking on Canal Street when she had her flag booth...Roberts stated that she had not been active in anything for the past ten years or

more. Her daughter had a bad accident and she spends her time taking care of her and the house.

On August 27, 1978, Delphine Roberts was re-interviewed by HSCA Investigator Robert Buras. She said she

...believes that LEE OSWALD came into the office to be interviewed for a job, but doesn't remember anything specific, because so many people came in for interviews. At a later date Banister introduced Marina and OSWALD to her in his office, but they walked right out and she did not talk to them. She could not recall hearing Marina speak, or how they were dressed. On several occasions LEE OSWALD would come in and go into Banister's office and she could not hear any conversation from that room. She believed that OSWALD was either working, or attempting to work, for Banister. She does remember hearing Guy Banister holler at Jim Arthus and Sam Newman about letting OSWALD the second floor room and about keeping the Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature from his office. Arthus used to come into the office and put leaflets on Banister's leaflet table as a joke because all the other literature was anti-communist.

Scott Malone reported: "Delphine is definitely a kook, but I found someone else to corroborate her story. Two weeks after the assassination she told Mary Brengel about having seen OSWALD in Banister's office. She did not mention Marina's presence."

The suspension of Guy Banister from the Police Department ended on June 1, 1957. He reported to work to find he was now in the Planning Department. He refused the position, and was fired. Guy Banister purchased a newspaper, *The Herald*, a Gretna, Louisiana weekly. In December 1957 Guy Banister purchased time on a New Orleans television station and announced that Mayor Morrison had interfered with his investigation of police corruption. He referred to the conviction of the Director of the New Orleans Crime Commission for perjury, as evidence of rampant corruption. Guy Banister claimed that "New Orleans District Attorney Leon Hubert failed in his sworn duty to prosecute matters referred to him in connection with the police probe." He also announced he was about to open a private detective agency in New Orleans. Before 1958 was out, Guy Banister testified before a Special Committee of the Arkansas State Legislature, where he claimed that the Communists were behind the riots that followed the integration of the Little Rock, Arkansas, public school system. In 1960 Mayor Daley of Chicago considered appointing Guy Banister as Chief of Police, but reconsidered. On March 29, 1960, Guy Banister was acquitted by Judge Julian Samuel of the 24th Judicial District Court, State of Louisiana, on charges of having defamed one Louis J. Roussel, President of Universal Drilling Company, Inc., by publishing in *The Herald* an article on December 11, 1958. [FBI NO 105-1458] The article said the firm had its stock blacklisted by the federal government and that the government has charged fraud and illegal distribution of the stock. Judge Samuel ruled that the article was defamatory and false but that Banister's participation in its publication had not been sufficiently proved.



In 1993 Mrs. Ross Banister stated:

Chip Morrison was thrilled to get him, and he was thrilled to be comin' back to Louisiana. I think that things went real well for quite a while, but then Guy started doing stuff, sort of secret detective work, on his own. As a result, Chip fired him and Guy went into his investigative business. The firing had a great emotional effect on Guy. I think that was sort of the beginning of Guy's end. He started drinking pretty heavy at that time, more so than usual, and he started having family problems. He left his wife Mary Wortham, and moved out. We didn't see much of him. It was just sort of downhill from there on. Mary had Guy put in the hospital for observation, and some tests, and the doctor called Ross and me down there - cause we were about the only family he had, and showed us a brain wave test that he had done. And the doctor said Guy had had a series of small strokes.

Guy Banister's Private Detective Agency was called Guy Banister Associates. In August 1960 the CIA considered using Guy Banister Associates as a source of foreign intelligence and as "a cover mechanism."

#### OS INDICES RESULTS:

Subject's file reflects he was approved for contact use on November 16, 1960 for routine exploitation as a foreign intelligence source. He retired in December 1954 from the FBI at a Grad GS-16. In September 1960 a covert investigation was initiated on Banister and his firm, Guy W. Banister and Associates Inc in consideration of his firm's use as a cover mechanism. Investigation revealed that his business was not too successful. Banister had been suspended from his position as Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department because of his involvement in a New Orleans bar incident. He was accused of being drunk and pulling a gun in public. This incident occurred during Mardi Gras in March 11957. After his resignation he purchased a newspaper, The Herald, a Gretna, Louisiana weekly. In March 1960 he was acquitted of a charge of defamation of character by Louis J. Roussel, President of the Universal Drilling Company. He then started his private detective agency, Guy W. Banister Associates. On September 21, 1960 Central Cover Division was furnished with an alternative private detective company and action on Banister was terminated.

A CIA search yielded no records on Guy Banister. Guy Banister CIA Headquarters files #201-428810 and EE-28810 were opened, and file #222918 F-SB/2 was opened on Guy Banister Associates.

August 26, 1960

Memorandum for Chief, Office of Security/SSD/I&S  
Attention Mr. Kunke.  
Subject: Request for Special Inquiry –  
Guy W. Banister,  
434 Balter Building,  
New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

1. Subject organization is of interest to CCD/NC for QKENCHANT [commercial cover] purposes. However, before clearance action is initiated on the company principals, CCD/NC wishes to determine whether their business volume and appearance and location of their office lend themselves to the type of cover operation we propose. Therefore it is requested that a special inquiry be conducted on this organization.
2. For your information Mr. Guy W. Banister, a principal in Subject organization, is a former FBI agent. His present home address is listed as 7059 Argonne Blvd. New Orleans.
3. It will be appreciated if the results of the above requested special inquiry can be provided to Commercial Cover Division/NC by September 12, 1960. John G. Southard Chief, CCD/NC)

August 30, 1960

Memorandum for: Special Agent in Charge, David B. Whiteside

Subject: Guy W. Banister Associates Inc. #222918 F-SB/2 stated:

The captioned firm, located at 434 Balter Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, is of interest to GOLIATH as a cover mechanism. (Deleted)...Paul T. Auden

(Deleted) September 13, 1960, Memorandum for Chief, Investigative Division. Subject: Guy W. Banister Associates Inc. #222918 F-39/2.

1. Subject is engaged in the business of private investigations of all types. Extent of operation is very limited and he appears to be the only employee at present time. Subject's office is presently located at 531 Lafayette Street in a four story building. Subject's office is located on the first floor and is the only office on this floor. He is directly across the street from the Post Office and is located in a commercial section and low-rent district. The Subject' office consists of two rooms. He has been at this location for approximately eight months.
2. The Subject left his Balter Building address on St. Charles Avenue about eight or nine months ago. He occupied two rooms on the first floor

of this four story building which is located in the commercial section across from the Masonic Temple which is also housing government offices. The move was attributed to business conditions and it appears that his business is not successful.

5. Dunn and Bradstreet report reflected that Subject, and one investigator named Vernon Gerdes, comprised the two employees of the corporation which has been in operation since 1958. In the opinion of the authorities, the operations of the Corporation in recent months has not been conducted along too successful lines. The Corporation has a few hundred dollars in fixtures and equipment, however, cash is limited. During recent months 'Not sufficient funds' checks has been (illegible). The above tax lien was also reflected in this report. The Corporation has a slow pay record and according to the report the two officers are earning a small living at best.

The next page of this document is generally too dark to read: "One informant stated that Subject aligned himself with the Independent American (illegible) against desegregation or any sort and advocates strongly segregation."

#### JOSEPH OSTER

Joseph Oster was contacted on November 22, 1993. He commented:

I owned an interest in Guy Banister Associates when the office was on the second floor of the Balter Building, across the street from the United States District Courthouse. It was near the *Times-Picayune*, in the central business district. It was a beautiful office, completely furnished - four rooms and a reception area. The building was owned by Colonel Buford H. Balter, old, but well kept. There was phone calls come in from the CIA Director at that time. I wanted to say Dulles, but that's not it. Yes, I heard the name HUNT. You see, all of the files, even the ones that we had, suddenly disappeared. I've never knew the Chief to be a segregationist, quite frankly...

In 1978 Joseph Oster told L. J. Delsa, an investigator for the HSCA, that he first met Guy Banister:

...in the New Orleans Police Department in the early 1960's when Mr. Banister headed up a group of special investigators to check on corruption within the Department's ranks. Mr. Oster was one of the members of this squad. Mr. Banister was fired in 1957 and Mr. Oster soon after went into business with him. Mr. Oster stated that he did most of the investigating and later, date unknown, became dissatisfied because Mr. Banister did not take an interest in the investigations that could have made money for the firm. Mr. Banister had an office on Robert E. Lee Blvd., but then

moved to the Balter Building where Mr. Oster joined him...Two sources that were used were Fidelafax and American Security Council...The American Security Council was used for security checks about political backgrounds with special interest in any communist type activities. These two organizations were headed and staffed mostly by retired FBI agents. The personnel in the office at that time were: Carmen Bollino, an ex-FBI agent from Washington, D.C. He and 'The Chief' worked Remington Rand Corporation checks. 'The Chief' was Guy W. Banister's nickname. It should be noted that Mr. Thomas Beckham states that LEE HARVEY OSWALD always said that the 'Chief' would take care of him. Mr. Beckham didn't know if OSWALD meant Mr. Banister or J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Oster stated that he has heard Banister call Washington and speak directly to J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Banister used to call and speak to someone in the CIA, but Mr. Oster does not remember any name. John Sullivan, another employee of Mr. Banister's who was also a retired FBI agent from Vicksburg, Mississippi. The recently released minutes of the racist State Sovereignty Commission Records of Mississippi contain the report of a discussion concerning the possible hiring of a former FBI agent, John Sullivan of Vicksburg, and a proposal suggesting that the Attorney General's office be requested to stop any further marches in Mississippi by Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Leadership Conference.

John Sullivan committed suicide shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I received this communication from Sullivan's grandson, Jeremy Sullivan:

I was told that he committed suicide but my dad didn't think so. He told me there was an investigation and the FBI was involved. They deemed it suicide. The story I heard had changed depending on who told it, I believe that they had been out fishing all day and John Daniel had been drinking. After they got home, he was alone in his room and there was a gunshot and he was found dead.

Jim Garrison had an undisclosed case against Sullivan in 1961. Delsa continues

Other employees and people that had business with Mr. Banister: Edward Jack S. Martin and Major Stewart who wrote and owned the *Westbank Herald* located in Algiers, Louisiana. (This is New Orleans but it is located on the West Bank of the Mississippi River.) This paper was active in Latin American affairs. Mr. Oster feels that Major Stewart had intelligence ties to Latin America. Jack S. Martin was a part-reporter, part-investigator. Mr. Oster describes him as very smart and an adventurer, always trying to impress people with the important people he knew. Mr. Oster remembers catching Mr. Jack S. Martin with a very young sailor in the Colonila Hotel located in Exchange Alley. Mr. Oster will attempt to find the report made on this case, in which Jack S. Martin was allegedly involved in

homosexual acts with the sailor. (The New Orleans Police Department arrest sheets do not reflect any such arrest, but Mr. Oster feels these sheets might have been tampered with over the years.) Mr. Jack S. Martin denies to the investigators that he was ever involved in homosexual activities, even though he associated with many young men and know deviates such as David Ferrie...Mr. George Singleton and Mr. Banister were close friends. Mr. Singleton wrote for the Citizens Council and was close to Judge Leander Perez in the fight against integration. Col. Buford Balter, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Stewart and others around Mr. Banister were interested in ultra-conservative politics in which Mr. Oster did not take any active part. Colonel Balter would take out ads in the local papers against integration...Alvin Cobb was a friend of Banister. Mr. Cobb was a supporter of the KKK. [HSCA interview 1.27.78 Delsa & Robert Buras]

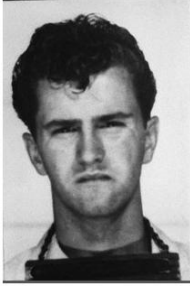
JOSEPH NEWBROUGH

The HSCA received a report from Guy Banister associate Joseph Newbrough that

A man that had been in the Federal Civil Service in New Orleans had been in Guy Banister's office on many occasions. This man, whose name he could not remember, was employed by or connected in some way to Mr. HUNT. The man was middle aged, lean, receding hairline, spoke with a Texas accent and always dressed well. He had an office or worked in with someone in the Pierre Marguette Building on Barone Street. He told Mr. Newbrough that he worked for the Hughes Tool Company, but Newbrough could never reach him at that company. Guy Banister told Newbrough that the man worked for H. L. Hunt. He once gave Banister some money to bring to Governor McKeithen or Shelby Jackson, in Baton Rouge, for their campaigns. The amount was not more than a thousand dollars or so, and it was somehow marked as going to an investigation into some such company as Pinrod Drilling. No investigation ever took place but this was a means to funnel money into State officials without anyone knowing about it. The man was not criminal or even bad intentioned, this was just the way some money was put into campaigns. This man used to sit around in the morning with a few regulars in Holsum's Cafeteria and have coffee. He knew the owner, Frank Manning, who was the Chief Investigator for the Attorney General of the State. [HSCA Memo 9.28.78 Buras]

HEMMING told this researcher: "The HUNT that was connected with Hughes Tool was someone else."

## THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM



On July 7, 1960, Jack S. Martin advised the FBI that Thomas Edward Beckham, age 17, was in California, allegedly passing fraudulent checks on his father's account. The FBI also reported: "The name Thomas Beckham never appeared during our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. However, on January 13, 1967 we received information that Garrison had located a witness, Thomas Beckham, who allegedly associated with OSWALD and assisted him in passing out leaflets." The FBI reported that Garrison had recruited a bunch of nuts jobs as witnesses and informants.

Our files contain a reference to a Thomas Edward Beckham of New Orleans who in 1962 was seeking funds for a religious group aiding Cubans. This man allegedly had a record with the New Orleans Police Department for being involved in such activities. In October 1962 this man's mother reported that he was then a patient in the mental ward of a hospital in New Orleans. The information that Thomas Beckham was one of Garrison's witnesses was furnished this Bureau by Jack S. Martin, who was one of the original instigators of Garrison's current probe. Jack S. Martin himself was a psychiatric patient in a New Orleans hospital. [FBI 62-109060-5950 1.3.68]

On October 19, 1962, Beckham's mother reported to the FBI that her son was on the third floor of the Charity Hospital in the mental ward. [FBI 62-109060-4407]

## BANISTER UNSUITABLE FOR CIA EMPLOYMENT

On September 21, 1960, a memorandum for SSD FILE From Chief SB/2 Subject: Guy Banister Associates, Inc. #222918 F-SB/2 read:

1. Attention is invited to the attached thermo fax copy of a memorandum dated September 13, 1960.
2. The contents of the aforementioned memorandum were brought to the attention of Mr. Ned White, CCG/NC. White advised that after discussing the matter with Jack Southard it was decided for reasons indicated in the attached report CCG could not utilize the Subject concern. White requested that no further action be taken in this matter. He does not desire a formal report in this matter. As a matter of information, it should be noted that Mr. James O'Connell has furnished Commercial Cover Group with an alternative private detective company. [E. E. Kuhnke Memo for SSD File 9.21.60 Banister Sec. File NARA 1993:08.02.09:57:29:400060.]

In 1967 the CIA stated: "On this date copies of recent newspaper clippings with reference to the alleged involvement of William Guy Banister and his private detective agency in the current so-called 'New Orleans Kennedy Death Plot' which is under investigation by that city's District Attorney, were forwarded through channels to the Chief/SRS, together with Security Files on each (Guy Banister #EE-28810 and Guy Banister Associates, Inc. #222918). It was noted that Banister was of interest to OO/C in 1960 as a source of positive foreign intelligence and that interest in the use of Guy Banister Associates as a cover mechanism in August 1960 was dropped upon receipt of an unfavorable report from the field." [CIA OS M.D. Stevens 3.8.67 CIA 1338-1052]

## JERRY MILTON BROOKS AND GUY BANISTER

The FBI:

Files of the New Orleans Office show that Jerry Milton Brooks was the Subject of an extensive extortion violation in which the Springfield Division was the origin and that he pleaded and was sentenced to three years probation. The files show that on March 27, 1961, Jerry Milton Brooks personally called at the New Orleans Office of the FBI and advised he had been in touch with Guy Banister and Maurice Gatlin and that, at their insistence, he had written to Communist Party New York City Headquarters on March 16, 1961. He also called at Communist Party Headquarters and spoke to the secretary who was situated on the third floor. He stated that he had inquired about membership in the Communist Party and at the insistence of Gatlin and Banister, had also subscribed to several publications. Brooks, at that time, gave every indication to the interviewing agent that he was mentally imbalanced. [FBI 62-109060-6057 p22]

CIA Office of Security indices results:

(Deleted) a *New York Times* newspaper clipping for November 9, 1966, entitled 'U.N. Plot Traced by ex-Minutemen.' It was reported that Jerry Milton Brooks, a former member of the Minutemen, testified in United States District Court in Kansas City, Missouri, that he had suggested to Robert B. DePugh, the national coordinator of the right-wing group, that cyanide be put in the air-conditioning of the General Assembly Building of the United Nations in New York City. Brooks was a government witness, but admitted that he had a police record - convicted of attempted burglary in 1948; burglary and larceny in 1950 and extortion in 1957. [CIA 40474 1.18.68]

During the trial of Minutemen leaders Robert B. DePugh, Troy Houghton, and Walter Patrick Peyson, Jerry Milton Brooks appeared as a Government witness who had infiltrated the Minutemen for one year. The organization suggested he give a lecture on assassinations to trainees at a weekend meeting of the Minutemen. After this lecture,

Jerry Milton Brooks approached Robert DePugh, the national coordinator of the Minutemen national, and suggested Jerry Milton Brooks purchase ten gallons of potassium cyanide for \$56. According to Jerry Milton Brooks, a member of the Minutemen who was a New York State Policeman would use his credentials to gain entrance to the basement of the United Nations General Assembly Building. Jerry Milton Brooks said Robert DePugh suggested the group assassinate Senator J.W. Fulbright (Dem.-AK). He testified the Minutemen were in possession of unregistered automatic firearms and silencers. Robert DePugh was convicted, and sentenced to four years in prison. [NYT 5.2.67]

On March 15, 1967, Nick Carter of Kansas City, Missouri, overheard Jerry Milton Brooks at a pay telephone talking about the Kennedy assassination. Jerry Milton Brooks' conversation turned to the Minutemen, and he mentioned the name 'Doc' Gould. Elmer Andrew Gould claimed he was a conscientious objector during World War II. His claim was denied but by that time he was too old to be drafted. On January 15, 1963, W. D. Stevens, of U.S. Customs, received a call from an unidentified woman who stated that Elmer Gould had advanced \$100 to Kenneth G. Graham to pay an individual named Charlie, (LNU), to kill Senator John W. Fulbright. "Charlie" absconded with Gould's \$100. On March 15, 1967, Frank Belecky, area supervisor of the Kansas City, Missouri, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, advised the FBI that Jerry Milton Brooks had become somewhat of a problem to the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Office recently

In that he apparently wants to do something to gain attention or notoriety. He recently attempted to make contact with Robert De Pugh by stating to an individual in contact with De Pugh that he, Brooks, had information which would 'blow the government's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms case against De Pugh wide open.' Belecky further stated that for the past week or so he has had Brooks come to his office each morning and remain there until evening in order to keep him out of trouble." [FBI 89-43-6097, 6098]

Jerry Milton Brooks might have been mentally unstable - most informants are - but his information was valid. Banister was still spying on the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and still running operations.

#### GUY BANISTER'S ATTORNEY: MAURICE GATLIN

Maurice Brook Gatlin was born on January 12, 1903, at Century, Florida. He was a graduate of Tulane University, and had resided in New Orleans since 1944. He was active in politics, having served as hatchet man for one-time Louisiana Governor and U.S. Senator Huey Long. Thus Maurice Gatlin was appointed Chief Prosecuting Attorney of the Department of Revenue of the State of Louisiana, as well as special assistant to the Attorney General of Louisiana. [FOI/PA req. FBI #76,006] A source told the FBI that Gatlin "was known during the Huey Long regime in Louisiana as 'Long's character assassin' and that he had been used repeatedly to tear down the reputations of people disliked by the Longs, and had been protected by controlled courts." After leaving government, Maurice Gatlin functioned as a well-to-do New Orleans lawyer and



an expert on Guatemalan affairs. One of Maurice Gatlin's clients told the FBI in 1949 that Maurice Gatlin asked him to join the Communist Party, to gather information about the Party and run it back to him: "Gatlin was supposed to arrange it so (deleted) could join the Party through some people that he knew." [FBI NO 100-14447-p2]

The CIA reported,

An 00 report of December 10, 1963 states that on October 13, 1963 Gatlin called an 00 office and said that riots were scheduled to occur in Guatemala, and added that he thought some CIA representatives there might be in danger. "He suggested that he be furnished the names of agents who were posing as members of the Communist organization so that he could prevent their being assassinated in error." He also suggested that CIA give him \$75,000 to fund the assassination of 15 top Communist leaders in Latin America.

#### MAURICE GATLIN AND ROBERTO BARRIOS PENA

In May 1953 the New Orleans FBI Office sent Washington a cable that stated that Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena had visited the Bureau in the company of Maurice Gatlin. In the 1940's, Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena, born September 29, 1909, was the Commandant of the Guatemalan Military Academy. By 1947, he was an anti-communist, and a ranking Officer in the Guatemalan Army. Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena ran for Mayor of Guatemala City in 1948. In August 1952, Barrios "formerly held the position of Director of the School of Polytechnics under the present administration in Guatemala." On September 4, 1952, information was received by the FBI from the CIA that one "Roberto Barrios Pena, Guatemalan official of the anti-Communist Comité Ciuico Nacional (Deleted)." [FBI 64-200-213-128, 64-29230-5] By 1953 he was in exile in El Salvador. It was conveyed to Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena that Maurice Gatlin had been hired to introduce him to "the right people," by anti-Communist Guatemalans living in New Orleans. When the FBI agents asked Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena what information he wished to give them,

Barrios then questioned Gatlin as to what Gatlin's purpose was in bringing him to the FBI." Maurice Gatlin said he wanted him checked out. When Barrios asked Maurice Gatlin what organization wanted him checked out, Maurice Gatlin responded he could not disclose its identity. Barrios commented that he was well-known to the State Department, and walked out of the meeting. After he left, Maurice Gatlin informed the FBI that Barrios was about to lead a revolutionary force against the Jacobo Arbenz Government within the next few weeks, and that Barrios had four trigger men with him as bodyguards in New Orleans. The FBI transmitted this information to the CIA, State Department and numerous other agencies. A CIA document stated: "Barrios was apparently called to the United States on May 18, 1953, by Maurice Gatlin, a lawyer in New Orleans, and arrived in New Orleans on May 20, 1953, where he stayed at the St. Charles

Hotel. Barrios immediately got into contact with Gatlin at the National City Bank of Commerce Building, and Gatlin asked Barrios if he was ready to go to the New Orleans FBI and identify himself, so that the FBI could investigate him. Gatlin informed Barrios that if the results were favorable, everything would work out well, because there was a powerful company ready to supply \$1 million to the movement headed by Barrios. Confident that the results of the investigation would be favorable, Barrios agreed to go to the FBI. He met a Mr. Gatshaw at the FBI offices and was questioned by him. After leaving the FBI offices, Barrios and Gatlin met with a Mr. Dunbar, who occasionally represents United Fruit Co. in New Orleans. They asked him for \$1 million from the United Fruit Company in support of Barrios' intended revolutionary movement in Guatemala, but they were unsuccessful in obtaining any commitment. Barrios and Gatlin visited the air base near Pontchartrain, (type of base not further identified, although it is known that there is a large naval air base on this lake), where Captain Davis showed them two large transport planes, each of which had two 75mm. recoil-less rifles and two projectiles. Davis told Barrios that the planes were those which had been promised him, and that he would make arrangements for Barrios to get the planes out of the United States. Since it is believed that Barrios is engaged in fomenting revolutionary activity in Guatemala, it is requested that the FBI furnish this Agency with such information as it may have about him that would confirm or deny this belief. Information is also desired as the identity of the Captain Davis mentioned; he was described in the original report as Captain Davis, and so, he may be a national of some Latin American country. [CIA F82-0221/3]



The FBI received a report in June 1953 that Maurice Gatlin attempted to procure military aircraft and ammunition on behalf of Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena. Maurice Gatlin stated: "Sixteen trained Communist agents were in the Guatemalan Cabinet" and advised the FBI that the sponsor of his anti-Arbenz operation was General Claire Chennault. The FBI alerted U.S. Customs, and had its informant set up a meeting between Maurice Gatlin and another party who had, "previously been involved in one or more revolutionary plots, being connected in some manner with the procurement and transportation of arms to Cuba." The meeting never took place so U.S. Customs dropped the matter. DAVID PHILLIPS was asked if he knew Colonel Roberto Barrios Pena. He answered "How long ago is that? I don't remember." [PHILLIPS depo in *Hunt v. Weberman*] On November 27, 1953, Gatlin sent a letter to John Moore Cabot, Assistant Secretary of State regarding an article in *Readers Digest*. On March 3, 1954, Gatlin was interviewed by S.A. Milton Kaack. He told him he was aware of the CIA's intentions to invade Guatemala: "Two attempts have already been made by Castilla [sic] Armas, a colonel who was exiled from Guatemala, and presently resides in Honduras. Armas made his last attempt in March 1952, at which time his forces were wiped out and he, himself, was captured. Armas escaped, and is presently in exile. Armas is standing ready for another invasion. He has spent \$3

million in the last year. Armas was in New Orleans three weeks ago and I talked with him at that time. He had money supplied by the CIA." The FBI determined that Maurice Gatlin should be referred to the CIA representative "with whom Gatlin is acquainted and to whom he has furnished some information. Maurice Gatlin then furnished the Agency with a document concerning Castillo Armas:

In Honduras the Castellistas continue making a lot of noise, having mobilized the radio and press, etc., high frequency transmitters announcing the next invasion...they have mobilized brigades of cars and trucks..." In March 1954 Maurice Gatlin told the FBI that he furnished the Agency intelligence on Guatemala, but commented that the CIA "was on probation" because its predecessor, the OSS, was "thoroughly infiltrated by Communists." Maurice Gatlin believed that Francisco Franco of Spain had used the appropriate techniques to fight Communism. On May 26, 1954, Agent L. F. Hannon of the Office of Naval Intelligence interviewed a source who was close to Gatlin. "(Deleted) noted that (deleted) coincided with the early Army careers of Bedell Smith and President Eisenhower. Both Smith and Eisenhower are considered to be close friends. (Deleted) indicated he is employed by the (deleted) and that most of his work involves special assignments...While in New Orleans (deleted) was contacted by people close to Gatlin. Gatlin had information concerning Guatemala that he thought might be of service to the United States Government. Knowing that (Deleted) was an influential member of the (Deleted) and feeling he was a trustworthy individual, Gatlin asked him as to what he should do with the information...(Deleted) in his conversation made mention of such names as Fulton J. Sheen and Lee Pennington... [FBI 64-29230-25] In September 1954 Maurice Gatlin formed the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas (Caribbean Division). This organization became a part of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent.

#### SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON

Salvador Diaz Verson, the head of military intelligence for President Fulgencio Batista, was Vice President of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent. Guy Banister was listed in publication of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent. [FBI NO 105-1456 circa 1960] Salvador Diaz Verson was also President of the Anti-Communist League of Cuba. He was the Chief of the Cuban National Police in 1933, and former Chief of the Cuban Military Intelligence Service from 1948 to 1952. CIA cables indicated he had traveled to Mexico City on November 18, 1963, on what he described as a "confidential Defense Department mission." After the assassination of President Kennedy Salvador Diaz Verson told the Mexican press that: "Mexican Police had determined OSWALD had contacted Sylvia Duran and had stayed in her home in Mexico City. He said Dr. Eduardo Borrell had told him that OSWALD, on the day after his arrival in Mexico City, had gone to a Mexican restaurant called El Caballo Blanco with Duran, where they met a functionary of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City." [WCE2947] Eduardo Borrell told an FBI Agent that Salvador Diaz Verson had made up this story. Salvador Diaz Verson released his story that linked OSWALD and Fidel Castro in Mexico City, and he was questioned about it by FBI Legal Attaché Clark Anderson, whom Salvador Diaz Verson described as a friend. When the details of Salvador Diaz Verson's story began to change from interview

to interview, Clark Anderson demanded he take a polygraph test. Salvador Diaz Verson retracted his story: "Mr. Diaz Verson was re-interviewed February 29, 1964, by our Miami Office (S.A. James O'Conner) and stated that Doctor Borrell Navarro is a Cuban exile and a former functionary of the regime of Fulgencio Batista. He said that Horatio Duran Navarro are Mexican citizens and bear no relationship with Dr. Borrell insofar as he knows. On February 29, 1964, Salvador Diaz Verson admitted to S.A. Edwin L. Sweet that he did furnish statements on January 4, 1964, and January 9, 1964, to S.A. James O'Conner, which are at variance with the details he furnished to S.A. Sweet on February 27, 1964." Clark Anderson was asked about Salvador Diaz Verson during a telephone conversation in 1993: "My hazy recollection is that we were friendly in Cuba." DAVID PHILLIPS stated: "I remember he was prominent, far to the right and either a newspaper editor or a radio/tv type involved somehow in politics. If I ever met him, I don't recall it, and I don't believe he worked for the Agency, but he might have indirectly." [CIA 501-200, 101-573] In 1978 BARKER was asked if he knew Salvador Diaz Verson. He responded: "I have heard that name before, but I never met the man personally or spoke with him." [Ltr. PHILLIPS to Hardway 5.3.78; WCD 378 - O'Conner; WCE 2947 O'Conner; CIA 478-783, 484-785; CIA ltr. to WC 1.29.64 re: Pres. of SDV in Mexico around 22 Nov. 1963; CIA 124-511, 501-200; WCD GA 1 FBI 2.21.64 Hoover to Rankin; FBI 62-109060-NR- 3.3.64 ltr. to Rankin]

Maurice Gatlin informed the FBI in February 1957 he had reliable information that Dr.



Jesus Galindez was alive and living in Mexico. The FBI was interested in Maurice Gatlin's information on Jesus Galindez because a similar report had reached the Bureau: "The Bureau's attention is directed to report of S.A. Clark D. Anderson dated June 20, 1956, at Havana." This report alleged Jesus Galindez was in Cuba. Its source was a convict trying to shorten his sentence. The CIA investigated Maurice Gatlin's charges. [CIA F82-0221/2] The Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas distributed pro-Trujillo literature and literature which attacked Jesus Galindez. The FBI reported: "Under date of August 22, 1956, the U.S. State Department furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of ex-Spanish Republican and Communist Jesus de Galindez and the Dominican Republic,' dated July 1, 1958..." The pamphlet stated: "Finally, we must never forget that the Communists, of whom Jesus Galindez was undeniably one, are always under discipline, and of a type hardly understandable to the Christian and non-Communist. If Jesus Galindez be dead, it is likely that he met his death as retribution for not carrying out the orders of his Communist superiors. There is nothing in the history of personality of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, or any other Dominican, that suggests that any citizen of our great neighbor, the Dominican Republic, would invade our shores and commit murder. It is an insult to our neighboring republic to even suggest that such might be true...Jesus Galindez repaid the hospitality given to him as a refugee by the Dominican Republic by slander and vilification of the Dominican Republic and its leaders, and particularly Generalissimo Trujillo, who stands with Francisco Franco as the greatest anti-Communist in action as well as words in the entire world." (Jesus Galindez was an FBI informant.)

As stated, Gerald Lester Murphy was the pilot who flew Galindez to the Dominican Republic. His parents resided in Eugene, Oregon. Maurice Gatlin wrote this to the FBI: "I am leaving today on a 'vacation' trip to Eugene Oregon to see what I can find out about the Murphy family, connected with the infamous Jesus de Galindez case."

The FBI reported:

At 5:00 p.m. December 11, 1957, (Deleted) Reporter, (deleted) telephonically contacted S.A. Lineham. He advised that he had just received information from a source he would not divulge, but which he said was from Washington, D.C., that Maurice B. Gatlin was in Eugene. He sought information as to whether the Portland Office was aware of Gatlin's presence; information as to his residence in Eugene and advised he was trying to locate him for interview. (Deleted) was politely informed this Bureau was unable to make any statement or furnish him with the requested information. At 8:30 p.m. December 11, 1957, Lt. (Deleted) telephonically informed S.A. Lineham that (deleted) just received a long distance call from (Deleted) stated that Maurice Gatlin was up to the night of December 10, 1957, in Eugene. (Deleted) said he was reporting the information due to the nature of same, and had instructed (Deleted) to make no reports on the call and to forget receiving same. In view of the apparent interest taken in Gatlin, and in the manner in which (Deleted) called, it is suggested the Bureau may wish to consider a contact with (Deleted). As per prior Bureau instructions no action is being considered concerning Gatlin. [FBI PD 100-9377 12.13.57 Enc. Three news items from *Register Guard* 12.10.57 W. H. Williams SAC; FBI 64-29230-85 w/h info pertaining to 3rd party]

This paragraph was contained in a document that dealt with the efforts of Lester G. Murphy, the father of Gerald Lester Murphy, to find out what happened to his son. Maurice Gatlin appeared at the Eugene, Oregon, office of the FBI and told S.A. John R. McCulloch that he "expected to be in Eugene for perhaps a month in connection with his investigation of the Galdinez case. Gatlin stated that because of his work he had many enemies, and his purpose in calling on the FBI was to advise that if he was found dead in Eugene, it was murder, not suicide." [FBI 64-29230-86 pg.12 w/h Paul G. Taylor; FBI 64-29230-87; FBI 116-452043-6 w/h] The CIA reported:

FBI reports on him cite sources who know him well as saying that he was insane and should have been committed. He duped Eduardo A. Morales, Consul General of the Dominican Republic in New Orleans, out of relatively large sums in the late 1950's. Morales seemed to have considered him an agent representing the interests of Trujillo, although Gatlin was not so registered with the Department of Justice. Gatlin used the aliases Edward Fairchild, James Cochrane, Robert Watson and Charles Everett. A typical episode occurred in November-December 1957, when Gatlin went to Eugene, Oregon, because he had a theory the Jesus

De Galindez (commonly believed to have been kidnapped in New York by Trujillo henchmen) was hiding out among Basque sheep-herders there. On December 2, 1957 Gatlin presented himself to an FBI special agent in Eugene and said, "if he was found dead in Eugene it was murder, not suicide."

#### LOBBYIST FOR TRUJILLO

In August 1957 Maurice Gatlin published a pro-Trujillo magazine. Maurice Gatlin set up secret meetings for the Dominican Consul General in New Orleans. That year the FBI opened a Registration Act investigation of Maurice Gatlin and the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. [FBI 64-29230-NR 3.31.59] Confidential Informant NO T-6 advised the FBI on April 27, 1957, that "he has known Maurice Gatlin for more than 20 years and has never had a good opinion of him. Gatlin is tricky and is personal coward. He is not well regarded by the other lawyers in New Orleans, and is considered a 'shyster of the first order.' His conduct as a member of the bar has never been considered normal. The fact that Gatlin lately has been distributing material, which for practical purposes is pro-Trujillo propaganda, leads to the supposition that he might be getting some money from the Dominican Government. However, the fact that Gatlin is absolutely crazy might account for his spending his own money in that regard. NO T-6 stated that he had no knowledge that Gatlin is, or has been, on the payroll of any foreign government. The informant related that he made it his business to look into the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas, and he had been unable to find a single person in New Orleans or in Latin America who is connected with it other than Gatlin. The informant advised that he is convinced that Gatlin suffers from hallucinations since there is no other explanation for most of his actions.

Confidential Informant NO T-10 advised on April 26, 1957, that prior to October 1954, he was in frequent contact with Maurice Gatlin for a year or more. Gatlin was a self-proclaimed expert on Latin American affairs. He also considered himself a real student of the communist movement and an implacable enemy of communism. Being an extremely egotistical person, Gatlin's attitude was that he knew far more about both matters than did the State Department or the FBI.

In August 1957 Maurice Gatlin visited Puerto Rico, where Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt had sought political asylum after being overthrown by Marcos Jimenez Perez. Maurice Gatlin claimed Romulo Betancourt knew the whereabouts of Jesus Galindez. On October 14, 1957, Maurice Gatlin was arraigned in New Orleans Parish Criminal District Court and pleaded not guilty in "regard to action #157876." Maurice Gatlin purchased a car in Memphis, Tennessee, in November 1957 and registered it under the name, Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He paid \$1000 down, in cash, and did not re-register the car in Louisiana. The car was repossessed when he failed to make monthly payments. Gatlin wrote an angry letter to the Civil Sheriff of New Orleans:

Last night, while I was ill, your office seized from my son, a 1958 DeSoto automobile, in your best 'cloak and dagger' manner...Associates Discount wanted this car, all they had to do, and they knew it, was to have their lawyer get in touch with me. Yesterday they had some non-lawyer get in touch with me and make an illegal proposition to me. Further, their non-lawyer gave me no official notice the draft given by the Committee was dishonored. As you know I am the only General Counsel for this Committee and the money is put up by a group of millionaires, mostly from Texas, and they are notoriously eccentric. When I heard about the seizure last night, I got in touch with the Chairman, and he hit the roof (rather violently). He has about twice as much money to play around with as the Associates Discount Corporation, he does not like finance companies, in general, and, particularly, dislikes Associates Discount Corporation, and would like nothing better than to see them out of business. What make millionaires act as they do is beyond me. [FBI 64-29230-77 pg 2 w/h]

The FBI checked Gatlin's bank account to discover the source of the money used to purchase the car. [FBI 64-29230-96, 97] On February 11, 1958, the State Department generated a 10 page document about Gatlin. [FBI 64-29230 NR 2.13.58; FBI 64-29230-88] On April 4, 1958, Maurice Gatlin was in contact with the Bureau for Suppression of Communism in Cuba. A confidential informant produced a copy of a telegram Maurice Gatlin sent the Bureau for Suppression of Communism in 1958:

To BRAC, Ctel (deleted) CDAD MTAR Havana, Cuba. We are seriously concerned with situation facing you. Twice before we have successfully extricated nations from similar Communist assaults. Rebels will not dare proceed against solid opposition of this nation which we can unofficially obtain. Urge immediate conference there with three of my operators. No other costs involved if not successful. Wire plane tickets for three immediately, positively will not deal with consular personnel, but with you alone. Signed Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas (Caribbean Division). [FBI 64-29230-89 4.7.58]

On June 10, 1958, the FBI concluded: "On the basis of data appearing in this and previously reports, Gatlin's mental instability seems to be well established...He would not appear to warrant further serious investigative attention and this case is therefore being closed." [64-29230-92] On March 30, 1959, Maurice Gatlin wrote this to the New Orleans office of the FBI:

In January 1959 myself [and an associate] visited Havana in a successful attempt to save the life of Ernesto de la Fe. Posing as journalists we were able to visit Dr. de la Fe at the notorious military prison, La Cabana, presided over by the notorious Argentinean physician, Ernesto Che Guevara, probably the most sadistic and dedicated Communist in the hemisphere. There we learned at first hand of the summary executions (mostly carried out in La Cabana in the Havana area) and the reign of

terror through which the Cuban people are now passing. We also learned, through sources that I have found to be reliable, that Guevara and Celia Sanchez, designated No.1 and No. 2 respectively by Moscow, intend to liquidate their communist front man, Fidel Castro, around June or July, arranging his death so it will be attributed, of course, to a 'gringo' for propaganda purposes. [FBI 64-29230-95]

In February 1959 Maurice Gatlin advised United States Senator Allen J. Ellender (Dem. LA.) that he believed the Senator should introduce a bill cutting America's Cuban sugar quota to zero. Senator Ellender replied that 50% of Cuba's sugar cane fields were American-owned, but "if Castro were to confiscate properties belonging to American interests, then we might consider revising the quota...I hope your trip to Havana will be successful and that you come out of it unscathed."

In April 1959, Maurice Gatlin wrote to Senator Ellender and stated that he had learned from a reliable source that, because of his attack on Castro, Castro planned to have Senator Ellender killed. In June 1959 the FBI attempted to determine if Eduardo A. Morales, the General Counsel of the Dominican Republic, had paid for Gatlin's eye surgery. [FBI 64-29230 NR 6.15.59; FBI 64-29230 NR 6.9.59 p2-6 also p8] Gatlin had checked into Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City under a false name. That month FBI S.A. Carlyle N. Reed and WARREN C. DeBRUEYS began to investigate Gatlin's connection to "Nicaraguan Revolutionary Activities." [FBI 64-29230 NR 150 6.26.59; FBI 64-29230 NR 6.19.59] Much of this investigation was withheld. The investigation centered around a letter Gatlin had written in regard to a pro-Sandinista demonstration that had take place in New Orleans on June 13, 1959. A copy of the report was sent to the United States Customs Service. [FBI N.O. 100-14447 9.17.59] In September 1959 Gatlin was seen with Eduardo A. Morales. By September 1960 Maurice Gatlin was involved in anti-Castro activities, and he supplied two Southern Senators with information on jeep shipments to Fidel Castro: "Maurice Brooks Gatlin, General Counsel, Anti-Communist League of the Americas, a long time Castro antagonist, and Guy Banister, a former FBI agent and President of the Anti-Communist group, claimed that about 100 Jeeps were sent to Cuba through New Orleans in recent months under invoices marked as 'agricultural equipment.'"

#### GATLIN AND THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT 1961

In early January 1961 Maurice Gatlin ran an agent who later advised the FBI: "I attended two meetings of the anti-Castro group in New Orleans known as the Cuban Revolutionary Front, at the request of Mr. Gatlin, for the purpose of learning if they were truly anti-Castro, or if there appeared to be anyone attending who was not genuinely anti-Castro." This man might have been Jack S. Martin. The CIA advised the FBI in January 1961 that the New Orleans representative of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Sergio Arcacha Smith, "may have furnished the data to Banister because of Banister's alleged connection with Maurice Gatlin, who heads the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas in New Orleans, which publishes the Caribbean Newsletter. Gatlin's mental instability appears to be well established, and he has been described by one



source as insane. Gatlin has described Banister in the newsletter as 'a former FBI agent and president of the Anti-Communist group.'" The FBI believed that Sergio Arcacha Smith had furnished data about the Cuban Revolutionary Front to Guy Banister who in turn supplied it to Gatlin. The Cuban Revolutionary Front was described as "an anti-Castro organization receiving the CIA's covert support." [FBI 105-87912-159] Maurice Gatlin gave the FBI a press release dated February 1, 1961, which attacked the Cuban Revolutionary Front.

Confidential. Note: The following is an exact duplication of a letter dated January 10, 1961, relative to the various organizations now working in the United States to overthrow the Castro Government. The source will be revealed on request and at my discretion. The letter is from one of the most experienced and knowledgeable of Cuban Ex-Intelligence Agents: 'I received your letter in relation to the activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Front in that city and am very pleased to inform you that this is one of the organizations that has come into being against Castro. They have had the luck of receiving good economic assistance from groups of North Americans and officials of that country. For this reason they look to be more important and they are able to maintain agents in many places. None of this group that today raise the banner of anti-Communism have heretofore concerned themselves with fighting Soviet Imperial Communism nor do they have any Anti-Communist background. Dr. Varona, Coordinator of this movement, is an old Cuban politician. He comes from the Authentic Party that was under the leadership of Dr. Carlos Prio. He has never been a Communist, nor has he ever been an anti-Communist. He appears to be a well-intentioned, although he is surrounded by many individuals who display a completely negative character. Manuel Artime was a member of the Rebel Army with Fidel Castro and was at his side for a long time; and, one day he left, arrived in Miami and proclaimed himself an Anti-Communist. He was accepted here and here he is. He is one of those who contributed to the coming of communism in Cuba." Sanchez Arrango was accused of being pro-Communist. The press release ended: "Note: The writer of the above mentioned letter is not motivated by 'sour grapes'; he is a man with long years of intelligence experience behind him and a journalist of note. He is a professional of the highest type, dedicated to fighting communism in our hemisphere, and an expert in how to do so. Wasting such professional ability while encouraging 'Johnny-come-latelies,' who not only have no experience, but are or may be interested only in taking over the power now held by Communist puppet Castro." [FBI 105-87912-191]

Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FR)  
aka Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front  
Cuban Revolutionary Front  
Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

On February 2, 1961, Sergio Arcacha Smith, head of the captioned organization in the New Orleans area advised that he did not furnish either the original or a copy of the "Cuban Consulate Code" to Guy Banister, New Orleans, nor did he furnish "a list of 350 names of the members of the subject organization as well as a list of Cubans who are attending Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Smith states that the reason he furnished this information to Guy Banister was primarily due to Banister's occupation as detective and a person who alleged that he was desirous of assisting subject organization as well as the backgrounds of Cuban students attending Louisiana State University. Smith states that he was influenced concerning Banister's sincerity to help subject organization in view of Banister's past positions as a Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department as well as his past position as a Special Agent of the FBI. Smith, in response to inquiry, stated that he has never heard of an organization known as the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas, nor did he have any information indicating that Guy Banister might possibly be a member of such organization. Smith also states that he does not know anyone named Maurice Gatlin who is allegedly an officer in the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. [FBI 105-87912-182 p2-4]

On April 9, 1961, the FBI, in a document captioned Cuban Revolutionary Front, stated: "(Deleted) Its representative in New Orleans is Sergio Arcacha Smith, a former Cuban official. Reymemorandum January 17, 1961, which advised (deleted). Memorandum also noted possibility (Deleted) connected with Maurice Gatlin, head of the anti-Communist Committee of the Americas, whose mental instability appears to be well established. (Deleted)" [FBI 64-27230 NR 167 2.14.61]

FBI S.A. DeBRUEYS interviewed Maurice Gatlin on February 13, 1961, about a statement he made in 1956 concerning the left-wing sympathies of CBS-TV newsman Edward R. Murrow: "Murrow, most suave of all the CBS commentators is well known for his espousal of left-wing causes. So far as is known, he had not been asked about his affiliations, past or present, by a Senate or other authorized governmental body. What his answer might be under such circumstances cannot therefore be stated. His position can only be surmised..." Maurice Gatlin told DeBRUEYS that he had not developed any direct information to substantiate this statement. Edward R. Murrow was the Subject of a 1,300-page FBI investigation. [FBI 161-296-68] On February 3, 1961, Guy Banister was questioned about Maurice Gatlin:

Banister stated that he is not a member, nor an officer, of the group known as the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He explained that in connection with his investigating business, he had done some work for Maurice Gatlin, who is the general counsel of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He stated that he had learned of the existence of some surplus war equipment such as jeeps and trucks that were located on the riverfront in New Orleans, which were allegedly

scheduled to be shipped to Cuba. He furnished this information to Gatlin, and charged for his services \$1.00. He stated that this is the extent of his relationship and contact with the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He added that any publication of Gatlin, or the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas, reflecting him as an officer, was undoubtedly an impulsive act of Maurice Gatlin which did not have either his consent or his approval. He stated he has not seen any publication indicating that he is an officer in the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. Banister then related that he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc. which he describes as a charitable organization chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana whose primary purpose is to lend assistance to some 50 young Cuban girls who are political exiles and who were in need of material and financial assistance. According to Banister, insofar as he was aware, the organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc is still in existence. [FBI 105-87912-182]

#### S.A. DEBRUEYS AND MAURICE GATLIN

S.A. DeBRUEYS contacted informants about the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, but none was familiar with it. He contacted FBI S.A. Wallace Heitman, then working out of Mexico City. S.A. Wallace Heitman had nothing on Maurice Gatlin. DeBRUEYS contacted the CIA's Office of Security. The Office of Security replied that all its reports on Maurice Gatlin had originated with the FBI. S.A. Wallace Heitman was questioned about this investigation: "Now where did you get this information? February 1961? Gatlin? I don't recall."

S.A. DeBRUEYS reported in June 1961, that in April 1961, he contacted a confidential source abroad and discovered that the headquarters of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent was located in Mexico City. It "was founded by Jorge Prieto Laurens in 1956, and this organization is a hemisphere-wide organization dedicated to opposition of communism throughout the Western hemisphere." Wallace Heitman, the FBI Legal Attache in Mexico City was detailed to reinvestigate the connection of Maurice Gatlin to the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent. S.A. Wallace Heitman related: "This agency had no record concerning Gatlin as being in any way connected to the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent." [FBI 64-29230-115] On March 20, 1961, J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security, requested that the FBI "attempt to ascertain whether there is such an organization as the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent and if so, whether Subject, in fact, is general counsel for the Caribbean Division and is receiving from or writing political propaganda for a the foreign principal for dissemination within the United States." In May 1961, S.A. DeBRUEYS investigated Maurice Gatlin and the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent for not having registered as agents of the Dominican Republic. Wallace Shanley recalled: "When Batista fled the Dominican Republic he had a bunch of generals with him. He said, 'Here generals, I'm leaving five million dollars here. You can use this fund. I'll channel it through the

Dominican Consul and it will be available to you in the United States for your activities.' That once caused me to arrest the Dominican Consul." On May 2, 1961, the FBI sought to examine CIA Security File No. EE2-9674, Maurice B. Gatlin, for a name check. [CIA F82-0221/1] On June 19, 1961, the FBI reported that Maurice Gatlin sent condolences to the family of Raphael Trujillo after he was assassinated. [FBI 109-12-211-769] The Nicaraguan Government honored Maurice Gatlin on July 23, 1961, for his struggle against communism with its top award for foreigners. The citation from President Anastasio Somoza certified the decoration was the highest Nicaragua "bestows upon the sincere friends that have rendered meritorious services." On August 29, 1961, Maurice Gatlin was guest speaker at a meeting of J. B. Stoner's National States Rights Party.

### MAURICE GATLIN AND MIGUEL YDIGORAS FUENTES

Maurice Gatlin apprised the FBI in January 1955 that he had been in contact with Castillo Armas and that Armas was contemplating the assassination of one of his own generals. Maurice Gatlin was able to obtain special concessions from the Guatemalan Government at this time. In April 1962 Maurice Gatlin apprised the "that several years ago, at the time that Jacobo Arbenz was Guatemalan President, he, Gatlin, saw in New Orleans, some plans designed to overthrow the Arbenz regime. Gatlin states that a source, who he declined to identify, but who (deleted) and who, in Gatlin's opinion, (deleted) was to put these plans into effect against the Arbenz regime." A Domestic Intelligence Division Informative Note dated April 9, 1962, stated "(Deleted) furnished Boston Office letter he received April 3, 1962, wherein Maurice Gatlin alleged he had personally observed plans to overthrow the Guatemalan Government between April 20, 1962, and April 25, 1962...In view of serious allegations, New Orleans authorized to interview Gatlin." Gatlin told the FBI:

I have had an opportunity to look at the actual plans of what is going to happen in Guatemala (and I had no part in making such plans as they were shown to me gratuitously) and if the plans are carried out, the all-out drive to overthrow Ydigoras may be expected between April 20, 1962, and April 25, 1962. The thing will be an all out, full scale, revolt backed by the Army. While it will also have Communist backing, the Communists will only be going along for the ride, with the hope they can take over. Those who have planned the operation and will also carry it out barring some unforeseen change - such as CIA interference - are non-Communists and friendly to the United States, as well as strictly anti-Castro. Ydigoras regime is rotten and corruption ridden and the people of Guatemala say he must go. They also say he has a hand in diplomatic narcotics smuggling. There is to be a general demonstration by university students. When the military is called upon by President Ydigoras to put down these demonstrations, the military will take no action, at which time it will become obvious to Ydigoras that he had lost control. At this point a coup d'etat will take place. Maurice Gatlin states his source is friendly toward the U.S. and will probably be next President of Guatemala. He declined to

identify his source, but described him later as a former Army man. [FBI 64-43778-5]

This information was furnished to the CIA. On March 21, 1962, J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, determined that Maurice Gatlin was not obligated to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act: "The information furnished shows that the Subject Gatlin endorsed and cashed checks which were issued in the Dominican Republic in favor of the Consul of that government in New Orleans. There is no indication, however, as to the purpose of the Subject Gatlin's connection with his receipt of money." [FBI 64-29230-125] From December 1962 to January 1963, Maurice Gatlin was the Subject of another Bureau investigation, the contents of which (16 pages) was withheld - including the caption of the document. By this time the FBI refused to interview Maurice Gatlin. [FBI 116-452043-6 - Charles M. Kokes]

#### THE DEATH OF MAURICE GATLIN

Maurice Gatlin suffered a mysterious demise. According to *Ramparts* magazine, Maurice Gatlin was pushed from a hotel window while visiting Panama. My research indicated he died in Puerto Rico on Friday May 28, 1965. [NO Times Picayune 6.1.65; Ramparts p47; CIA F82-0221/1 rel. 7.26.83; FBI NO 52-0-6439, 64-29230-NR 2.14.61, 64-29230-V NR 6.10.57, 25, 125, 102, NR 7.9.54, 1.31.55, 6.22.53, 2.25.54, 6.20.61, 9.11.61; FBI 52-0-6439 NR 4.11.61 64-29230-108, 115, 34 enc; Documents w/h FBI 64-29230-5 FBI Hq Airtel to WFO & New Orleans 5.26.53 per CIA; FBI 64-29230-NR Branigan to Belmont Memo 6.2.53; FBI 64-29230 NR Blind Memo date unknown Filed in Section 1; FBI 64-29230-NR Sent 3 dated 1.17.61; FBI 64-29230 NR New Orleans Airtel to FBI Hq. 1.13.61 pg3]

#### GUY BANISTER ASSOCIATE: DeLESSEPS MORRISON

DeLesseps Story Morrison was born on January 12, 1912. DeLesseps Morrison was a graduate of Louisiana University who opened a law office with Hale Boggs in 1935. DeLesseps Morrison won national attention in 1946 when at age 34 he became the Mayor of New Orleans. The FBI heard allegations in June 1961 that Mayor DeLesseps Morrison was involved in "payoffs and suppression of law enforcement." He served four terms before he was appointed United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States in July 1961. In August 1961, DeLesseps Morrison and Douglas Dillon led the U.S. delegation to the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference at the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este, where the issue of expelling Cuba from the Organization of American States was discussed. DeLesseps Morrison was questioned by the FBI in December 1961: "He stated that he had known (deleted) since his first or second visit to the Dominican Republic, at which time (deleted) had been utilized as a liaison man in discussions with (deleted)." In January 1962 Cuba was expelled from the Organization of American States. Haiti cast the decisive vote. DeLesseps Morrison visited Haiti in February 1962 and offered American aid in the construction of a new airport. In May 1962 he was the Subject of another State Department and FBI

investigation for "apparently exceeding his authority when furnishing information" to a representative of the Dominican Republic. The State Department interviewed a former member of the Dominican Intelligence Service, but he was "not in possession of any significant information concerning Morrison and the allegations of bribery and payoff in this case." During this investigation, the FBI questioned an unnamed individual who had been arrested for interstate transportation of \$80,000 worth of stolen U.S. Treasury Bonds. This individual denied having direct knowledge of any payments to Ambassador DeLesseps Morrison, although he "claimed hearsay knowledge of (deleted), but refused to furnish details." When the investigation by the State Department was completed, a security official advised the FBI that a determination about DeLesseps Morrison was about to be made on a very high level. State Department legal advisor Abram Chayes wrote J. Edgar Hoover that U.S. Ambassadors "have a certain personal discretion in communicating information to representatives of foreign governments," and therefore no final judgment was rendered. DeLesseps Morrison resigned as Ambassador to the Organization of American States in order to run for Governor of Louisiana. In December 1963 Morrison was the Subject of an extortion attempt that involved the Kennedy assassination. [FBI 100-10461-1492]

#### THE DEATHS OF DELESSEPS MORRISON AND HUGH WARD

On May 22, 1964, a plane was reported overdue in Victoria, Mexico. Aboard were Ambassador DeLesseps Morrison, pilot Hugh Ward, who was secretary treasurer of Guy Banister Associates, a child, and four others: "Shortly after 11:00 a.m. it was reported that a pilot had sighted what he believed to be the wreckage of the plane. A little later, the report was confirmed. U.S. search and rescue aircraft...arrived at the crash scene...The bodies of the pilot and passengers, seven in all, were taken to Ciudad Victoria and there placed aboard a U.S. Coast Guard airplane, then flown to New Orleans. The bodies were unidentifiable. The pilot of the Coast Guard plane, the Mexican Civil Aviation inspector, and various private pilots, stated that the destruction was the most complete they had ever witnessed." The plane had struck a hillside at full force. [DOS Airgram 6.10.64/American Consul/Tampico; FBI HQ 161-779-190 pp 1, 7; FBI Bufile 161-799 pp193, 194, 196, 197, 201-203, 205, 206, 209-217, 225, 792]

#### BANISTER ASSOCIATE: WILLIAM DAVID FERRIE

According to Captain Neville Levy, as quoted in *Counterplot* [Wardlaw & James p36] David Ferrie engaged in gun smuggling to Castro and raising money for the 26th of July Movement in 1958. David Ferrie allegedly carried a loaded gun while fund-raising for Fidel. No evidence of this appeared in Ferrie's FBI file. The initial traces on David Ferrie revealed that while in Miami in August 1959, he was put under 24-hour surveillance by Customs agents who suspected he was engaged in smuggling weapons to anti-Castro forces. Following a brief investigation, that included wiretaps, David Ferrie persuaded the FBI that he had planned an outing for his Civil Air Patrol cadets. On September 15, 1960, Mr. Arthur W. Koon, Federal Aeronautics Administration Tower, Moisant Airport, told the FBI that

About a month and a half previously, a Mrs. John F. Barrett of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, a former secretary in his office, had told him that her 14-year-old son had been influenced to join an organization called 'Omnipotent.' She stated he had been influenced by a 19 or 20-year old boy whose name is unknown to her. In effect, Mrs. Barret allegedly told Mr. Koon that members of that organization had to swear allegiance and obedience to the 19 or 20-year-old boy and that the purpose of this organization was to train people concerning what they should do in the event of an all-out attack against the United States...a 'Dr. Ferrie' was behind this organization. [FBI 105-104340-1 same as 62-0-61428]



On October 3, 1960, David Ferrie supplied S.A. Warren C. DeBrueys with information that concerned a "Possible ITSP OO: Albuquerque." [FBI 87-52503-6] David Ferrie was investigated for possible Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property in October 1960. The FBI Agent in charge of his case was S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS. Ferrie began to work with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in November 1960. In early 1961 David Ferrie recruited a boy he had met in the Civil Air Patrol named Layton Martens, to work with Sergio Arcacha Smith and Guy Banister in the Cuban Revolutionary Front. On January 31, 1969, ANGLETON stated that Layton Martens "is not and has not been an employee or associate of CIA. The Cuban Revolutionary Front was created in May 1960 with CIA assistance. In October 1961 it was absorbed by the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Sergio Arcacha Smith was the Revolutionary Front delegate in New Orleans before the Bay of Pigs, and held this position until the Cuban Revolutionary Front ceased to function in October 1961." Layton Martens told the HSCA: "Sometime in 1961 Ferrie asked for volunteers to assist him in raising funds for Cuban Nationals in New Orleans...He checked the local FBI office and was assured by a Mr. Wall...that one Sergio Arcacha Smith, in an organization identified as the Cuban Revolutionary Front, was authentic...I met Guy Banister in his office in the Balter Building. His job was to receive information from Sergio Arcacha Smith, and as a result of the information obtained from Sergio Arcacha Smith, I then marked locations on various maps he had in his possession." According to Layton Martens, the markings were missile sites.

Why was a teenager entrusted with this information vital to our national defense? Layton Martens told the HSCA that he, David Ferrie, and two other men, drove to a location outside New Orleans and removed some green boxes: "While driving back to New Orleans, one of the men opened one of the boxes and took out a chrome colored tube and some soft material which he molded around the tube. He then threw the tube out of the open car window and about 30 seconds later there was an explosion." [HSCA Martens interview with William Brown 1.24.78] Layton Martens and David Ferrie were indirectly associated with the CIA in 1961. Layton Martens commented, "It's not true."

David Ferrie, who owned an airplane and frequently flew to Cuba and Guatemala, assembled an anti-Castro arsenal. There were unverified reports that Sergio Arcacha Smith received funds from David Ferrie. At his request, Sergio Arcacha Smith wrote a

letter to the superiors of David Ferrie at Eastern Airlines requesting paid leave for David Ferrie, so that he could devote all his time to the Cuban Revolutionary Front. The request was denied. Despite this, Ferrie's vacation coincided with the Bay of Pigs invasion. In May 1961 David Ferrie gave a speech in which he announced that JFK should be shot for his "double-cross" of the Cuban exiles during the Bay of Pigs invasion. David Ferrie was introduced as a pilot who took part in the invasion, but was prevented from landing because of heavy ground fire. American pilots had participated in OPERATION PUMA, which was part of the Bay of Pigs invasion scenario, but the name of David Ferrie did not appear in any CIA records that concerned contract employees. On February 25, 1963, Senator Everett Dirksen (Rep.-IL) announced that four U.S. fliers were killed in the invasion. [Wyden *BOP Untold Story* fn 278] David Ferrie told the FBI: "At time of Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba he was very much embarrassed and concerned over lack of air cover provided and severely criticized President Kennedy both in public and in private...Ferrie said he is very outspoken and may have used an offhand or colloquial expression 'He ought to be shot' in expressing his feelings concerning the Cuban situation." [FBI 62-109060-?-12.6.63] David Ferrie explained to the group that he addressed that his ties to the invasion came through the New Orleans chapter of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.



David Ferrie was arrested in Jefferson Parish, New Orleans, on August 8, 1961, for contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. On August 11, 1961, David Ferrie was arrested for extortion, engaging in homosexual behavior with a 15-year-old boy, and indecent behavior with three others. Authorities with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office entered his home with a search warrant on August 22, 1961; they found munitions and maps of the Cuban coast. The legal defense of David Ferrie was handled by Attorney G. Wray Gil. Guy Banister worked on the Ferrie case as a private investigator for G. Wray Gil. Upon searching his home, the police found rifles, ammunition and two miniature submarines. The FBI interviewed David Ferrie on August 22, 1961. He apprised the Bureau that "he has been working with, and assisting, the Cuban Revolutionary Front, which is under the leadership of Sergio Arcacha Smith, 207 Balter Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, off and on since November 1960. He further informed that the miniature submarines in his basement are being constructed for the Cuban Revolutionary Movement, for their use in getting food stuffs, medical supplies etc. to Cuba. Ferrie advised that he has never solicited any weapons or ammunition for the Cuban Revolutionary Front and has never attempted to purchase any such equipment for that organization. The Cuban Revolutionary Front is an anti-Castro organization with headquarters in Miami, Florida." [FBI 62-109060-4344, 62-109060-4535; CIA 1363-501]

Layton Martens, who was allegedly a roommate of David Ferrie, was arrested on August 30, 1961, for vagrancy pending investigation of burglary by the New Orleans Police Department. Layton Martens commented, "No for god sakes, I was never Ferrie's roommate. [On November 25, 1963, Layton Martens told the FBI he had lived with David Ferrie since November 17, 1963, when his mother threw him out of her house.] I did borrow his apartment when he was out of town, for about seven to nine days. I was



never arrested. I don't have any criminal record. Whoever told you that is full of shit." Jack Wasserman, a lawyer for MARCELLO, represented Layton Martens in this case. Layton Martens stated,

Oh bullshit, I didn't know any Jack Wasserman. It's about time I get a lawyer and start defending myself. If you print this stuff I'm going to sue! I'm a media figure. I'm a member of the Screen Actors Guild. You're putting your hand in my pocket, you're hurting me professionally. Where do you get these documents from? I need to get down to the Feds and say look, 'I want to know who gave him this information.' Maybe I should sue? Could I get your name, address and phone number. Spell your name. W-e-b-e-r-m-a-n? That's a nice Irish name. Orthodox? That's a nice address, 6 Bleecker Street. I gotta get to New York sometimes. *Marchello* needs repairin' bout the only place I could get it done. What's your phone number?

I asked Layton Martens what he meant by "Marchello needs repairing." He responded, "My cello needs repairing. Come on Alan, you've been doing this for too long. What's your phone number? You talk like a New Yorker. You gonna print all this stuff?" I responded, "I'm going to print that you're an anti-Semite and a scumbag!" Layton Martens responded: "All I can tell you is, God have mercy on us all."

Shortly after its interview with David Ferrie on August 22, 1961, the FBI sent the CIA a Letter Head Memorandum about David Ferrie that stated, "Five copies of this memorandum are furnished to the Bureau in the event the Bureau desired to furnish on or more copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum to CIA in view of the references contained herein concerning the New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Front at New Orleans." There was no indication the CIA responded. The FBI determined that the activities of David Ferrie on behalf of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Cuban Revolutionary Council did not merit investigation regarding possible violations of the Neutrality Act, since these organizations were funded by the United States Government. Instead, the FBI recommend that the Federal Aeronautics Administration revoke the registration of Ferrie's private plane, and take some action to prevent him from flying commercial airplanes.

Former CIA operative Victor Marchetti reported that David Ferrie was a CIA contract employee. Many of David Ferrie's flights to Cuba allegedly took off from CIA-controlled Swan Island. The Agency ran traces in 1967 on all the major figures in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation. Most of the traces came up "(deleted) no record." David Ferrie's was RI no identifiable traces," followed by "No additional substantive information. Subject is dead." [CIA 1442-492-AK] In an earlier FBI document the CIA observed it came across numerous Office of Security traces on him. [CIA 1233-518] When he was arrested, police allegedly found three blank, stamped passports in his possession. [Wardlaw & James *Plot* pp44-46]

The FBI received information on October 16, 1961, from Senior Patrol Inspector Windle G. Roach, U.S. Border Patrol, that in September 1961 David Ferrie told Eastern Airlines steward John Harris that he had been trying to purchase "a C-47 airplane for \$30,000 and that he had a arms cache in the New Orleans area....John Harris advised that Captain Ferrie has a group of young boys whom he supports and controls completely...[George Woodcock, Andrew Blackmon, Al Landry and Layton Martens.] Harris related that approximately a month ago he observed the trunk of Ferrie's car loaded with hand grenades. He stated that later that same day Ferrie brought two of the hand grenades to his apartment and that he asked Ferrie to take the hand grenades out of the apartment. He stated he did not know the source from which Captain Ferrie obtained the hand grenades or the purpose for which he obtained them." [FBI 105-104340-3, 105-104340-1] On August 30, 1961, Layton Martens was interviewed by the FBI after his arrest for vagrancy, pending an investigation of burglary by the New Orleans Police Department. Layton Martens said his arrest was connected with David Ferrie's arrest for indecency. On September 22, 1961, the FBI recommended to the Federal Aeronautics Administration that David Ferrie's pilots' license be revoked because of violations of the Neutrality Act.

To: Mr. DeLoach October 25, 1961  
From: M. A. Jones  
Subject: David William Ferrie  
331 Atherton Street  
Metairie, Louisiana  
Information Concerning

On the morning of October 25, 1961, "(deleted) called at the Bureau and spoke with S.A. James R. Healy, Crime Research Section. (Deleted) stated that he is employed by the (deleted) Company and is in Washington on business. (Deleted) stated he was concerned about David Ferrie, whom he fears has become deeply involved in anti-Castro activities in the New Orleans area. He stated his information came from (deleted) and he is not sure of its complete accuracy. He described (deleted) Ferrie as a Ph.D. with a brilliant mind, but who has behaved in a peculiar fashion and has 'gone off the deep end' at times. While he feels his (deleted) activities are motivated by patriotism, he does not want to see him become involved in anything that would injure the United States. He stated his purpose in coming to the FBI was as a good loyal citizen with the welfare of the nation paramount in his mind. He requested that if any contact with made by with Bureau with Ferrie that his name as a source be held in the strictest confidence. He was assured that would be done.

Bufile 62-0-61428 reflects that David William Ferrie has been very active in the Cuban Revolutionary Front, New Orleans, Louisiana, has possessed firearms and other equipment in his Metairie, Louisiana home and that he was interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 22, 1961. Interview and background information developed strongly suggests that

Ferrie, a former Eastern Airlines pilot, is a crackpot, a description used by acquaintances to describe Ferrie. A preliminary Bureau investigation under a possible Neutrality Act character failed to indicate existence of any neutrality matter violation by Ferrie. [FBI 105-104340-2]



David Ferrie resolved many of his legal difficulties. In February 1962 he was tried for extortion and acquitted. The other charges were *nolle prosequi* in November 1962. David Ferrie was suspended from his job at Eastern Airlines on August 26, 1961. David Ferrie attempted to get back his job at Eastern Airlines after the courts cleared him. In August 1963, a hearing was held at the Eastern Airlines offices in Miami. Layton Martens testified to David Ferrie's good character. Guy Banister did the same, but was unable to explain the vituperative remarks David Ferrie made in 1961 against President Kennedy. David Ferrie was not reinstated. Layton Martens stated, "I never been to any Eastern Airlines Hearing. Where do you get all this shit?" It was pointed out the HSCA was the source: "You gotta be shittin' me? My name was in that report? What would I be doing with Eastern Airlines?"

#### FERRIE FLIES MARCELLO TO THE UNITED STATES

HEMMING told this researcher:

The MARCELLO deal was completely fucking separate of anything else. This is what Garrison couldn't get straight. The whole deal with Ferrie and all that kind of bullshit was a separate operation.

An unconfirmed Border Patrol report dated February 16, 1962 alleged David Ferrie piloted CARLOS MARCELLO back to the United States from El Salvadore: "Information was received [from Eric Crouchet] that it was common knowledge among former Civil Air Patrol Cadets that David Ferrie brought CARLOS MARCELLO into the United States." [Border Pat. Rep. Patrick Duvall] This allowed David Ferrie to establish a relationship with the MARCELLO crime family.

#### GUY BANISTER'S FILES

The HSCA learned that Guy Banister left extensive files when he died in 1964. Later that year, they were purchased by the Louisiana State Police from the widow of Guy Banister. According to Joseph Cambre of the Louisiana State Police, OSWALD'S name was not the Subject of any file, "but it was included in a Fair Play for Cuba Committee file...The HSCA was not able to review Guy Banister's files, since they had been destroyed pursuant to an order by the Superintendent of the Louisiana State Police that all files, not part of the public record, or pertinent to ongoing criminal investigations, be burned." Scott Malone stated that he located the files. The index cards to the files contained this title: "Jose Aléman." The name of Aurelio Sanchez Arrango was there. He was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and head of the group, Triple A. Arrango was an associate of HEMMING who

knew Sam Benton. Benton was a mobster who funded the Lake Pontchartrain IAB/INTERPEN training camp and purchased a boat for the INTERPEN crew. The name Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (Cuban Revolutionary Front) was present. On this card were the names Sergio A. Smith, Manuel Gil, Tony Varona and Arnesto N. Rodriguez Sr. and William T. Butler, aka Edward Butler, free lance anti-Communist, was listed on another card, as was Nathan Weyl. [CIA FOIA 06739 12.15.60; HEMMING HSCA Test.] The file list included titles like *Negro Birth Statistics*, as well as the names of New Orleans Rabbis. The one document from Guy Banister's files that survived was a memorandum to a Naval Intelligence Reserve Officer. It specified, "We have cut across a CIA operation in the Taca Airline Affair." Taca was the national airline of El Salvador. When CARLOS MARCELLO was deported from Guatemala on May 3, 1961, he was unable to purchase an airplane ticket to the United States from Taca International Airlines. The company refused to sell it to him. Because of this refusal, the Guatemalan Government subsequently suspended Taca Airline's right to operate in Guatemala. [NO 92-36/(deleted)]

#### GUY BANISTER AND CARLOS MARCELLO

By late 1962 or early 1963 Guy Banister was an investigator on the payroll of CARLOS MARCELLO. Guy Banister once declared that gangsters like CARLOS MARCELLO were "criminals protected by those very forces who have a sworn duty to exterminate them. The criminal can control the government. Corruption breeds discontent. It creates a cynical attitude on the part of the people. It destroys the faith of the people in their government." After November 22, 1963, the FBI questioned Guy Banister at 544 Camp Street. Guy Banister said that Arcacha Smith of the Cuban Revolutionary Council once told him he had an office at 544 Camp Street. [WCE 1414; WCD 638] The FBI: "For added information, Mr. Guy W. Banister, a former Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau never contacted this Bureau after the assassination to report that he was personally acquainted with OSWALD. We feel certain that had Mr. Banister had previous contact with OSWALD before the assassination, he would have immediately contacted this Bureau and reported such information."

#### DeBRUEYS QUESTIONED ABOUT BANISTER AND OSWALD

When WARREN C. DeBRUEYS testified before the SSCIA, he was questioned about his investigation of OSWALD. In a memorandum to the FBI about his testimony, S.A. DeBRUEYS wrote:

When it became known that OSWALD was endeavoring to open a Chapter of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee, investigation of his activities under the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was instituted by the New Orleans Division. Investigation conducted by me relative to OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities caused me to conclude that he was the sole member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee...I was asked if I knew the Fair Play for Cuba Committee address used by OSWALD in New Orleans. The

committee mentioned the address of 544 Camp Street, and it occurred to me that such an address had been used, at least on literature, by OSWALD. I was asked if I didn't find it strange that OSWALD had the same address as Guy Banister. I remarked that my recollection was that 544 Camp Street was a building in which there were quite a number of offices, including that of possibly Guy Banister, and that accordingly I would not find that very strange. I added that, if the Fair Play for Cuba Committee did, in effect, actually have an office at that address, it would have been a different office than the one shared by Banister. I rather suspect that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee did not have an office at that address. It would have been absolutely ridiculous for a member of the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission...a former FBI SAC who, subsequent to his retirement from the FBI, had held a high post in the New Orleans Police Department...as was Banister, to share an office with an individual who was openly touting the Fair Play for Cuba Committee...The idea is so ludicrous as to discourage any further thought...It was pointed out that OSWALD had at no time been employed by any sensitive industry, nor had he any other contacts indicating he was engaged in any intelligence operations. In short, it could have been that he was a rather disoriented individual, with bizarre ideas, who conceivably had a cursory understanding of, and perhaps a preference for, a foreign ideology. I suggested that investigation of OSWALD, both in New Orleans and in the territory covered by the FBI Dallas Division, had probably demonstrated OSWALD to be a loner and one who had little or no contact of any significance aside from the alleged contact at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City.

#### QUESTIONS DeBRUEYS WOULD HAVE NORMALLY ASKED

S.A. DeBRUEYS told the SSCIA that the thought that OSWALD may have been a right-wing operation that targeted the Fair Play for Cuba Committee never crossed his mind, yet certain facts could not have been overlooked by someone with S.A. DeBRUEYS background.

1. S.A. DeBRUEYS discovered that OSWALD was the sole member of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee. By definition, no organization has one member. This meant the organization was bogus. The next question that S.A. DeBRUEYS should have asked was: "Who ran this bogus operation? Was OSWALD a loner, or were the Communists generating support for Castro where there was none, by creating a shell organization? Was it a one man *anti-Castro* operation, a sting operation to trap Castro double agents?" In the convoluted world of intelligence and counter-intelligence, nothing is accepted *prima facie*.

DeBRUEYS was questioned about this in 1993: "I think maybe something like that would have been pretty obvious. In retrospect, my only concern was a short inquiry on him, which I did more in depth than was required at the time. His identity, his

employment, his resident address, contacts with Communist Party and Marxist group sources - there was no contact. I think I did beyond what was necessary at the time. After that happened, I didn't have anything more to do. I sent that thing back to New York, which was the office of origin. We had no further work to do unless the New York office or Headquarters had us open a Foreign Agents Registration Act case."

S.A. DeBRUEYS was asked if A.J. Hidell had aroused his suspicions. He stated, "When you mention that, I remember distinctly that from the literature he had sent into Fair Play for Cuba Committee Headquarters, he had listed one Fair Play for Cuba Committee member that he was requesting a charter for, A.J. Hidell. I checked the hell out of him. My conclusion was, and that's why I gave more of a check than usual, he was fictitious. The guy was a ding-a-ling really, the guy made so damned many mistakes if he'd have been a - frankly I don't think even the Russians - he was a little on the bizarre side. Some [informants] have a great deal of dexterity, and he didn't. And to risk somebody in international security work, espionage? There was nothing he did that suggested at that time there was any need to go beyond what we did."

2. S.A. DeBRUEYS knew the address found on OSWALD'S pamphlet, after OSWALD'S arrest in New Orleans, was 544 Camp Street, a center of anti-Castro activity. If OSWALD had opened a Fair Play for Cuba Committee office there he would have been assaulted by angry, frustrated Cuban exiles, unless the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was a Cuban exile operation. If OSWALD was an operation, the idea that he shared an office with Banister was not "ludicrous as to discourage further thought."

In 1993 DeBRUEYS was asked why OSWALD would operate out of a center of anti-Castro activity:

The same way he went into BRINGUIER'S store one day posing as an anti-Castro Cuban and the next day he was barefaced giving out pamphlets, which hardly suggests the guy was any kind of undercover agent. He was impulsive and compulsive. He acted on the spur of the moment and I don't think he gave any thought to what he was doing. I could see nothing that would open any doors for him if he was an espionage agent. Actually it would have closed them. Well of course another case was opened on him, as I recall, by somebody else.

3. S.A. DeBRUEYS knew OSWALD was a defector and that defectors were suspect of being something other than what they seemed and in later testimony he

Pointed out that the Soviets are a highly suspicious people and as OSWALD conceivably could have been considered a 'walk-in' and potential American defector, both the Cubans and the Russians would have viewed him with considerable suspicion. Qualifying that I could be entirely mistaken, I did mention that I recollect that through some Government source (the Bureau's or otherwise) that information had been available indicating the members of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City

were highly suspicious of Oswald's visit to the Cuban Embassy there. The Soviets would logically also have been dubious about Oswald's visit to their Embassy. It would have been quite normal then for the Soviets to assign an intelligence operator to interview OSWALD rather than a foreign service officer, as an intelligence operator would have had training that would permit him better to discern whether OSWALD was a legitimate 'defector potential' or a 'walk in' seeking to pose as such. Also a significant portion of a large number of Soviet diplomatic missions are staffed by intelligence operators. In short, the fact that it had been determined or may have been known that the party with whom Oswald had talked during the visit to the Soviet Embassy in 1963 was a KGB officer isn't necessarily significant. The fact that I, as an agent of the FBI, do not at this time recognize as a KGB officer the name of the Russian official listed in the aforementioned FBI communication whom Oswald contacted in Mexico City is not pertinent. I explained that I was not an expert concerning Soviet intelligence operations. I also explained that the Legal Attaché Mexico City, communication directed to the Bureau would in the normal course of events be reviewed by the Soviet Desk of the Bureau Headquarters and supervisory personnel there would certainly know whether or not the individual named I the Legal Attaché communication was a known intelligence agent and could very well appraise whether such a contact had any significance. Were it considered significant, a communication instructing the course of further investigation would have been received by Special Agent Fain.

#### DeBRUEYS THOUGHT OSWALD WAS GOVERNMENT OPERATION

In truth, S.A. DeBRUEYS was aware of counter-intelligence techniques, and would not have accepted OSWALD prima facie. S.A. DeBrueys had been told that OSWALD was an operation connected to the Cuban Revolutionary Council. S.A. DeBRUEYS also had several snitches in the New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Council clique who would have reported that OSWALD'S associates in New Orleans were anti-Castro. Since he had orders not to interfere with the activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, S.A. DeBRUEYS did not interfere with OSWALD.

#### NO ORDERS TO RELAX ANTI-CASTRO INVESTIGATION

When S.A. DeBRUEYS testified before the SSCIA, he stated:

I categorically denied that the FBI Office in New Orleans had to my knowledge any joint operations with the CIA and additionally categorically stated that I had no specific knowledge of CIA operations in the New Orleans area. I explained that there were rumors of a CIA camp, and there may have been operational activities on the part of the CIA in the New Orleans area. However, the operations of another government agency officially sanctioned in my opinion was not to be a target of investigation

by the FBI whether it be the CIA or any other Federal Agency, in the absence of any allegation that such activities were illegal and without the approval of the Federal Government. Inquiry as to whether the Mafia figure Carlos Marcello had been involved in any anti-Castro operations in the New Orleans area received the response from me that I had no such information implicating Marcello with such activities during the period of time I was involved investigating the New Orleans area.

Inquiry was then made as to whether I had ever been asked by the CIA to discontinue any investigation. My response to that was that I could recall no such request made by CIA...No instructions were ever given to me by anyone in the New Orleans Division or by anyone in FBI headquarters...to relax an investigation in the anti-Castro field...In answering a question as to whether I had ever had contact with a CIA Agent in the New Orleans Office area, my response was affirmative and I identified the CIA Agent openly assigned to the CIA Office in the Masonic Temple Building in New Orleans as Hunter Leake. By way of explanations of the limited contact I had with Leake I mentioned that during the course of some Cuban related investigations, I may have inquired of Leake whether the CIA had an 'operational' interest in one or more individuals. I would have been prompted to make such an inquiry if facts developed during my investigation might have indicated the possibility of a tie between such person(s) and the CIA. I am certain in each instance where such an inquiry had been made by me, the response was always in the negative.

In July 1993 DeBRUEYS commented,

Those things came from the Justice Department in Washington. It is much too long ago to say anything with absolute certainty. Whether or not the Cuban Revolutionary Council was actually operating under the direction of the CIA, I frankly did not know, nor would I inquire into it because if they were, it would be a Headquarters level situation. You would have to have an accusation they were operating in violation of some Federal law which the Bureau would have investigative jurisdiction before you started anything. Just to go out on a fishing expedition, particularly with another agency of the Government, no.

Senator Richard Schweiker interrogated DeBRUEYS about Sergio Arcacha Smith. DeBRUEYS put his recollection in writing:

I affirmed, in response to an inquiry, that I had been acquainted with Sergio Arcacha Smith whom I recalled had been an officer in an anti-Castro organization, the name of which at the moment escaped me. I was unable to answer the question whether Sergio Arcacha Smith had an office in Banister's building. I was able to state that I recall the anti-Castro organization of which Sergio Arcacha Smith was an officer was located



opposite the Masonic Temple Building in New Orleans. (Deletion.) I was asked if I was aware of any CIA connection on Sergio Arcacha Smith's part and I responded I had no specific knowledge in that regard.

In 1978 Sergio Arcacha Smith was subpoenaed in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. He refused to testify and sent a letter instead wherein his attorney Jack J. Weiss stated:

My client has authorized me to reveal to you that he has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that the only information he has concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD is the same information that all Americans know which has been disseminated by the press...to the best of his knowledge, he has never met any man employed by the CIA...Mr. Smith himself has been the subject of vicious defamation. He wishes now to live in simple peace and harmony unbothered, if possible, by the unhappy events of the 1960's.

Sergio Arcacha's testimony before the HSCA had not been released. [NARA HSCA 180-100099-10075 dated 7.7.78] Sergio Arcacha Smith stated that he had met neither OSWALD nor HOWARD HUNT, at any time, adding: "I have never met any man employed by the CIA." Sergio Arcacha Smith lawyer also denied Sergio Arcacha Smith had been a diplomat appointed by Batista. Sergio Arcacha Smith could have had prior knowledge of OSWALD'S true identity, because of his association with Guy Banister.

After November 22, 1963, S.A. DeBRUEYS shuttled between Dallas and New Orleans, interviewing key witnesses like Ruth Paine. [7WH476] The connection between OSWALD and the Walker incident was discovered when Marina Oswald identified the Walker photographs to S.A. DeBRUEYS. STURGIS and PHILLIPS testified that they knew S.A. DeBRUEYS. S.A. DeBRUEYS was never reprimanded for his investigation of OSWALD - he was rewarded. However, the New Orleans FBI SAC, Harry G. Maynor, was censured for "failing to insure that there was no delay in reporting this matter and for failing to put OSWALD on the Security Index." Also, a Special Agent in New Orleans was censured for delayed reporting, and failing to have OSWALD placed on the Security Index.

#### S.A. DeBRUEYS AND DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS

When DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS and FBI S.A. Clark Anderson were sent to the Dominican Republic, S.A. DeBRUEYS went as well: "Prior to my transfer from New Orleans to Washington in March 1967, I had spent six to seven months on special assignment in the Dominican Republic during the revolutionary crisis in that country in April 1965." In 1975, following a series of nationalist bombings in Puerto Rico, S.A. DeBRUEYS was appointed SAC of San Juan, Puerto Rico. DeBRUEYS retired on May 6, 1977, and joined the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission. Alton Ochsner was a Director of the Commission. [PLP News 2.6.75; Weisberg *OSWALD in New Orleans* p316; FBI 62-109060-7456; CIA 3076; 7WH476; USSS CO-5-36,777] In September 1961 PHILLIPS became Chief of Covert Action at the American Embassy in



Mexico City. He remained in this position until March 1964. On March 31, 1964, Guy Banister, 63, was arrested on a charge of aggravated assault following an argument over a pistol with three younger men. Banister and an unidentified woman employee were involved in a quarrel with three youths at a bus stop. A bus stopped at the intersection and, said police, Banister pursued the youths onto the bus where he brandished a pistol. The gun was never found and

Banister refused to say if he was carrying one. Guy Banister died June 6, 1964: when his body was discovered, he was laying face down on his bed wearing only a pair of shorts. His head was on a pillow and he was clutching a bath towel in his right hand. Delphine Roberts found him. Banister was in the process of moving his office to Delphine Roberts' basement, having been evicted from 544 Camp Street for non-payment of rent. When Guy Banister did not appear the Robert's home she had some check on him. Guy Banister had a history of heart disease and the cause of death was a "Coronary thrombosis, anterior descending branch of left coronary artery. Recent and old myocardial infarction, left ventricle, Hypertrophy of heart, Acute pulmonary edema and congestion, bilateral. Classification of Death: Natural Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D. On February 18, 1967, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison indicted David Ferrie for conspiracy to murder JFK. On February 22, 1967, David Ferrie was dead. The coroner of New Orleans Parish, Nicholas Chetta, wrote: "Rupture of berry aneurom fenicle of willis south massive left subordinal hematoma (?) hemorrhage and secondary pontine haemorrhagia." David Ferrie suffered a massive brain hemorrhage while asleep. Tests for alcohol, barbiturates, cyanide, heavy metals and caustic agents were all negative. A suicide note typewritten by David Ferrie preceded an essay on Jim Garrison: "To leave this life is for me a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and, on the other hand, everything that is loathsome." These lines were out of context and were typed in a convenient place. Journalist George Lardner visited David Ferrie shortly before he died. George Lardner claimed he went to the home of David Ferrie around midnight and stayed until approximately 4:00 a.m. Dr. Nicholas Chetta put the time of death at 4:00 a.m. [*Miami Herald* 4.24.77; *Washington Post* 9.22.75] George Lardner told the New Orleans District Attorney's office that David Ferrie was moody and manic/depressive: "A bottle of medicine tablets was standing on his living room piano when I left. David Ferrie said he never knew OSWALD and had no recollection of ever having met him...and they were in different CAP units...Ferrie was rumored to have flown OSWALD to Cuba in 1959. He scoffed at the report, 'I've never been to Cuba. At the time I was supposed to be flying OSWALD to Cuba I understand he was in the Marine Corps.'" The CIA reported: "When we interviewed BRINGUIER on February 2, 1967, he mentioned David Ferrie who appears in the February 19, 1967, article saying that David Ferrie at the time was affiliated with his (BRINGUIER'S) Cuban Student Directorate organization until the connection was terminated because of Ferrie homosexual activities." [Lloyd Ray 2.20.67] BRINGUIER told Gerald Posner: "When I saw Ferrie two days before he died, he looked real sick." In February 1968, the CIA prepared a report on David Ferrie that stated he was not a CIA employee, although an Office of Security file existed on him. When a synopsis of this file reached the period when David Ferrie was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, the CIA deleted it. Alvin Beauboeuf was named as heir

to David Ferrie's estate and a note found in David Ferrie's apartment after his death was addressed 'Dear Al.'

BANISTER WAS THE DE-FACTO HEAD OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT  
FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA

On January 6, 1961, Guy Banister had formed the Friends of Democratic Cuba, a support group for the Cuban Revolutionary Front, and opened an office in the Balter Building, where the Cuban Revolutionary Front had offices.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Friends of Democratic Cuba were drafted by Grady Durham. Its purposes were:

To enlighten the people of the U.S.A. and free world of the evils and perils of the communist dictatorship in Cuba; to promote the cause of freedom from communist tyranny in Cuba; to assist Cuban refugees, those in exile, and other Cuban patriots to regroup and organize for the purpose of opposing communism in Cuba; to solicit for and obtain funds and contributions for these purposes and for the support of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, and to assist that organization in its aims and purposes of opposing communism in Cuba; to promote trade and commerce between the U.S.A. and Cuba; to defray all necessary expenses; and to buy, sell lease and obtain all necessary property, both real and personal, which might be necessary and all licenses, permits, exemptions and sanctions which might be necessary in conformity with the objectives stated herein...Signed June Durham, Grady Durham, W. Guy Banister, Alfred Chittenden and Martin L. McAuliffe, Jr." J.S. Martin, Sr. (Jack S. Martin) witnessed the signing of this document.

The Friends of Democratic Cuba merged with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in January 1961. HUNT, who was the Chief Political Officer of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, would have had to have approved this merger. The CIA declared: "About one month after its organization, the Friends of Democratic Cuba closed..." The FBI reported:

FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DEMOCRATICO (FRD)  
February 7, 1961  
TO: The Director

Sergio Arcacha Smith also advised on February 2, 1961, that the organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., has for its purposes the rendering of assistance to the subject organization; however, Smith states that the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., is in effect an independent organization. However, he related that he has advised various officers of subject organization as to matters of policy, as well as to certain objections he may have had to persons or intended activities of

the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc. In this regard, he mentioned that he later heard that Dalzell had some type of difficulty with the police in the past and in view of this, he indicated to Guy Banister and other officers of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., that he did not want Dalzell in the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

He states that nevertheless Dalzell, although not considered a member of this organization any longer, continues to pay visits to both subject organization as well as the organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc. Smith states he is concerned about the background and possible reputation of some of the mentors of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., and related that he has confidence only in McAuliffe, the President of that organization. Smith states that the only activities of the organization known as Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., to date have been to lend assistance to some fifty Cuban girls who are political exiles of Cuba. He states that toothpaste, bedding, and other small items have been afforded to these girls by the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

On February 1, 1961, Martin L. McAuliffe, Jr., 5668 Woodlawn (Lake View), New Orleans, Louisiana, personally called at the New Orleans Office, at which time he related that he is in the advertising business and operates the 24-Hour Letter Service, 1127 Royal Street, as well as the advertising-printing company, Chalmette, Louisiana. He states that he is the director of propaganda of the Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD), New Orleans branch, and is also President of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

McAuliffe related that he made contact with the FRD through one William Dalzell. He explained that he met Dalzell about two months ago through his secretary, Juanita Abbott, who was handling a painting that Dalzell was desirous of advertising. Dalzell mentioned to McAuliffe that he is promoting an organization known as the Free Voice of Latin America, Inc., through a Mr. Klein, Dalzell related that he wanted to have some printing done for this latter organization and McAuliffe agreed to handle some of the printing. Later, according to McAuliffe, Dalzell stated that he was severing his connections with the Free Voice of Latin America because he did not get the job he desired with that latter organization.

Dalzell then stated that he was promoting another organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, and in connection with this latter organization, Dalzell introduced McAuliffe to Sergio Arcacha Smith of the FRD. McAuliffe stated that he accepted the position of president with the organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc. He stated that the aims of this latter group were to obtain some surplus ambulances from surplus military equipment, obtain hospital field supplies, help exiles from

Cuba, and raise funds to assist the FRD. McAuliffe stated that he was not sure whether this organization was legitimate as he had heard some rumors about Dalzell having a police record. He states that he wanted to get different people into the organization who had a very excellent background. As to McAuliffe's inquiry concerning whether or not the operation of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., would be a possible violation of federal law, he was generally advised of the provisions of the neutrality statute, the foreign agents registration act, and applicable sections of the internal security by-laws. He was also advised that his activities within such a group may justify his contacting the group's attorney to determine whether or not their acts would be within the provisions of pertinent federal statutes.

On February 2, 1961, Martin L. McAuliffe again personally called at the New Orleans Office and advised that he had told Sergio Arcacha Smith that he was going to resign as president of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., but that he would still be a member of the FRD. McAuliffe stated that he then went to Grady Durham and after a discussion it was decided that the group known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba would be dissolved. He stated that he took this action because he had many doubts about the organization and some of its members. In fact, he stated that the offices of Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc., were closed since 2:00 p.m., February 2, 1961. He also mentioned that the Cubans of FRD did not seem to trust the persons associated with the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

Guy Banister

On February 3, 1961, Guy Banister of Guy Banister Associates, Inc., 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, advised as follows: Banister stated that he is not a member, nor is he an officer of the group known as the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He explained that in connection with his investigating business, he had done some work for Maurice Gatlin who is the general counsel of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He stated that he had learned of the existence of some surplus war equipment such as jeeps and trucks that were located on the river-front in New Orleans and which were allegedly scheduled to be shipped to Cuba. He furnished this information to Gatlin and charged for his services \$1.00. He stated that this is the extent of his relationship and contact with the group known as the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas. He added that any publication of Gatlin or of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas reflecting him as an officer is undoubtedly an impulsive act of Maurice Gatlin which did not have either his consent or approval.

At least one CIA document stated that Guy Banister was an FBI contact for the Cuban Revolutionary Front: "Two of Sergio Arcacha Smith's regular FBI contacts were a Mr.

De Bruce [S.A. DeBRUEYS] and the deceased Guy Banister...Arcacha Smith was a member of Guy Banister's Friends of Democratic Cuba." The FBI reported: "Banister was also active in the Cuban Revolutionary Front, (Internal Security - Cuba) which information was furnished to the Bureau by LHM dated February 7, 1961." [CIA 1320-484, 1357-506, 1338-1052, 1363-501; HUNT *Day* p23, 63; FBI 62-22617-A, 62-22617-235, 244, 217, 224; 62-10386-3, 62-105198-5; HSCA V5 p129] HUNT stated, "I had a safehouse in New Orleans. This was when I was forming the shadow government." [interview with Saint John Hunt].

On February 7, 1961, an FBI investigation of Friends of Democratic Cuba culminated in a Letter Head Memorandum:

One copy of the enclosed Letter Head Memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office for information, in view of the statements attributed to William Dalzell by PCI (deleted as of 2010) to the effect that Dalzell claims to be in contact with a man named Raymond in the Rockefeller Center, New York City. The enclosed Letter Head Memorandum is being classified Secret, as unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein could result in serious damages to the U.S., such as jeopardy of international relations, and endanger the effectiveness of a program of vital importance to national defense. No dissemination is to be made of the enclosed material except to CIA at Bureau level. Confidential Informant NO T-1 is PCI (deleted as of 2010). Interviews of Sergio Arcacha Smith and Guy Banister were conducted by S.A. Ernest C. Wall and SA Warren C. De Brueys. This data is being made part of various individual Subject files of the New Orleans Office in connection with the investigation of various individuals in the '105' category. [Internal Security - Nationalistic Tendency] (Deleted as of 2010) UACB New Orleans, concerning the allegations attributed to him by (deleted) namely that Dalzell states that he is going to Cuba as a news reporter, that he is working for a man in the CIA named Larry Ray, and also that he is in contact with a man named Raymond in the Rockefeller Center, New York. Any additional pertinent data received by the New Orleans Office concerning Subject organization will be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to CIA. Bromwell. [FBI 105-187912-182]

As you can see from the document that follows the New Orleans crew was an official or semi-official extension of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Council organized by HOWARD HUNT. There was no way that HUNT was not acquainted with Sergio Arcacha, Banister, Ferrie, Gatlin and the ragtag crew of New Orleans professional anti-Communists of 544 Camp Street who thought they could outguess the CIA.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

WED BY NAVY  
3/26/98

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: January 17, 1961

CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO  
DISSEMINATION AND/OR  
RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION  
IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FROM : Donahoe  
SUBJECT: FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DEMOCRATICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY SP-11/MS/MSM  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
225,257

The Frente Revolucionario Democratico (FRD) is an anti-Castro organization receiving the covert support of CIA. Sergio Arcacha Smith, a former Cuban official, is one of its representatives in New Orleans.

On 1-13-61 New Orleans Office advised it had learned from Navy, locally, that Smith reportedly had turned over to Guy Banister, a private detective in New Orleans, a code book from the former Cuban Consulate in New Orleans, as well as a list of some 350 names of individuals allegedly registered as part of Castro's Cuban revolutionary army residing in New Orleans. Banister is a former SAC who retired in 1954.

The New Orleans Office commented that the code book referred to is probably the commercial code book which had been made available to it by the former Cuban Consul there. New Orleans Office also commented that the 350 names probably referred to Cubans who had registered at the Cuban Consulate, New Orleans, as residing in that area.

New Orleans has requested authority to interview Smith, who had previously promised to cooperate with the Bureau, concerning the details of the furnishing of the data to Banister.

It is noted the possibility exists Smith may have furnished the data to Banister because of Banister's alleged connection with Maurice Gatlin, who heads the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas in New Orleans, which publishes the "Caribbean News Letter." Gatlin's mental instability appears to be well established and he has been described by one source as insane. Gatlin has described Banister in the newsletter as "a former FBI agent and president of the Anti Communist group." He has indicated Banister was an investigator for the "Caribbean News Letter." In view of the indication in the newsletter

- Enclosure  
105-87912
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
  - 1 - Mr. Belmont
  - 1 - Mr. Donahoe
  - 1 - 64-29230 (Maurice Gatlin)
  - 1 - 67-39565 (Guy Banister)
- REC-15  
105-87912-159  
CLASSIFIED BY SP-11/MS/MSM  
DATE 1-20-98

VHN: [Signature]  
(9) 32 JAN 31 1961  
For review at Field by [Signature]  
HECA re [Signature] request  
(See Bufile #32-117230) SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-29230-159

The Frente Revolucionario (FRD) is an anti-Castro organization receiving the covert support of CIA. Sergio Arcacha Smith, a former Cuban official, is one of its representatives in New Orleans. On January 13, 1961 New Orleans Office advised it had learned from Navy, locally, that Smith reportedly had turned over to Guy Banister, a private detective in New Orleans, a code book from the former Cuban Consulate in New Orleans, as well as a list of some 350 names of individuals allegedly registered as part of Castro's Cuban revolutionary army residing in New Orleans. Banister is a former SAC who retired in 1954.

The New Orleans Office commented that the code book referred to is probably the commercial code book which had been made available to it by the former Cuban Consul there. New Orleans Office also commented that the 350 names probably referred to Cubans who had registered at the Cuban Consulate, New Orleans, as residing in that area. New Orleans requested authority to interview Smith, who had previously promised to cooperate with the Bureau concerning the details of the furnishing of the data to Banister.

It is noted the possibility exists Smith may have furnished the data to Banister because of Banister's alleged connection with Maurice Gatlin, who heads the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas in New Orleans, which publishes the "Caribbean News Letter." He has indicated Banister was an investigator for the "Caribbean News Letter." In view of the indication in the newsletter that the Caribbean Division of Gatlin's organization, which was headed by Gatlin, was an independent affiliate of an organization which had an individual in Brazil as its president, possibility exists Gatlin's activities may require his registration. The facts concerning Gatlin's activities are being submitted for presentation to the Department under the Registration Act.

**ACTION:**

That the attached letter be sent New Orleans Office authorizing interview with Smith to identify the data he reportedly furnished to Banister and to determine the reason he made it available to Banister. New Orleans is being instructed to determine particularly whether Smith did so because of Banister's alleged connection with Gatlin's organization. New Orleans is being instructed to interview Banister following its interview with Smith to clarify Banister's connection, if any, with Gatlin's organization. [FBI 64-29230 NR 3.27.59 p.2; FBI 64-29230-NR 3.27.59 pgs. 4 & 5] 350

The FBI interviewed Guy Banister about the Friends of Democratic Cuba:

Banister related that he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of Democratic Cuba Incorporated, which he describes as a charitable organization chartered under Louisiana State law whose primary purpose is to lend assistance to Cuban exiles. Banister stated that as an example, the Friends of Democratic Cuba have lent material assistance to some fifty young Cuban girls who are political exiles and who were in need of material and financial assistance.

In response to inquiry Banister stated that he had not received from anyone either the original or a copy of a code from the Cuban Consulate



in New Orleans not had he received a so-called list of names of some "350 people who are registered as part of the Castro Cuban Revolutionary Army now resided in New Orleans. Banister stated that he did receive from Sergio Arcacha Smith a list of members of the FRD, as well as a list of names of 81 Cuban students attending Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. He stated he hoped to make inquiries about these people to ascertain whether or not there existed among those listed some who were possibly pro-Castro in their political sympathies. His purpose would then be to furnish such information to Smith.

In addition to the above, Banister remarked that William R. Martin is hired by him as a part-time investigator. He explained that Martin is interested in ascertaining the political sympathies of Cuban and other students attending Tulane University. This is of interest to Banister in connection with his interest and position in the Louisiana State organization known as the State Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities.

Banister related that he feels certain that Martin is not employed by Maurice Gatlin's Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas but did relate that Martin was making an attempt to associate with the FRD, as well the Friends of Democratic Cuba Inc. because of Martin's interest in ferreting out subversive activities in the State of Louisiana. He explained that Martin would be interested in ascertaining whether or not any pro-Castro people had infiltrated either the FRD or the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

On March 30, 1961, ANGLETON sent CSCI-3/764,414 to Sam Papich regarding the Friends of Democratic Cuba. ANGLETON had either generated or had seen this document. It stated:

1. Reference is made to Bureau Memoranda dated January 20, 1961, and February 7, 1961, both entitled "Frente Revolucionario Democratico (FRD)."
2. The following information concerning the Subject, from a reliable source, is forwarded as being of possible interest to the Bureau.
3. The Friends of Democratic Cuba was incorporated January 6, 1961, in New Orleans, Louisiana, with offices in the Balter Building for the purpose of collecting funds to assist Cubans in opposition to Castro. The funds were to be channeled through the Frente Revolucionario Democratico. The New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Sergio Arcacha, was to receive the funds collected, minus some percentage believed by source to be 20% to be retained by the Friends of Democratic Cuba. No public collection of money took place, but it is possible that some donations were received from some company or union. Mr. Arcacha stated the only amount collected was \$100 received from a company with

which Mario del Canal was connected. About one month after its organization Friends of Democratic Cuba closed because, according to its organizers, some Cubans exhibited a lack of understanding.

4. The source provided the following information concerning the persons composing the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc.

a. Grady Durham...

b. Guy Banister, a former member of the FBI, is a former Second Chief of Police in New Orleans. The later position terminated with differences of opinion with the Mayor of New Orleans. Banister now has a detective agency at 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans. According to the source, some of his informants consider Banister a decent person and others think he is a racketeer.

5. The source stated that in his opinion Durham and Banister organized the Friends of Democratic Cuba strictly for personal gain. He further stated that he doubted that donations had not been received, and suggested that an investigation of the books of the New Orleans Exporters Company and the Stevedores Union which would reveal the personal gain realized by the promoters and perhaps also evidence of evasion of United States Federal taxes

6. The source further advised that to his knowledge there is no radio plant in the offices of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, nor does that organization operate a transmitter from a boat.

7. The FRD delegate in New Orleans is Sergio Arcacha assisted by Pedro (illegible).

CSCI-3/764,414

WH/4CI (Deleted) 3.16.61

Distribution: Original & 1 Addressee

1- RI

1 -CI R & A

1 - CI/LIA; 1-WH/4?

2 -WH/4/CI

Based on (deleted) 1.23.61]

[CIA 1436-494-AE; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 07331; Smith CSCI-316/-3737-65 and (deleted) 2.22.61; NARA 1993.07.14.15.:41:50:460270]

## GUY BANISTER AND THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION

*The New Orleans-States Item* reported that a source close to Guy Banister said that in April 1961 he had seen 50 to 100 boxes containing rifles, grenades, land mines and "unique little missiles," in the office of Guy Banister just before the invasion. Guy Banister explained: "I have approval from somebody." [Memo 1.31.67 Lester Otilio: Garrison re: Gerdes, ARA file; Guy Banister's Index Card, ARA file] Vernon Gerdes told the HSCA that "he thought that the most important thing that he gave the Secret Service was the 12 by 12 stack of ammunition and grenades with Schlumberger marked on them. He was of the opinion that Schlumberger was an oil supplier and the company was being used to transport arms to Latin America."



[HSCA Delsa interview with Gerdes 1.10.78] In late 1961 Guy Banister was a founder of Radio Free Cuba, with William Wayne Dalzell. William Dalzell, born December 26, 1925, (or December 4, 1926) in Shawnee, Oklahoma, was a Native American who had been in the Navy from 1943 to 1945, and left with an honorable discharge. In 1958, the FBI investigated William Dalzell to determine if he should register as an agent of Ethiopia. FBI S.A.'s WARREN DeBRUEYS and Regis Kennedy investigated. There was no prosecution. William Dalzell was arrested in Houston, Texas, in November 1958, for Carrying a Concealed Weapon. William Dalzell claimed that he had an agreement with the Government of Yemen in 1959 to negotiate offshore and inland oil concessions. He told the FBI he had been employed by various drilling and petroleum companies, and had worked for the Defense Department as a cryptographer. S.A. Regis Kennedy interviewed William Dalzell about the illegal transfer of pesos to Cuba in 1960. A Fugitive Warrant was issued for William Dalzell in New York in July 1960. The Warrant was revoked, and held in abeyance, by Louisiana Governor Jimmie Davis then marked "Case Closed." [NOPD Supp. Rep. Item G-2739-6] S.A. Regis Kennedy interviewed William Dalzell about Cuban matters. William Dalzell was investigated by S.A. DeBRUEYS in 1961 because of attempts to obtain a PT boat and a submarine for anti-Castro activities in Honduras. William Dalzell told the FBI that he discussed procuring weapons for exiles in Guatemala, but claimed this matter never went beyond the discussion stage since, "Sergio Arcacha Smith never indicated that his organization had been able to obtain permission to purchase a PT boat and submarine."

After a few months with Radio Free Cuba, William Dalzell and Guy Banister resigned from its Board because of its alleged "communistic ideas." Radio Free Cuba transmitted anti-Castro propaganda over the short wave bands. Its executive advisory committee interlocked with Radio Free Europe. *The New York Times* reported: "A rather tenuous operation known as Free Cuba Radio was a CIA venture. Free Cuba Radio, established in the early 1960's, did not broadcast from its own transmitters, but purchased air time from any number of commercial radio stations in Florida and Louisiana." [NYT News Service *Miami News* 12.26.77] Guy Banister, William Dalzell and Grady Durham formed their own organization, The Voice of Free Cuba, or The Free Voice of Latin America. When S.A. Regis Kennedy and S.A. DeBRUEYS interviewed William Dalzell on June 6, 1961, he "admitted being connected with Free Voice of Latin America and Friends of Democratic Cuba."

William Dalzell told HSCA investigators that he was fluent in five languages and had been employed by the CIA in Arlington, Virginia, in the early 1950's: "While in the CIA he was mostly in the Arabic Section, dealing with codes and radio transmissions. He was a cryptologist with a top secret clearance." On October 31, 1967, in the course of formulating a response to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, the CIA ran traces on William Dalzell. Office of Security indices - negative. [CIA F82-0240/1] FBI documents revealed that William Dalzell's only contact with the CIA occurred in 1961, through the Cuban Revolutionary Front. William Dalzell told S.A. DeBRUEYS he visited the CIA three times in connection with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, and was interviewed by an Agent:

Dalzell claims he was interviewed by CIA Agent Lloyd Ray, who was interested in determining certain information regarding radio stations in Cuba, as well as certain microwave equipment in the possession of the Cuban Government. Hunter Leake, CIA representative, New Orleans, confirmed to S.A. DeBRUEYS that William Dalzell paid three visits to the CIA office on November 16, 1960, January 26, 1961, and February 11, 1961.

Hunter Leake told S.A. DeBRUEYS that William Dalzell had been referred to the CIA by Grady Durham, a lawyer friend of Lloyd Ray. William Dalzell told Lloyd Ray he wanted to "set up a transmitter to contact counter-revolutionaries operating in Cuba and then re-broadcast their messages." The New Orleans CIA:

Lloyd of course, was being most courteous because of the presence of the Cuban national. It is occurred to us, however, that perhaps the DD/P might be interested in a station in New Orleans which proposes to broadcast to Cuba particularly where it does not appear on the face that they are looking for money, but simply for guidance. It may be that the DD/P would be happy to guide them in their propaganda. [CIA Memo William Burke 11.18.60 Proposed Radio Free Cuba, NARA 1993.07.27.08:37:23710620]

In 1962 William Dalzell was arrested for "improper liquor permit." During late 1963 and early 1964 the Justice Department considered prosecuting William Dalzell for Fraud by Wire and Mail Fraud. The Department of Justice had received a complaint from Miss Cecilia M. Hlebanja, an investor in one of William Dalzell's 1959 oil deals in Yemen. The Justice Department declined prosecution and characterized the activities of William Dalzell as a civil matter. [FBI LHM 5.22.67] Joseph Oster commented, "There's a phony if ever there was one. He'd been involved with oil deals. He was at the office all the time. He had a place in Dallas, too." By February 1963, William Dalzell was in the Central Louisiana State Psychiatric Hospital. He was discharged as of March 20, 1963. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, William Dalzell was not interviewed by S.A. Regis Kennedy nor by any other New Orleans FBI agent.

Grady Durham, an attorney, was a distant cousin of former Louisiana governor, Jimmie Davis. In 1963, Grady Durham, a compulsive gambler, passed some bad checks. Jack

S. Martin explained: "People were going to press charges against him. I went to the New Orleans Coroner, Dr. Nick Chetta, and got warrants issued for mental incompetency. They took these papers to the D.A.'s complaint desk and got the check charges killed as they came in." Aside from the preceding Guy Banister was connected to the Cuban Revolutionary Council through New Orleans delegate Sergio Arcacha Smith. Guy Banister:

I worked with Arcacha Smith. He was - our work was primarily to gather food and clothing for Cuban refugees. However, because of my being known in connection with that, my background being known with Arcacha Smith and others, I have had high-ranking Cuban refugees in my office asking me how to go underground, and I gave them diagrams for that. I have talked to military and political leaders from the various provinces of Cuba who have slipped out and slipped back.

#### GUY BANISTER'S PUPPET: SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH

Sergio Arcacha Smith (201-835474), was born in Havana, Cuba, of Irish/Cuban lineage. He studied at Belem High School in Cuba with Fidel Castro, attended the University of Havana, and then did one year of graduate work at Columbia University. Sergio Arcacha Smith returned to Cuba, where Carlos Prio Socarras appointed him Consul for Cuba in Madrid, Rome, Mexico City; and Batista appointed him Consul for Cuba in Bombay, India, from 1952 to 1954. In 1955, he was employed by J. Walter Thompson advertising in Venezuela. J. Walter Thompson had supplied the OSS with numerous personnel during World War II. [Smith OSS p15] Sergio Arcacha Smith moved to the United States in August 1960. According to CIA records, he was appointed the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front by Tony Varona:



1. Traces on Arcacha do not reflect the date he first arrived in the U.S. However he became the delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion and continued in that position until the Cuban Revolutionary Front ceased to function. The Cuban Revolutionary Front was the predecessor of the Cuban Revolutionary Council and was organized and supported by the Agency. The organization was used as a front for recruitment of Brigade 2506 for the invasion. During this period [November 1960 to October 1961] Sergio Arcacha Smith reported to Cuban Revolutionary Front headquarters in Miami through a post office box in Coral Gables, and reportedly maintained extensive relationships with the New Orleans FBI and Immigration Offices. Two of his regular contacts were a Mr. De Bruce [DeBRUEYS] and the deceased Guy Banister.

Arcacha Smith was also one of the promoters of a New Orleans organization known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc. (FDC). This organization was created by several New Orleans business and political

figures, including the deceased former FBI agent, Guy Banister. One month after the FDC was created, it was put out of business by strong criticism from prominent Cubans. There was evidence the FDC was created for the personal gain of the promoters. Smith knew David Ferrie, deceased, who was named by Garrison as a member of the conspiracy group. Ferrie loaned Smith money at one time. The FRD in New Orleans threw Smith out of the organization in early 1962. Some Cubans said Smith stole money entrusted to him for the counter-revolution. When he left New Orleans the rent for the FRD office in the Newman Building was unpaid.

Background information on the Cuban Revolutionary Front and Sergio Arcacha Smith's connection with the organization was forwarded to the FBI in CSCI-3/764, 414 dated March 30, 1961. Other sources of the above summary of information on Arcacha are DBF-92355 January 13, 1961; DBF-91759 October 11, 1961; CSCI-316/-3737-65 and (deleted) 929 February 22, 1961. [CIA WH/COG 67-194 Memo for ADDP C/CI/R & A (Mr. Rocca) Subject: Garrison and the Kennedy Investigation. Reference: CI/R & A memo 4.26.67 (Deleted) AC/WH/COG Attachment #1]

Another CIA document stated:

Whereas one FBI report says that Arcacha was formerly the registered agent of the FRD (Frente Revolucionario Democrático) another states that there was no association between him and the CIA. What was the exact nature of his relationship with the Agency? Our records show there was never a direct relationship between Arcacha and CIA. Arcacha became the FRD delegate in New Orleans on November 11, 1960 and remained in the position until the FRD ceased to function in October 1961. The FRD was created in May 1960 with CIA's assistance, guidance and financial support. Consisting of several anti-Castro groups, it was a political action, propaganda and military unit. FRD headquarters were in Miami. During the period November 1960 to October 1961 Arcacha reported to FRD headquarters in Miami through a post office box in Coral Gables. Whether his superiors in Miami mentioned CIA to Arcacha is not known. What was the Agency's interest in and support of the CRC (Cuban Revolutionary Council)? The CRC was formed in late 1960 and early 1961. In October 1961 it completely absorbed the FRD.

What was CIA's interest in and support of the Crusade to Free Cuba Committee? Our records indicate Arcacha was one of the promoters of the Friends of Democratic Cuba Inc with which the CIA was not associated but do not contain information about the Crusade to Free Cuba Committee. It is requested the reply be provided by WH/COG. When HUNT served as the political officer of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, he worked out of a proprietary located in Coral Gables. HUNT was questioned in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* about Sergio Arcacha Smith; he denied having known him. Yet in *Give Us*

*This Day*, HUNT wrote of how he planned the budget of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and how it included "the establishment of Cuban Revolutionary Front offices in principal cities of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States...within a few weeks I was paying the Cuban Revolutionary Front \$115,000 a month, most of it for salaries and rentals."

Luis Rabel, the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, denied having met HUNT or "EDUARDO." The HSCA questioned Tony Varona about his knowledge of the New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council; he said he had known Sergio Arcacha Smith and Frank Bartes. On November 14, 1963, Tony Varona flew to New Orleans for a meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Council at Gallier Hall. Varona said that only 15% of the Cuban people supported Fidel Castro and that his regime will collapse at his death. Varona conferred with Frank Bartes. [*New Orleans Times Picayune* 11.15.63] HUNT worked closely with Tony Varona.

An FBI document revealed Sergio Arcacha Smith was approached in January 1961 by a representative of CARLOS MARCELLO, who said "he had a contributor to the Cuban Revolutionary Front who was willing to make available funds in the amount of some \$200,000." When asked, the man identified the contributor as CARLOS MARCELLO, and he added that the contribution stipulated "that after the Castro regime was thrown out of Cuba, the new government would give CARLOS MARCELLO certain gambling concessions as well as the privilege of Cuban citizenship." [FBI 92-2713-144]

The FBI believed Sergio Arcacha Smith worked for the CIA. The Bureau received a CIA telex which verified it had utilized the Cuban Revolutionary Front in some unspecified operation, and the FBI was aware that Sergio Arcacha Smith was the head of the Cuban Revolutionary Front: "There is a possibility CIA could have had an operational interest in Sergio Arcacha Smith. Accordingly, the Bureau may desire to inquire of CIA through liaison, at Seat Of Government level, whether or not CIA has an operational interest in Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie and Potential Criminal Informant (deleted)." [FBI 62-109060-4707, 4542] The CIA denied having any Office of Security record on Sergio Arcacha Smith. [CIA 1435-492-AD rel. 5.18.82] When the CIA ran traces on Sergio Arcacha Smith on March 6, 1967, it retrieved a reference to "File No. \*219000-332 (C) Project Seal (I have already) July 19, 1961, p2." [Oswald Case Indices Search Request] Sergio Arcacha Smith explained to a public relations co-worker that

He was under the thumb of the State Department, which in private, he referred to as the CIA. He received all his funds from them and was contemplating applying for a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. He had an office in the Balter Building, where pictures of Huey Long hung by the elevator on each floor.

In March 1961, ANGLETON generated CSCI-3/764,414 and CSCI-316/-3737-65 about Sergio Arcacha Smith. A "confidential source, who has in the past furnished insufficient information to determine reliability" informed the FBI of Sergio Arcacha Smith's activities in September 1961:

Sergio Arcacha Smith displayed numerous photographs and documents relating to the atrocities being committed by the Castro regime in Havana, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines...ultimately he and his partners were taken to the residence of David Ferrie, where they were introduced to two young Cubans, and two young ex-Marines. He said upon arriving at the house he was taken directly to the attic where there were maps of Cuba displayed on the walls, and a number of different types of firearms sitting in a rack. He stated in the basement of this same house were two roughly assembled two-man submarines. Source stated Smith and others excitedly discussed plans to blow up ships in Havana Harbor, sabotage key installations. He said Ferrie was to be a pilot for the organization, and they mentioned it would be about two weeks before the explosives (which were removed from a munitions bunker in Houma, Louisiana) would arrive in Cuba. [see Garrison Inv. Memo 1.13.68 To: Louis Ivon From: Gary Sanders re: Richard Rolfe - Rolfe was a partner of Werbell]

The FBI reported that on November 19, 1962, NO T-2, another government agency, advised the FBI that as of September 29, 1962, Sergio Arcacha Smith had post office box 50523, Main Post Office, New Orleans, and subsequently gave a change of address as 5408 Seminole Avenue, Tampa, Florida. On May 7, 1963, when interviewed as a Subject of a Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle case, Sergio Arcacha Smith gave his address as 4023 Turnberry Circle, Houston, Texas. [FBI 62-109060-4606]

#### RONNIE CAIRE AND THE CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA

Sergio Arcacha Smith endeavored to raise funds for the Cuban Revolutionary Front by selling "Cuban Revolutionary Front bonds." In November 1961, Smith went to Ronnie Caire, a public relations man, and asked his assistance in a fund-raising campaign for the Cuban Revolutionary Front located at Room 6, 544 Camp Street. Ronnie Caire telephoned the FBI to find out whether the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Crusade to Free Cuba (the fund raising group of Sergio Arcacha Smith) were legitimate and recognized by the United States Government. The Bureau referred him to the U.S. Attorney in New Orleans, who said Sergio Arcacha Smith was "okay." In December 1961 an article appeared in *The New Orleans Times-Picayune* about the Crusade to Free Cuba. Ronnie Caire registered as an agent of the Cuban government-in-exile with the Foreign Agents Registration Board. Ronnie Caire was to receive 25% of whatever was collected plus expenses; all funds collected would go into an account controlled by Sergio Arcacha Smith and by an accountant named Grimalder.

In 1963 OSWALD visited Ronnie Caire. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Ronnie Caire apprised the Secret Service during the afternoon of December 2, 1963, that he "seemed to recall OSWALD applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 704-5 Cigali Building, corner Camp and Canal Streets, New Orleans. He said this was several months ago and about the time OSWALD had a debate over radio station WDSU, in August 1963. He said this was the only time he had seen OSWALD,



and for that reason, he could not be positive in identifying OSWALD'S photograph that he was the man he had in mind." [WCE 1414] The FBI had no traces on Caire in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. [FBI 105-82555-5647]

In 1967, Caire told an investigator for the New Orleans District Attorney's office, "OSWALD once applied for a job with me, he came in one day and said he had experience in public relations and wanted a job. OSWALD did not fill out an application, and I never saw him again." Ronnie Caire told the HSCA "LHO was interviewed by him for approximately three minutes, when he came to his office looking for work, and that no application was completed or filled out by LHO, and that his secretary (unknown at this time) reminded him of that, during the time that he was being interviewed by two of Garrison's investigators." [HSCA Caire interview 4.7.78 William Brown]

Ronnie Caire was interviewed by telephone in 1978:

Q. Did OSWALD ever approach you for a job?

A. Gee, that's a long time ago. I don't remember too much about it. Seems to me he came by once.

Q. You handled publicity for the Cuban Revolutionary Council?

A. Yeah, we handled the fund drive for them.

Q. Did you know HOWARD HUNT back then or any of the other Watergate guys?

A. No. I was just a speck on the wall.

Q. Why did the CIA approach you in the guise of the Cuban Revolutionary Council?

A. Because I had such good local political connections. I was known as an expert in political affairs. Got them blue chip names. Just another money raising job. I raised it for the Republicans and Democrats and State's Rights. I said the account was making nigger shit and I dropped it.

Q. Do you remember what happened when OSWALD came to see you?

A. No man, I'm not even sure it was OSWALD, and that's the truth, I told them that. At the time there were so many guys coming in looking for jobs. As a matter of fact, the guy I remember didn't even come to see me, he came to see my former partner. They were coming in at that time two or three a week. Truthfully, I sat down with everyone in the office and tried to remember if we had seen OSWALD and we weren't really sure. I had to question some guy by the name of OSWALD who applied for a job.

Q. Are you still in the P. R. business?

A. Retired, two strokes, laid up, half blind.

Q. Jesus Christ. You sure you didn't know HUNT from the Cuban Revolutionary Council?

A. He was on the national level, no I didn't. Let me tell you how I got into this. Sergio came to me and I checked the best I could like the FBI check that you read to me. I'm in favor of anti-communist causes, and I checked the FBI and they all said it was alright. Then I was in a room with a bunch of Cuban leaders and I realized they were more interested in who was going to be the king when they got back, then in overthrowing Castro. And I went ahead and carried out what obligations I had and I got the hell out of it. Then one day I'm sitting in the office and in comes Sergio and says he's been kicked out too. The last time I saw him was when he came in and tried to sell me some Latin American accounts. P.R. accounts. And he introduced me to some dude named Nestor Marcos Diaz. He said he had a business in Mexico. I'll tell ya, I feel like a dinosaur. I was raised in the news business. I got my lumps in the Huey Long days, got my head beat in...I was to appear as a government witness in the (unintelligible) investigation State of Louisiana. I ran a paper called *The Owl* but was wiped out by a hurricane and lost \$125,000.

Q. Did you know Banister?

A. Banister was a hot-pistoled cop. [WE 1414; FBI 105-82555-5647, 5648, 5649]

The Cuban Revolutionary Front did not need help from the Crusade to Free Cuba, since the Cuban Revolutionary Front had CIA funding. A Cuban Revolutionary Front financial statement prepared for the Foreign Agents Registration Board indicated it collected only \$18,000 in 1961. Yet its total expenditure for that year was about \$4 million. The biggest items in the budget of the Cuban Revolutionary Front were dependent payments, which totaled \$2.7 million, and "military expenses" of \$133,000. The deficit was made up by: "Amounts raised by branch offices abroad and transferred to headquarters." [FARB filed 4.27.62] Sergio Arcacha Smith set up the Crusade to Free Cuba so that he could siphon off its bank account for his own use. Information about the Crusade to Free Cuba was deleted from CIA documents. The FBI had a total of 40 files about, or mentioning, Sergio Arcacha Smith. [CIA 1320-484] When the Cuban Revolutionary Front folded, Sergio Arcacha Smith joined the Cuban Revolutionary Council. He advised the FBI in 1961: "Although the Cuban Revolutionary Front had been dissolved in the New Orleans area, a campaign known as the Crusade to Free Cuba would be continued under his guidance and also under Cuban Revolutionary Council sponsorship. He explained the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Cuban Revolutionary Council had merged." [CIA 1326-1042; *Day HUNT* pp44, 46, 183; FBI 44-24016 LHM 5.10.67] In early 1962 the

Cuban community became aware Arcacha was an embezzler and he had to leave New Orleans. He moved to Dallas. On March 9, 1962, Sam Newman wrote to Tony Varona in Miami and asked him for the back rent which was owed by Luis Rabel and Sergio Arcacha Smith.

## FBI LOOKS AT THE OSWALD 544 CAMP STREET CONNECTIONS

On November 25, 1963, **Sam Newman** told the FBI: "Approximately *eight or nine months* prior to the date of the interview he rented space at 544 Camp Street, which he believed was space six or seven, to several Cubans, names unknown, who were with the Cuban Revolutionary Association. Newman said he had seen these Cubans previously around the offices of Guy Banister, Guy Banister Associates. Newman stated that he believed one of these individuals was Sergio Arcacha Smith. He advised that the Cuban Revolutionary Association occupied office space at 544 Camp Street for approximately three or four months..." [FBI 62-109060-6057, 4762]

Another FBI document stated: "It is to be noted that Sam Mike Newman, owner of the office building located at 544 Camp Street, was interviewed on November 25, 1963, and advised that approximately *six to nine months* prior he rented office space at that address which he believed was office number 6 or 7 to several Cubans, names unknown, who were with the Cuban Revolutionary Association. Newman related that the Cuban Revolutionary Association occupied office space at 544 Camp Street for approximately three of four months." [FBI Analysis of William Turner's 1.68 *Ramparts* article] If the Cuban Revolutionary Council (Association) rented space at 544 Camp Street in June 1963 and remained there during July, August and September 1963 then they were there when OSWALD was in New Orleans.

## THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT CHECKS IT OUT

On November 27, 1963, Sam Newman stated that about *15 months ago* he leased an office at 544 Camp Street to an organization known to him as the Cuban Revolutionary Society. This organization was in this office for only four or five months and since they fell behind in their rent, he evicted them.

He also stated that after this, someone who had the key came into this office and when he, Mr. Newman, asked what they were doing there this man stated that he was taking over the office. Mr. Newman stated that he took the key away from this man and put him out. Mr. Newman described this man as a white male, blond hair, and red complexion. Mr. Newman stated that this group was run by young Monteleone of the Monteleone Hotel. Sam Newman also stated that Guy Banister was well acquainted with this organization. Mr. Newman showed the officers a page in a small notebook which he took from his pocket. On this page were the following two names: Louis Rabel, who Mr. Newman stated headed the Cuban Revolutionary Society. The other name on this page was Mr. Grimmader,

who Mr. Newman stated had an auditing firm. [NO PD Rep. 11.27.63 Austin to Trosclair]

**William Monteleone** was the General Chairman of the Crusade to Free Cuba. The sponsoring organization of the Crusade to Free Cuba was listed as the Cuban Revolutionary Council, "National Headquarters, Biscayne Blvd, Miami, Florida." On November 25, 1963, FBI Informant Betty Parent (137-376) advised S.A. Regis Kennedy

The newspapers reported that a man named (FNU) Kelley who works at the Monteleone Hotel was telling how good a friend RUBY was and that RUBY was not the type who would kill anyone. Informant advised this guy according to Dixie, who runs Dixie's Bar of Music, told her this guy was a fruit, and that Dixie had run him out of the bar because he would not let the young boys alone. Informant says he must be gay. Informant did not know anyone named Clay Bertrand. [FBI 89-69-131; NARA FBI 124-10248-10185]

#### THE HSCA QUESTIONS SAM NEWMAN ABOUT IT

*Cornwall:* I know that initially you were asked questions about whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been in your building or even temporarily had space there.

*Newman:* He did not have any space. He could have been connected with the Cubans. But if he did, I didn't know anything about it.

*Cornwall:* Let me explain to you just so there is no misunderstanding. Whatever you stated on that subject previously wasn't under oath and this is, we are not conducting a criminal investigation. We are just trying to find out what the facts are. You are not suspected by our committee of engaging in any illegal activity. All we want to do is unscramble the events as best we can.

*Newman:* I wouldn't have known LEE HARVEY OSWALD if I had seen him at that time. I might have seen him. I don't know. I had a lot of people in and out and I wasn't around there that much.

*Cornwall:* A number of people who were directly or indirectly associated with the building or its occupants have indicated that he was there for at least a short period of time.

*Newman:* Who do you mean, people that occupied -- some people that rented the place, you mean?

*Cornwall:* Yes.

Newman: That he was there?

Cornwall: That he was in the building and had space for a short period of time.

Newman: From me? He didn't rent no space from me...

Cornwall: Do you recall the event when OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans in the summer of 1963?

Newman: I remember that.

Cornwall: You remember he was passing out ---

Newman: Pamphlets with the 544 Camp Street on it; that was news to me. So he had to be connected with the Cubans. He didn't have no space, no rented space from me.

Cornwall: What did you do to investigate that, just for your own curiosity, when you found out he was down passing out pro-Castro literature.

Newman: I didn't do anything. If it happened, he had to be with the Cubans, that's the only place he could have been.

Cornwall: What kind of Cubans were those?

Newman: Some Cubans and some Americans. American people connected with it.

Cornwall: Guy Banister was a conservative, is that correct?

Newman: I think so.

Cornwall: And he is the one that asked you to allow this Cuban group to have space.

Newman: He said they was good friends of his.

Cornwall: They were also conservative, correct?

Newman: Yes.

Cornwall: And conservative in the sense that, in particular, they were anti-Castro; weren't they?

Newman: That is right.

Cornwall: The literature however, was pro-Castro, wasn't it.

Newman: I don't remember.

Cornwall: It was liberal, it was left-wing literature, right?

Newman: Left-wing.

Cornwall: Why would you have assumed then that the left-wing literature and OSWALD was associated with this Cuban group in your building which was clearly anti-Castro?

Newman: I couldn't say he was with the Cubans. I'm not sure. If he wasn't with the Cubans, he was with Banister. Banister had a lot of characters in and out of there.

Cornwall: That would not have made sense either, would it?

Newman: Why?

Cornwall: Because Banister was not left-wing, he was conservative, right?

Newman: You are right. But you couldn't tell much about Banister.

Cornwall: Well, tell us what conversations you had with Banister after that event, relating to it though.

Newman: After what?

Cornwall: After it was discovered OSWALD was on Canal Street passing out pro-Castro literature.

Newman: I never discussed it with him. He was a peculiar person. He didn't want you to discuss anything with him. That's the kind of guy he was.

Cornwall: Other persons who were in the building and were associated with Banister have told us that Banister was very upset when he found out about the pro-Castro literature with the Camp Street address stamped on it.

Newman: Could have been. I don't know much about it. Jack S. Martin can tell you about that. He was in Banister office 90% of the time; every day almost. [NARA HSCA 180-10101-10379]

The FBI:

The question of how the Camp Street address got to be imprinted on the pamphlet was not apparently, ever resolved; however it is possible that when OSWALD talked with BRINGUIER, the latter gave him the address and OSWALD made a stamp and put it on the Lamont pamphlet. In this regard the report on page 408 repeats that extensive investigation was not able to connect OSWALD with the Camp Street address. Investigation did develop that an anti-Castro organization had maintained offices there for a period ending early in 1962.

The Secret Service began its investigation of OSWALD'S connection to 544 Camp Street by questioning **ARNESTO NAPOLEON RODRIGUEZ SR.**

On December 1, 1963, United States Secret Service Agent Anthony E. Gerrets interviewed Mr. Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr. 1205 Charles Avenue, New Orleans. Telephone 523-3720. Mr. Rodriguez is 72 years of age. Mr. Rodriguez stated that he attended the Chenet Institute (no longer existent) at New Orleans, completing a high school course and specializing in English. This was about 1907. He said he subsequently attended the Soule Business College in New Orleans, graduating there from in September 1909, having completed a two year commercial course. He said he returned to Cuba, and subsequently established himself in the wholesale electrical business. He said he continued in the electrical business in Havana until November 1960, when Castro confiscated all of his assets, including his home in Havana, his country estate outside of Havana, and all of his other properties, banks accounts etc.

Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez Sr. said was a member of the Crusade to Free Cuba. He said the Sergio Arcacha Smith, the former delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, was a member of the Crusade, however, Smith had been expelled for embezzling funds. Rodriguez said that Carlos Quigora and Ronnie Caire knew Smith. He said that the Crusade to Free Cuba was "founded primarily to raise funds with which to buy arms and supplies for use by the Cuban Revolutionary Front..."

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. said he had never seen OSWALD in his life and only knew that OSWALD had a fight with CARLOS BRINGUIER and two other Cubans on Canal Street, for which he had been arrested on August 9, 1963. He said he had no idea why the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was using the address of 544 Camp Street, former address of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and anti-Castro organization, whereas the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was pro-Castro. Mr. Rodriguez said he did not know of anyone who had belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez (Y) Gonzalez Sr. had been a manufacturer's representative in Havana, Cuba. [CIA 201-275643 born August 15, 1891] According to the CIA, Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez Sr. "has in his possession letters of Commendation for services performed for U.S. Naval Attaché at American Legation,

Havana, Cuba for services performed in 1934. He also has a citation from the Office of Naval Intelligence dated 1935." On **April 6, 1960**, a CIA Request for Investigative Action was requested by Joseph S. Piccolo and Jake Esterline. "From JMARC Originating Officer Joseph S. Piccolo WH/4 First Time Submitted Operational Clearance." That very same day Rodriguez Sr. was granted a POA by the CI/Operational Approval and support division. Rodriguez Sr. function was to help determine that refugees granted political asylum in the US were bona fide and not Castro double agents.

PROVISIONAL OPERATIONAL APPROVAL							
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, WH/O&A Attn: Joseph Piccolo	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CLASS</td> <td>C-00370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SUBJECT</td> <td>AMJUTE/1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFERENCE</td> <td>Your Memorandum, Dated 6 April 1960</td> </tr> </table>	CLASS	C-00370	SUBJECT	AMJUTE/1	REFERENCE	Your Memorandum, Dated 6 April 1960
CLASS	C-00370						
SUBJECT	AMJUTE/1						
REFERENCE	Your Memorandum, Dated 6 April 1960						
<p>A Provisional Operational Approval is granted for the use of this Subject as set forth below.</p> <p>A Provisional Operational Approval issued by CI Staff grants the same authority, on a temporary basis, for the use of an individual as the authority granted in an Operational Approval unless otherwise specified by CI/OA. It is based, however, only on preliminary file checks and investigation and is subject to a further final review when all investigation is completed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Field advised By cable</i></p> <p>To process the Operational Approval, full information (completed HQ Parts I and II) must be submitted as soon as possible and not later than six (6) months from this date. An Operational Approval will follow when all investigation is completed and upon the receipt of satisfactory HQ Parts I and II. Consultation must be requested if use of Subject by interested Divisions occurs.</p>							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>APPROVAL</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>[Signature]</i></td> <td>8 April 1960 adx</td> </tr> </table>	APPROVAL	DATE	<i>[Signature]</i>	8 April 1960 adx			
APPROVAL	DATE						
<i>[Signature]</i>	8 April 1960 adx						
<small>FORM 125 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS</small>							
<small>SECRET</small>							
<small>201-275643</small>							

On **April 8, 1960** CI/OA requested that the results of Subjects FBI check be returned no later than April 8, 1960. Stanton F. Ense. On **November 28, 1960**, a document entitled Response To Green List Request No. 100152 was generated. It indicated that Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez (Y) Gonzalez Sr. (AMJUTE-1) had been granted a POA. On April 17, 1961, a memo for WH/4 Joe Piccolo was generated. It was also highly deleted. On January 18, 1962, a memo for Chief, WH/4, Joe Piccolo was generated. It was also highly deleted. An undated memo for (Deleted) From: WH/?/Support stated: "It is requested that Subject's Operational Approval be extended for a period of six months. Jacob Esterline, C/WH/4."



Arnesto Rodriguez, Sr. was of interest to the CIA's Domestic Contacts Division on March 5, 1962, when a CIA source stated that he had introduced the source to two Cubans who claimed they were collecting money for the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The Cubans said that Cuban Revolutionary Council was the U.S. Government approved counter-revolutionary group. The Domestic Contacts Division Chief was then informed by the Task Force W's Counter-Intelligence Section that "there is no evidence of government support being given this organization." [NARA ID 199:07.10.11:] The Domestic Contacts Division generated a memo on Subject from New Orleans on March 5, 1962.

### ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ JR. KNEW OSWALD

All the CIA told the HSCA about Arnesto and his son Junior was "Arnesto Rodriguez Sr. Member of Cuban Revolutionary Council is (sic) New Orleans. Member of Crusade to Free Cuba Committee. Date of birth 8/15/91. Arnesto Rodriguez, Jr. Member of CRC in New Orleans. Member of Crusade to Free Cuba. Authorized to sign checks for CRC. Owner of Berlitz School of Language in New Orleans. Carlos Bringuier was also a CRC member. On February 25, 1963 CIA card 019-120-013 was generated regarding Junior. It read "OFFICIAL OF THE ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO/MDC. DOI FEBRUARY 63 PRESIDENT. On May 21, 1963 the CIA created an FLD INDEX ONLY card regarding Rodriguez 201-290047 UFG - 02872 "INFO RE ATTEMPTS TO UNIFY CUBAN EXILE COMMUNITY. DOI 4-14 MAY 63." Another card, 019-120-013 dated May 28, 1963 "RE CURRENT MBRS OF THE FACTION OPPOSED TO OR SEPARATE FROM THE CRC OF MDC / CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT. PRESIDENT."

RODRIGUEZ, ARNESTO  
SEX M DOB ?  
CIT CUBA  
OCC ?  
Δ USA ?  
SUBJ IS LDR OF MDC /CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC  
MOVEMENT/. SEE RE ANTI CASTRO ACTS DOI OCT  
63

019-300-010  
UFG -03982  
01 NOV 63  
P1

FLD INDEX ONLY  
1 783 588

On November 27, 1963, CI/SIG generated a memo on Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez marked "Sensitive Disseminations." On November 27, 1963, Dr. Jose Guillermo Aguirre informed Pete Moraga, a USIA officer at the American Embassy, Mexico City that he had attended a dinner on November 23, 1963, in honor of Dr. Charles Moore of New Orleans, at the home of Pablo Amezcua. Pablo Amezcua's mother-in-law, Maria Rodriguez Vinda De Lopez, claimed that her son-in-law, Arnesto N. Rodriguez Sr. is, or was, active in Cuban refugee circles, and who headed a language school in New Orleans, made a tape recording of OSWALD: "Aguirre further said that Maria Rodriguez Vinda De Lopez, during the November 23, 1963, conversation, said that Arnesto

Rodriguez had tape-recorded a conversation with OSWALD." [From Bob Adams 11.26.63 draft of 11348 + 166-78, 190-79]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

ACTION: C/AM 5 (NR [26] C/AM 3 NOTIFIED AND COPY SLOTTED AT 2230-26 NOV 63)

INFO : DCI, D/DCI, DDP, ADDP, C/CI, C/CI/SI, C/FI 2, C/SR 5, C/SAS 5, D/OS 2, CR

27 NOV 63

~~SECRET~~ 272241Z

IMMEDIATE DIR CITE MEXI 7094

NYBAT

1. DR. JOSE GUILLERMO AGUIRRE OF MEXICO TOLD FOLLOWING TO  
PETE MORAGA, USID OFFICER HERE, ON 26 NOVEMBER.

A. MARIA RODRIGUEZ WIDOW OF LOPEZ SAID A SON IN  
LAW OF HERS

WHO LIVES IN NEW ORLEANS WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH LEE OSWALD.

B. SON IN LAW IS A CUBAN, ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ WHO  
LIVES AT 212 JEFFERSON PARRISH, TEL VERNON 5-9658.

C. ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ RUNS A SPANISH LANGUAGE SCHOOL, IS  
ANTI-CASTRO.

D. ACCORDING TO MARIA RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ HER SON IN LAW  
HAS TAPED CONVERSATIONS WITH OSWALD.

2. ABOVE WILL BE PASSED TO ODENVY HERE ON 27 NOVEMBER. HQS  
MAY ALSO WISH PASS ODENVY.

~~SECRET~~

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1999

~~SECRET~~

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

As a result of this conversation a CIA staff employee generated this memo for the Legal Attaché in Mexico City:

1. On November 26, 1963, Dr. Jose Guillermo Aguirre told United States Information Service officer Pete Moraga the following:

A. Maria Rodriguez Vinda Lopez said that she had a son-in-law living in New Orleans who was well acquainted with OSWALD.

B. The son-in-law is a Cuban named Arnesto Rodriguez, who lives at 212 Jefferson Parish, telephone VERNON 5-9658, New Orleans. He runs a Spanish language school and is anti-Castro.

C. According to Maria Rodriguez Vinda Lopez her son-in-law has tape recorded conversations with OSWALD.

On November 25, 1963, FBI informer Arnesto Rodriguez furnished the following message to the FBI:

As a result of seeing photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on in the newspaper and on television, he recalls an individual coming to the Modern Language School in its new location **the last week in July, or the first week in August**. This was certainly before Modern Language School officially moved, and was prior to the contact of CARLOS BRINGUIER by OSWALD. Painting and similar work was being done on the new quarters at that time. The individual believed to be OSWALD came to the head of the stairs and asked questions for a very short time concerning course offered, how long they took, how much they cost. He noted informant's accent, and asked if he was Cuban. Informant told him that he had been in this country for 20 years. OSWALD asked him if there were many Cubans in New Orleans, and said that he was interested in Cubans in New Orleans. Nothing further is recalled regarding the conversation, and this is the only possible contact with OSWALD. OSWALD was alone at the time. [NARA FBI 124-10049-10182; FBI NO 44-2064-10]

Rodriguez also told the CIA about his encounter with OSWALD. The CIA gave the information to the FBI:

According to the first confidential source abroad, Arnesto Rodriguez, President of the Modern Language Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that OSWALD contacted him on one occasion during the last week of July, or early August 1963, and inquired concerning a Spanish language course offered at the Institute. OSWALD did not take any courses, and Rodriguez had no taped recordings of OSWALD'S voice. He had no knowledge of OSWALD'S Spanish speaking ability.

Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez told an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that OSWALD "came to the Berlitz School of Languages on one occasion and attempted to talk to him about the possibility of taking a language course, and about

Cuba in general. Arnesto Napoleon Rodriguez said he told OSWALD he was busy at the time; if he would return at a later date, they could discuss the situation. OSWALD, however, never returned." He denied having any tapes of OSWALD. [CIA 79, 166-78, 113-48, 72; WC (M) Information that A. Rodriguez Sr. NO LA, Possessed Tape Recordings of OSWALD'S Spanish; Sciambra to Garrison 2.14.67 interview with ER Sr.]

### MANUEL GIL'S INFILTRATION STORY

On November 27, 1963, Manuel Gil, telephoned the FBI. He said that in early 1962 someone calling himself "Steve" had telephoned him and asked to be put in touch with the leader of the local Cuban resistance group (presumably the Cuban Revolutionary Council). "Steve" called him so many times that he referred the matter to "Sergio Arcacha Smith, head of an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. Gil stated he had referred Steve to Arcacha merely as a means of getting rid of Steve's nuisance calls." When Manuel Gil heard OSWALD on William Stuckey's show, he thought "Steve" and OSWALD were the same. "Gil pointed out that since seeing the recent newspaper publicity concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD which indicated OSWALD had been in Russia during the period of the calls he had changed his mind as to the source of the calls but prior to then thought it was OSWALD...He was sure that Sergio Arcacha, who he, Gil, understood is presently in Houston, Texas, had interviewed 'Steve' and would have additional information on him." The FBI concluded: "In view of fact that OSWALD was in Russia at time the telephone calls were received by Manuel Gil, no further investigation being conducted on 'Steve' except to follow up and determine more complete name of 'Steve' from Manuel Gil."

Manuel Gil gave the FBI the name Steve Maishall and the telephone number of the local bus terminal. Steve Maishall was a crank with a long psychiatric and criminal history. William C. Sullivan had a friend in New Orleans who was a friend of Manuel Gil. The FBI reported: "At approximately 8:55 a.m. November 27, 1963, Inspector Don Moore of the Bureau called and advised that Assistant Director William Sullivan has a friend in New Orleans named (Deleted) who advised Sullivan yesterday that a Cuban named Manuel Gil, 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans, supposedly knew OSWALD and OSWALD supposedly called Gil on the telephone." [FBI 62-109060-1649, 282; *New Orleans States-Item* 2.20.67; FBI 89-69-323 11.22.63] On December 1, 1963, the FBI interviewed Mr. Manuel Gil.

Mr. Gil stated that he did not know OSWALD personally and had never seen him. He said he had seen photos of OSWALD on television and in newspapers since President Kennedy's assassination. Mr. Gil stated he has been a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council for about the last two years. He said this organization formerly had offices at 544 Camp Street, 2nd floor, for about six months during 1961 to 1962; that Smith had been the New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council. He said that Luis Rabel, Arnesto Rodriguez Sr., Arnesto Rodriguez Jr., Smith and himself, were authorized to sign checks in behalf of the Cuban

Revolutionary Council as was Carlos J. Grimader, CPA. Gil was employed by the Information Council of the Americas...

#### LUIS RABEL AND 544 CAMP STREET

Mr. Rabel said he had never seen OSWALD personally and could furnish no information about him. Mr. Rabel was shown a copy of *The Crime Against Cuba*, but could furnish the FBI no information as to why the rubber stamp impression 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee 544 Camp St. New Orleans, La. appeared. Luis Rabel said the Cuban Revolutionary Council had left behind quite a few propaganda leaflets or pamphlets at 544 Camp Street when they moved on from that address, at which time the headquarters for this organization were moved to his home at 4651 Marigny Street, New Orleans.

In 1993 Luis Rabel stated: "He was a communist and he was the opposite of what we were doing. No, I never said no such a thing as that. I don't know anything about leaving any pamphlets anywheres, I never said that." HEMMING 1994: "We went by the goddamn place. I checked on 544 Camp Street later on."

Mr. Ronnie Caire could not furnish information regarding OSWALD using 544 Camp Street as his address nor could William Montelone. The idea of opening an office at 544 Camp Street seemed to have been briefly considered by Oswald: by using Camp Street as an address rather than Lafayette Street, OSWALD could hide the fact that the remnants of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and Cuban Revolutionary Council used the same building for its offices. This was a matter of public record. OSWALD rejected the idea, but he retained the trial pamphlet.

#### HUNT, 544 CAMP ST. & CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

544 Camp Street led to the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The Cuban Revolutionary Council led to HOWARD HUNT. According to a biography put together by the Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities, HUNT was also a leading figure in the Cuban Revolutionary Council. In sworn testimony, HUNT insisted that he never visited New Orleans, nor had he anything to do with the Cuban Revolutionary Council: "I only worked with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. After the spring of 1961, I had no further dealings in Latin American affairs. I only represented the Cuban Revolutionary Council when it issued its statement to the world about the invasion, once the invasion began." In June 1977 CIA Staff member Gerry Droller was questioned about HUNT'S connection to the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Gerry Droller said that HUNT worked for the Cuban Revolutionary Council before the invasion. [*HUNT v. WEBERMAN* 76-1252-CIV-PF-USDC, Miami, Droller, HUNT Depos.] HUNT told his son St. John that he had a safehouse in New Orleans during the time in question.

## THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL AFTER APRIL 1961

The FBI reported: "Many leaders of different organizations have taken the attitude that the United States Government has developed no policy toward Cuba, or anti-Castro organizations, since April 1961. Consequently, Cuban revolutionists are reluctant to try and set up radio stations, conduct any raids or do anything other than engage in propaganda activity for fear of arrest and loss of equipment by the U.S. Government." [FBI 109-584-2959, enclosure page 19 w/h] The Cuban Revolutionary Council infiltrated men into Cuba in June 1961 to assassinate Fidel Castro. The plot failed.

On June 8, 1961, General Charles Cabell, Deputy Director, CIA, advised the FBI that "the Cuban Revolutionary Front was engaged in recruiting Cuban counter-revolutionaries throughout the United States...Charles Cabell concluded that the CIA had and expected to continue to have a special interest in the activities conducted by the Cuban Revolutionary Front and its bona fide affiliates and requested that no action be taken against the Cuban Revolutionary Front for acts it committed as a central point for enlisting support for anti-Castro activities." In June 1961, the FBI advised its field offices it anticipated no active investigation of the Cuban Revolutionary Front or Cuban Revolutionary Council. [FBI 105-87912-735 (?) FOIA PA #211,326] Circa June 16, 1961, the Director of the FBI sent this message to the Chicago FBI Office: "Cuban Revolutionary Front (FRD) aka IS-Cuba Reurairtel, June 6, 1961, with enclosure (deleted) of CIA (deleted). When this becomes known, the field will be advised. No active investigation of these organizations is desired; however you should keep the Bureau currently advised of any pertinent information which may be received concerning their activities. 1- Miami 1- 97-4110 (MDC) Note: (Deleted)." [Serial illegible] On June 19, 1961, the Chicago Field Office of the FBI generated a Letterhead Memorandum "pertaining to a split between the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Christian Democratic Party." [FBI 97-4110 NR 6.19.61 signed GALE.] On August 10, 1961, the FBI office in Miami filed a report on the Cuban Revolutionary Council that covered the investigative period May 1, 1961 to July 25, 1961. [FBI 109-584-2910 highly deleted; FBI 105-92196-95 w/h; FBI 105-107224-17 airtel p2 1hm p1]

## THE RESIDUAL CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL 1962 MUST RESIGN ITSELF TO PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE WITH COMMUNIST CUBA

On January 15, 1962, the Chief of Counter-Intelligence stated "No member of the Counter-Intelligence section is in contact with any group connected with the Cuban Revolutionary Council." The CIA had contact with the Cuban Revolutionary Council through its PW and PM Sections. [Memo for Chief OPS 1.11.62] On March 15, 1962, the FBI issued a report on the Cuban Revolutionary Council that covered the investigative period of January and February 1962. "Administrative: Reference is made to New Orleans letter, January 31, 1962, to Miami, requesting information concerning the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Instant report contains detailed information concerning the organization. (Deleted)" [FBI 105-107224-16 highly deleted]

On February 1, 1962, the FBI office in New York City generated a document about the "Liberty Cuban Funds Committee IS - CUBA...Bureau attention is directed to NY airtel June 24, 1960, captioned Cuban Revolutionary Front; IS-CUBA (Bufile 105-87912, NY 105-41380) which contains information (deleted). No further investigation is being conducted in this matter and this case is being placed in a closed status." [Serial illegible 2.1.62] On March 5, 1962, William F. Burke, the Chief of the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division, asked the Chief of the Contacts Division at CIA Headquarters to advise him on the status of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The first paragraph of this barely legible document stated that a source met with two Cubans - Hernandez and Major Augusto - who had given a speech in New Orleans on behalf of the Cuban Revolutionary Council:

2. The two Cubans were introduced to our source by Arnesto Rodriguez, a Cuban-born U.S. citizen who lives in New Orleans, and is as teacher at the local Berlitz Language School. The Cubans said that they were supporting the underground movement in the Escambray Mountains and they were in the U.S. for the purpose of obtaining financial support and if possible, munitions. They said that the underground had received no help from the United States since the abortive invasion of April 1961. They stated emphatically that they believed that the only way of eradicating the Castro Government was in the underground movement and that the Cuban people...During the course of one of his conversations with one of our sources Hernandez said that he had already been in contact with the U.S. Government, and that he had a letter from Attorney General Robert Kennedy endorsing the Cuban Revolutionary Council and its activities and that the movement was in the interests of the U.S. and world peace. However, the letter was not exhibited. Hernandez said he had been in touch with the Pentagon and with the CIA. He did not specify the name of the person he contacted. He said that both the military authorities and the CIA were in favor of his group, but that no material assistance had been forthcoming. Our sources are sympathetic toward the Cuban Revolutionary Council and are considering the advisability of advancing financial support to the movement. However, they would like to have assurances that they are not backing a group whose aims are inimical to the U.S. They actually know little about Hernandez and Major Augusto.

William Burke's inquiry was answered on May 7, 1962: "The CI Section of Task Force W has indicated there is no evidence of government support being given to this organization. Also, the Agency does not wish to be in a position of either reporting, or not reporting, support to a particular group, as this can place it in an embarrassing position." [NARA 1993.07.10.11] On March 19, 1962, a FBI report on the Cuban Revolutionary Council was generated. This report was withheld. [FBI 105-107224 NR serial dated 3.19.62] On March 20, 1962, the FBI in Miami sent a report to the Director about the Cuban Revolutionary Council and the Cuban Government in Exile.

On March 19, 1962, MM T-1, who holds an official position with the Cuban Government in Exile, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 20, 1962, the following individuals were scheduled to depart Miami for Guatemala: Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council; Dr. Julio Garceran, President of the Cuban Government in Exile; Dr. Marcos Sterling, former Cuban presidential candidate who now resides in Washington, D.C.; Dr. Ricardo Rafael Sardine, who is a member of an association of former Cuban sugar companies; Eusebio Mujal, Cuban labor leader; and Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango, head of an anti-Castro group known as the Triple A. MM T-1 said these individuals are not traveling as a group to Guatemala. They are going there upon invitation of Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, President of Guatemala, for a meeting. This meeting is for the purpose of calling for a vote to designate a Cuban exile leader to unify the Cuban exiles. Garceran, according to MM T-1, had made a prior agreement with Ydigoras to hold this meeting. Garceran already has "in his pocket" the votes of Sterling, Sardine and Hujal, which will assure him a majority vote for leadership. MM T-1 was of the opinion Garceran would remain in Guatemala until April. It is to be noted that the Cuban Revolutionary Council, commonly referred to as the "Consejo", is a unity organization composed of eight anti-Castro revolutionary organizations, three of which recently have defected from the Consejo. The Cuban Government in Exile, a rival Cuban unity organization, is composed of a considerable number of anti-Castro organizations, some of which are organizations "on paper" only. [FBI 105-107224 NR serial dated 3.20.62]

Another FBI document added:

The Cuban Government in Exile is regarded as the principal rival organization of the Council. The Cuban Government in Exile, headed by (deleted) claims to represent the majority of Cuban anti-Castro organizations...The Cuban Government in Exile is beset with some factionalism.

#### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

MM T-1 said that the majority of the members of the Consejo believe that the fight against the communist regime in Cuba is not merely a fight against Fidel Castro, but is a fight against international communism. Therefore, it is no longer a problem of the Cuban exiles alone, but is a hemispheric problem. He expressed the opinion that it is no longer possible for clandestine activity to overthrow the Castro regime, that it is also impossible for Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro by an invasion or by any other means. He expressed the opinion that the OAS cannot do the job because each of the countries is beset with its own internal problems. MM- T-1 stated he believed that only the United States through military



action can destroy communism in Cuba. He expressed the hope, however, that the Cuban exiles would be allowed to participate in any such military action should it ever take place.

On March 8, 1962, MM T-3 advised that Carlos Rodriguez Quesada, head of the 30<sup>th</sup> of November Movement, talked with Dr. Miro Cardona upon the latter's return from Washington. He said RODRIGUEZ then reported to other Cuban exiles that MIRO CARDONA learned from high government officials in Washington that the United States policy toward Cuba is now one of co-existence with the communist Cuba; that no more money would be made available for guns or supplies, or other action against Castro. MM T-1 said MIRO CARDONA was reportedly angry and disgusted.

He also advised that RODRIGUEZ QUESADA held a meeting in Miami and claimed that it is necessary for the Cuban people to "fight against the pinks in the United States State Department". MM T-3 said that this incident came as a total surprise to the Cuban exiles who are greatly upset and disheartened about this incredible development. Consequently, they are very pessimistic about the future of Cuba.

On March 7, 1962, LUIS BARCENA SERRANO who has described himself as a former member of both the MRR and the MRP inside Cuba, advised that about two days previously he talked to Dr. MIRO CARDONA, a personal friend, upon the latter's return from a trip to Washington, D.C. He said MIRO CARDONA told him that there is no future in Cuba as far as the exiles are concerned and advised BARCENA to go out and get a job and forget all about Cuba.

On March 13, 1962, the FBI generated this document:

Re: Anti-Fidel Castro Activities - Internal Security - Cuba.

On March 8, 1962, MM T-1, an American who is acquainted with anti-CASTRO Cuban support in the Miami area, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Laureano Batista Falla one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Movement conceived the idea to demonstrate peacefully during the visit of President JOHN P. KENNEDY in the Miami area, March 10, 1962. As a result of orders issued by the local law enforcement agencies in the Miami area, all demonstrations during the visit of President KENNEDY were called off. MM T-1 advised on March 9, 1962, that a group of Cuban exiles, members of the Christian Democratic Movement and the 30th of November Movement, both active anti-CASTRO organizations in the Miami area, agreed to commence a peaceful demonstration in the form of a hunger strike in Bayfront Park, downtown Miami, commencing March 10, 1962.

On March 10, 1962, MM T-2, a Cuban exile acquainted with both pro- and anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in the Miami area, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the 30th of November-group, under the leadership of CARLOS RODRIGUEZ QUESADA, planned to commence the hunger strike demonstration in Bayfront Park, at 12:00 noon. MM T-2 stated that there were approximately thirty individuals, both men and women, Cuban exiles, who participated in this demonstration during the first three hours on March 10, 1962.

(Deleted) demonstrated peacefully during the visit of President John F. Kennedy in the Miami area, March 10, 1962. (Deleted) demonstration was principally to request aid and arms in liberation of Cuba, and to ask for the resignation of Jose Miro Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, one of the most active anti-Fidel Castro organizations in Miami. (Deleted)

On the afternoon of March 12, 1962, according to an article in the *Miami News*, the demonstrators were warned by the Miami Police Department to cease this demonstration, or be arrested. On March 13, 1962, Desk Sergeant William Lydon Miami Police Department, City Jail, advised that as of 3:00 p.m. approximately 175 individuals had been arrested for disorderly conduct and obstructing or opposing a police officer in the performance of his legal duties. He advised there were 24 women in the group, who, when offered breakfast in the City Jail, broke their hunger strike and ate breakfast. Lydon advised that all of the men arrested refused to eat meals in jail. His records reflected that the following individuals, described as leaders of the organizations mentioned, were released on \$75 bond on March 13, 1962: Carlos Rodriguez Quesada, 30<sup>th</sup> of November Movement, Manuel Cobo, Social Democratic Group; Rafael Valdes Martinez, Anti-Communist Labor Movement. [FBI 109-584-3102 1hm p4 w/h]

On April 20, 1962, a LHM regarding the Cuban Revolutionary Council was sent to New York, New Orleans, San Juan, Tampa, and Washington Field Offices updating the office of its status. [FBI 105-107224-114 1hm & p2 teletype] On August 2, 1962, J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, advised the New Orleans FBI Office: "In view of Mr. Rabel Nunuz' close connection with the activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, the noted interest of the CIA in the activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, this Division is requesting no further investigation in this instance."

#### THE RESIDUAL CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL – 1963 – THINGS GET EVEN WORSE

On February 6, 1963, the New Orleans Office of the FBI reported that no active investigation was being conducted in regard to the Cuban Revolutionary Council:

"However, information voluntarily furnished by the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, Frank Bartes, as well as from other sources, is reported in letterhead memorandum form." The Operation Progress report on BERNARD BARKER for May 1963 stated:

Subject's development of Pedro Martinez Fraga (201-285267) as a source of intelligence on the residual CRC from his vantage as General Secretary came to fruition on May 29, 1963, when the latter agreed to provide information which would not normally be revealed to non-CRC members or passed on through liaison contacts with the Cuban Affairs Coordinator in Miami. Martinez apparently 'bought' Subject's recruitment approach to the effect that our recent efforts on behalf of Cuba had been hampered by lack of full knowledge of the activities, capabilities and intentions of the various revolutionary groups and individuals, being limited to tailored information which was more often what these people wanted to believe, than reality. Subject claimed that the 'pitch' was his own idea, and that if Martinez was amenable he would pass it on to his superiors with a request for financial help. Martinez agreed without reserve, but insisted that financial remuneration was not necessary. He was the source of one disseminated report prior to his formal recruitment, and we will watch his production during June. If he appears to be cooperating fully with the Subject, we will request a renewal of his POA and offer him \$175 per month, his former CRC salary. If, on the other hand, if he appears to be using Subject as a liaison contact or as a channel for influencing ODYOKE in favor of the CRC, he will be dropped.

On April 17, 1963, Miro Cardona, the head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, held a press conference in Washington, D.C., during which he said that he had completed a series of meetings with United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Miro Cardona had demanded a \$50 million war chest and permission to organize another Cuban invasion. Robert F. Kennedy refused all of his requests. The next day Miro Cardona resigned from the Cuban Revolutionary Council; by May 1963, the Kennedy Administration had cut off all funding to the Cuban Revolutionary Council. On April 24, 1963, the FBI SAC in Miami sent a teletype to the Director of the FBI:

The source stated that the doors of the CRC are now open to practically everyone but that it is anticipated that groups such as Alpha-66, the SNFE and Commandos L, anti-Castro organizations, will not join. It appears despite the desires of the CRC, that the Student Revolutionary Directorate is not interested in joining. [FBI 105-107224-114]

The FBI observed the Cuban Revolutionary Council merely "held one assembly meeting on May 20, 1963, in Miami," [FBI Bufile 109-584-3387] and a number of Cuban Revolutionary Council members had left town. A May 21, 1963, Chief of Station, JMWAVE report, dealt with an informant within "the residual Cuban Revolutionary Council." This informant reported that FRANK STURGIS was in contact with General

Claire Chennault. STURGIS told General Claire Chennault that Manuel Artime was on the top of his list of Cuban exile leaders. STURGIS suggested that General Claire Chennault give him financial aid, and said he would contact Manuel Artime on behalf of General Chennault." [Informant - 201-251689 - This informant was STURGIS]

In the course of attempting to get reviews for my *Dylan To English Dictionary* I telephoned Sam Chennault, the music critic for New Times, an alternative newspaper. When I pointed him to this information he commented, "Claire died in 1958 and was in pretty poor shape in the year's preceding this. I'm not sure if my step-grandmother, Anna Chennault, was involved in this in any respect, but she was a covert operative of Richard Nixon's and helped prolong the Vietnam War preceding Nixon's election." Fonzi reported:

Of course, the most strident reactions came from within the anti-Castro community itself. Following the U.S. Government's notification that it would discontinue its subsidy to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, its President, Miro Cardona, announced his resignation from the Council in protest against U.S. policy. The Cuban exile leader accused President Kennedy of 'breaking promises and agreements' to support another Cuban invasion...The resignation of Miro Cardona split the Cuban Revolutionary Council down the middle and precipitated a bitter dispute among the exile factions. The more moderate among them contended that without U.S. support there was little hope of ousting Castro, and the exiles should concentrate their efforts on mounting political pressure to reverse Washington's shift in policy. Other exile groups announced their determination to continue the war against Castro and, if necessary, to violently resist curtailment of their paramilitary activities during the Kennedy administration.

#### THE CRC'S INVASION HOAX

On June 20, 1963, the *Miami Herald* ran a story that stated: "500 Refugee Commandos Land In Cuba, Exiles Say - The Cuban Revolutionary Council announced dramatically today that exile commandos have disembarked in Cuba and called the landing 'The beginning of the liberation of Cuba...The initial announcement was made by Antonio Varona, general coordinator of the Council which represents exile groups that reorganized after the resignation of Dr. Jose Miro Cardona." The three exile groups alleged to have participated in the invasion were MIR, Rescate and the Christian Democratic Movement. The FBI" "Rescate was formed in Havana, Cuba in the early part of 1959 by (deleted). It's principal leaders and most of its members, were former members of the Authentic Party." [FBI 105-107224-16] On June 22, 1963, the *Miami Herald* carried an article "U.S. Skepticism on Cuban Commando Raids Grows." This article reported the United States State Department said no more than 50 anti-Castro infiltrators might have landed in Cuba. [FBI 105-107224-135 p1 - page 2 w/h] On June 23, 1963, *The Miami News* carried an article, "Raid a Hoax; Cuban Exile Boss Quits," by Hal Hendrix, *Miami News*, Latin American Editor. This article stated that the

internationally publicized commando raid on Cuba was a hoax which triggered the resignation of Dr. Antonio Maceo. (Dr. Antonio Maceo replaced Miro Cardona as the President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.) This article reported that "although Dr. Maceo did not say it, sources related that the proposed landing of up to 3,000 commandos was a fraud that ballooned with the tacit consent of other publicity minded CRC members." [FBI 109-584-39 - highly deleted] Subsequent press editorials criticized the Cuban Revolutionary Council for the trumped-up invasion; Cuban exiles reacted with disillusionment and disappointment. On June 20, 1963, the Miami office of the FBI endeavored "to develop information through its informants and sources reflecting upon authenticity of reported Cuban invasion by groups under the Cuban Revolutionary Council (deleted). Pertinent information herein from Miami's sources being disseminated to (deleted) and all interested intelligence agencies to assist them in assessing current press reports. [4 pages deleted] MRR is a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, an anti-Castro unity organization." [FBI 105-107224-135; FBI 105-107224 - 6.30.63 from SAC Miami - no serial] The FBI reported, "Mr. Garcia furnished a copy of an official statement released on June 24, 1963 by the CRC, which reads as follows:

1. To fully reiterate and confirm the statement issued last Thursday the 20<sup>th</sup> inst. Announcing the landing and definite infiltration in Cuba of some of its Commando units.
2. To confirm that the radio transmission was effectively carried out by those Commandos from within Cuban territory...
3. To inform the exiles that the aforementioned statement was released at the petition of the Commandoes, many days after the landings had been realized and after two radio transmissions had already been effected.
4. To reject any responsibility for the false or exaggerated interpretations given the Council's official statement, as these are foreign to its exact and precise text.
5. To denounce and condemn the campaign of defamation against the Council, organized by certain individuals, who postpone the supreme interests of Cuba to their own ambitions and hatreds.
6. To accept the resignation submitted by Dr. Antonio Maceo of this post as President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, deploring that his retreat should coincide with the EXTREMELY GRAVE HAPPENINGS NOW DEVELOPING IN CUBA DUE TO THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION, which is textually recognized by Dr. Maceo in his letter of resignation.
7. To energetically reject the motives upon which Dr. Maceo attempted to base his resignation, as those motives do not correspond to the real facts and because, furthermore, Dr. Maceo's leading and important participation

in the statements and comments made before the press, radio and television, on last Thursday, June 20th, has been omitted.

8. To designate Dr. Manuel A. de Verona Loredó as President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

9. To invoke God's favor and the patriotism of the Cubans who 'neither surrender nor resign themselves to live in slavery', to carry on the struggle begun on mid-April last, notwithstanding the difficulties, dangers and sacrifices we are certain to encounter.

The CIA believed that OPERATION RED CROSS and the hoax invasion were one in the same: "Subsequent developments revealed that the ten-man team which was infiltrated, was part of the invasion force which the rump Cuban Revolutionary Council announced on June 20, 1963, had infiltrated into Cuba. It would appear in retrospect that the ten Cubans on [OPERATION RED CROSS] did not have any Soviet contacts but they dreamed these contacts up in order to find an angel who would facilitate their infiltration into Cuba." [CIA JMWAVE relationship with Pawley Report 7.25.63]

A cable from JMWAVE stated:

1. When the Cuban Revolutionary Council made its invasion announcement June 20, 1963, WAVE initiated inquiries throughout exile community designed to establish what exile Paramilitary types were missing from Miami or had temporarily dropped out of sight. It was believed acquisition this type of info would facilitate cross-checking on size of CRC sponsored invasion. Additionally, in view of timing of OPERATION RED CROSS. i.e. infiltration ten men north coast of Oriente June 9, 1963, we were concerned that OPERATION RED CROSS might be part of CRC invasion force since CIA employee had impression RED CROSS team did not plan to exfiltrate...Believe current info makes it evident Op participants had no Soviet contacts, but they parlayed notional Soviet contacts into sharp con game designed to attract angel i.e. Pawley, *Life*, Sourwine et. al. who could facilitate their exit from the U.S. as well as give them some arms equipment. Their con game worked because Soviet defector bait could not be passed up by angels or CIA. While facts which currently available tend to indicate con game worked and CIA invested circa \$4,000 in con game, continue believe the RED CROSS OPERATION was long shot which could not be rejected." The CIA connected Eduardo Perez Bayo and several of his associates with the CRC invasion. [CIA FOIA 18458]

On June 28, 1963, in a Memo for the Chief of CI regarding Station relations with the current Cuban Revolutionary Council:

Our present connections with the Council are primarily in the financial field. The only other activity with which we are concerned is the medical program for the Brigade members, which is carried out under the auspices of the CRC, although it is in the charge of Dr. Antonio Maceo, who is no longer a member of the Council since he resigned the presidency on June 22, 1963. Our interest in the Council is in the administrative/financial field, rather than the operational...We exercise no control over the present Council or its activities, except in the financial aspect. No financial assistance is now given the Council (since the resignation of Dr. Miro), but certain financial obligations of the past remain to be liquidated and certain, very specific on-going programs must be continued to their logical conclusions. These ongoing programs, however, do not contribute directly to the Council, but have been in the past funded through it. In the past, we did receive a substantial amount of intelligence from the CRC. However, since the resignation of Dr. Miro there has been no appreciable amount of intelligence received from that organization...Since the resignation of Dr. Miro and the subsequent termination of official financial support to the Council, our control of, and relationship to, the Council have changed considerably. We do, however, continue to maintain contact with certain individuals of the Council in connection with our present activities related thereto, which are mainly in the financial field. Since our primary objective at present is to handle the financial termination of the Council, and the activities related thereto, in as smooth and dignified a manner as possible, our association with certain personnel of the CRC will probably continue through the next four to six months. In the meantime, certain Council files and intelligence reports are available to us although on a greatly reduced scale. Alice B. Caponong PW [6.28.63 Memo for Chief, CI. Subject: Station Relations with the Present CRC. Ref. MM 105-5147 6.11.63]

On July 3, 1963, *The Miami News* contained an article which stated that the Cuban Revolutionary Council announced it had moved to smaller offices to cut expenses. The article stated that after having lost the \$80,000 a month United States Government subsidy, the Cuban Revolutionary Council abandoned its offices at 1700 Biscayne Boulevard, which cost \$600 a month and moved to 276 NE 25th Street, Miami, where the rent would only be \$150 a month. On July 4, 1963, the Cuban Revolutionary Council issued a press release condemning the campaign of defamation by "miserable puppets trying to aggravate the division among Cuban refugees." On August 8, 1963, the New Orleans FBI stated:

In view of...the noted interest of CIA in the council's activities, this Division is requesting no further investigation in this instance. In view of the statement by Mr. Yeagley, New Orleans is limiting its further efforts in this matter to contacts with Mr. Frank Bartes and to other sources who voluntarily furnished information regarding Subject organization. [FBI 105-97459-210-221 8.8.63; FBI 105-107224-72]

After the invasion hoax, the Cuban Revolutionary Council kept a lower profile. [HSCA V5 p58] The New Orleans FBI Office cited the August 2, 1962, letter by Walter Yeagley as justification for not investigating the Cuban Revolutionary Council. In November 1963 the Cuban Revolutionary Front was mentioned in FBI document 89-43-608 page 5.

#### THE RESIDUAL CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL - 1964

On January 28, 1964, the FBI in Miami sent a report on the organization and activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. "Will continue to investigate activities of this organization for intelligence purposes to determine if they are in violation of any laws of the United States. Will also attempt to determine further developments with regard to efforts of the CRC to establish base of operations in the Dominican Republic." [FBI 105-107224-162] The "residual Cuban Revolutionary Council" also existed in New Orleans, where it was headed by the remnants of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

On April 10, 1964, Frank Bartes, 1608 Mason Smith Street, Jefferson Parish, La who is the delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans advised that he has been too occupied in making a living as a real estate salesman to engage in any significant activity in 1964. He advised that the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans has not engaged in any significant activity in 1964. New Orleans is closing its file on the Cuban Revolutionary Council, subject to being reopened to report any pertinent information regarding that organization in the future. [FBI 109-584-39]



NODULE X20

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1963  
MEXICO CITY



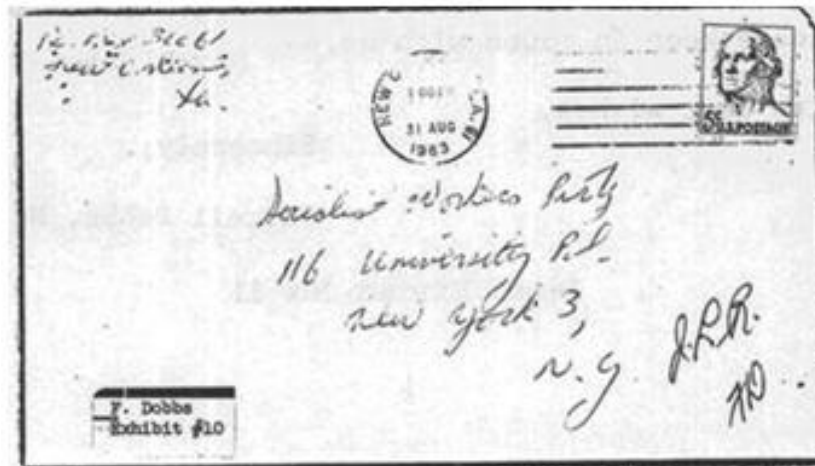
SYLVIA DURAN MEXICAN  
PEPPERPOT

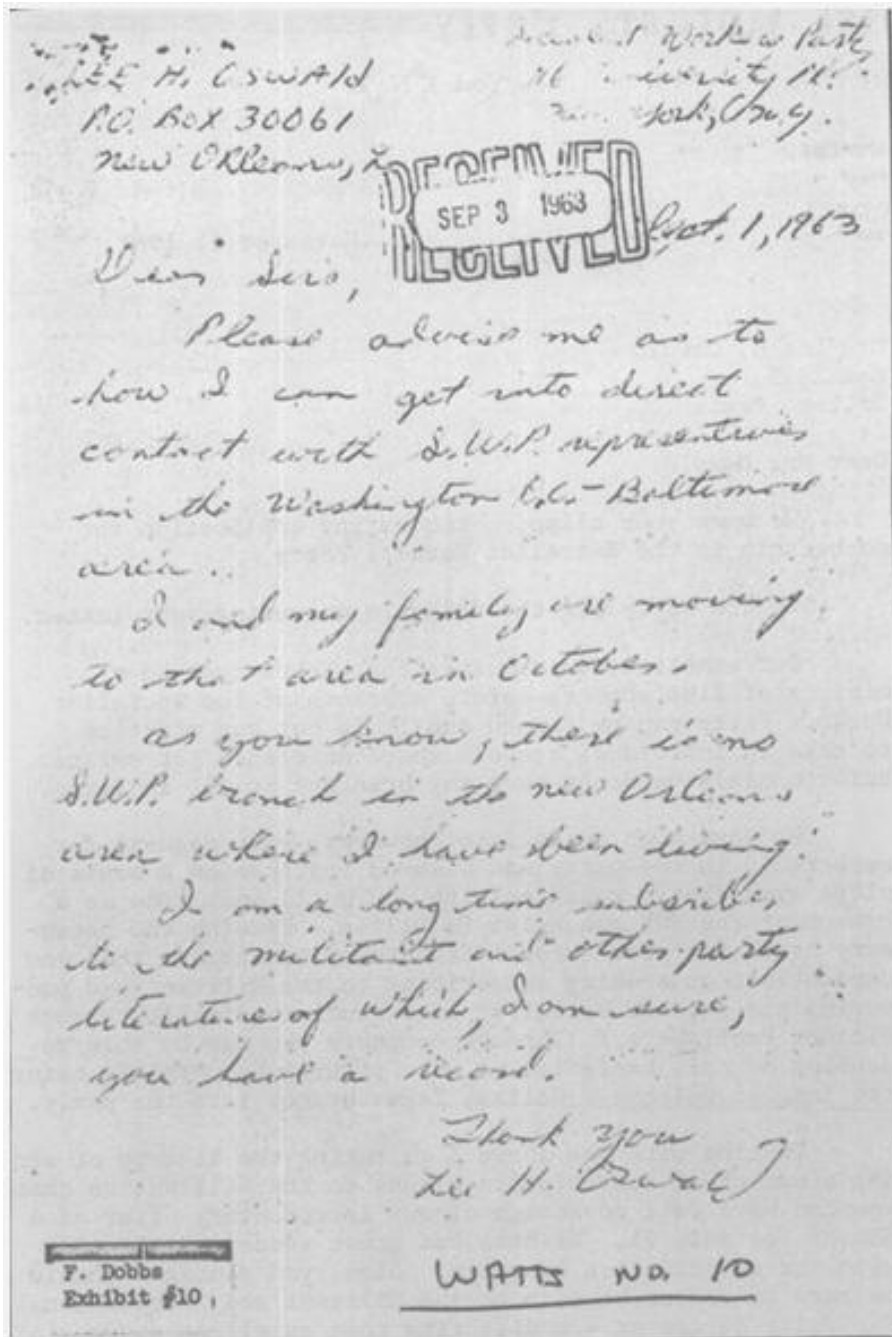
For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex20.pdf>

OSWALD: EARLY SEPTEMBER 1963

OSWALD wrote to the Socialist Workers Party at 116 University Road, New York 3, New York.

Dear Sirs: Please advise me as to how I can get into direct contact with SWP representatives in the Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area. I and my family are moving to that area in October. As you know there is no SWP branch in New Orleans area when I have been living there. I am a long time subscriber to the Militant and other party literature which I am sure you have a record. Thank You. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.





[WC Dobbs Ex. 10] Ruth Paine traveled to Baltimore in August 1963. [WCE 78] She said, "I was on a big sweep of friends and family that summer, after being separated from husband."

#### OSWALD'S LETTER TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY

OSWALD'S letter to the Communist Party expressed doubts about his public role in the communist struggle: "Handicapped as it were, by my past record [as a defector to Russia] can I still compete with antiprogressive forces, or whether in your opinion

should I always remain in the background, i.e. underground." OSWALD intimated that he was available for underground work if the Party needed him.

OSWALD SEPTEMBER 17, 1963

On Tuesday September 17, 1963, OSWALD obtained a Mexican Tourist Card, good for one journey for no longer than 15 days, from the Mexican Consulate, New Orleans. [WCE 2119] OSWALD obtained this card under the name "HARVEY OSWALD LEE." On his application he spaced the words LEE HARVEY OSWALD in this fashion: "LEE (space) HARVEYOSWALD." The Warren Commission explained: "OSWALD seems originally to have also printed his name, evenly spaced, as 'LEE H. OSWALD' but, noting that the form instructed him to 'Print full name. No initials,' [he] printed the remainder of his middle name after the 'H.' The clerk who typed the card thus saw a space after 'LEE,' followed by 'HARVEY OSWALD' crowded together, and probably assumed that 'LEE' was the applicant's last name." Another section of the Warren Report stated: "Typed in the blank 'Appelidos y nombre' was [the name] 'LEE, HARVEY OSWALD,' (The comma between 'LEE' and 'HARVEY' seems to have been an error...since OSWALD signed both the application and the card itself, LEE H. OSWALD)." [WR p314, 730]

OSWALD was being duplicitous. Why didn't OSWALD point out this error to the Mexican official? OSWALD'S "document submitted to prove nationality" was a birth certificate. The clerk should have known OSWALD'S correct name, unless he had not looked at the birth certificate. Another possibility was that OSWALD submitted an altered Birth Certificate to the Mexicans. OSWALD had counterfeited Selective Service Cards and an International Vaccination Certificate. Why not a birth certificate? On this application OSWALD stated he was employed as a *photographer* at 640 Rampart.

WINFRED C. BARNES

Miami Florida

November 27, 1963

Memo: SAC Re: Assassination of President JFK

At 9:20 a.m. instant date, Mr. W.C. Barnes, International Petroleum Company, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically contacted this office to relate the following information:

Caller stated he had read in this morning's paper that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had crossed the border from Laredo, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico on September 26, 1963. Barnes further stated that he himself had crossed the border on that same date at the same place. He said he left from Nuevo Laredo via Mexicana Airlines flight 711. The flight was to Mexico City via Monterey. Barnes stated he went only as far as Monterey where he had some business to attend to.

Barnes recalled seeing some people while on his trip who might have some connection with OSWALD but he was not sure at this time. He also noted he would be available for interview if this office felt he might be of some assistance.

Robert John Schamay IC

[NARA FBI 124-10272-10111]

In Warren Commission document CD 227, the FBI reported on December 2, 1963 that a Mexican Tourist Card had been discovered for Barnes that indicated he entered Mexico at the same time OSWALD did, however the FBI claimed it was unable to locate Barnes, despite the extensive information, including his address, which was on the application for the Mexican Tourist Card. The FBI did not want to find Barnes because he might have supplied the Bureau with information about OSWALD'S associates, and OSWALD was not supposed to have any associates.

OSWALD: SEPTEMBER 17, 1963

November 27, 1963

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

From Special/Affairs relaying that FBI informed the DCI that all info indicates OSWALD was in New Orleans from September 17, 1963 to September 25, 1963.

On November 27, 1963 the FBI reported to Mr. Helms that on September 17, 1963, OSWALD was in New Orleans where he applied for unemployment compensation on that day. A check of airlines indicates that he did not leave New Orleans that day, or the following one, and every indication, including statements by his landlady, would lead to the conclusion that he remained in New Orleans until September 25, 1963.

Desmond FitzGerald, Chief,

Special Affairs Staff." [CIA 181-73]

OSWALD LEAVES NEW ORLEANS

Ruth Paine arrived in New Orleans on Friday, September 20, 1963, and spent three nights with the OSWALDS, after which Marina Oswald drove back to Irving with Ruth Paine. Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine were back in Irving, Texas, on the morning of Monday, September 23, 1963. Paine commented: "I had no idea he was going to go to Mexico. That's not why she came back. She came back because she had no way of getting medical care. She had not seen a doctor, even though she was in her eighth

month of pregnancy. They had lived in Dallas long enough to get county medical care. I wanted her to stay with me at least until the baby was born. That was my concern." OSWALD could not have made his trip to Mexico City without Ruth Paine. He had nowhere to leave his wife and child. Marina Oswald testified that OSWALD told her the reason for the Mexican trip was to evade the American prohibition on travel to Cuba. He cautioned her that the trip and its purpose had to be kept secret. Marina Oswald told the HSCA that OSWALD had previously made plans to reach Cuba by hijacking an airliner flying out of New Orleans, but he later abandoned that idea.

A. Well he wanted a plane once, and he wanted me to help him out.

Q. That was to go where?

A. To Cuba.

The CIA reported: "She testified that LEE was very anxious to go to Cuba and even discussed the idea of kidnapping an aircraft for this purpose. He indicated it would get considerable newspaper publicity. She discouraged him from doing this. In her opinion LEE would not like Cuba any more than he did the Soviet Union or any other place, even 'the moon.'" HEMMING told this researcher:

We know of half a dozen cases where people were told by their case officers to skyjack planes and they did it. And there were various reasons for it. We know that's a fact. This is an idea some nut case might bring up, and he might repeat it to his old lady. First, when you got people, they'll jump out of airplanes. They'll do this, they'll do that. Sometimes you have to test them. How far will they go? How dedicated and loyal are they? Sometimes you propose kamikaze schemes to 'em, not enough that they doubt your loyalty - whether you're using them, and they're expendable. But you throw it out to them. You're not forcing 'em. And if he comes back with logical reasons why it shouldn't be done that way, you say 'You're right, guy, you're right.' Bonding continues.

The first aircraft skyjacking was in Cuba, 1958. Student Directorate. One of Fidel's boys hijacked a plane. At that point in time, half the people they sent down as skyjackers were allowed to walk the streets in a short period of time. It would have been determined by the hostility level against the U.S. OSWALD would have been told that he would have been welcomed. Anyone who fucks with the Yankees is welcome. It wasn't true. They didn't like strangers coming in unannounced like that all the time. Would it have been proposed to him? Yeah: 'We got a job for you, this is how we get you to Cuba.' He might have mentioned this to her.

See, they're trying to link him with Castro and he doesn't realize it. They're trying to paint him as a Castro agent who is later found in Cuba after the assassination. Let's say they allow him to defect to the Uruguayan Embassy in Havana, which we used quite frequently, and he sits there and says 'I did it for Fidel' and all this other kind of bullshit. What choice

does he have? 'Mr. OSWALD you're sitting here in the Uruguay Embassy and the United States authorities are accusing you of having assassinated the President of the United States. What have you got to say?' [HEMMING whined like child] 'I'm a patsy.' They wouldn't have believed a fucking word. They'd say 'You're in Cuba, man. You afraid Fidel's gonna take you out?' That would have been the bag. That's what they would have gone for first. Didn't work, probably. First thing, is Fidel is the patsy." Marina Oswald told this interviewer in 1994: "The hijacking of the plane, which proclaimed him being loony, now makes sense to me if we take into consideration that he was on a mission.

Marina Oswald was asked why she didn't leave after her husband had shot at Walker, threatened NIXON and then talked of hijacking a plane. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "Of course it frightened me. Arguments were initiated on his part so he could put me in safe hands so he can do what he has to do. That's how I read these things now." Did OSWALD actually consider hijacking a airplane to Cuba with the help of Marina who was pregnant at the time? What would have become of his daughter? Was he going to take his child along on the hijacking or was he going to abandon her? It would have been a unique way to establish his bona fides with the Cubans, but OSWALD and Marina would have been imprisoned and possibly extradited back to the United States. The hijacking story made little sense, unless Marina made up the part about her helping him out. As a rule, OSWALD did not get his family mixed up in his clandestine activities. OSWALD might have considered becoming a skyjacker, but only by himself.

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY REPLIES TO OSWALD

On September 19, 1963, the Director of Information of the Communist Party, Arnold Johnson, replied to OSWALD'S letter, directing him to call Communist Party headquarters in New York City when he arrived in Baltimore, and the New York office would tell him who to call in Baltimore. Arnold Johnson was afraid of *provocateurs*, and OSWALD'S reference to "underground" elicited this response: "Often it is advisable for some people to remain in the background, not underground." [WR p288] In addition to having corresponded with the Communist Party, OSWALD wrote a total of four letters to the national office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee that summer; yet there was no evidence that OSWALD heard from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee after May 29, 1963. On September 19, 1963, J. Edgar Hoover sent the CIA an FBI report on OSWALD'S activities in New Orleans. According to the Warren Commission:

(1) OSWALD left New Orleans on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 12:20 p.m., and arrived in Houston on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 10:50 p.m.

(2) Then he left Houston on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 2:35 a.m. and arrived in Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 1:20 p.m.

(3) He left Nuevo Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 2:15 p.m., and arrived in Mexico City on Friday, September 27, 1963, at 10:00 a.m.

Most of the Warren Commission itinerary was correct, however, some of it was false.

### **TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1963**

OSWALD remained in New Orleans until Tuesday, September 24, 1963. Ruth Paine was in New Orleans to pick up Marina and June and drive them to Irving, Texas. Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission that OSWALD told her he was going to Philadelphia to look for work or to Houston, Texas, to look for work and see a friend. Ruth Paine testified: "I wondered, as I had already indicated for the Commission, I had wondered, from time to time, whether this was a man who was working as a spy, or in any way a threat to the Nation, and I thought, 'This is the first I have heard anything about a contact. I am interested to know if this is a real thing or something unreal.'"

The Warren Commission:

A neighbor told the FBI that he saw OSWALD leave Magazine Street on Tuesday evening [September 24, 1963] carrying two pieces of luggage, and board a bus. Though uncertain as to date, a bus driver told the FBI that at the same time of day and location, a man carrying two suitcases of different sizes boarded and asked where he should get off for the Greyhound Bus station. Oswald's precise whereabouts on the night of Tuesday September 24, 1963, are uncertain...

When OSWALD was seen in Mexico City he only had a single suitcase, a small blue zipper bag. [Slawson Mexico City Memo p54]

### **WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1963**

The Warren Commission: "Sometime after 5:00 a.m. on Wednesday September 25, 1963, he collected a Texas unemployment compensation check for \$33 at his New Orleans post office box." According to the Warren Commission, under normal postal procedures, OSWALD'S check would be in his post office box by 5:00 a.m. But was the Post Office open to the public at that time? The Warren Commission: "He cashed the check between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. at a Wynn-Dixie Supermarket about six blocks from his Magazine Street apartment." Evidence suggested on the night of Tuesday, September 24, 1963, OSWALD met with HEMMING and dropped off his baggage. HEMMING drove OSWALD back to Magazine Street late at night. OSWALD appeared to have been at Magazine Street the next morning since he cashed his check at the Wynn-Dixie Supermarket which was nearby. OSWALD did not have to return to Magazine Street to cash his check. He could have cashed it in downtown New Orleans, at Martin's Restaurant, where he had cashed several others. Nonetheless, on the morning of Wednesday, September 25, 1963, OSWALD went to the Post Office and then to the Wynn-Dixie Supermarket. This meant he had doubled back and stayed at



Magazine Street that night. After this OSWALD and HEMMING drove to a clandestine airstrip or private airport, then flew by private plane, to Austin, Texas. In a Memorandum for the Record, Desmond FitzGerald, Chief, Special Affairs Staff, noted that the FBI had informed the DCI that it had checked all the airlines in New Orleans and OSWALD did not leave on any of them. The FBI did not check the private airports in New Orleans or any clandestine airstrips.

### THE IMAGINARY NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON BUS RIDE **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1963**

According to the Warren Commission, OSWALD went back to the Greyhound station and left for Houston, Texas, at 12:20 p.m. on Wednesday September 25, 1963, however, no one in the baggage department or ticket department at the New Orleans Greyhound station remembered seeing OSWALD that night or the next day. The ticket clerk at the New Orleans bus station thought he sold OSWALD his ticket on Thursday, September 26, 1963, the same day OSWALD arrived in Laredo, Texas. [WR 323; WC Slawson hand wrt. notes #640] There were no witnesses on the 12:20 p.m. bus who remembered seeing OSWALD. The bus driver did not remember OSWALD. J. Lee Rankin was skeptical: "We are also concerned about the possibility that OSWALD may have left New Orleans on Tuesday September 24, 1963, instead of Wednesday, September 25, 1963, as has been previously thought...Marina indicated that he told her an unemployment check would be forwarded to Ruth Paine's address in Irving from his post office box in New Orleans...It also seems improbable to us that OSWALD would have gone all the way back to the Wynn-Dixie store at 4303 Magazine Street to cash the unemployment check, which he supposedly picked up at the Lafayette branch of the post office, when he could have previously cashed it at Martin's Restaurant." The Warren Commission: "THERE WAS NO FIRM EVIDENCE OF THE MEANS BY WHICH OSWALD TRAVELED FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON...he left New Orleans, probably on Continental Trailways Bus No. 5121, departing New Orleans at 12:20 p.m., on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, and scheduled to arrive in Houston at 10:50 p.m. That bus is the only one on which OSWALD could have left New Orleans after noon on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, and arrived in Houston before midnight."

### DANNELLY INCIDENT - **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1963**

On Wednesday, September 25, 1963, when the Warren Commission placed him en route to Houston, Texas, OSWALD appeared in Austin, Texas, some 520 miles away. Evidence suggested that HEMMING flew OSWALD to Austin, Texas, where OSWALD attempted to get his dishonorable discharge upgraded. The Warren Report:

An employee of the United States Selective Service System stated that an individual calling himself LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared at her Austin, Texas, office immediately after lunch on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, and discussed the possibility of rectifying his undesirable Marine Corps discharge."

Mrs. Lee Dannelly, Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, maintains a three inch by five inch locator card on all registrants with all boards located throughout the State of Texas and that these locator cards reveal that one LEE HARVEY OSWALD, born October 18, 1939, Selective Service Number 41-112-39-532, is a registrant with Local Board Number 14 which is located at Fort Worth, Texas. The card contains no other information whatsoever concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and any information concerning him in the possession of the Selective Service System would be located in the files of Local Board Number 114, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Dannelly further pointed out that the locator cards in the State Selective Service Headquarters indicates that there are 15 individuals with the last name OSWALD in the locator files and that she recalls having searched for a name HARVEY OSWALD in these files when the individual known to her as HARVEY OSWALD contacted her on or about September 25, 1963, and finding no name listed therein for HARVEY OSWALD, she did not search for a LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. Dannelly further pointed out that she recalls that another employee of the State Selective Service Headquarters, namely Mr. Jesse Skrivanek, had brought HARVEY OSWALD back to her desk on the day in question which she thought to be September 25, 1963. She advised that she had checked and rechecked with Jesse Skrivanek who was on Christmas leave as of December 26, 1963, but that Jesse Skrivanek could not recall OSWALD by name and had made no notation concerning him at the time he came to State Selective Service Headquarters. She advised that as far as she knows Colonel Sinclair never at any time observed the individual using the name HARVEY OSWALD and that Jesse Skrivanek is the only other employee that she can recall personally at this time who may have observed OSWALD. [FBI SA 105-2909 Austin 12.26.63 H.T. Burke]

The FBI reported:

Lieutenant Colonel William B. Sinclair, Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, advised that he had never heard or seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD until his name was mentioned on newscast and television programs on November 22, 1963, in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. He advised further that on November 24, 1963, his Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, Mrs. Lee Dannelly called him at his home and advised him that after observing the photographs of OSWALD on television and hearing his name announced, that she recalled that this individual had contacted her at State Selective Service Headquarters some time in the past six or eight weeks and that he had inquired at that time for information concerning a Marine corps discharge which he

desired to have changed from 'other than honorable' to an 'honorable' discharge. Colonel Sinclair pointed out that at the time of this contact on November 24, 1963, Mrs. Dannelly was unable to recall any specific date of this contact and that it did not appear to be pertinent at that time, but he advised Mrs. Dannelly that she should use her own discretion about whether or not the matter should be reported to the proper authorities. Colonel Sinclair was allowed to observe a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was advised that he could not recall ever having seen that individual inside the State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas. Colonel Sinclair further pointed out that there are a large number of callers at State Selective Service Headquarters and no register is maintained of the individuals who call at that office concerning routine matters which would have been the category of the inquiry referred to by Mrs. Dannelly on behalf of OSWALD. [FBI SA-105-2909 12.27.63 - WCD V24 p.236]

Ronnie Dugger of the *Texas Observer* questioned Lee Dannelly. Lee Dannelly recalled:

On November 24, 1963, (Sunday) it was announced over TV that at that time there was no definite record as to Mr. OSWALD'S whereabouts from May 1963 until the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. I was at home at the time and I called Colonel Sinclair and advised him I was positive this man had been to our office approximately six or eight weeks prior to that date (November 24, 1963). I could not recall any information that would make me positive about a specific *date* but that I was positive that it had been on a Wednesday. I have been having quite a bit of trouble with my back and legs for quite some time, and the only time I have gone to town during my lunch hour was on our pay days to cash a check --- we are paid on alternate Wednesdays. I was a few minutes late in getting back to the office that day and Mr. OSWALD was waiting to see me when I got back. Mr. OSWALD stated that he had just come from the Governor's office to try to straighten out his discharge from the Marine Corps, which had been under 'other than honorable conditions.' The Governor's office told him they did not have anything to do with such things but that maybe this office would be able to assist him. Mr. OSWALD stated that at the time he was given the discharge under 'other than honorable conditions' he was told that if he lived an upright life for the next two years, he could then make application to have the type of discharge changed to 'Honorable.' He told me that he was having difficulty in obtaining a job, and holding a job, with that type of discharge. Also, he said it was embarrassing to his family. I asked him where he was registered, and he said he was registered in Florida but he was living in Fort Worth at the present time. I checked our locator file for HARVEY OSWALD (the name he gave me) but did not check any of the other OSWALD cards for possible identification, since I presumed he was correct and was registered in Florida. I did not find a card for HARVEY OSWALD. We do have a card for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. OSWALD did not remember

whether he had given his address in Fort Worth (at time of separation from the Marine Corps) as place of entry into services or not. I advised him to check with our local boards in Fort Worth when he got back and maybe they would have a copy of his Report of Separation (DD Form 214)

This headquarters maintains sets of military regulations from the various armed forces which jointly concern the Selective Service System. I checked these regulations in an attempt to learn the exact procedure Mr. OSWALD should follow in making application for a change in 'type' discharge. I did not find the regulation covering this subject. I then gave Mr. OSWALD a copy of an information sheet (R6-1229) (copy attached) which lists the location of various types of military records, so that he could write direct and request the procedure for making the application for change in 'type' of discharge. During this entire interview, which last for about 30 minutes, Mr. OSWALD was very courteous. Mr. Dugger advised me to inform the FBI of my knowledge of this case.

Mr. Dugger called me on the telephone sometime during the morning of December 8, 1963, and asked if Mr. OSWALD at any time mentioned to me that he had lived in Russia. I told him no. Mr. Dugger asked me if I saw Mr. OSWALD at the time he was supposedly at the Trek Cafe, 3100 South Congress. I told him no. Mr. Dugger also asked if Mr. OSWALD had at any time during the interview mentioned anything as to his mode of transportation. I told him no. (Signed) Mrs. Lee Dannelly, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division.

Mrs. Lee Dannelly, Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, advised as best she can recall the person who contacted her giving his name as HARVEY OSWALD on or about September 25, 1963, was wearing grey trousers and a light colored shirt, not white, but possibly a faded blue. His clothes were wrinkled, but clean, and otherwise neat but worn looking. She could not recall the type of shoes he wore, and pointed out that his clothes that his shoes would not have been visible to her during her interview with him, although she could have observed his shoes when he walked up to her desk and as he left. She cannot recall his having a hat, although he may have left one in the waiting room when he came in. [FBI SA 105-2909 Austin, 1.31.64 H.T. Burk]

On November 24, 1963, Dannelly went into the office of Jesse A. Skrivanek and asked him if he remembered OSWALD: "Thereafter he 'racked his brain' but could not recall having ever seen anyone resembling OSWALD, having seen several photographs of OSWALD in newspapers as well as having observed him on television." [FBI SA 105-2909 1.2.64] There was no evidence OSWALD visited Governor John Connally's office in Austin. On July 25, 1963, OSWALD was notified that his request for a discharge review, addressed to John Connally, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1962, had been

refused. OSWALD said he was registered in Miami. This was untrue. No one told OSWALD that if he walked the straight and narrow, his discharge would be upgraded. As was usual, OSWALD was lying. HEMMING told this researcher:

He had an interest in upgrading his discharge. Officially, what grounds would they have? Well, this son-of-a-bitch failed to report to his reserve component. He would have to show that he was on some job incompatibility, or other service, for the fucking government. Maybe at that point in time, he was about to expose this? This is probably what got him killed. He was pushing to go back on active duty, resume his career, and it would have blown the whole U-2 thing. So they had to unload his ass. He was about to blow his fucking cover cause he didn't know shit. He didn't know people had fingered him as dumping fucking Powers and the U-2. Now he very innocently says, 'Okay, I did what I had to do, it wasn't very much, they treated me like royalty over there. Now it's time to clean up my record, and go back to my fucking career.' He's done his fucking duty for the government. He's done his job and now it's time to resume a normal fucking life. Wanting to go back to his career was what got him set up as a patsy. He was more valuable.

#### MENTAL INSTABILITY

J. Edgar Hoover termed the incident "another hoax" and asked his agents to "ascertain any evidence of mental instability on the part of Mrs. Dannelly." The Warren Commission: "Despite the apparent reputability and sincerity of the employee, all of the information she furnished in respect to OSWALD'S appearance and conversation could have been derived from the news media, consciously or unconsciously, by the time she told the FBI her story." Lee Dannelly was a credible and responsible witness. Lee Dannelly had no history of insanity nor was she someone who would perpetrate a hoax. She had encountered OSWALD. No other Selective Service employee verified her story to the FBI. Lee Dannelly commented in April 1993: "I didn't work with the draft board, I was an inspector with the Selective Service System. I'm not interested. I have talked with the FBI about this and they have told me not to do any talkin' to anybody. I have retired." [WR 732; WC Slawson notes #388 pp7-13; FBI 105-82555-888; FBI 105-2909 Austin Reps. of 12.30.63, 12.31.63; 1.2.64, 2.6.64] Gerald Posner suggested Lee Dannelly fabricated her story, using information obtained from the media. Lee Dannelly was recontacted and confronted with the allegations of Gerald Posner. She stated: "I do not lie, I do not lie!" then she hung-up.

**Florence Estella Norman**, widow, 4301 Bannister, advised the following:

She began her employment at the Trek Cafe the latter part of August 1963, and was so employed until the Monday before Thanksgiving.

From the beginning of this employment until October 1963, her hours were from 5:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m. seven days a week. Her hours were

changed and she began work either at 1:00 or 3:00 p.m., and worked until either 11:00 p.m., or midnight except Fridays and Saturdays when her hours were from 5:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m.

The Sunday after the assassination of President Kennedy while at the Trek Cafe she saw a picture of OSWALD in the Austin paper and recognized him as a customer she had served at the Trek Cafe.

This customer was at the Cafe in the midafternoon so by the above working hours she concluded this individual was present at the Trek Cafe either the latter part of October or the early part of November 1963.

She recalled the following concerning this incident: She was alone in the restaurant, neither other employee nor customer being present. The cook was in the kitchen. This individual came into the restaurant and ordered coffee. He appeared very nervous. He kept fooling with the paper napkins and appeared to be writing or doodling on these napkins. He used three or four napkins and must have put these in his pocket before leaving as the napkins were not left on the table, ashtray or floor. The customer remained 30 or 45 minutes and had either three or four cups of coffee. He paid 10¢ for each coffee as the Trek does not give refills on coffee. This customer was alone at all times. She did not notice his mode of transportation on leaving and neither did she notice the direction in which he left. Seeing he was nervous she tried to start a conversation with him, but he did not respond. On seeing the photograph of the accused assassin that Sunday she exclaimed out loud, My God, I know him. A Mr. Day who was employed at a local newspaper was in the cafe as a customer. Mr. Day asked her how she knew the accused assassin and she told him 'As a customer.' Mr. Day then said he thought he too had seen this individual in the Trek Cafe. She could not recall Mr. Day being in the cafe when this customer whom she believed to identical with the accused assassin of President Kennedy was there, but Mr. Day could have been present. Norman advised she could not recall having discussed this matter with anyone other than Mr. Day and the newspaper reporter who had contacted her about two weeks prior to this interview at her then place of employment, Bill's Grill. As a matter of fact she had not even discussed this with her parents. In conclusion she did not know who had directed the newspaper reporter to her. [FBI 105-82555-NR 1950, 3.6.64]

Mrs. Lee Dannelly advised the FBI that she

Recalls being at Trek Cafe on South Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, on November 24, 1963, at which time she was engaged in conversation with a man who is employed as a printer for the Austin daily paper and at that time this individual whose name is not known to her at this time advised her that he believed that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Trek

Cafe sometime in the past. This man had seen OSWALD'S photograph on television at that time and due to this conversation, Mrs. Dannelly recalled her experience of having been contacted by the individual using the name of HARVEY OSWALD and recalled that photograph seen on television resembled the individual who had contacted her using the name of HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. Dannelly advised that the printer whom she engaged in conversation at the Trek Cafe was a white male, age 45, of slender build, approximately 5'6" to 5' 8", 135 pounds and during the course of conversation had mentioned that he had been recently divorced, and had a home in the country where he kept a considerable number of dogs. Mrs. Dannelly advised that she had seen this printer in the Trek Cafe on numerous other occasions and knew him by sight, but not by name. Mrs. Dannelly likewise recalled as best she could remember at this time Mr. Ronnie Dugger is a friend of the son of the printer referred to above. She also recalls that a waitress in the Trek Cafe made some comment indicating that she was of the opinion that OSWALD had been in that Cafe at one time or another. [FBI SA 10502909 12.19.63]

**L.L. Day**, a pressman, was interviewed by the FBI:

L. (Only) B. (Only) Day, 4525 Duval Street, Austin, Texas, was contacted after attempts have been made to contact him on January 2, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 13, 1964, at various times of the day. Day advised as follows:

When he first saw the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper a day or two after the assassination he was in the Trek Café located on South Congress in Austin, Texas. Present was Stella, the waitress at the café, whose last name was not known to him. On seeing the photograph he said, 'Gol dang, Stella, don't you remember him?' Whereupon she answered, *she did not*.

He then told Stella that she had waited on him, there in the Trek Café, six weeks prior to this occurrence. He then told Stella that OSWALD was sitting in the cafe one day when he, Day, was 'ragging her' and that on that occasion he told her, 'If I could find a wife who would make me a living I would marry her' and that Stella had said not to try to trap her, that she was already married and making a living for that husband.

He reminded Stella that OSWALD had been sitting on the third or fourth stool from the cash register and that he Day, had the last stool in the rear of the café. He reminded Stella that OSWALD had what appeared to be a pencil in his hand and seemed to be jotting on something. That OSWALD kept looking in the direction of the kitchen. After reminding Stella of the above, Stella sat down and after appearing to give the matter some 'deep thought,' told him she too recalled seeing OSWALD in the café on that occasion.

Referring back to the incident of OSWALD'S appearance in the Trek Cafe, he advised that OSWALD was sitting at the counter on his arrival there and estimated this was some six or seven weeks prior to President Kennedy's assassination. He said OSWALD remained 30 or 40 minutes; that he did not notice OSWALD on his departure as to what direction he took or his mode of travel. Normally there are about two waitresses present at the Trek Cafe, but on this occasion he could only recall Stella being present. While OSWALD was there, two or three people came in and had coffee, though he could not recall who they were, or even if he knew them. This must have occurred after 3:00 p.m. as at that time Stella was reporting for work at 3:00 p.m. In conclusion he wished to say he was wrong as many times as he was right, but that he believed the man at the Trek Cafe was in fact, OSWALD.

L. L. Day told Stella Norman that there were no other waitresses on duty that day. The FBI reported: "Tom Attra, Street Circulation, *Austin American*, newspaper, Austin, Texas, advised the following: He has known L.B. Day for a number of years. In the last few years Day has had several different wives and he has given the appearance of being a bit unstable. He was of the opinion as in his infrequent conversations with Day, Day had conversed 'in a wandering manner' and really appeared to have imagined some of the things he related. As a result thereof, he has accepted things told to him by Day with a 'grain of salt.' [FBI SA 105-2909 1.17.64 Robert W. Carnes] The FBI interviewed Stella Norman's employer, **Lorine Shuler**:

Stella Norman was no longer employed as a waitress at this cafe. Norman's last known residence was the second house on the east side of Bannister Street, running north off Ben White Boulevard. During Norman's employment at the Trek Cafe her hours were from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. except on Fridays and Saturdays when she worked from 5:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m. Norman's day off was Wednesday. She could not recall an instance during Norman's employment when Norman had been the only waitress on duty at the Trek Cafe. The work schedules were set up so there would always be two waitresses on duty at all times, but one might be temporarily preoccupied by answering the telephone or using the washroom normally for a very few minutes at a time.

Shuler advised that on three or four different occasions within a weeks span of time shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Norman mentioned to her that she had seen OSWALD as a customer in the Trek Cafe sometime prior to the assassination. However, she did not pay too much attention to Norman, and could not recall the details of what Norman had told her but that each time the story was told by Norman she varied from the previous story or stories. These remarks by Norman were made while on duty at the cafe. To her recollection, Norman made these remarks to her, Shuler, alone. In conclusion, Shuler said she did not place



any faith in the stories related by Norman hence more or less dismissed the matter in her mind.

**William Covington**, owner, Trek Cafe and Motel, 3100 South Congress, Austin, Texas, advised the FBI as follows: Florence Norman, who was commonly known as Stella Norman, began employment as a waitress at the Trek Cafe on July 26, 1963, with her hours being from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and from 5:00 p.m. until 1:00 p.m., until 1:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. Wednesday was Norman's day off. Her last date of employment was on Monday of the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1963. He determined these dates of employment by referring to his payroll book and the hours of her employment he recalled from memory.

Specifically concerning the date of September 25, 1963, his payroll record showed that Norman had been paid for the usual six days work for the week ending September 28, 1963, indicating to him that Norman had her regular day off on Wednesday, September 25, 1963. According to his records, Norman worked on only two Wednesdays during her employment; these being the Wednesdays of weeks ending on Saturdays, August 31, 1963, and October 19, 1963, on those occasions Norman was paid for full seven days of work. Norman was not related to him. To his knowledge Norman was not related with anyone connected to the Trek Cafe.

He had heard Norman make mention of having seen OSWALD at the Trek Cafe, though he could not recall the party to whom he made this statement and she had never discussed the matter with him directly. He did not pay too much attention to Norman in this regards he felt it was 'foolishness' on Norman's part. He believed Norman to be somewhat irresponsible and unreliable for the following reason. In terminating this employment, Norman did not resign, but, for several days she would call in and say she was ill and could not report for work. It seemed that each time some other employee would mention having seen Norman at a night club the previous evening 'living it up.' After several days she quit calling in and just did not show up for work again.

Mr. Covington advised that his manner of operating the Trek Cafe there are always at least two waitresses on duty in the cafe and one waitress should not be left there alone by the other for a period of time or more than ten minutes for he would not permit this. Such an absence should be only to use the wash room or answer the telephone. In conclusion, Mr. Covington advised that the guests in the Trek Motel for the nights of September 24, 1963, and September 25, 1963, were all regular customers who were known to him, and not identifiable by name or photograph with OSWALD.

It is to be noted that the FD 302 of S.A. Robert Carnes concerning interview of Lorine Shuler reflects the interview was on January 2, 1964, and the date dictated was on February 3, 1964. It is further noted that the FD 302 of S.A. Carnes reflecting interview of William Covington shows that the interview was conducted on January 22, 1964 and the date dictated was February 3, 1964. These FD 302s originally had been dictated within the prescribed five day period but were re-dictated as the result of Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau Airtel.

The Airtel:

Bureau not disseminating rerep...Bases of statements of Lorine Shuler as to irresponsibility of Florence Norman and the private expression of Norman are not set forth and, in the event specifics in this regard are not available, they should be deleted. Reasons for statements regarding Shuler's furnishing address only after agent identified himself and her reluctance to enter into a controversy is not clear. If purpose was to depict hostile or uncooperative attitude on part of Shuler, and if such was the case, furnish specifics or delete above statements. Endeavor to obtain more details from Shuler as to the nature of Norman's remarks concerning having seen OSWALD at the Trek Cafe. Include data as to when, and to whom, these remarks were made. Inquiry at Trek Cafe has not established working hours of Norman on September 25, 1963, nor have you established whether or not she may have been alone in cafe that date with (illegible due to poor Xeroxing on the part of this researcher). Your interview of Norman, after reporting her discussion with L.L. Day, records that she claimed not to have discussed her observations of person thought to be OSWALD with anyone else, not even her parents. This is not clear as page six continues concerning her admission to discussing matter with a local reporter and it appears at variance with the revelations of Mrs. Dannelly and Lorine Shuler. Clarify and endeavor to resolve these discrepancies.

Rewrite rerep in accordance with foregoing observations and include therein results of your interview of L.L. Day...Refer to page 18, your January 6, 1964, report in this case, wherein Ronnie Dugger is reported as having stated he developed no information indicating OSWALD was in Austin beyond information furnished by Mrs. Dannelly. Report of Dugger interview, despite above comment, contains information that he interviewed Stella Norman who reported she believed she saw OSWALD in Trek Cafe two month prior to his interview and that he had been informed by L.L. Day that he saw man referred to by Norman, and was convinced this person was OSWALD. Submit amended page 18 resolving obvious inconsistency. Handle immediately and suairtel date revised report and amended will be submitted. Exercise caution to prevent recurrence of delinquencies as noted herein and score errors.

Lee Dannelly, Stella Norman and L.L. Day told the FBI that someone who resembled OSWALD was in the Trek Cafe some time in September 1963. Dannelly, Day and Norman had never perpetrated a hoax either before or after this report. They were telling the truth. The owners of the Trek Cafe did not want their establishment to become associated with OSWALD. The FBI did not explore the possibility that Norman switched days with another waitress. Gerald Posner wrote that the testimony of Stella Norman and L.L. Day discredited Lee Dannelly when it did exactly the opposite. [NARA FBI 124-10026-10116] The Warren Commission: "No other evidence tending to show that OSWALD was in Austin at this time has been discovered." [WC V24 p736 CE2137]

#### THE ODIO INCIDENT: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1963



From Austin, Texas, OSWALD was flown to Dallas, Texas, in a private plane. On the evening of Wednesday, September 25, 1963, when OSWALD was supposed to be on the bus that left New Orleans on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 12:20 p.m., and arrived in Houston on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 10:50 p.m., OSWALD, and two other members of HEMMING'S crew visited the Dallas apartment of Sylvia and Annie Odio. [WCD 78 p4] The HSCA:

No definite conclusion on the specific date of the Odio visit could be reached. The possibility that it could have been as early as **Wednesday, September 25, 1963**, the morning during which OSWALD was seen in New Orleans, exists. The visit was more likely on **Thursday, September 26, 1963, Friday, September 27, 1963, or Saturday, September 28, 1963**. If it were, then OSWALD, judging from the evidence developed by both the Warren Commission and this committee OSWALD had to have access to private transportation...which is a situation that indicates conspiratorial involvement. [HSCA V10 p32]

#### THE VISIT FROM OSWALD

On December 20, 1963, Sylvia Odio advised the FBI that she was

...contacted late September, or early October 1963, by two Cuban males who stated they were members of Junta Revolucionaria, or JURE, an anti-Castro Cuban organization headed by Manuel Ray with headquarters in Puerto Rico. These two Cubans were accompanied by an individual that they introduced as LEON OSWALD, who Miss Odio states is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. These Cubans contacted Odio and requested her help in soliciting funds from Dallas businessmen, which she refused because both her parents are presently in jail in Cuba, and she feared for their safety. A few days later one of these individuals contacted her, gave only the name of Leopoldo, and stated they were leaving Dallas, presumably to return to Miami, Florida, or Puerto Rico. Leopoldo at this time stated that they were going to have nothing further to do with OSWALD since he was 'loco.' OSWALD told them he was an ex-Marine and wished to help them in their Cuban underground; however he was cynical and thought all Cubans hated all Americans. According to Leopoldo, OSWALD told them **'I am sure you Cubans would want to shoot President Kennedy for what he did to you at the Bay of Pigs.'** Leopoldo told Odio that the Cuban refugees bore President Kennedy no malice for the Bay of Pigs episode. [NARA 124-10158-10186]

The Warren Report stated:

Sylvia Odio is a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta (JURE). She testified in late September 1963, three men came to her apartment in Dallas and asked her to help them prepare a letter soliciting funds for JURE activities. She claimed that the men, who exhibited personal familiarity, asked her if she were 'working in the underground,' and she replied that she was not. She testified that two of the men appeared to be Cubans, although they also had some Mexican characteristics. The men did not state their full names, but identified themselves by 'war names.' Mrs. Odio remembered one Cuban's name as 'Leopoldo.' The third man, an American, allegedly was introduced to Mrs. Odio as 'LEON OSWALD,' and she was told he was very much interested in the Cuban cause. Mrs. Odio said the men told her they had just come from New Orleans, and that they were then about to leave on a trip. The next day, Leopoldo called her and told her it was his idea to introduce the American into the underground, **'because he is great, he is kind of nuts.'** **Leopoldo also said that the American had been in the Marine Corps and was an excellent shot, and that the American said the Cubans, 'don't have any guts because President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs, and some Cubans should have done that, because he was the one that was holding the freedom of Cuba actually.'** Although Sylvia Odio suggested doubts that the men were in fact members of JURE, she was certain that the American who was introduced to her as LEON OSWALD was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Her sister, who was in the apartment at the time of the visit by the three

men, and who stated she saw them briefly in the hallway while answering the door, also believed the American was OSWALD. Sylvia Odio fixed the date of the alleged visit on Thursday, September 26, 1963, or Friday, November 27, 1963...the Commission concluded that OSWALD could not have been in Dallas on [either] evening.

The Warren Report failed to note that the three men knew the cryptonym that was used by the father of Sylvia Odio. Information of this nature would have been available to members of the CIA concerned with Cuban affairs. Sylvia Odio told the HSCA: "[He knew] a lot of details about my father and the Isle of Pines. A lot of things they had done together in the revolution, working together in the underground, details that perhaps not everyone would know."

#### ANNIE ODIO



Annie Odio had also seen OSWALD that night. She told this to the FBI in Miami on July 30, 1964. [WCE 1391] In a statement to the HSCA, she remembered the evening when three men came to the door of Sylvia Odio's apartment in Dallas. One man asked to speak to "Sarita Odio." Annie Odio told him Sarita Odio didn't live there. Then, according to Annie Odio's recollection:

He said something, perhaps something about her being married, which made me think they really wanted my sister Sylvia...they may have also said something about belonging to JURE. I don't remember her talking to them that evening, but I know she talked with them after that. I don't know how I know that, except that Sylvia must have told me. When I first saw OSWALD on television, my first thought was, 'My God, I know this guy, and I don't know from where. But I'm not going to tell anyone because they might think I'm crazy.' Then my sister Sarita called, and told me that

Sylvia had fainted at work...in the hospital I don't remember anyone else in the room, but it was a very small room. Sylvia was in bed. The first thing I remember when I walked into the room was that Sylvia started crying and crying. I don't remember her saying anything. I think that I told her, 'You know this guy on T.V. who shot President Kennedy? I think I know him.' And she said: 'No, I cannot recall, but I know I've seen him before.' And then she told me: 'Do you remember those three guys who came to the house?' And that's when I realized I had seen OSWALD before. And then she told me everything, including the fact that one of the men had called back, that she called him LEON. She kept saying, 'LEON did it, LEON did it' before she fainted. I remember Sylvia was very excited at the hospital and she kept saying that she knew that Leon was going to do it. I do remember thinking that I wasn't going to tell anybody. I remember being very scared." [HSCA Sworn Statement Annie Odio 9.20.78 Fonzi] Sylvia Odio remembered regaining consciousness in a hospital room, and her sister Annie entering the room. She recalled watching OSWALD'S image on hospital room television: "Annie and I looked at one another and gasped. She said, 'Do you recognize him?' I said 'Yes' and I said, 'Do you recognize him?' She said 'It is the same guy, isn't it?' I said 'Yes, but do not say anything.'

#### SYLVIA ODIO AND ANNIE ODIO

Sylvia and Annie Odio were Cuban exile sisters whose parents were political prisoners in Cuba. When Amador and Sarah Odio joined the anti-Castro movement in 1959, they sent their ten children abroad. Amador, a transport tycoon, was among Cuba's wealthy aristocracy. The Odios had twice been forced into exile during the Batista dictatorship. On one occasion, they were suspected of harboring Sanchez Arrango. The trucks of Amador Odio were the main supply-line for the weapons and ammunition for Fidel Castro, and the materiel provided by Amador Odio had been crucial to his revolution. Yet, when the Odios realized Fidel Castro had betrayed the revolution, they became founding members of Revolutionary Movement of the People, and were arrested on October 26, 1961, when the G-2 discovered an arms cache on their farm. Until then, the farm had also been the hide-out of Manolo Ray. Sarah Odio was to spend eight years in a woman's prison; Amador Odio was imprisoned in a prison cell on the Isle of Pines for 30 years. After fleeing Cuba, Sylvia Odio and her husband, Guillermo Herrera, and their four young children, moved to Puerto Rico. There, she was abandoned by her husband in March 1963. The FBI developed this gossip: "While her husband, Guillermo Herrera, was in Europe, it was also *rumored* that she was in company with a Cuban exile named 'Bibo' Intensa, who was also married and who had five children, and who separated from his wife as a result of this relationship with Sylvia Herrera. When Herrera returned to Ponce from Germany there was *talk about the neighborhood* that he found out that his wife Sylvia was in love was in love with Intensa and he immediately sought a divorce from her after which she left Ponce by herself, for an unknown destination in the U.S., and Herrera remained in Puerto Rico with his children." These two paragraphs were

marked "delete" and not released until 1995. In April 1963 Sylvia Odio moved to Dallas where she lived in an apartment on Magellan Circle.

**Lucille Connell** of the Dallas Cuban Refugee Center arranged for Sylvia Odio to get psychiatric counseling. Alone, and responsible for four children, her parents imprisoned, her brother placed in an orphanage, and her wealthy lifestyle abruptly changed to deep destitution, Sylvia Odio had good reason for her depression. On Sunday, November 24, 1963, Lucille Connell received a phone call from a friend who told her she had seen JACK RUBY in the law office where she worked. Lucille Connell repeated this to another friend, who mentioned it in a Spanish class where a pupil was the son of an FBI agent. The student informed his father, and the FBI traced the rumor back to Lucille Connell. When the FBI questioned Lucille Connell about RUBY on November 29, 1963, she told S. A.s Probst and Horton "that one of her Cuban refugee acquaintances, Sylvia Odio, advised her telephonically on November 28, 1963, that she knew OSWALD." Because they were concerned for their own safety and worried about their mother and father in Castro's prison, Sylvia and Annie Odio had decided not to reveal the incident. The Warren Commission could not say Sylvia Odio was a publicity seeker. It was only circuitously that the FBI came to learn of her.

Lucille Connell also told the FBI that Sylvia Odio had told her that OSWALD " had made some talks to small groups of Dallas Cuban refugees in the past. Sylvia Odio stated she personally considered OSWALD brilliant and clever, and that he captivated the groups to whom he spoke. Sylvia Odio further reported to Lucille Connell during this conversation that a call had been made in recent months by a Cuban associate of hers to an unknown source in New Orleans requesting information on OSWALD. Sylvia Odio volunteered that information was in turn received from New Orleans source to the effect that OSWALD was considered by that source to be a 'double agent.' The source stated OSWALD was probably trying to infiltrate the Dallas Cuban group [JURE] and should not be trusted." [FBI DL 44-1639 11.29.63 Horton & Probst] S.A. Hosty's interview with Sylvia Odio did not mention OSWALD having addressed any meetings of JURE. Sylvia Odio described Lucille Connell as "intense about the John Birch Society," and a follower of General Walker. [FBI 105-42555-4743] **S.A. Hosty and S.A. Bardwell Odum** interviewed Sylvia Odio on December 19, 1963. She identified a photo of OSWALD as being identical to the individual she had encountered. She told the agents that

A few days later one of the two Cuban individuals contacted her by telephone and stated they were leaving town presumably to return to Miami or Puerto Rico, the headquarters of JURE...Leopoldo stated he was not going to have anything further to do with LEON OSWALD since he considered him to be 'loco.' Leopoldo stated OSWALD did not appear sincere. He told them he was an ex-Marine and could help them in the underground however he appeared to be very cynical and seemed to think that all Cubans hated Americans. According to Leopoldo, OSWALD stated: 'I'll bet you Cubans can kill Kennedy for what he did to you at Bay of Pigs.'

When J. Edgar Hoover ordered S.A.s James Hosty and Bardwell Odum to "disprove her allegation" S.A. Hosty said she was mentally ill. On December 19, 1963, S.A. Hosty appeared at her psychiatrist's office. Dr. Burton C. Einspruch stated: "She does not have any problems concerning hallucinations...she is telling the truth and not exaggerating..." [FBI DL 100-10461 12.19.63] A Warren Commission document released in 1993 stated:

In describing Miss Odio's relationships with Dallas Cubans, Dr. Burton C. Einspruch stated that she was never really part of the Cuban community, but that her real place was at the top of the social ladder among American socialites in Dallas. Miss Odio's closest friends in Dallas now were the John Rogers family...this family owns Texas Instruments...Miss Odio stayed with the Rogers family after her hospitalization in connection with the Kennedy assassination. Dr. Einspruch stated that he had great faith in Miss Odio's story of having met OSWALD. He stated that, in the course of psychotherapy, Miss Odio told him that she had seen OSWALD at more than one anti-Castro meeting. One of these meetings was apparently at her house, he believed. OSWALD made inflammatory remarks about Cuba. [WC Memo Slawson/Griffen 4.16.64]

The HSCA interviewed Burton C. Einspruch, who specifically recalled that Sylvia Odio related to him a visit by three men before the assassination and was certain she specified that two of the visitors were Cuban or Latin and one was Anglo. He remembered that when he telephoned Sylvia Odio on November 23, 1963, she did mention LEON and connected the name to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. J. Edgar Hoover stated in 1963: "Sylvia Odio is an unstable individual who is regarded by her ex-husband and associates as a person with a tendency toward exhibitionism." [FBI Hoover to Rankin 9.23.64] In 1967 the FBI stated: "...we determined that Sylvia Odio was regarded by numerous close associates as being mentally unstable. We were also informed that Sylvia Odio had been hospitalized at one time for mental illness, and that she had also attempted suicide in the past." James Hosty stated in 1993: "I didn't conduct those interviews with her. She did have mental problems. Einspruch said she suffered from hysteria." Gerald Posner agreed: "Sylvia Odio herself has to be briefly examined." Thomas J. Kelley, the United States Secret Service Inspector who interrogated OSWALD after the assassination, had **United States Secret Service Agent Ernesto** Aragon run a background check on Sylvia Odio. The results contained accusations she was a suspected Communist, known to the Puerto Rican police. She was described as having a mental disorder that caused her to abandon her husband and children in Puerto Rico. When the FBI questioned Ernesto Aragon about his source in the Puerto Rican Police, he conceded his report was merely an assumption. Thomas J. Kelley had Ernesto Aragon interview JURE leaders Manolo Ray and Rogelio Cisneros. Manolo Ray said Sylvia Odio was a good person, but must have imagined that OSWALD claimed to be a member of JURE. [WCE 2907; FBI 105-82555-4886; WCD 854; FBI 105-82555-4892] S.A. Hosty collected statements about Sylvia Odio's mental condition from her friends. Her exile friends indicated she might be crazy, but her American friends described her as sane. [FBI DL-100-10461; WCD 1553; WCD



1546, FBI 105-4255-4743] The FBI attempted to intimidate Sylvia Odio into changing



her story by visiting her so often that she lost her secretarial job and was forced to move to Miami. A few hours before Sylvia Odio was to appear at the Miami FBI for questioning, former **Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre** called the FBI and said Sylvia Odio had attempted suicide a number of times, and was under the care of a psychiatrist. A company owned by Maurice Ferre, Maule Industries, employed one of the brothers of

Sylvia Odio, Caesar Odio. The Ferre family was deeply involved in Cuban exile affairs: The father of Maurice Ferre, José Ferre, a prominent Cuban businessman, was the owner of the National Concrete Company of Cuba, and was active in the Civic Resistance Movement of Manolo Ray. When Fidel Castro came to power, the Ferrer family moved to the United States, where they had vast industrial holdings. The bodyguard of Maurice Ferre, **Ramon Orozco Crespo**, an employee of Maule Industries, was questioned about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by the Secret Service. The United States Secret Service considered Ramon Orozco Crespo a threat to Kennedy in the Fall of 1963. In 1970, Ramon Orozco Crespo was arrested for illegally exporting munitions and articles of war; the FBI questioned him in 1973 about an attack on a Cuban fishing boat. Ramon Orozco Crespo and Humberto Lopez Jr. were seriously injured in March 1974, when a bomb exploded in their hands as they were concealing it inside a book addressed to a Cuban Embassy. The father of Humberto Lopez, Humberto Lopez Sr., was questioned by the Miami District Attorney about his activities as part of the squad HUNT and NIXON recruited in 1972 to attack demonstrators at the funeral of J. Edgar Hoover. Ramon Orozco Crespo was the partner of Angel Ferrer, the Watergater who was registered at the Watergate Hotel during the break-in, but was never picked up by the police. The United States Secret Service gave its report on Ramon Orozco Crespo and the Kennedy assassination, entitled "Cuban Terrorist," to the National Archives. An attempt was made to obtain the document. It was missing. [USSS CO-2-34030 #316, #1188 see CO-2-34341] Castro double-agent Manuel DeArmas claimed that Ramon Orozco Crespo had been a long-standing CIA employee. Maurice Ferre was an associate of Rolando Masferrer, and he had close ties to the Bay of Pigs Brigade.

After the assassination, and prior to her FBI interview, Sylvia Odio described the incident to her priest, **Father Walter J. McCann**. Ernesto Aragon advised the priest was in Florida. The United States Secret Service Director, James Rowley, ordered Thomas J. Kelley to interview Father Walter J. McCann, who was located in a rest home in New Orleans. Father Walter J. McCann verified the story of Sylvia Odio, and explained her mental condition could have been aggravated by "her concern that the Cuban community might be involved with the assassination, in view of its association with OSWALD shortly before the event." Thomas J. Kelley insisted Father Walter J. McCann telephone Sylvia Odio and question her about the incident. Thomas J. Kelley then spoke with Father McCann, who said Sylvia Odio identified one of the men who visited her with OSWALD as Roger Cisneros. This inconsistency was recorded in the first draft of the Warren Report, but J. Lee Rankin objected: "The story of Father McCann is overemphasized. We should state that Sylvia Odio never told anyone else that Cisneros

was one of the men with OSWALD. How can we conclude that McCann would not have become confused, when he was apparently in a rest home, and we have never seen or spoken with him? Odio may well turn out to be right. The Commission will look bad if it turns out that she is. There is no need to look foolish grasping at straws to avoid admitting there is a problem."

## MANOLO RAY AND JURE



OSWALD and two Hispanic looking and speaking members of INTERPEN were dispatched to Sylvia Odio's apartment by HEMMING to discredit or "dirty-up," Manuel "Manolo" Ray Rivero's group, JURE. Or these men might have been from the DRE? In 1957, Manolo Ray, (born June 13, 1924) a young U.S. trained engineer, organized the Civic Resistance Movement in Cuba, which performed terrorist acts against the Batista Government. Manolo Ray's resistance to Fulgencia Batista was rewarded by Fidel Castro, who appointed him Minister of Public Works in February 1959. He lost this job in November 1959, but allowed his name to be associated with the Castro Government until April 1960. HUNT said Pedro Diaz Lanz told Manolo Ray, just before Pedro Diaz Lanz fled, that Fidel Castro was a Communist. Manolo Ray allegedly replied that he didn't care. In May 1960 Manolo Ray formed the Revolutionary Movement of the People. On October 25, 1960, a Provisional Operational Approval was granted to Manolo Ray by the CIA for use as a political action agent.

The Revolutionary Movement of the People was an anti-Castro organization which believed in the ideas and aims of the democratic left. It favored extending the laws Fidel Castro put into effect at the beginning of his regime, and advocated the nationalization of all utilities. On the spectrum of the left, the Revolutionary Movement of the People was similar to the Socialist Party of Norman Thomas. Manuel Artime noted Manolo Ray's group was opposed to banning the Communist Party and in favor of "nationalizing everything." HUNT reasoned that Manolo Ray's intimates derived the "sympathetic attention of Kennedy's advisors" because they were all "inhabitants of the extreme socialist left." HUNT regarded the Revolutionary Movement of the People as *Fidelismo sin Fidel*, and claimed that an article accusing Manuel Artime of being a Castro double-agent was traced back to Manolo Ray. HEMMING claimed he hijacked a truckload of arms from Rogelio Cisneros. HEMMING 1994: "This is bullshit." LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD commented that Manolo Ray was a socialist and called himself anti-Castro merely because he wanted power. HEMMING 1994: "HOWARD could give a rat's ass who was a commie, or anything else. He was there to do a job. He wasn't interested in politics. He wouldn't give a fuck if Castro was a Communist or Presbyterian." MARTINO wrote: "These left-wingers...who were accomplices in Castro's crimes, were the group most favored by the Kennedy administration..." Richard Davis said his feud with the Odio family dated from pre-Castro Cuba, and that he still carried a scar from a knife fight with Sylvia Odio's brother. [Memo 3.22.67 Gurvich/Garrison; Memo re: R. K. Brown, ARA file, 7.17.68]

The FBI reported: "The majority of outstanding anti-Castro action group leaders, such as Felipe Vidal of the United Front for National Liberation, Antonio Varona of the Revolutionary Council have amassed a great amount of material indicating that Ray is a Communist whose only intention is of trying to replace Fidel Castro with himself. The expression 'Fidelism without Fidel' is synonymous with Manuel Ray." [FBI 97-4133-84]

## MANOLO RAY AND HOWARD HUNT

When Manolo Ray entered the United States on November 10, 1960, the State Department wanted him to join the Cuban Revolutionary Front. This brought Manolo Ray into conflict with Cuban Revolutionary Front Chief Tony Varona, who branded Manolo Ray a Marxist. The State Department forced HUNT to admit Manolo Ray into the Cuban Revolutionary Council just before the Bay of Pigs invasion. [HUNT *Day* pp. 91, 92, 215] Manolo Ray, however, refused to merge the Revolutionary Movement of the People into the Cuban Revolutionary Front while Tony Varona was head of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, because Tony Varona had headed the corrupt Cuban Authentico Party of Carlos Prio Socarras. HUNT'S superiors pressured him to admit Manolo Ray and replace Tony Varona. Rather than do so, HUNT, according to his account, resigned. [HUNT *Day* pp. 140, 142, 153, 175] Despite HUNT'S protestations and "resignation," Manolo Ray was appointed chief of sabotage and head of internal affairs of the newly-created Cuban Revolutionary Council. Manolo Ray had become a thorn in Castro's side. The Revolutionary Movement of the People underground in Cuba was responsible for extensive acts of sabotage. Manuel Artime's MRR received a constant supply of explosives and weapons through air drops, although no materiel was made available to the Revolutionary Movement of the People. Manolo Ray explained in a statement to the Foreign Agents Registration Board: "Since 1960 the Revolutionary Movement of the People has been fighting, both in Cuba and in exile, to liberate Cuba from the horrors of Communism...we were responsible for many of the sabotages to the industries in Cuba, the burning of El Encante, Havana's largest department store...the situation in the island gets worse by days, the repression increases and fear begins to master the best of wills, but most of all there are no means to fight with, we lack weapons, ammunitions, sabotage material...in exile we are working with literally no financial means." [HUNT *Day* p56; FARB #1516 filed 3.26.63 Item #7] The CIA claimed: "CIA provided support to a variety of autonomous anti-Castro groups, including the one represented by Ray." [CIA traces on individuals who might have been directed by the CIA to assassinate Fidel Castro. Unmarked Document.] Manolo Ray made no secret he detested the Agency in early 1961, and announced to the press: "The Cuban Revolutionary Council, seemingly acting with the CIA's blessing, is recruiting former officials of the Batista dictatorship, while turning its back on the Revolutionary Movement of the People." Manolo Ray withdrew from the Cuban Revolutionary Council shortly after the Bay of Pigs invasion, because it failed to carry out its promise to give priority to Cuban underground fighters during the invasion. [NYT 5.24.61; Szulc *Invasion* p92; HSCA V5 p66] On August 20, 1961, *The Miami Herald* carried an article entitled, "Systematic Bombings Harass Cuban Rulers," in which Orlando Bosch quoted the Revolutionary Movement of the People's Military Chief, Marcos Williams, concerning 31 bomb explosions which were detonated in Havana between June 22, 1961, and June

27, 1961, by underground anti-Castro sabotage units. According to Orlando Bosch, Marcos Williams said the Revolutionary Movement of the People had no relationship with Manolo Ray. In April 1962, Manolo Ray founded a new anti-Castro organization: The Junta Revolucionario Cubana (JURE). Military operations were initiated, with Roger Cisneros as the military coordinator of JURE. On March 30, 1963, JURE created an intelligence group whose function was to "infiltrate JURE members into various organizations which operate in Miami, as well as into agencies of the U.S. Government." [JMWAWE Dispatch re: Volsky 8.24.64] On April 30, 1963, a source, described as a "Former Rebel Army member, active in clandestine movements" reported that Rogelio Cisneros had said, "Manuel Ray Rivera had issued orders to infiltrate a trusted man into the CIA..." [CIA 201-239298; Report 6.3.63] By the Fall of 1963 Manolo Ray was in Latin America to gather funds for JURE. The CIA reported that in July 1966 Manolo Ray reportedly developed a plan to assassinate Castro: "This plot was not at CIA direction and no assistance was provided for it. CIA's relationship with Subject ended in 1967."

Gaeton Fonzi determined: "The evidence [given to the Warren Commission] did not support the definitive character of its conclusions. The possibilities were considered that [someone] wanted it to appear that OSWALD was associated with JURE, in order to implicate JURE, a politically left-of-center group, in the Kennedy assassination." HEMMING told this researcher:

You want the real story behind the Odio incident? She was a suspected Castro agent. Her father was a basically a hostage in a Cuban prison who plotted against Castro with Veciana. You know why you are not given a security clearance if you have relatives behind the Iron Curtain? She's considered a Socialist, so she's on the wrong side. To reinforce that, there's a potential that she's being blackmailed and she's working as a Castro agent.

The CIA reported:

The only relationship between CIA and the Odio family was the debriefing of César Humberto Odio del Toro, Sylvia Odio's brother, during the early 1960's on a routine basis as part of a general program eliciting positive intelligence from Cuban refugees in the United States...The parents of Cesar and Sylvia Odio were arrested by the Cuban Government in 1961 and sentenced to 30 years and 9 years in prison respectively. They were imprisoned for participation in an organization named Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo. Amador Odio Padro had been obtaining food and medical provisions for the care of Cubans in asylum at various foreign embassies in Havana. His wife had been helping him in that activity. Prior to his arrest, Amador Odio Padron had been the owner of Cuba's largest inter-provincial trailer truck concern. (In fact our records indicate that he used his trucking concern to smuggle arms to anti-Batista forces during the 1954 to 1956 period.) During the mid-1960's, Cesar Odio made several attempts to secure his parents release by offering to purchase

large quantities of spare parts and transport them to Cuba. [CIA 1634-1088 p22]

As of 1994 César Odio was the City Manager of Miami. In September 1996, Cesar Odio was arrested in Miami for fraud. HEMMING continued:

I dealt with Manolo Ray. We could link up this dude with somebody that's already in the files. HUNT hated him for running the resistance against Batista. HUNT'S on Batista's side. This is the enemy, people who could have killed him while he was in Havana. They were killing people. Blowing up the sewer system and the telephone system. That fucked up his party routine. He probably felt insecure going to the local whorehouse. I know one of the guys who took OSWALD to Sylvia Odio. This was a setup to dirty-up OSWALD with suspected Castro agent Sylvia Odio. They'd build a file on her. Either they are building this guy's credibility to go kill Castro, or they've abandoned that, and said, 'Fuck that, we have to make this guy look like a Castro agent and have him do something serious in this country that's provocative.'

At the same time HEMMING dirtied-up JURE by having OSWALD visit Sylvia Odio and ask her to help solicit funds, he also dirtied-up Loran Hall, by instructing him to go to Dallas at this time, and also on HEMMING'S instructions, meet with a woman who was supposed to help solicit funds for INTERPEN. HEMMING believed Loran Hall was so stupid, if he was questioned about this trip to Dallas by the FBI after the Kennedy assassination, he would confuse Gloria Kouthart with Sylvia Odio, thereby unknowingly putting himself in the company of OSWALD. [see HEMMING POST COUP]

#### HEMMING AND HIS ASSOCIATES: ODIO INCIDENT: SEPTEMBER 1964

On August 28, 1963, J. Lee Rankin asked J. Edgar Hoover to resolve the contradictions arising from the Odio incident. J. Edgar Hoover suggested that his Field Offices work the 'mental illness' angle, in order to discredit Sylvia Odio: "In light of Sylvia Odio's mental and nervous condition Bureau believes that the most productive method of disproving her allegation lies in investigation to develop further specifics concerning her mental status..." [FBI 105-82555-4743] The FBI re-interviewed Sylvia Odio, but she did not change her story. [WCE 3147] The FBI interviewed her brother. [FBI 105-82555-4868] On September 8, 1964, the FBI re-interviewed Manolo Ray and Rogelio Cisneros. On September 11, 1964, the FBI generated four reports on HEMMING - Letter Head Memorandum's re: (Deleted) GERALD PATRICK HEMMING et. al." File No. 105-3973 (field) 105-86406 (Bureau). On **September 15, 1964**, "MM informant advised that Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour visited Dallas in October 1963 to collect money donations *under guise* of representing anti-Castro organization." On September 15, 1964, the FBI attempted to procure the photographs of Loran Hall and William Houston Seymour taken by the Dallas Police Department when they were arrested for possession of dangerous drugs in Dallas on October 17, 1963.

## THE FBI INTERVIEWS LORAN HALL

On **September 16, 1964**, the FBI located Loran Eugene Hall. Loran Hall told the FBI that in late September 1963, he was in Dallas with LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and William Houston Seymour. He contacted three professors at the University of Dallas. He said that Kiki Ferrer, who lived on Magellan Circle, introduced him to a Cuban woman. Later the three of them went to her apartment on Magellan Circle. Loran Hall told the FBI:

He said he seemed to recognize this woman's name as Odio because of the association with the name of the Cuban professor who had the same name (Odio)." Loran Hall said this visit occurred two days after he arrived in Dallas. He went to ask her assistance in the anti-Castro Movement. The visit was brief and he did not think he went into her apartment. Loran Hall "explained that it now occurs to him that William Seymour is a person who might be said to generally resemble OSWALD.

J. Edgar Hoover later suggested that Sylvia Odio may have mistaken the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD for Loran Eugene Hall because "there is some phonetic resemblance." On **September 17, 1964**, the FBI in Miami advised the Director that Miami files contained no photographs of Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD or William Houston Seymour. The FBI: "Miami will attempt to obtain such photographs from GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Miami, who is associated with them." [FBI 105-82555-4886] The Dallas Police Department reported no photographs were available. The FBI found a picture of Loran Hall after going through HEMMING'S file - the two had been photographed by newspaper reporters during a visit to Dallas. HEMMING 1995:

Now they went to that address and Kiki Ferrer was the guy that talked to LARRY HOWARD. Hall was trying to locate Rogelio Cisneros' buddy by the name of Naico Crespi, Camillo Cienfuegos' number four guy who, when Camillo got it, got the fuck out of Cuba. He lived on Magellan Circle. That was his mailing address. So when he moved to Fort Worth this Kiki Ferrer friend/snitch who was spying on Naico Crespi was the Cuban they were sent to. LARRY HOWARD didn't know that I knew Niaco Crespi. Loran Hall didn't know. The FBI did, because Niaco Crespi was a suspected Castro agent. Who did they have spying on him? Another suspected Castro agent, Kiki Ferrer. Niaco Crespi was in the country illegally, he never got his parole card.



On **September 18, 1964**, the FBI questioned William Houston Seymour. He said he never heard of Sylvia Odio, nor had he visited an apartment on Magellan Circle in Dallas. He said he worked for a welding firm during the period in question. The employer of William Houston Seymour confirmed this.

#### THE FBI QUESTIONS LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD



On **September 20, 1964**, the FBI interviewed LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD. He was employed at the I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Company, East Los Angeles. He told the FBI he never heard the name Odio before, nor did he recall having visited any Cuban women during his visit to Dallas with Loran Hall. The FBI reported

The *New Orleans States Item*, Red Flash Edition, of January 11, 1968, quoted that LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. had said he was working in Los Angeles on November 22, 1963, and that he has never registered at the Dallas YMCA. The article quoted that HOWARD said, 'There is no information at all that I can that would in any way uncover anything. I gave a statement to the FBI and as far as they were concerned I was cleared. I have no knowledge of any conspiracy concerning the assassination of

President Kennedy. I think they are interested in me because I helped train guerilla forces for a proposed invasion of Cuba.'

HEMMING told this researcher:

HOWARD wouldn't be caught dead in the YMCA. He slept in the car. The FBI went to con LARRY HOWARD. HOWARD, who's still on the government payroll, says I ain't gonna lie to save somebody's ass. This didn't happen. HOWARD thought Wally Welch's secretary was the one they were talkin about. He doesn't know from Sylvia fuckin' Odio. Then they tell him she's Cuban and she speaks Spanish he really went through the fucking roof 'cause she's a Caucasian with a Texas accent.

The FBI re-interviewed Loran Hall on **September 20, 1964**. He reported he had been "in error" about many things during his previous interview. First, he had never met Sylvia Odio. Secondly, William Houston Seymour and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD had traveled to Dallas with him on separate occasions. During the visit to Dallas in question, Loran Hall had been with LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and Celio Sergio. Finally, although Loran Hall still maintained that Kiki Ferrer had introduced him to a Cuban woman, it was not in front of her apartment building on Magellan Circle, and the woman was *not* Sylvia Odio. Loran Hall told the HSCA he had changed his story after the FBI displayed a photograph of Sylvia Odio to him: "I looked at the picture and studied the picture and I stated at that time, 'No, I definitely have never met Mrs. Odio.'"

#### THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE WARREN REPORT

On **September 21, 1964**, J. Edgar Hoover sent J. Lee Rankin a report on the Odio incident based solely on the first interview of Loran Hall. J. Edgar Hoover: "It appears now to point to a near certainty that Hall, an erratic anti-Castroite, with his associates William Houston Seymour and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, were the men who visited Sylvia Odio." [WCE 3146; FBI Hoover to Rankin 9.21.64] On September 24, 1964, the Warren Report was released. It stated:

Loran Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He said he had visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio. He was accompanied by LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles, and one William Houston Seymour from Arizona. He stated that William Houston Seymour is similar in appearance to OSWALD; he speaks only a few words of Spanish, as Mrs. Sylvia Odio had testified one of the men who visited her did. While the FBI has not yet completed its investigation into this matter at the time the report went to press, the Commission has concluded that OSWALD was not at Mrs. Sylvia Odio's apartment in September 1963.

**Celio Castro was interviewed by the FBI on September 26, 1964.** He advised



...that the American woman with the 17 year old daughter, who was visited in Dallas by Loran Hall and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD is a friend of JERRY PATRICK. JERRY PATRICK is identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING...The Miami Office will interview PATRICK in an effort to determine the contacts of Loran Hall and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD while in Dallas, Texas, during September 1963, in particular the identity of the American woman with the 17 year old daughter, the American employed in a Dallas Bank with whom Loran Hall and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD left the trailer containing the equipment, and the identity of the Cuban woman who Loran Hall and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD attempted to contact during an afternoon visit, but who was not home at the time. [FBI 105-82555-5016]

#### HEMMING AND THE ODIO INCIDENT: OCTOBER 1964

On **October 1, 1964**, the FBI displayed photographs of Loran Hall, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and William Houston Seymour to Sylvia Odio. She denied that these were the men who visited her. On **October 2, 1964**, the SAC Miami reported:

To: Director  
From: SAC Miami  
Subject: OSWALD

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau September 22, 1964 and September 24, 1964 forwarding to Miami photos of William Houston Seymour, John Lawrence Howards and Lorand Eugene Hall for exhibit to Sylvia Odio, who recently moved from Dallas to Miami.

With respect for the photographs of William Houston Seymour received from Dallas, the following is noted - one of the William Houston Seymour photographs was taken by Key West, Florida, Sheriff's Office on December 4, 1962, a second photograph of William Houston Seymour was taken by San Diego, California, Police Department in March 1959. The Bureau, by teletype dated September 16, 1964, to Kansas City, Miami and San Diego, instructed Miami to obtain the photograph of William Houston Seymour, Key West Sheriff's office. Since the Key West and San Diego photographs of William Houston Seymour appear to be of two different individuals (Deleted as of 2010) [Howard K. Davis] Potential Security Informant (Under Development) Miami, who is acquainted with William Houston Seymour, was contacted on September 30, 1964. (Deleted as of 2010) identified the San Diego photographs as that of William Houston Seymour and he identified the Key West Sheriff's Department photograph as that of Ronald Ponce De Leon. He advised that Ronald Ponce De Leon may presently be in the U.S. Army, possible in Korea. The discrepancy on William Houston Seymour photographs will

be brought to the attention of the Identification Division by separate communication.

The photographs described in Letter Head Memorandum, shown on **October 1, 1964**, to Sylvia Odio were shown together with photographs of Ronald Ponce De Leon and Miami Beach Florida Police Department photographs #A 24590 and #A 35771. In Miami Letter Head Memorandum and cover letter dated September 26, 1964, Celio Castro described an American man in Dallas with whom Loran Hall and Lawrence John Howard left their trailer of equipment. Lawrence John Howard said Loran Hall visited an American woman in Dallas who had a 17 year old daughter. During contact on September 30, 1964, PSI (Deleted as of 2010) advised that the American male is very probably Lester Logue, a geologist with the firm Logue and Patterson, Meadows Building, Dallas. He said the American woman is probably Gloria Kouthart, who lives in the Dorchester House at St. Joseph Street and the corner of a main thoroughfare in Dallas.

Interview of Sylvia Odio on October 1, 1964, was conducted by S.A.'s Lemman Stafford and James O'Conner: she was cordial, expressed her desire to cooperate, and although apparently a tense individual gave no sign of being discomforted by the interview. Further interview of Odio in an effort to resolve her claim of visit by OSWALD is not contemplated by Miami and will be conducted only upon request from the Bureau or Dallas. [FBI Serial illegible]

In 1995 HEMMING claimed Steve Justin Wilson was the snitch. He said that Gloria Kouthart worked for Wally Welch as his secretary. If Steve Justin Wilson was the snitch, HEMMING could have fed him the information. HEMMING linked Loran Hall, Lawrence John Howard and William Houston Seymour to Sylvia Odio. HEMMING was behind the Odio incident. The SSCIA attempted to determine what had prompted the FBI to question Loran Hall about Sylvia Odio by questioning Leon F. Brown, the FBI S.A. who conducted the interview with Loran Hall:

During the personal interview, William Triplett inquired extensively as to the basis for the interview with Loran Hall. He asked as to the source of the request for the interview with Loran Hall; information furnished to Agent Leon F. Brown for the purpose of interview; by what means request was received at the field office and from whom; by what means, and by whom, instructions and background information were given to Leon F. Brown; and with what urgency the matter was handled. Before Committee, same area was explored. Question was made as to whether the request for the interview received immediate response, whether leads in this case were being handled immediately during that period of time, and if it was normal to handle leads expeditiously in an investigation which had been going on for as long as this investigation...In both interrogations William

Triplett inquired about the procedure followed in reporting results of the interview. Inquiry was made as to whom, if anyone, any (sic) telephone report of results by Leon F. Brown to the field office would have been made. He asked for an explanation as to why both reports were transcribed in final form on September 23, 1964, while the first interview was conducted on September 16, 1964, and dictated on September 17, 1964, and the second interview was conducted on Sunday, September 20, 1964, and was dictated on September 21, 1964. This seemed to be a point of concern both in personal interview and before Committee." [NARA 124-10257-10397] The SSCIA testimony of S.A. Leon F. Brown has not been released.

The HSCA wrote that it "tried, but was unsuccessful, to determine the circumstances leading up to the Loran Hall interviews and the transmittal of the results of those interviews to the Warren Commission by way of FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C." [HSCA V11 p61] Loran Hall was asked by Jim Garrison:

Q. Did you ever manage to determine how they got on to you?

A. I know now, but not in 1964. I didn't know until about a month ago that the FBI had checked, had started to check on me, or that there was a report made on me on November 22, 1963, or November 23, 1963. I did not know until about three or four weeks ago that [GERRY] PATRICK [HEMMING] had called and said Morris had told him to call. I did not know that PATRICK had called Mr. Logue and told him to get me out of Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination. I didn't know none of this existed until the last four weeks. I thought that - in fact I couldn't figure out what in the hell they knew about me in 1964. I figured the goddamned thing was over, finished and done and when I came down off the hill and the FBI man wanted to talk to me, it really shook me up a little...Well I said that it's possible that I met Mrs. Odio, but I never said I was there with Seymour and Howard at the same time. Someone goes so far as to say in one of the reports that I knew her parents or something in prison in Cuba.

Q. But the interesting thing is that you do state, it says, "Hall stated that this Cuban woman lived in Apartment A of the same apartments located on Magellan Circle where a Cuban friend of his by the name of Kiki Ferrer lived."

A. Now here's how that came about. He said, "Do you know a Mrs. Odio?" And I said "It's quite possibly I do, I don't know." And "What about Magellan Circle?" And the name did sound familiar to me and I said, "If it's the same place that one of my Cuban friends lived at, it's possible that I met her." And he said, "What were the circumstances on this?" So I explained to him that it was one of the new apartment buildings, you know, one of the new modern type...I think she was about 40, I'd say in her late

40's and I asked her where this person lived, and she told me, so I went and knocked on the door and I went in. But I never met any other woman there and I was there twice and I still don't know if that was the name of the street or not, Magellan Circle.

James Hosty stated in 1993:

She thinks she saw OSWALD. She saw Seymour though. William Seymour. Loran Hall. I know of HEMMING. They were the ones that contacted Sylvia Odio. They were spying on her because she belonged to the more left-wing Cuban exile group, JURE. That was the group they were going to use when they were going to overthrow Castro when they were dealing with AMLASH. The Customs men were going after the ones that weren't part of that operation. Customs was working with JURE.

James Hosty was asked if this was an attempt to dirty-up JURE by having OSWALD visit Sylvia Odio. He responded, "But OSWALD *didn't* visit them. The Cubans are like a lot of people, you know, all Gringos look alike. Yes. They've told me that. They have a hard time picking gringos apart." HEMMING told this researcher:

It was OSWALD, not William Seymour. They didn't cut Hosty into too much information. I knew the guy 'Angelo,' who was with OSWALD at this meeting. I found out it was him years later. I have never asked him point blank, 'Who asked you to take OSWALD to Sylvia's house?' It's not proper to do these things. It would be kind of upsetting to him. The FBI never questioned me about Odio in 1964. I've been trying to find out how they got the name 'Hall.' It was a lead to me. They didn't ask anything. This was the first clue there was a cover-up. The HSCA never asked me about it.

HEMMING said he had a personal relationship with certain FBI agents:

A couple of times I sat down with James O'Conner in Toby's Restaurant. All we talked about was how good the steak was. He'd say 'It's time for you to have a fuckin' meal.' O'Conner came by the house to bullshit a couple of times. In 1964, when they were looking for Ed Collins, they came by. My first conversation with O'Conner was in April 1961. That was my first contact in my life with the FBI. O'Conner was about 32 at the time. He was never an ASAC or SAC.

James J. O'Conner was ASAC in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1975. HEMMING denied having dispatched Loran Hall to Dallas in a similar time frame and situation to the Odio incident so that the name "Loran Hall" would surface in connection with OSWALD. HEMMING said William C. Sullivan asked,

Who do we get that we can put in fucking Dallas in this same time frame? He went to his punch cards. They know when the Pope wipes his ass. And

guess who pops up? Dumb ass fuckin' Loran Hall is in town for the same period of time. Their snitch was in town, so they use him. Loran Hall was working for them. They didn't check with him first.

The HSCA noted all of this and remarked:

Of interest to the committee were the initial assertions of Loran Hall that he and his two associates, William Houston Seymour and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, were the ones who had visited Sylvia Odio in September. All three had been actively involved in anti-Castro activity and were members of INTERPEN. The group was arrested as part of the Kennedy Administration's crackdown on anti-Castro operations. That policy, which highly incensed the anti-Castro and right-wing factions, was the result of an agreement that Kennedy had made with Khrushchev and Castro. Those factions considered the agreement a betrayal.

#### THE MOHAWK HAIRCUT

Sylvia Odio told the FBI that one of the men who visited her with OSWALD had odd hair, full in the middle, and short on the sides. When Richard Whatley visited Dick Hathcock, one of his associates had a "Mohawk style haircut." The visit occurred in July 1963. By September 1963, this man's hair would have grown in somewhat and would be full in the middle and short on the sides. When Gaeton Fonzi worked for Senator Richard Schweiker, Fonzi followed-up the Mohawk haircut lead. Dick Hathcock told him that he could not recall the names of the other two men who were with Richard Whatley: "But he does think now that the fellow with the Mohawk haircut was Latin looking. When I asked him if Angelo or Leopoldo could have been either of the names, he said he couldn't swear to it under oath but Leopoldo 'strikes a vague cord. It does sound quite familiar.'" Sylvia Odio was the Subject of an FBI investigation in New York City in 1965. [FBI 105-135351-6] Sylvia Odio testified before the HSCA:

Leopoldo was tall. The thing I remember the most was his forehead, which was bald on the side, had hair right in the middle. I think later on it has been like identified like a Mohawk haircut. He had little glasses...I probably said something to the effect that [Kennedy should be killed], that the Cubans felt this also...I was worried because when the Cubans say something like that, it is natural...

HEMMING told this researcher:

Bobby Willis was the guy with the Mohawk haircut. But this was in 1961. He was not the one who visited Sylvia Odio. I know who one of them was. When Whatley visited Hathcock with the guy with the Mohawk it was 1962. I was there asshole, don't fucking argue with me. It was not 1963. They showed up in California in the early part of 1962. I left Miami after New Years 1962 and went to California for a couple of weeks. They

followed me out there. At that point in time Willis had a Mohawk haircut. They stayed in the back of a barber shop in Monterey Park, California. While Whatley was there he was visiting his buddy at Nature's Haven, where his lion was.

#### THE HORACE TWIFORD TELEPHONE CALL WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

After OSWALD visited the Odio sisters, he was flown from Dallas to Houston, Texas. He arrived in Dallas sometime prior to the departure of the bus that would take him to Mexico. In Houston, OSWALD telephoned the home of Horace Elroy Twiford (born March 20, 1923; died August 30, 1980. This researcher needs obituary or death certificate. SS # 414-18-8469 died in Zip 38614). Mrs. Estelle Twiford believed "the call was made locally, *before* 10:00 p.m." The Warren Commission stated that OSWALD'S bus arrived in Houston on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 10:50 p.m. The reason Estelle Twiford believed the call was made locally was that no operator was involved, and that she remembered OSWALD saying he had only a few hours and wished to talk with her husband.

The Warren Commission tried to resolve this contradiction: "It [the call] may have been made from Beaumont or some other stop on the route; however, in view of the bus schedule, it probably was made in Houston later than Estelle Twiford remembered." Did OSWALD really expect to meet with Horace Twiford for the first time between 11:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m.? Horace Twiford was a second mate with Local #20 of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots. Twiford was so employed for 12 years at a salary of \$9,000 a year. He wore a goatee. Horace was also a National Committeeman-at-large of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Texas. OSWALD wrote to the Socialist Labor Party and requested literature on November 10, 1962. Horace Twiford was apprized of OSWALD'S request by the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party in New York in July 1963. On September 11, 1963, Horace Twiford mailed a copy of the Socialist Labor Party's publication, *The Weekly People*, to OSWALD at Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. The publication was forwarded to OSWALD'S street address in New Orleans, in time for him to receive it there just before he left for Mexico City. The return address of Horace Twiford was on the envelope. It should have been evident to OSWALD, from looking at this envelope, that *The Weekly People* had been mailed to Dallas and then forwarded to New Orleans in response to his request for literature.. Nonetheless, OSWALD entered the name and address of Horace Twiford in his address book: "Horace Twiford 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas MI98500 WA 35492." "MI98500" was an out-of-service telephone number listed under Horace Twiford in the then current (January 1963) Houston telephone directory. "WA 35492" was the telephone number of Horace Twiford in November 1963.

#### OSWALD/ESTELLE TWIFORD: TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

The FBI interviewed Mrs. Estelle Twiford on December 2, 1963.

Mrs. Twiford related that at some time which she believed to be in late October or early November she answered a telephone call and the man making this call identified himself as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OSWALD asked for her husband, and stated he had received a copy of the *Weekly People* and wanted to know how Horace Twiford had obtained his name. Mrs. Twiford stated her best recollection was that OSWALD stated on that occasion that he was flying to Mexico, had a few hours, and desired to talk with Mr. Twiford. She believes OSWALD identified himself as a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee...Mrs. Twiford then obtained from her records a small manilla envelope printed and bearing the address of the New York Labor News Company, 61 Cliff Street, New York, 38, New York, P.O. Box 76. She identified this as the envelope which had been mailed to her husband by the Socialist Labor Party. It was noted the upper left hand corner of this envelope carried the return address in hand printing as follows: "L.H. OSWALD, Box 2915 Dallas, Texas. The above envelope was originally postmarked at Dallas, Texas on November 10, 1962. There was no indication of the date on which this envelope had been mailed to Horace Twiford. A handwritten note across the front of this envelope contained the words 'Labor Day issue WP September 11, 1963.' Mrs. Twiford stated this was the handwriting of her husband and this note indicated to her husband had mailed to OSWALD on September 11, 1963 the above issue of the weekly people. Mrs. Twiford. Estelle Twiford filed this affidavit on July 2, 1964.

2. In late September of 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD telephoned my house and asked to speak to my husband. I told him my husband was at sea. OSWALD inquired as to how my husband had his address. He also said he hoped to discuss ideas with my husband for a few hours before he flew down to Mexico. He said he only had a few hours. I assume he was calling from the Houston area since he did not, to my knowledge, place a long distance call. However he did not specifically say that he was in Houston. I have no information concerning his whereabouts when this call was placed. I told him if he desired to correspond with my husband he could direct a letter to 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, and I would see that my husband received it.

3. I cannot recall the date of the call, but I think it occurred during the week prior to the weekend my husband flew home to visit me from New Orleans where his ship was docked. I recall, my husband had shipped out the weekend prior to the call.

4. I cannot recall the exact time he called, but I think that it was in the evening, sometime between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. I was not working during this period.

5. I wrote down on a slip of paper that OSWALD had called and that he mentioned he was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I did this in order to remember to tell my husband about the call. I told my husband about the call on the weekend he visited me. I have initialed and released note made of telephone call [to Secret Service].

6. OSWALD did not state what he was going to Mexico for, nor did he state how long he would be there.

7. Other than the above mentioned call I have never had any contact with OSWALD.

8. I am not a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Estelle Twiford told the FBI: "she and her husband were among the few members of the Socialist Labor Party in Texas," so presumably she left the party after the phone call from OSWALD.

#### THE FBI'S EXPLANATION

It is noted previous investigation has established that OSWALD cashed a check at New Orleans, Louisiana, after 8:00 a.m. on September 25, 1963. He was reported to have telephoned Mrs. Horace Twiford at Houston on the evening of September 25, 1963, at a time she believes was between 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. In the interim, an employee at Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, reported she believed she was contacted by OSWALD at Austin on September 25, 1963, at approximately 1:00 p.m. When OSWALD talked to Mrs. Twiford at Houston, he indicated he was considering flying to Mexico. Other witnesses have reported OSWALD boarded a Continental Trailways bus at Houston, Texas, on September 26, 1963, at 2:35 a.m. on which he traveled to Laredo, Texas, en route to Mexico City.

It seems apparent that if OSWALD actually visited Austin, Texas, as suggested, in view of the distances involved, he would necessarily have travel from New Orleans to Austin by air. If he made his decision to proceed to Austin after arriving at Houston, Texas, he would, of course, have had to fly from New Orleans to Houston and thence to Austin. After arriving in Austin, OSWALD could have left Austin on the afternoon of September 25, 1963, by the Kerrville Bus Company line and have arrived at Houston prior to 9:00 p.m. inasmuch as the Austin to Houston bus schedules require only about four hours travel time.

The FBI checked with Continental Airlines in Houston and discovered it took less than one hour to fly from Austin to Houston.



OSWALD was not trying to 'dirty-up' the Socialist Labor Party, since it was inconsequential in terms of Cuban affairs. OSWALD was afraid that Horace Twiford might have been something other than just Horace Twiford. Why did he receive literature from someone in Houston a few days before he was supposed to go to Houston, Texas, then Mexico City? Who was Horace Twiford? Perhaps OSWALD had forgotten he had made this request since the Socialist Labor Party did not respond for almost one year? HEMMING told this researcher that if one is involved in clandestine activity: "Never rule anything out." OSWALD "hoped to see her husband for a few hours before he *flew* to Mexico." OSWALD had been flown from city to city by HEMMING and he slipped when he said 'flew' or he had not been told he was going to take the bus to Mexico City and he thought he was going to fly there, as he had flown to Austin and Dallas. [WCE 2335]

#### E. P. HAMMETT WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

E. P. Hammett, a ticket clerk with the Trailways bus company, remembered having sold a ticket to someone who fit OSWALD'S description in late September 1963 around midnight. The FBI:

For the information of the Bureau, on January 17, 1964, the Dallas Office succeeded in locating the auditor's stub for Continental Trailways bus ticket number 112230, which was previously identified as the only Continental Trailways bus ticket sold at Houston between September 24, 1963, and September 26, 1963, for travel between Houston and Laredo, Texas. This ticket stub carried a rubber stamp indicating it was sold on September 25, 1963, by ticket agent identified as number 12.

On January 21, 1964, E. P. Hammett, 8603 Detroit Street, Houston, Texas, employed as a ticket agent by Continental Trailways Bus Company, observed his copy of the above ticket stub and identified this as a ticket which he had sold on September 25, 1963. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and of a small zipper bag used by OSWALD were exhibited to Hammett. Hammett furnished the following information:

There are very few tickets sold for travel between Houston and Laredo, Texas, and Hammett will sometimes not sell more than one in a week. He stated that for this reason any sales or inquiries about tickets to Laredo and or Mexico are unusual and he usually remembers them. On September 25, 1963, Hammett went on duty at 10:30 p.m. and was the only ticket agent on duty from 10:30 p.m. until 6:30 a.m. on September 26, 1963.

Hammett stated he could recall a man strongly resembling the photograph of OSWALD coming to his counter at some time which would have been approximately in late September 1963, and making inquiry concerning travel to Laredo and Mexico City. Hammett believed this man came to his

counter at approximately midnight. The man Hammet recalls was wearing a pull-over sweater which he believes was brown and white, white dungarees, and dirty white canvas shoes. This man inquired as to prices of tickets directly to Mexico City and also to Laredo. Hammet stated this man seemed to be very undecided, and could not make up his mind and after considerable discussion he left the counter and was not observed for a short period. There was no discussion of visas or Mexican Tourist Cards these matter normally being handled when passengers arrive at Laredo, Texas. This man did not give Hammett his name, and normally there is no occasion for ticket agents to learn passenger's names.

Hammet stated after leaving his counter for some time, the above man finally returned and stated he decided to buy a ticket to Laredo, Texas, which Hammett sold him. This man was alone at the time and Hammet did not observe how he arrived at the bus terminal. Hammett noted that he believes it was about 1:30 a.m. or possibly 2:00 a.m. before the man finally purchased a ticket for use on Continental Trailways bus which left Houston at 2:35 a.m. on September 26, 1963 for Laredo. [FBI 100-10,461-2784]

#### Dr. AND MRS. JOHN McFARLAND

OSWALD boarded a Trailways bus in Houston that would take him to Laredo, Texas. The bus left Houston at 2:35 a.m. The first sighting of OSWALD on the bus was at about 6:15 a.m., on Friday, September 26, 1963, when OSWALD was seen by the McFarlands, two British holiday makers who had just awakened. OSWALD told them he was going to Mexico to circumvent the travel ban to Cuba, that he was head of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and that he hoped to meet Castro when he arrived in Cuba. Wesley Liebler wrote:

We have no direct evidence that OSWALD boarded bus 5133 in Houston...the McFarlands affidavit is very weak...it is given too much weight...the Mexican immigration records do not show the time of day he crossed the border. David Slawson told me he got the time of the crossing from the scheduled arrival of the bus. Now we are using it to show that since he crossed at that time, he had to be on the bus. [HSCA V11 p236]

OSWALD phoned Houston, was seen by a ticket clerk in Houston and was observed on the bus that left from Houston. In all likelihood he was on this bus. OSWALD left Houston on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 2:35 a.m. and arrived in Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 1:20 p.m. OSWALD left Nuevo Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at 2:15 p.m., and arrived in Mexico City on Friday, September 27, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. There were several witnesses who saw OSWALD on the **Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City**. During the 20-hour bus trip, he initiated two separate conversations with two Australian tourists. He recommended the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City as a clean and cheap hotel, and said he had lodged there on

several occasions. OSWALD'S map of Mexico City contained a marking at the location of the Flecha Roja bus terminal in Mexico City. OSWALD'S map of Mexico City contained a marking at the location of the Hotel Cuba. According to the entry stamp on OSWALD'S Tourist Card, he arrived in old Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, but the hour of entry, means of transportation and nationality were omitted. All that could be established was that OSWALD entered Mexico between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. [WCD 78 p4; WR p323; Outgoing DOS telex 08345 5.15.64-Rusk]

### OSWALD'S RESUME

According to the Warren Commission, OSWALD'S took the following with him to Mexico City: His 1963 passport and his old passport; his Communist Party correspondence and his correspondence with the Soviet Embassy, Washington, some of which was in Russian; proof of his marriage to a Soviet national; newspaper clippings concerning his arrest and his interest in Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities; evidence he was the "Director" of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and various other cards, such as a Russian employment card.

OSWALD created a resume which was a list of this "bona fides."

### MILITARY AND FAR EAST

I served in the USMC from October 1956 to September 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif October 1956 April 60 Camp Pendelton April to May 1957, Jacksonville, Fla May to June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June to August 1957, and in Japan August 1957 to November 1958 Santa Anna, El Toro air base December 1958 to September 1959, 1 month on leave during December 1958.

My stay in the Far East included 8 months in Japan and September 1957 to November 1957 and from May 1958 to October 1958. During December 1957 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jackson Florida and advanced radio school Biloxi Mississippi I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi, Miss.

- a. Discharge DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville High School
- C. Diploma - Biloxi, Miss
- D. Certificate of high school completion.

### RESIDENT OF USSR

I lived in Moscow from October 16, 1956 to January 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropol hotel. I then lived in Minsk from

January 5, 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks. In Minsk I was granted a small apartment at Kalinnin St later re-named kimunist St. I worked at the Belourussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker.

a. Clippings.

## MARXIST

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century plosipers works by Lein after 1959 and attened numerouse marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were complusory and others which were not. Also in Russia through newspapers, radio and T.V. I learned much of Marx Engles and Lenin's works. such articles are given very good coverage daily in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I contined to recive by subsicbtion from 'Komkrin Inc,' Soviet idealogical and informative literature; 'agitator' newspaper Soviet "Belowski" "krockill" satirical polical magizine and the Communist Party newspaper 'Worker'. Aslo I recive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok." I have also recived literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.

a. Proof of subsriptions to Soviet Journals

B. Subscriptions form 1962 of Worker.

## RUSSIAN

I learned the Russian Lanuage during my almost three years residence in Moscow and Minsk USSR October 1959 to July 1962 I study russian elemantry and advanced grammas from text books with a English speaking Russian intourist teacher by the name of Rosa Agafonava, Minsk, January to May 1960. I am totaly profincte in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficully and can to a less extant write in the Russian Language.

Letter of Proficiency.

## ORGANIZER

On May 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Brodwig New York 3, N.Y. to try to forn a local branch in New Orleans. I recived a cautionet but enthusiastic go-ahead from V.T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I than make layouts and had printed public

literature for setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are so many here in New Orleans...

#### a-B-C STREET AGITATION

I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the FPCC. On August 9, 1963, I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by the intelligence section of the New Orleans Police Department and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I suddenly was fined 10.00 charges against the three Cubans were dropped by the judge.

On August 16, 1963 I organized a four man Fair Play for Cuba Committee demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart. in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On August 17, 1963 I was invited to by WDSU-Radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM. The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for a half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opinions.

After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Buttler of 'Inca' [Information Council of the Americas] anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile Student Revolutionary Directorate delegate in New Orleans. This Debate was broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21, 1963 after this program I made a three minute T.V. newreel which was shown the next day (August 22, 1963).

I received advice, direction and literature from V.T. Lee National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which I am a member. At my own expense I had printed "Hand off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

a. Letter from V.T. Lee

B. Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card.

#### RADIO SPECKER AND LECTURER

On August 22, 1963 I was invited by Gene Murrett, who is studying for Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture on Russia, Gene Murrett is the son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D. Murrett 757 French St. N.O. La. This lecture

took place July 27, 1963 700 PM at The University Jesuit House of Studies Spring hill station Mobile Alabama over 50 Student priest all of whom were college gruates taking the 4 years subsiquiate course for the priesthood attened serval of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the autorium where women are not allowed so an all male audience attened. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozzaa.

- A. invitation letter
- B. comments letter.

RADIO

NO RECORDS

#### PHOTOGRAPES

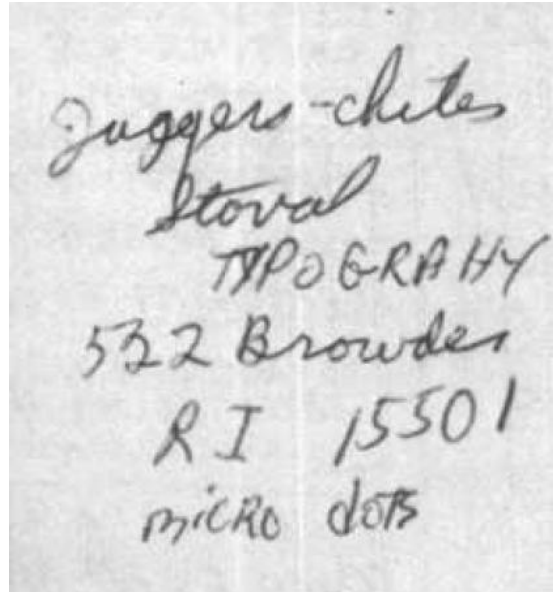
I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas. I wroker from October 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962. I am profiencent in the photographic arts known as reverses, transparacial, [reverse transparencies - forgery] line, modifications, [forgery] squats blowups, and minaturizations [microdots]. I have submitted an been commended for photo work for the party. I am familar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medal and hot medal proces'ss in printing.

- a. Tax returns of JCS

- B. Letters commending photo work by the party.

The detail in which OSWALD described his military career indicated OSWALD wished to convey to the Soviets and/or Cubans that he was willing to supply them with information on any particular facet of this training. OSWALD cited documents in his resume which he would have presumably attached to it. Yet no one who encountered OSWALD in Mexico City reported that OSWALD had submitted this resume to them. OSWALD described himself as a former defector who still had an affinity for the Soviet Union, a radio and television celebrity, a street fighter, a leader of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a Russian speaking Marxist, and a spy for the Communist Party! One would think with a background like this OSWALD could name dozens of comrades he worked with in the struggle who would verify his dedication to Communism. The only reference he cited was V. T. Lee. OSWALD wrote that he corresponded with V. T. Lee and never even spoke with him on the telephone. He named more counter-revolutionaries (Stuckey, BRINGUIER, Butler) than he did leftists. The resume itself was so poorly written anyone who evaluated it would have dismissed it immediately. The dates of all of OSWALD'S activities were included so that the person who read this resume could verify the fact that they had occurred - which they had. Again OSWALD was backstopped by paperwork, not by human recommendations. OSWALD's reference to "miniaturizations" was significant:

## MICRODOTS



In October 1962 OSWALD asked Dennis Ofstein, a fellow worker who had served in the U.S. Army, Security Branch, if he knew what microdots were. When Dennis Ofstein replied negatively, OSWALD told him: "Microdots are used as a means whereby a page of anything can be reduced down to a size smaller than a postage stamp so that it could be concealed under a postage stamp and could be used in espionage operations. Ofstein said this statement aroused his suspicions and he asked Sgt. Tom Crigler, who is employed at the U.S. Army Recruiting Station, Dallas, regarding this...He said he did not believe Crigler attached any significance to the matter." [FBI Dallas 100-10461-12.2.63] In a recently released paper, "Indications of Witting Intelligence Involvement by OSWALD," the CIA wrote: "The single word 'microdot' appears in the address book, with no further comment." Microdot was written under the entry "Jagger-Chiles-Stoval," the map-making company employing Dennis Ofstein and OSWALD in October 1962.. [FBI 105-p2555-2808, DL-100-10461, DL 2 89-43 12.3.63 Jackson] HEMMING told this researcher: "It's reverse lithography work. I was raised in a darkroom. Arrangement of the lenses. Microdot is a super dense step beyond microfilm."

The Warren Commission asked the FBI and the National Security Agency about microdots. J. Edgar Hoover wrote the Commission detailing the extent to which the evidence "had been examined for possible crypto logical significance including processing for microdots." He cited two reports on the subject, neither of which mentioned microdots; both were written by FBI S.A. Robert P. Gemberling. Robert Gemberling commented, "I'm not a lab technician. The evidence examination would have been conducted at the Washington FBI Laboratory." The National Security Administration wrote the Commission that microdots were not one of its specialties. [WCE 2768; CIA 472] An FBI document dated October 2, 1964, revealed that the Bureau examined photographs of OSWALD in the USSR and his Russian books for microdots, but found none. [Hoover to D/CI DBA-82198 re: WCE D-254 - WCE D-262]

## INVISIBLE INK

OSWALD possessed invisible ink. When the FBI seized his possessions after November 22, 1963, it consolidated some of them into Item 373

This item is composed of miscellaneous Russian and American made pharmaceuticals, a fever thermometer of Russian make and two eye droppers and a German coin, 1 Pfennig. Nothing unusual was found concerning these items. There are 31 samples of pharmaceuticals, each sample of which could be used to prepare and/or develop a secret ink message. [WC Item 373 11.27.63]

## CIPHERS

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas

Office on November 27, 1963:

Q228 Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont (Dallas Item #303)

Q229 Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen (Dallas Item #305)

Q230 Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia. (Dallas Item #324)

Result of Examination: In these specimens certain letters, words and phrases have been excised. No cryptographic significance could be attached to this material.

"These cutout letters may have formed the basis of a device used to decipher secret messages. If the pages were placed over some other text, only certain letters would appear. These letters could be put next to each other to form a message. [WCE 244; WCD 206]

When the Warren Commission queried the FBI about this, it was told, "the material submitted could conceivably involve code or cipher," but when it asked the National Security Administration, it responded,

Skilled cryptologists at the National Security Agency examined the materials relating to the OSWALD case provided by the Warren Commission. The results are as follows: Certain letters had been removed from pages 150 of the Russian novel, Glaza Kotorye Sprashivayut, 'Questioning Eyes.' Eight letters had apparently been cut from page 152...The sample is too small for any valid conclusion to be



reached as a for the purposes for which the above noted letters were removed. It is considered most unlikely that this process of letter removal has any cryptographic implication. [CE 2768; CIA 472; WCE 2772, 2444; FBI DL-100-1046 p59, 85; Ltr. Gordon a. Blake to Rankin 6.16.64]

When Marina Oswald was shown this pocket book with the letters removed, she said she had never seen it before: "Asked who did it, she answered 'Probably he was working, but I never saw that. I don't know what he had that for.'" Another CIA document reported: "She was asked about a Russian book which had certain words cut out. The Commission attorney observed that this is sometimes a practice used in espionage. She said she had no explanation for the extracted material." [CIA 280]

#### HOTEL COMMERCIO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1963

OSWALD arrived in Mexico City on Friday, September 27, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. and registered at the Hotel Comercio under the name HARVEY OSWALD LEE. [CIA 761-329A; WR p305] OSWALD'S map of Mexico City contained a marking at the location of the Hotel Comercio. The Warren Commission: "The Hotel Comercio was not especially popular among Cubans..." In a Top Secret MFR regarding David Slawson's trip to Mexico City on behalf of the Warren Commission, Slawson wrote:

We also asked Ambassador Mann to what extent it was known in Mexico City that the Hotel Comercio was headquarters of pro-Castro activities. The Ambassador replied that it was not known generally at all, that this information was current only in intelligence circles. [4.22.64]

Did OSWALD pick this hotel by accident or did someone in current intelligence circles in Mexico City alert him to this fact. In any event OSWALD did not spend much time at the Hotel Comercio. The Warren Commission:

Mr. Rankin, Mr. Slawson, and Mr. Coleman, all expressed concern over the inability of the Commission or of any of the governmental agencies to fill in the very large gaps still existing in OSWALD'S visit to Mexico. We pointed out there were many days during which we knew nothing of his whereabouts and that the evenings of this entire trip were unaccounted for. Furthermore, the testimony of the clerk at the Hotel Comercio seemed to us highly unsatisfactory. The clerk admitted that the hotel registry showed OSWALD'S name, but he completely denies any other memory whatever of OSWALD'S being at the hotel, and all the subordinate personnel, such as cleaning ladies, etc., likewise deny any memory of OSWALD.

Warren Commission Counsels David Slawson, William Coleman, and Howard Willens, found that "after several interrogations, FBI Agent Rolf Larson had found that the hotel maid did remember OSWALD, and was able to give some bits of information about him "...he invariably had left the hotel before she cleaned his room at 9:00 a.m. in the

morning." S.A. Larson found that the proprietress of the restaurant next door to the hotel was able to identify OSWALD, "although Larson was not completely certain how much she really remembered, and how much she may have picked up by suggestion from newspaper reporters." As fate would have it I stayed at the Hotel Comercio in Mexico City in August 1963. I remember looking at the name and saying to myself that this hotel must be frequented by businessmen.

#### HUNT HAD AN EXCUSE TO TRAVEL TO MEXICO CITY

HUNT's activities during the year 1963 were omitted from *Undercover* but we do know that in 1963 HUNT was part of a group of CIA officers which was exerting pressure on President Kennedy to approve assassination plots against Castro. *New York Times* reporter Tad Szulc, who had an off-the-record conversation about Cuba with Kennedy in November 1961, reported that the President remained steadfast in his determination to overthrow Castro by means other than assassination. Tad Szulc stated that President Kennedy told him he was morally opposed to assassination. In 1962, to appease the exile community, President Kennedy approved the establishment of the JMWAVE base located on the campus of the University of Miami. CIA was still supporting anti-Castro elements in Mexico City in September 1963: "Basic Headquarters position is to render assistance any responsible group carrying fight to Castro. (Deleted) falls in this category and Headquarters interested in effecting procurement as well as receiving details thereof. While [we] obviously do not wish to have (Deleted) involved in any overt exile activity, there is no objection to (Deleted) rendering purely covert assistance provided does not jeopardize his operational utility." [CIA Special Affairs Staff 9.30.63 to JMWAVE Mexico City from J. C. King] HUNT was the Subject of several files in the office of the Inspector General of the CIA. There was an October 29, 1962 Personal History statement and files dated February 4, 1963 –

Memo to Chief, Appraisal Section, from (deleted). Subject, HUNT, April 18, 1963, April 24, 1963, May 10, 1963, and September 1963. Tom Lawler, Richard Helms, Robert Bannerman, Tracy Barnes, Thomas Karamessines, Laurence G. Parr, George Winters. Internal Review, Colonel [Sheffield] Edwards, Luddy, John Richards Chamberlain N/R by Thomas C. Lawler, with attachments. Subject: CIA and Mrs. E. HOWARD HUNT. ATTS: Memo for Director of Security from Lloyd George May 10, 1963. Work performed by Mrs. Hunt for Spanish Ambassador. Inspector General File #15 Tab #48 All Memos in IG-45 Tab 8.

The April 18, 1963 file concerned work performed by Mrs. HUNT at the Spanish Embassy. Mrs. HUNT was informed her employment there would be incompatible with her husband's work, none-the-less, she continued to do translations for the Embassy at home. The matter was finally resolved in February 1963. The document dated February 4, 1963, was an appraisal of HUNT. Much of this memorandum was deleted, although the impression it gave was favorable. HUNT was described as "Ops [Operations] Officer DDP/CA [Deputy Director of Plans / Covert Action] Staff, Office of Chief." The CIA reported:

As of November 1963 HUNT was assigned to DDP/CA Staff, Office of the Chief, Headquarters, however, apparently Mr. HUNT had collateral duties with DDP/Domestic Operations Division / Facilities Branch. Mr. HUNT was assigned to such tasks from November 1961, to February 1965.

As a covert operator HUNT had plenty of leeway to make himself invisible through disguise, false ID, the entire spook tradecraft was at his disposal. Although the memo does not tell us very much about HUNT's specific activities it gives us insight into HUNT's associates. Thomas Lawler 84, died in November 2005. He worked for the CIA from 1951 to 1977 and received the agency's Intelligence Medal of Merit. The year after retiring from the CIA, he was appointed the first director of the Arlington County diocese's director of religious education. Parr had formerly worked in the INS and had collaborated with NY State Insurance officials in destroying the International Workers Order. The International Workers Order (IWO) was a Communist Party-affiliated insurance, mutual benefit and fraternal organization founded in 1930 and disbanded in 1954 as the result of legal action undertaken by the state of New York in 1951. The IWO offered insurance to all working people at the same rate regardless of race or occupation and was, at the time, the only service provider where African Americans could obtain insurance at the same rate as others and also the only place where workers in dangerous occupations such as coal mining could obtain insurance at a rate equivalent to other occupations. Robert Bannerman was a piece of work. In late January 1952, Morse Allen, a CIA Security Office official, was summoned to the office of his superior, security deputy Chief Robert L. Bannerman, where he met with another agency official to discuss what Bannerman initially introduced as "the Kelly case." Wrote Allen, in a subsequent memorandum for his files, the official "explained in substance the Kelly case as follows: "Kelly, (whose real name is Dimitrov), is a 29-year-old Bulgarian and was the head of a small political party based in Greece and ostentively [sic] working for Bulgarian independence." The official described Dimitrov [whose first name was Dimitre] to Allen as "being young, ambitious, bright ... a sort of a 'man-on-a-horse' type but a typical Balkan politician." The official continued explaining to Allen that months earlier CIA field operatives discovered that Dimitrov was seriously considering becoming a double agent for the French Intelligence Service. "Accordingly," states the memo, "a plot was rigged in which [Dimitrov] was told he was going to be assassinated and as a protective he was placed in custody of the Greek Police." Successfully duped, Dimitrov was then thrown into prison. There he was subjected to interrogation and torture, and he witnessed the brutal torture of other persons the CIA had induced authorities to imprison. Bannerman had plotted to kill Castro in the 1960's. [<http://www.truthout.org/the-real-roots-cias-rendition-black-sites-program56956>] In the 1950's George Winter worked in SR – Soviet Recruitment – and in that capacity reviewed files on OSWALD. [*Oswald and the CIA* – John Newman Skyhorse Pub June 2008] On June 14, 1963 HUNT was the Subject of a "Support Branch Verbal Request File No. Chief/DO/OPRP (illegible) Wash Daily (Deleted) OK (Deleted) Station."

## PHILLIPS AND OSWALD MEXICO CITY: SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER 1963

*New York Times* journalist Tad Szulc wrote that E. HOWARD HUNT was in Mexico City in August and September 1963. Szulc stated that HUNT was Acting Chief of Station:

As I mentioned above, HUNT spent August and September 1963, in Mexico City in charge of the CIA Station there. Through an extraordinary coincidence LEE HARVEY OSWALD also visited Mexico City in 1963.

According to a CIA document declassified in 1982,

HUNT served in Mexico City from December 1950 to June 1951. From November 1960 until his retirement in 1970, he was assigned to Headquarters. During the period in which HUNT was alleged to have been acting Mexico City Chief of Station, August to September 1963, HUNT was assigned to a DDP desk at Headquarters. [CIA 1634-1088]

Tad Szulc had discovered HUNT'S presence in Mexico City in 1973, while doing research for his biography of HUNT, *Compulsive Spy*. On February 10, 1973, an individual or individuals broke into the home of Tad Szulc. Tad Szulc's papers were rifled, but nothing of value was stolen. Szulc filed a lawsuit against former members of NIXON'S Administration including H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson:

...concerning alleged wiretapping of my house in Washington, D.C., and the break-in which, in the opinion of my attorney, may or may not have been related to the activities of that period. And detectives examined the premises, dusted them and so on. Missing, to the best of my recollection, was a foreign memorial coin of limited importance and six \$1 bills from my wife's wallet. [Wise *The American Police State* p170]

### HUNT'S PRESENCE IN MEXICO CITY

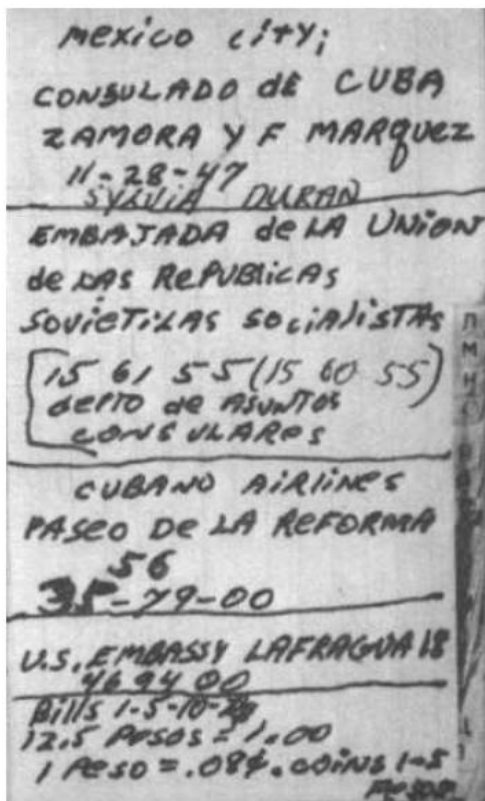
In January 1977 during PHILLIPS' deposition in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*, PHILLIPS was asked if HUNT was in Mexico City when OSWALD visited there. He responded, "Well, that's horseshit. Tad Szulc wrote HUNT was Acting Chief of Station. Winston Scott was Chief of Station. HUNT wasn't anywhere near there." PHILLIPS was also asked about it in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*:

He [HUNT] was - at the time I was there, he was never assigned there. I think he visited Mexico City on at least one occasion. I was there for about four years. And I seem to recall his coming to town. And he went to my home for dinner and so forth, because we had known each other before. But I don't recall he was ever assigned to the Mexico City Station during the period I was there.

In PHILLIPS' deposition in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*, he remembered having seen HUNT in Mexico City, "...sometime between September 1961 and March 1965...I must have seen him once or twice before [the Kennedy assassination]." The testimony of Richard Helms in the same matter was: "I do recall having submitted information that indicated HUNT was in Mexico before the assassination." [Lane *Plausible Denial* 1992] In June 1993 Ambassador Thomas C. Mann was contacted by telephone and asked if HUNT was at the Embassy during this period. He advised that the diplomatic list would contain the names of personnel who were there officially. Thomas Mann was told that his name was not on this list. He stated, "Well, then I doubt that he was there." HUNT told the Rockefeller Commission that he "never went to Mexico or other Latin American country after 1961. First went to Mexico in 1970 for Mullin after retirement from CIA."

Szulc mistakenly stated that HUNT was Acting Chief of Station in Mexico City during the time of OSWALD'S visit. There were no documents that supported Szulc's contention that HUNT was there in an official capacity. If he had been his presence would have been known to some of the Station personnel. HUNT was a spook and could have slipped away. He could have been present in Mexico City during OSWALD'S visit there and secretly met with OSWALD, since DAVID PHILLIPS had duties in Washington for part of this time. HUNT might have taken over the OSWALD account after PHILLIPS left for Washington and Miami.

OSWALD HAD THE PHONE NUMBER OF THE MEXICO CITY CIA STATION  
IN HIS ADDRESS BOOK



Mexico City  
Colsulado de Cuba  
Zamora y f Marquez  
11-28-47  
Sylvia Duran (Different ink)

---

Embajada De La Union  
de Las Republicas Socialistas  
15 61 55 (15 60 55) (Different ink)

---

Cubano Airlines  
Paseo De La Reforma  
56 (Overwritten)  
35 (Overwritten)-79-00

---

U. S. Embassy Lafragua 18  
46 94 00



The telephone number and address of the American Embassy in Mexico City were listed in OSWALD'S address book but no marking appeared at the location of the Embassy on OSWALD'S map of Mexico City. What possible use would this address and phone number have been to OSWALD? Could they have helped him enter Cuba? It is unlikely OSWALD would not have contacted HUNT or PHILLIPS at the American Embassy nor at the hotel. The Mexico

City CIA Station was located in the American Embassy so for all practical purposes he had its number. The Mexico City Chief of Station, Winston Scott, did not appear to be the type of intelligence agent who would go along with a conspiracy against the President. Winston Scott was a former FBI Agent and Naval Intelligence Agent who worked under the cover of Special Assistant to Ambassador Thomas Mann. [*Miami Herald* 11.27.76] Winston Scott was a mathematician who served with the FBI (1941 to 1944), and Navy (1944 to 1946). He was the London Chief of Station under State Department cover (1947 to 1950) then worked in Washington as a liaison man with other intelligence services. His cover during this period was Executive Officer in the Pentagon. In 1958 he became Chief of Station in Mexico City and served there until 1964. Did someone from the American Embassy give OSWALD these phone numbers and addresses? Did that person also give the American Embassy number to call in case he got into trouble with the Mexican authorities?

#### A SOVIET VISA WILL GET YOU INTO CUBA

For months, OSWALD had tried to obtain a Soviet visa which would be valid for a stopover in Cuba. Mexican officials would allow U.S. citizens to board a plane for Cuba even if they had an American passport that forbade travel there, as long as the American had a valid visa. Obtaining a Cuban visa was difficult for an American at this time - Fidel Castro knew the CIA was sending agents into Cuba to assassinate him.

Visas to Cuba for Americans were routinely denied. OSWALD was to have visited Cuba, before he was framed for killing President Kennedy. After November 22, 1963, OSWALD would have just returned from Cuba dirtied the fuck up. A Cuban or Soviet visa might have been found either on his person, or among his personal effects. OSWALD would be widely perceived as having received his orders from Fidel Castro and the Soviets. History would have been different had the Soviets or Cubans granted him a visa. America would have put an end to the training ground for assassins 90 miles from Key West. Would the Soviet Union have come to Cuba's aid? Dan Hardway:

Killing a nation's leader is typical grounds for going to war, however, it would not have meant an atomic war under those circumstances. Johnson would have called Nikita and said, 'Look, we're going in and taking Cuba. That's the price you are going to pay to keep the peace, and for us not attacking you for killing our President.' That was what [the OSWALD legend] was designed to do. It was designed to get Cuba back.

OSWALD was not granted a visa, but there was a record that OSWALD had desperately tried to obtain one. In *Give Us This Day* HUNT wrote:

Let this not be forgotten...LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a partisan of Fidel Castro, and an admitted Marxist who made desperate efforts to join the Red Revolution in Havana.

#### FIDEL CASTRO AND THE HSCA

Fidel Castro told the HSCA:

It was always very suspicious to me that a person who later appeared to be involved in Kennedy's death, would have requested a Cuban visa. Because I said to myself, 'What would have happened had, by any chance, that man come to Cuba, visited Cuba, gone back to the United States and then appeared involved in Kennedy's death?' He had been to Cuba in October and then in November the President of the United States would have been killed? I interpreted it as a deliberate attempt to link Cuba with Kennedy's death...a gigantic provocation.

Well, that man did not come to Cuba because that was the norm - we rejected visa applications like that. In those days the mechanism was very rigid because, of course, we had suspicions of anyone who tried to come to Cuba. People in charge of granting visas would ask themselves: 'Why does this applicant want to come to Cuba? What kind of counter-revolutionary activity could he carry out in Cuba?' Maybe the people thought that the person was a CIA or FBI agent, you know, so it was very difficult for a North American, just from his own wishes, to come to Cuba - because systematically we denied them. So I think there could always be an exception, but in those times it was very difficult to have anyone from

the United States come into Cuba because there was a tremendous suspicion and because, in general, permits to travel to Cuba were denied. Now if it was a transit visa going to another country - let's say - had the Soviet Union granted the visa, you may be sure that our Consul would have granted the transit visa because the person would not be coming to Cuba only, but would be going to another country. The person would have to come [here] and if the Soviets would have granted the visa, then that would have accredited the person, and the person would have been given a transit visa, because I feel that if the Soviets had granted the visa, then he would have come here...

#### DID OSWALD BELIEVE HE WAS PART OF A CASTRO DEATH PLOT?

What reason was OSWALD given for going to Cuba? Some evidence indicated OSWALD thought he was part of an assassination plot directed at Fidel Castro. During the Odio incident, Leopoldo reportedly described OSWALD as "the kind of man that could do anything, like getting underground in Cuba, *like killing Castro.*" [11WH367; WCE2943] When the FBI went through OSWALD'S possessions it found:

ITEM 178: Book published in Moscow 1961 - *Fidel Kastro* 1. Possibly by mistake book copy included one page from libretto of *Pikoyaya Dama* - OSWALD'S notes are the translations of Russian words, but OSWALD paid special attention to the words - 'You will receive the death blow...'

ITEM 180: Program of Russian opera -- *Pikovaya Dama* (Queen of Spades) with notes of LEE OSWALD.

1. Then it means you are pronouncing the death sentence (in Russian).
2. On another page – *Zakalyvat'sya, zakalyveyetsya* (twice). [CIA Misc. Person. Corr. 1007-951]

OSWALD might have believed that an assassination attempt against Castro was the purpose of the Cuban trip. In Cuba, using the cover of Fair Play for Cuba Committee leader, OSWALD would make contact with Cuban and Soviet officials. [HUNT *Day* p39] OSWALD was going to try to meet with Fidel Castro. Other Fair Play for Cuba Committee officials had been introduced to Fidel Castro. Maybe he would have the opportunity to finger Fidel to a hit team? HEMMING stated that OSWALD would not have been the actual assassin in a plot against Fidel Castro:

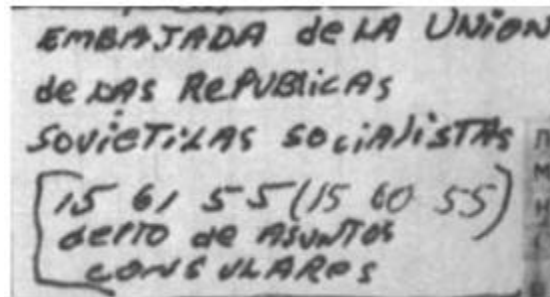
He's not a fucking shooter, he's a snitch. He don't do that kind of shit. The guy would never fucking go. People who are used in this kind of business are not told what the target is, and that anything this person does has any connection with that type of activity. OSWALD'S handler said, 'We have to build you a cover, send you down to Cuba.' He figures he was there for a very low level thing, no sweat, go on in, see what you can see, get



acclimatized, then come out. 'Nobody's gonna contact you while you're in there.' When he does make a couple of friends in there, it's only later that he's shown these people have a connection. I had people going into Cuba through Mexico City, American citizens, I knew the whole goddamned routine. OSWALD would go to Cuba like his old buddy, GERRY, did.

Due to the transit visa loophole, OSWALD could have undergone a security check in the Soviet Union which was less stringent than the Cuban's security check, but ultimately he would have been admitted to Cuba. OSWALD had applied by mail for a Soviet visa in June 1963, but was still awaiting a reply from the Soviet Embassy, Washington. OSWALD'S operation depended on solely on the issuance of a visa by the Soviets. OSWALD would offer the Soviets information, in return for the visa.

THE FIRST CALL WAS TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY AND THE SOVIET MILITARY  
ATTACHÉ



Embajada de La Union de das Republicas Sovietilas Socialistas 15-61-55  
Dept de Asuntos Consulares (then in another ink 15-60-55)

*15-60-55 Soviet Consulate*  
*15-61-55 Soviet Embassy*

OSWALD arrived in Mexico City at 10:00 a.m. The Warren Report stated that the first call OSWALD made that morning was to the *Soviet Embassy*. The notes and transcription of David Slawson related: "**Friday, September 27, 1963** - 10:37 a.m. A person who sounds like an American speaking poor *Spanish*, later identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephones the *Soviet Embassy*." The phone number of the Soviet Embassy was 15-61-55. From the transcription it seems as if he phoned the Consul at 15-60-55:

OSWALD: May I speak to the Consul?  
Inside Voice: He is not in.  
OSWALD: I need some visas in order to go to *Odessa*.  
Inside Voice: Please call at 11:30 a.m.  
OSWALD: Until then?  
Inside Voice: (Hangs up)

Another CIA document reported:

**Friday, September 27, 1963** - A man phones the *Soviet Military Attaché* 35 56 [15-69-87] and says he needs a visa to go to *Odessa*. Man answering says he should call 15-60-55 and ask for Consul. Caller asks for address, and it is given him.

First off there is no reference to asking for an address in the transcription. The address book makes it seem as if OSWALD first called 15-61-55 (the Embassy) and was told to call 15-60-55 the Consulate which he wrote in a different ink. The original transcript of the tap at the Soviet Embassy indicated the call was recorded at 10:37 a.m. on line 15-60-55, the telephone number of the *Soviet Consul*. That means OSWALD called the Soviet Consul and was given the number of the Soviet Embassy. It was strange that OSWALD choose to speak Spanish to the Ruskies when he could speak Russian. Only later was it agreed that this was OSWALD'S voice. If he didn't make this call himself, it would pre-suppose that OSWALD immediately hooked up with his Mexico City contact DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS that made the call on his behalf after a half hour of briefing. As demonstrated the documents about this phone call all contradicted each other. Additionally some of the documents concerning this call had OSWALD asking for a visa to Odessa, others indicated he asked for a visa simply to the Soviet Union. My guess is that there were two calls one to the Soviet Military Attaché as OSWALD had provided information to the Sovs in the past and this was in Russian. The other was by DAVID PHILLIPS in Spanish on his boy Ozzie's behalf. The CIA looked back on this episode:

On September 27, 1963, at 10:37 a.m. the Soviet Embassy received a call from an unknown individual speaking Spanish who said he wanted visas to go to Odessa. He was told the Consul was not in, and to call back at 11:30. OSWALD is known to have arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal on bus no. 516 at about 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963. It was, therefore, possible for him to have made this call. But granting this, it is unreasonable to believe the ***calls were*** [now there is more than one that was made that morning] made by OSWALD for the following reasons:

a. The caller wanted visas, and specifically for Odessa. OSWALD was seeking a visa and never in any context did he specify the Black Sea port of Odessa as a destination.

b. The call was directed to the correct Soviet consular number: 15-60-55. On October 1, 1963, OSWALD first called the wrong number, 15-69-87 (the military attaché's number), and had to redirect his call to the correct number, 15-60-55. It seems unlikely he would have made what would have been an initial call, on Friday, September 27, 1963, to the correct number, and called the incorrect number on October 1, 1963.

c. The use of the Spanish language would exclude OSWALD unless he made use of an intermediary, which seems unlikely from what is known of his *modus operandi*.

[CIA 14-1C;

<http://www.history-matters.com/archive/jfk/cia/russholmes/pdf/104-10423-10013.pdf>]

Edwin Lopez was right. HOWARD HUNT was right. OSWALD had buddied up with DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS the minute he got of that old rickety Flecha Roja bus.

#### THE FIRST VISIT TO THE CUBAN CONSULATE

The working hours of the Cuban Consulate were from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. [CIA 700-304; HSCA 180-10001-10309] OSWALD entered the Cuban Consulate Friday, September 27, 1963. The Warren Commission Report, and the testimony of Cuban Consular officials, place the time of his visit in the morning. The Cuban Consul in Mexico City, Eusebio Azque, told the HSCA that: "On that same day he might have made the first two visits to the consulate; one during the morning very early, and the second one a little later...the consulate is open at 10:00 a.m. and closed at 2:00 p.m." [Azque HSCA Test.] Consular secretary Sylvia Duran told the HSCA that OSWALD'S first visit took place Friday September 27, 1963 between 10:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.

The CIA photographed the entrance to the Consulate on September 27, 1963:

Film No. 251

Photo No. Hour View

9:12 Justo Urbieta arrived.

9:15 D-307 left.

1. 9:30 Two employees left and came back few minutes later.

2. & 3. 9:40 Three men going in.

IT IS RAINING

9:45 A. Armona Ramos arrives.

9:50 D-528 arrived.

4. 10:20 Young boy takes out books.

5. 10:25 Lady sent to the Consulate.

6. & 7. 10:35 D-314 left.
- 10:47 Dr. Fernandez Roa arrived.
8. 10:50 Man sent to Consulate.
9. 10:52 D-528 left.
10. 11:15 Man who left with Justo Urbieto and A. Aroma Ramoz  
in car plate number 12-47-26.
11. 11:17 Two men who had just left, one with a camera.
- 11:25 Truck with window glasses went in.
12. 11:30 Man sent to the Consulate he came in a car plate  
number 26-02-01.
13. 11:40 Man leaving.
- 11:45 D-138 left, returned ten minutes later.
- 11:45 D-528 arrived.
- 11:47 Dr. Fernandez Roa left in a taxi.
14. 11:50 Young man sent to Consulate.
- 12:10 The Ambassador and a lady left in D-314.
- 12:15 Rogelio Rodriguez arrived in C-27, with two men.
15. 12:25 Man who left with two ladies.
16. 12:25 Man leaving.
17. 12:35 Man leaving.
18. 12:40 Man leaving.
19. & 20. 12:45 Two men who came in car plate number 13-08-28.
21. 12:45 Lady sent to Consulate.

22. 12:55 Man going in.

1:20 C-27 left.

1:25 Manuel Vega left in D - 138.

23. 1:25 Couple leaving.

24. 1:30 Lady leaving.

1:45 Edelberto Torres Espinoza arrived.

1:45 The Ambassador arrived in D-314.

1:55 Manuel Vega arrived.

No mention of an American looking fellow entering the Cuban Consulate. The Warren Commission reported that OSWALD told Sylvia Duran, a Mexican national who worked there, that he wanted a Cuban visa. He claimed the Soviets would transmit his Soviet visa to the Soviet Embassy, Havana, where he would pick it up. He said he intended to go to Cuba on September 30, 1963, and to remain there for "two weeks, longer if possible," and then travel to Russia. Sylvia Duran told the Mexican police:

According to his statement, he was in a great hurry to obtain visas that would enable him to travel to Russia, insisting on his right to do so in view of his background and his loyalty and his activities in behalf of the Cuban movement...his wife was then in New York City and would follow him [OSWALD told the Soviet Embassy that his wife was in Washington].

OSWALD he lived a lie for so long he was adept at creating something that appeared real out of a falsehood. He had been applying for a Soviet visa for quite some time and he knew that the Sovs were not going to transmit his Soviet visa to their Embassy in Havana. Oswald was a hustler and was trying to con a visa out of the Cubans. He was showing Duran clippings and other bona fides.

#### OSWALD'S COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARD

Sylvia Duran typed the following on OSWALD'S application for a visa:

For Use of the Mission. Comments: The applicant states he is a member of the American Communist Party and Secretary in the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and that he lived in the Soviet Union from October 1959 to June 19, 1962, and that he married a Soviet citizen there. He displayed documents as proof of his membership in the two aforementioned organizations and a marriage certificate. He appeared at the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in this city and requested that

his visa be forwarded to the Soviet Embassy in Cuba. We called the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. and were told they had to await authorization from Moscow in order to give the visa and that it would take about four months. [Handwritten notation reading] Hotel del Comercio, Room 18 46-5061.

A footnote to the Warren Commission Report stated:

When questioned by the Mexican police shortly after the assassination, Señora Duran did not recall whether OSWALD had in fact told her he was a member of the Communist Party...Because of the mass of papers OSWALD did present showing his affinity for communism, some in the Russian language which was foreign to Senora Duran, and because further investigation indicated that OSWALD was not a member of the party, Senora Duran's notation was probably inaccurate. [WR 837, 289]

The FBI:

It is suggested that OSWALD may have displayed copies of correspondence with the Communist Party, and with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and in this way convinced the Cuban Consulate that he was affiliated with both organizations. [FBI Brennan to Sullivan 9.4.64]

In November 1963 Sylvia Duran signed the following statement for the Mexican police:

OSWALD applied for a visa to Cuba, in transit to Russia, and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language, and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality, and being the apparent Director of the City of New Orleans 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a friend of the Cuban Revolution.

In February 1977 Sylvia Duran, who still resided in Mexico City, was contacted by telephone by this researcher. She stated:

I really don't remember very well what documents he showed me to prove he was in the Communist Party, but I think that he showed me one letter or something like that... it was a letter. He was asking for some information, or something like that...and he showed me a card that he was President of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In 1978 the HSCA interviewed Sylvia Duran:

He show me letters to the Communist Party, the American Communist Party, his labor card from Russia, his marriage pact, yes that he was married with a Russian, and a clipping that he was with two policeman taking him by his arms, that he was in meeting to support Cuba. And a card saying he was a member of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In September 1963 Mexico City Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque was in the process of training his replacement, Consul **Alfredo Mirabell Diaz**. The CIA reported:

The DGI element in Mexico City in the fall of 1963 was headed by Alfredo Mirabell Diaz who had arrived on September 2, 1963, formally as the replacement of the Consul Eusebio Azque (departed November 19, 1963). The deputy DGI chief (and as of June 1964, Mirabell's successor) was Manuel Vega Perez.

Both Cuban diplomats spoke with OSWALD. The HSCA testimony of Consul Alfredo Mirabell Diaz:

I noticed that he presented a card or credentials as belonging to the United States Communist Party...I was surprised by the fact that the card seemed to be a new card...generally we do not use credentials, or a card, to identify ourselves as party members. It would be interesting to know how he obtained the card. It did have his name, and it did coincide with the name that appeared in the other document. My impression from the very first moment was that it was a provocation. He insisted on the urgency of his need for a visa. He indicated that he was being persecuted. He indicated that he could not stay long in Mexico, that he had an urgent need to travel to Cuba, and from there to go to the Soviet Union.

Consul **Eusebio Azque** testified before the HSCA:

He is exhibiting or producing documents such as one attesting to his membership in the U.S. Communist Party. Also another indicating that he is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Also another document indicating his residence in the Soviet Union, as well as a marriage certificate to a Soviet citizen. He came with a book of Lenin under his arm, and I didn't like that; I understand that a Communist doesn't need a book by Lenin to be able to express his tendencies.

Azque also stated:

A. He requested the visa and came with a document that accredited him as being in the American Communist Party.

Q. You were saying that the first time that OSWALD came to your office he showed you his documents and they had to do with his membership in the Communist Party?

A. Yes, but I didn't analyze them.

Q. Were these documents at some time attached to the visa request?

A. No. That was a form of introduction.

#### NO CPUSA MEMBERSHIP CARD AMONG OSWALD'S EFFECTS

When the FBI searched OSWALD'S possessions, it found membership cards for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee signed by "A. J. Hidell, Secretary, Fair Play for Cuba Committee" which indicated that OSWALD was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but found no documents that indicated OSWALD was Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba's New Orleans Chapter. This honor was bestowed upon A. J. Hidell. The FBI determined that A. J. Hidell's signature was probably not prepared by OSWALD. [NARA 124-10164-10011] The FBI found his marriage certificate which he had displayed to Duran. The FBI did not find his Communist Party membership card.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND ENTRY TO CUBA

Sylvia Duran believed that membership in the Communist Party was a sure way to get into Cuba:

If you're Mexican, and you're a Communist Party member, you don't have to go and apply for a visa because the Party writes to the Cuban Communist Party, and they arrange everything...At first he said he was a Communist. That was strange. Because it would really be easy for him to get the visa through the Communist Party...What I said is that when he said he was a member of the Party, of the Communist Party, the American, I said why don't they arrange, the Party, your Party, with the Cuban Party and he said he didn't have time to do it. [HSCA V3 p58]

Note how the statements of Sylvia Duran about membership in the Communist Party, and his presidency of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, changed over the years. Sylvia Duran downgraded OSWALD'S forged Communist Party membership card into a letter OSWALD wrote to the Communist Party. Her first report, where she had the documents in front of her, was the most accurate. OSWALD carried a counterfeit Communist Party membership card. This indicated that he was running an operation against the Cubans using false identification. OSWALD was ordered to destroy or return these two documents. They were too sophisticated to be another OSWALD do-it-yourself project. They needed other signatures. HUNT and PHILLIPS had an unimaginative mentality, and when they ran OSWALD in Mexico City they made him a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. HEMMING told this researcher: "That could be. It's not hard to



do, the cards are on file." Sylvia Duran said that OSWALD showed her a Russian marriage certificate and work permit. These documents were written in Russian, a language that Sylvia Duran did not speak or read. [WR p288] How did she know these were genuine? Sylvia Duran said OSWALD showed her "a clipping that he was with two policemen taking him by the arms." There was no photograph printed in any newspaper of OSWALD'S arrest in New Orleans. OSWALD was referred to the Soviets and asked to get photographs for a visa.

## THE VISA PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULADO DE CUBA, MEXICO, D.F.  
Registrado en Visa No. 719  
Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nombre: OSWALD, Lee Harvey  
Ciudad: New Orleans  
Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: New Orleans, Louisiana  
Pasaporte No. 399 de New Orleans, Louisiana  
Fecha de expedición: Octubre 30  
Dirección a labor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Motivo de la solicitud: Estudio  
Estancias anteriores en Cuba: \_\_\_\_\_  
Motivos de las estancias anteriores: \_\_\_\_\_  
Familiares o personas conocidas residentes en Cuba: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ha sido investigado desde Cuba? (Si) (No) \_\_\_\_\_  
Con que objeto? \_\_\_\_\_  
Cual es el motivo de la solicitud propuesta: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha propuesta de llegada y salida prevista: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dirección a labor: Mexico City, Mexico  
Firma: \_\_\_\_\_  
OBSERVACIONES: \_\_\_\_\_

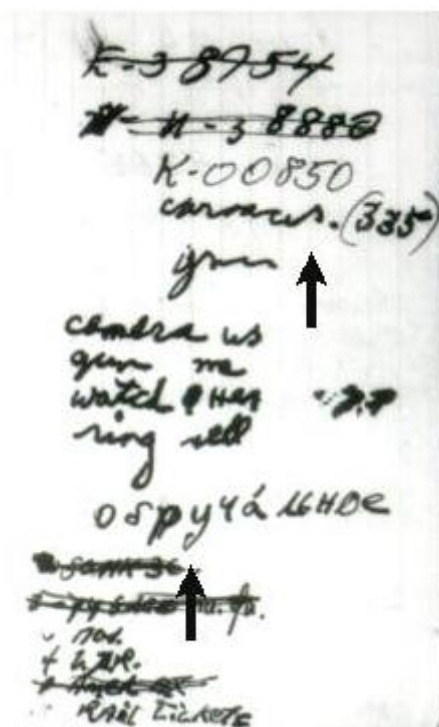
Sylvia Duran said she advised OSWALD he would need photographs of himself. He left the Consulate to get them. OSWALD'S visa application photographs were not taken in Mexico City. First, the FBI checked every photograph studio within an eight mile radius of the Embassy. None of them had photographed OSWALD. [FBI 62-109060-NR 199 6.15.64] In the photographs OSWALD was wearing a sweater; the temperature in Mexico City in late September did not require a sweater in the daytime. The photographs looked like they were taken by machine. The FBI reported: "The clothes which OSWALD was wearing in the photograph which appears on the application appear to be the same as some of those found among his effects after the assassination, and the photograph itself appears to be from the same negative as a photograph found among his effects." [WR p304] Photograph machines did not produce negatives. The Warren Commission: "The passport photographs may have been obtained in the United States." [WR p734] OSWALD had previously applied for visas, and knew that photographs were required. Who did he meet with during the time he was allegedly getting these photographs that he had brought with him from the United States?

## THE FIRST VISIT TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY

The normal hours of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, according to the CIA, were 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. [CIA 700-304] Sometime between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. on Friday, September 27, 1963 OSWALD appeared at the Soviet Embassy. There was no CIA photographic surveillance during these hours.

### THE ADDRESS BOOK

The word "camera 335" appeared on page 13 of OSWALD'S address book. The Secret Service transcribed the word as "Carracas (?)." "Camera 335" was followed by the word "gun" directly beneath it. Soviet Defector Oleg Nechiporenko reported that OSWALD took a revolver with him when he visited the Soviet Embassy. The word "camera" appeared again on the same page followed by the word "us" or "U.S." The word "gun" appeared a second time on that page of the address book, followed by the words "me; watch her; ring sell." This seemed to be a list of things OSWALD sold before he left the USSR. The word spy appeared on this page, disguised as the Russian word for wedding ring.



HEMMING was asked if OSWALD'S gun would help convince the Soviets he was a provocation:

I knew that, but there are assholes like HUNT and others who wouldn't know that shit. They got their head up their ass. The dinosaurs at the Agency, at the time, had a stereotypical view of Castro and the whole fucking deal. That's why things came apart. They couldn't understand

what reality was. Castro is not about to recruit some fucking nut that takes shots at General Walker. He doesn't give a rat's ass. These are embarrassing fucking people. They're psychopaths.

#### VALERIY VLADIMIROVICH KOSTIKOV



At the Soviet Embassy, OSWALD spoke with Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov [201-305052] who was "first spotted as a KGB man because of his travels around Mexico, his habitual association with known KGB officers, and because consuls, in Soviet practice, are usually KGB men." The CIA: "Valeriy Kostikov is an identified KGB officer. He was a case officer in an operation which is evidently sponsored by the KGB's Department 13 (responsible for sabotage and assassination)." Department 13 of the KGB was also known as "the department of liquid affairs." The CIA also reported "Kostikov's involvement in TUMBLEWEED is the only reason to believe that he is connected with the 13th Department. Kostikov was in clandestine contact with TUMBLEWEED (as definitely confirmed by TUMBLEWEED's photo identification) and arranged TUMBLEWEED's contact in the U.S. with a KGB colleague of Kostikov's. This colleague was identified by TUMBLEWEED from photos as Oleg Brykin, who has definitely been identified by a reliable FBI source as a member of the 13<sup>th</sup> Department. [CIA 182-621] The FBI reported, "Bagley stated that he wished to point out that Kostikov, known KGB agent, is the same individual who has been in touch with the Bureau double agent in the case referred to TUMBLEWEED. (This case relates to a double agent, Guenter Schulz, who is being operated by us against the Soviets. He has had contact with the Soviets in Mexico City. Bagley pointed out that Kostikov has been tentatively identified with the Thirteenth Department of the KGB, which handles Sabotage and assassinations." [FBI Sullivan to Brennan 11.23.63] TUMBLEWEED (Schultz) was a German National recruited in by the Sovs in Europe then rolled over by CIA. In New York City Schultz reported to Case Officer Oleg Brykin a UN diplomat and member of Department 13. Schultz met with Kostikov in Mexico City. Tennent Bagley reported:

Kostikov was born on March 17, 1933, in Moscow. In 1959, Kostikov applied for a visa to accompany Khrushchev's party to the United States, but we have no record of him having come to this country. Kostikov served as an interpreter at international conferences at Madrid and Barcelona in 1958 and 1959. In late 1959 and early 1960 he attended Soviet exhibitions in Mexico City and Havana. He is known to have been in Cuba from January 6, 1960 to March 7, 1960. He was assigned to the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, as Vice Consul on September 19, 1961. A fluent Spanish speaker, he had traveled abroad at least three times before this permanent assignment.

The CIA stated that "Kostikov is believed to work for Department Thirteen of the First Chief Directorate of the KGB. This Department is responsible for executive action, including sabotage and assassination. These functions of the KGB are known within that service as "wet affairs." It also conducts interviews or, as appropriate, file reviews, on every foreign military defector to the USSR, to study and to determine the possibility of utilizing the defector in his country of origin." [CIA 509-803] The CIA: "Kostikov's physical description quite accurately fits that of a Soviet case officer." Valeriy Kostikov "handled a Soviet agent who was trained to do sabotage work." In 1968 Valeriy Kostikov was expelled from Mexico, after he was arrested for holding two Mexican engineers at gunpoint. He returned several years later, but was pulled out by Moscow in 1971, after a defector threatened his cover. [Barron *KGB* p307] On January 13, 1964, ANGLETON advised Sam Papich that

...the CIA had received no request from the Warren Commission concerning Department 13...CIA did receive a call from Guy Richards, the author, who talked to the Press Officer at CIA and wanted information on the identity and functions of the 'Assassination Section' of the KGB...ANGLETON communicated with Allen Dulles, who advised that he also got a call from Guy Richards asking if the Commission was looking into the activities of Department 13...ANGLETON also advised that Guy Richards had also contacted other agencies of the government... Department 13 was first mentioned by Golitsyn. He described its functions as including sabotage, assassination...Golitsyn's information was subsequently, in the summer of 1963, collaborated by (deleted)...

[FBI 62-109090-NR 1.24.64 Sullivan to Branigan]

Guy Richards was a writer for the *New York Journal American*. On December 28, 1963, he wrote an article titled "Assassinations Fit Red Pattern - Probe Seeks OSWALD-Castro Link," which relied on information supplied by Nathan Weyl.

#### THE OSWALD/KOSTIKOV CONVERSATION

The Warren Commission claimed that, speaking in Russian, OSWALD explained to Valeriy Kostikov that he wanted a Soviet visa and displayed a letter from the Soviet Consulate, Washington, which indicated OSWALD had long been awaiting this visa for his wife and himself. He gave Valeriy Kostikov his 1959 passport showing that he had lived in Soviet Russia for two and a half years. OSWALD showed Valeriy Kostikov his marriage certificate, which indicated his marriage to a Soviet national. According to Oleg Nechiporenko, who also questioned OSWALD, OSWALD said the FBI was persecuting him and his wife. He was informed that he could not expect an answer for about four months. **Yuri Nosenko** stated that after OSWALD'S first visit, the KGB's Mexican Legal Resident cabled KGB Headquarters, Moscow, and requested information on OSWALD. In October 1963 Nosenko claimed he had been sitting in the office of Seventh Department Chief, K. N. Dubas when the cable arrived. The cable, which Nosenko said he did not personally see, specified that OSWALD had dealt with Soviet Foreign

Ministry personnel only, and not with the KGB. When ANGLETON showed Nosenko a photograph of Valeriy Kostikov he noted: "No comment from N." [CIA FOIA 261091] Yuri Nosenko claimed that the First Chief Directorate, Counter-intelligence Abroad, had no information on OSWALD, so it telephoned the Second Chief Directorate, Tourism, and was given a rundown on OSWALD. It was determined the Legal Resident should not recommend OSWALD to the Cubans nor issue him a visa. Yuri Nosenko: "We said absolutely not, because he is completely undesirable." [CIA 498] Nosenko died on August 28, 2008 at age 81. William Coleman and David Slawson wanted copies of the cable, which had presumably been intercepted by the CIA, and

Back in the CIA offices during Willens absence, Slawson and Coleman discussed the cable traffic from the Soviet and Cuban Embassies both during the time of OSWALD'S visits there in September, October 1963, and immediately after the assassination. Scott and White said that no increases or unusual variations had been noted either time. We then discussed briefly the possibilities that the National Security Administration might be able to break the codes for the times when OSWALD was in Mexico City, using as a key the fact that OSWALD's attempt to obtain a visa was probably communicated to Washington on Friday or Saturday September 27 or 28. They felt that code-breaking might be possible and should be tried.

If Yuri Nosenko was dispatched, then he would have said that the Department of Tourism made the decision, to protect the identity of an informant in the Dallas White Russian community. Had this informant alerted Counter-intelligence Abroad that OSWALD associated with Russian exiles? HEMMING told this researcher:

The Communists had agents there. Just like the Marielitos. They get inside the community, hear these Russian speakers, talking all kinds of Romanov and Czarist bullshit. They got their people in there listening to them because these people are money-connected. What has OSWALD been saying to these people? We don't know that. We can't get a straight story on that. If he wanted to ingratiate himself with the White Russian Community who have become Bible-thumping Baptists to survive in Texas, then he's gonna be a reborn turkey. He's gonna say 'I was wrong, and I am a witness now, brothers. I've been to the Soviet Union and I lived there. Let me tell you the truth. I'm a reborn freedom-lovin' American.' Do we know that was his posture? We don't know what his fucking posture was. If he was posturing that way with the White Russians and one of the KGBniks that's in there is some kind of dedicated fuck that now hates OSWALD because OSWALD is coming in with this new truth, which this guy secretly knows is the truth because he's living in luxury, and he's gonna be there for a long time. He's fucking asleep, but he's a dedicated Marxist, or a dedicated money-grubber. OSWALD either pisses him off, or OSWALD has given clues that he has trade craft. Here's a guy that has come in, has been in the Marine Corps, has lived in the Soviet Union, and

is now dealing with anti-Castro Cubans. I mean this guy is a competitor for Edwin Walker. I mean this guy is a real live fucking hero. There are probably a couple of people who got upset about that. I can see a KGBnik saying, 'Wait a minute, we have a guy here that was in the Soviet Union. Now he's becoming very popular and he's talking about connections with anti-Castro groups.'

#### GOLOVACHEV'S INTERROGATION BY KGB: JULY OR AUGUST 1963

Support for the theory that the KGB was apprised of OSWALD'S contacts with the Russian exile community came from Pavel Golovachev, who told Peter Wronski that he "continued to report to KGB Officer Kostikov until May 1962, when the OSWALD'S left for the U.S.A. Golovachev testified he had no contact with the KGB until either in July or August 1963, he was suddenly asked to report to KGB headquarters with everything that OSWALD had left behind, and all correspondence in the United States, with him. Why the KGB suddenly renewed their interest in OSWALD in the summer of 1963, Golovachev doesn't know." Pavel Golovachev only told this story to Peter Wronski. [Golovachev, Wronski *Third Decade*] A 1992 *Izvestia* article reported this interrogation took place in November 1963, after Pavel Golovachev sent a condolence letter to Marina Oswald that was intercepted by the KGB. After OSWALD was shot, Pavel Golovachev was arrested and subjected to a hostile interrogation. He was accused of being a CIA collaborator. His father never spoke with him again. James Hosty believed the alleged interrogation of Pavel Golovachev in August 1963 was a result of OSWALD applying for a Soviet visa: "Why did the KGB suddenly believe he was an intelligence agent when they had him for three years?"

#### OLEG NECHIPORENKO

Oleg Nechiporenko had an entirely different version of events than Yuri Nosenko. He claimed that on October 25, 1963, the **Deputy Chairman of the KGB Secretariat**, S. Bannikov, made the decision not to issue OSWALD a visa. Yuri Nosenko, on the other hand, asserted that the **First Chief Directorate of the KGB (Intelligence Abroad)** initially learned of OSWALD at this time and did not make the determination. This was false. Oleg Nechiporenko stated OSWALD was linked with the **First Chief Directorate of the KGB (Intelligence Abroad)** in 1959. The file turned over to the Warren Commission by the Soviet Embassy, Washington, indicated the **First Chief Directorate of the KGB (Intelligence Abroad)** would have known of OSWALD as early as February 1963 when Marina Oswald requested to return home. [CIA Rep. on Op. Act. (1958-1960) DC/Amer. Brit. Common. Sec.] Yuri Nosenko claimed OSWALD had no contact with the KGB in Mexico City. This was also false.

#### OSWALD'S SECOND VISIT TO THE CUBAN EMBASSY

Sylvia Duran dug OZZIE. He was admitted to the Cuban Embassy Friday at 4:00 p.m., after working hours, because of her. The HSCA questioned Duran about this:

Q. When do you recall him returning?

A. He came in the afternoon.

Q. About what time?

A. Five or six.

Q. And that would have been, according to what you told us earlier, not normal visiting hours. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. How were you able to speak to him on this occasion?

A. Because somebody came to the doorman and was speaking another language that wasn't Spanish, he used to call me and say somebody's here that doesn't speak Spanish, someone sent me to you, so he takes the people to the Consulate.

Q. And the doorman came and got you?

A. Yes.

Duran also told the HSCA: "The first visit was late in the morning, the second visit was early afternoon."

#### CALL INDICATED TIME OF OSWALD'S 2<sup>nd</sup> VISIT, CUBAN EMBASSY

From telephone lines to the Soviet Embassy, the Mexico City CIA station had a complete daily account of conversations between Soviets inside the embassy, and callers from without. Since a telephone call occurred during OSWALD'S first visit to the Cuban Embassy, a CIA document indicated the meeting occurred at 4:00 p.m., when the consulate was closed to the public.

#### OSWALD CLAIMS THAT HE WAS ISSUED A RUSSIAN VISA

Sylvia Duran told the HSCA about OSWALD'S second visit to the Cuban Consulate:

A. Well, he came in and said that *he already had his Russian visa* and he want to get his Cuban visa. And I said that was not possible, because it has to be first sent to Cuba, and then wait for the answer, no, it was necessary that he had to have first a Socialist visa, the Russian visa.

Q. Did he show you his passport with a visa in it? From the Russian Embassy?

A. No. No. I don't remember exactly but what I remember is that he says that *he already has his Russian visa* and I said I don't see it, and well I don't remember what we discussed in that moment. But he was very stubborn. So I say, 'Well I'm going to call the Russian Consul.' I said 'Here's a man that says he already got his Russian visa.' And he said, 'Yes, I remember it. He came to us for a visa but the answer will be in three or four months, that was the usual time.' [HSCA Duran Test. p108, 47]

### SYLVIA DURAN'S FIRST CALL TO THE SOVIETS

The CIA's version of events:

Friday September 27, 1963, 4:05 p.m. - The Cuban Consulate phoned the Soviet Consulate. Sylvia Duran, Mexican national and Cuban Consulate clerk, talked to a Soviet official saying that a male American citizen was at the Cuban Consulate asking for a transit visa to pass through Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union. She wants to know to whom he talked in the Soviet Consulate, and who told him he would have *no problem* about it. If a Soviet visa is assured, the Cuban Consulate can grant him a transit visa, and simply notify Cuban immigration authorities. The Soviet first asks her to wait, and then she has to explain the whole thing over again to another Soviet official, who takes her telephone number and promises to call her back. Sylvia Duran concludes this call by telling the Soviet she herself has moved, and gives her new address for the Soviet Embassy bulletin. He asks her to phone (Sergey Semenovich) Kukharenko (Second Secretary who puts out the Bulletin) to give him the new address and he asks who the Cuban Cultural Attaché is. Sylvia Duran gives the Attaché's name as Teresa Proenza and adds her telephone number.

Another CIA document stated:

Just after 4:00 p.m. the Soviet Consulate received a call from the Cuban Consulate (Sylvia Duran) who said she had there a U.S. citizen who had requested a transit visa to Cuba because he is going to the USSR. Duran wants to know with whom he spoke at Soviet Embassy *because she sent him over to them*, telling him that if the Soviets approved the visa then the Cubans would give him one without anything more, advising the Department of Immigration in Cuba. She wants to know with whom he spoke at the Soviet Embassy because he says he doesn't know either with what person and who told him that certainly there would be no problem. The Soviet asks Duran to wait a minute. After a short wait Duran explains the same thing to another Soviet. This Soviet tells her to leave her telephone number and her name and someone will return the call. Duran gives her name and telephone number 11-28-47 then says as a personal thing, she has moved and has not advised them of a change of address



so will not receive their Bulletin and can give it to them now. The Soviet asks her to call Koukhardenko in order to change that address and asks for the name of the Cuban Cultural Attaché. Duran says it is Teresa Proenza whose number is 14-13-26. The Soviet thanks her.

The Mexican Police stated: "The declarant, admittedly exceeding her responsibilities, informally telephoned the Russian Consulate, with the intention of doing what she could to facilitate issuance of the Russian visa to OSWALD.

#### THE SOVIET'S CALL TO SYLVIA DURAN

At 4:26 p.m., Friday, September 27, 1963, a Soviet calls from the Soviet Embassy Chancery to the Cuban Consulate and asks for Sylvia Duran. He asks Duran if the American has been there. Duran: Yes, he is still here.

Soviet: According to the letters that he showed from the Soviet Consulate in Washington, he wants to go to Russia to stay for a long time with his wife who is Russian, but also the answer has not been received by him regarding his problem. That accordingly these transactions take four or five months, but without prior approval from the U.S.S.R., they have to request and even then, they could not issue here (in Mexico City) without asking Washington. Yet accordingly this man (the American) showed him a letter in which he (the American) is a member of an organization in favor of Cuba and said that the Cubans could not give him the visa without the Russian visa and now the Soviet doesn't know what to do with him, because he has to wait for the answer from Washington.

Duran: ..with them also, because the problem with him (the American) is that he doesn't know anyone in Cuba and in that case it is very difficult to give him a visa because he was thinking of processing his visa because he knew it was going to take a long time waiting for the Russian visa and then going on to the USSR.

Soviet: That the thing is that if his (the American) wife were in Washington (and) going to receive the visa right now, or the permission from the USSR to return to her country, (if) she is going to receive her visa in Washington, then having permission, for example, here or in any other place (he) can receive it, but right now they do not have them.

Duran: ...certainly and neither can (the Cubans) give him a letter because I don't know if the visa will be approved.

Soviets: They can only give the visa according to his instructions.

Duran: Then that is what she will put on his application.

Soviet: Neither can I give him a letter of recommendation, because I don't know him, and pardon me for bothering you.

Duran: It was no bother, thank you very much.

#### DURAN SPEAKS WITH AZQUE ON OSWALD'S BEHALF



During OSWALD'S absence, Sylvia Duran spoke with Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, who told her that despite his credentials, he would still need a Russian visa. Consul Eusebio Azque explained: "She might have believed that because of the fact that he was a resident in the Soviet Union, and [because] he was a member of the North American Communist Party, she might have believed that we might have been in a position to make an exception..." Sylvia Duran gave OSWALD another chance to persuade Consul Eusebio Azque to issue him a visa. She suggested Consul Eusebio Azque speak with OSWALD again. According to Sylvia Duran, she did this because OSWALD

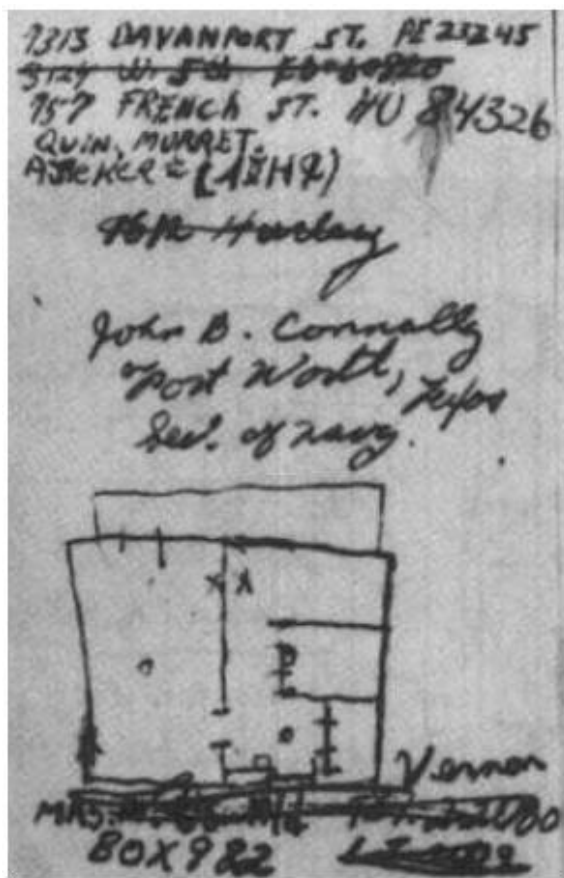
...became very excited and angry, and accordingly Duran called Consul Eusebio Azque...who came out and began a heated discussion with OSWALD in English which concluded with Azque telling him that, 'If it were up to me, I would *not* give you the visa. You are harming the Cuban Revolution, not helping it.'

Consul Eusebio Azque stated:

OSWALD was carrying documents which he believed would be sufficient for the visa, and the secretary could not resolve the case, she then calls upon me to see whether, upon examination of those documents, I can proceed to immediately issue the visa. I answered negatively. He was interested in telling me...that which he believed would be sufficient to obtain the visa. And our conversations were always extremely brief, because I used to put an end to these conversations, referring to my government's instructions...to obtain its prior authorization before issuing any visa. [OSWALD thought] that I may be in a position to provide him, without prior consultation with Cuba, with a transit visa, but [not without] the visa of the Soviet Union already affixed to his passport. Everything went around that issue.

OSWALD maintained that he had two reasons for requesting that his visa be issued promptly, and they were: One, that his Mexican tourist permit was about to expire; and the other, that he had to get to Russia as quickly as possible using his wife's homesickness as an excuse. Sylvia Duran "gave OSWALD a paper...in which she put down her name, and the Consulate telephone number, and the visa application was processed anyway. It was sent to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, from which a routine reply was received some 15 to 30 days later, approving the visa, but on the condition that the Russian visa be obtained first. She does not recall whether or not OSWALD later telephoned her at the Consulate number that she gave him."

#### THE NOTATION OF SYLVIA DURAN'S TELEPHONE NUMBER



Warren Commission Counsel David Slawson wrote:

Examination of the address book in the original shows that OSWALD used pens and inks of many different kinds in making various entries. For example, on the page which contains the names and addresses of the Embassies in Mexico City, all these names and addresses are obviously from the same pen and the same ink, but the name Sylvia Duran is in a different ink, and was probably written with a ball point pen.

This strongly indicates that OSWALD got the names and addresses of the embassies at some earlier time, perhaps before he left New Orleans, and that he wrote down Sylvia Duran's name after he met her at the Cuban Embassy. It would be interesting to know if the same ball point pen that was used to write her name was also used to make other entries in the notebook. This would be especially significant, because what appears to be an alternate telephone number for the Russian Embassy in Mexico City seems to be from a pen which is different from both that were used to write 'Sylvia Duran' and from that used to write the names and addresses of the several embassies.

This points to the fact that OSWALD did not have a pen with him, but was borrowing pens to make these entries, and therefore probably borrowed one pen at the Cuban Embassy to write 'Sylvia Duran' and another at the Russian Embassy to write the alternative telephone number. It follows from this that if any other entry in the notebook is from the same pen and ink as the 'Sylvia Duran' entry or the alternate telephone number, that it was probably made at the same time and place as these other entries were made.

#### THE FLOOR PLAN

To carry this conjecture out even further, there is what appears to be a floor diagram on page four of this notebook and it is written in an ink that could be the same as the ink used to write 'Sylvia Duran' in the notebook. If this proves to be the case, it could mean the floor plan was drawn when OSWALD was at the Cuban Consulate. Obviously my analysis so far is much to highly conjectural, but it indicates the kind of inferences that could legitimately be taken from a closer analysis of the address book. I recommend we ask that a CIA expert on this sort of thing be assigned the task of analyzing the entire notebook to give us a report on what entries were probably made by OSWALD with the same pen and ink. [UnID WC Doc. Declass. 6.21.73-Rankin/Helms]

#### THE LETTER "K"

J. Lee Rankin also wrote:

It would be of interest to know which entries were made with the same inks for the purpose of establishing relationships between entries. Special reference was made to a page in the booklet reserved for entries under the Russian equivalent for the letter K.

On February 26, 1964 J. Lee Rankin wrote:

In connection with this page, it appears to the layman's eye that the great majority of words written thereon were written with the same ink pen...However, the entry 'Sylvia Duran' seems to have been inserted later, apparently by OSWALD, with a dark, blue ball point pen. Another entry apparently was added - perhaps by OSWALD - with a lighter ball point pen. This appears to be an alternative telephone number of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. On this page there is also the matter of an overwriting, again probably by OSWALD with a ball point pen - of four numerals which appear to have been originally with the ink pen previously referred to. The Commission believes that some possibly valuable information might be obtained from an analysis resulting in a determination as to which entries in the address book were made with the same inks.

The FBI prepared a first response to the Warren Commission which went undelivered. The signature of William Branigan appeared on the document with a slash mark running through it. S.A. Griffith, who drafted the FBI response, wrote: "I don't think this went out - G."

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 25, 1964, with which you enclosed a small address book covered in grey plastic, Item B-29 (WCE 18), with a request for certain specified analyses of entries appearing therein.

The figures 15-60-55, and the overwritten figures 35 56 in ball point pen ink were not written with the same ball point cartridge used to write the name Sylvia Duran on the page to which your letter made reference.

It has not been possible to determine whether the figures 15-60-55 and the overwritten figures, 35 56 were, or were not, written with the same ball point pen cartridge. A further determination would require removal of small samples of these inks from the page. This may prove the two to be different or that their dye composition is similar. However, similarity of composition would not be sufficient to establish that the same pen or ink was used.

Under microscopic examination there were observed some indications that the name, Sylvia Duran, in blue ball point pen ink was added after the drawn horizontal line in black which it touches. [W. D. Griffith to Conrad 2.23.64 FBI 105-32555]

On March 4, 1964, Branigan added this paragraph to the letter to Rankin: "Inks are not susceptible to identification with one another and similarity of composition would not establish that the same pen was used in preparing the two questioned writings. Ink identifications are not scientifically possible..." [FBI 105-82555-2424; WC Rankin to Hoover 2.26.64 Invest. & Evidence 3-6] The question of what other entries were made in the same ink as the floor plan was never answered by the FBI.

#### IN THE 1970's DURAN CLAIMS SHE WAS SUSPICIOUS OF OSWALD

Sylvia Duran told the HSCA that she discussed her suspicions of OSWALD with Consul Eusebio Azque:

It was strange, I mean because if you are a Communist, and you're coming from a country where the Communist Party is not very well seen, and in Mexico City that the Communist Party was not legal at that moment - crossing the border with all of that paper, it was not logical (and I was a little suspicious about the amount of documentation he brought).

OSWALD was giving her one cockamamie story after the other. He told her he had a Soviet visa and she learned he did not. OSWALD started a fight with her boss. If Duran was suspicious of Oswald, why did she sleep with him?

#### WHAT MOTIVATED DURAN? THE THEORIES

THEORY ONE: HEMMING told her to do it.

THEORY TWO: Because of her highly promiscuous sexual behavior, and the fact that she was married, she was blackmailed into helping OSWALD by someone at the CIA Station, Mexico City.

THEORY THREE: Sylvia Duran Tirado was sexually attracted to OSWALD and did it because she had fallen in love with him.

THEORY FOUR: She had been recruited by what she believed to be the Mexico City CIA Station as a potential asset, and was on, what she believed to be, her first mission. In reality, she was being set up by PHILLIPS.

#### WAS SYLVIA DURAN A CIA ASSET?

Sylvia Duran told the HSCA:

I now work for Social Security...I don't remember exactly, but I used to work for the Olympic Games. I was a translator for two months...I used to work for an Hispanic Art exhibit that went all over the world...I was married in 1960.

HEMMING told this researcher:

After I was released from jail in Cuba in September 1960, I went to Mexico City to meet with my Sandinista contacts. I was supposed to deliver a letter to them from Ché, which had been sent by diplomatic pouch before I was arrested, and therefore preceded me. I had a Cuban Diplomatic Passport then to see these people who were underground. I still had the Cuban's confidence. They locked me up just to see if I would break down. I went to the Cuban Consulate and met *Sylvia Duran*, who had no official position with them. She wasn't bad looking. I also knew a 'Sylvia Duran' in Cuba. When I got to Mexico and they told me I would be meeting with Sylvia Duran, I figured it was her. I questioned the other Sylvia Duran as being Sylvia Duran, because she had a Mexican accent, not Cuban.

HEMMING was asked if he had ever re-contacted her and asked to get OSWALD into Cuba? HEMMING told this researcher:

You know that's very strange. Because nobody knew that address, nobody knew she worked for the Cubans and her name came up. Sylvia Duran did not work in public contact.

It was pointed out to HEMMING that Sylvia Duran did not work at the Cuban Consulate until 1963. HEMMING:

Bullshit. You don't get the fucking picture. She did not handle a public desk. She'd been working for the Cubans since she personally met Fidel in 1956. She met Ché in 1956. They are protecting me as a source. I gave up all that information. She was carried in the Mexican SIM intelligence files. It's obvious she's on the payroll. A lot of the stuff that was passed to the CIA, I was getting the impression they already had it. When they don't go into background. They already got most of the shit that Sylvia Duran knows. That told me right off the bat, she's working both sides. I didn't burn her. I didn't warn anybody. They don't want the world to know she's working for the company. That she forged documents for people. [CIA traces indicated, "Duran had been involved in the work of getting false Mexican passports for trips by students of other nationalities to Cuba..." CIA 461-774] That she copied documents of all these Americans that were going to cut sugar cane in Cuba, they don't want this shit to come out. And that she was doing exactly what she was told to do for this guy OSWALD. She was doing all this shit for some dude who just climbed off a Red Arrow bus? Fuck me! Come again! Shit, how come I didn't get any? I mean this was a real dumb broad. Yeah, shit, there was plenty of pussy around. I'm not going to say I'm pissed off because OSWALD got something that I didn't. She was no clown. If someone of the proper rank came to her and said 'Do this, do that.' She's working for the CIA, she's told to fuck. There's nothing new about that. Why did they pop her name

up in 1960 when I came out of Cuba? She's in the Los Angeles Domestic Contacts Division reports that they won't release now. [They were released and Duran's name was not mentioned] Her name figures there. The address of the safehouse and the whole fucking thing is there. I got that from Ché before I left Cuba. Ché had known her and had screwed her sister, or cousin, or something, when he was with Fidel in Mexico in 1956, okay. That makes her a target right away. Duran is another fucking link to me. You think that fucking upsets me? These are my fucking contacts. They think he's working for me.

HEMMING told the HSCA the same story.

#### DURAN WOULD HAVE BEEN A VALUABLE ASSET

FBI Agent Larson "described Sylvia Duran as best he could, basically, as a 'Mexican Peppercot,' a devout communist, and 'sexy.' (The CIA later showed us some pictures of her, which substantially confirmed this description)." [WC Slawson Memo 4.22.64] Did the CIA have compromising photos of Duran? CIA Mexico City Station files revealed that the CIA wanted to ask Sylvia Duran about friendship or contact with one Richard J. Aranda, resident of Texas. Owner of 1950 Cadillac with 1963 Texas plates JF 96-75. "Sylvia was with Aranda in his car in January 1963, and it is believed they had intimate relations." The CIA document stated: "Friendship or contact with one Carol J. Soles? Details? American, resident of Corpus Christie, Texas, owner of the 1962 Fiat, with 1963 plates from Texas KU 94-95; Sylvia was with Soles in this car in January 1963 and it is believed they had intimate relations." Carol J. Soles was contacted by this researcher in May 1993.

Q. Were you the same Carol J. Soles who lived in Corpus Christi and owned a 1962 Fiat?

A. Yeah, I did.

Q. Did you know Sylvia Duran?

A. No ma'am. Ah, no sir.

Q. She worked in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.

A. No ma'am. No sir, I mean, I'm sorry.

Q. The CIA stated she was in your car in Mexico City and you had intimate relations with her.

A. *Do what???* No sir, who are you?

Q. I'm a researcher working on the Kennedy assassination.



A. I had nothing to with Kennedy assassination. I did own a Fiat automobile.

Q. Did it have Texas plates KU-9495?

A. Hey man, that's been 30 years or so ago. I don't know. How do you spell the first name?

Q. C-A-R-O-L?

A. Nope. It's not spelled right. You have the wrong guy. I was never in Mexico City around this time. I didn't know anyone in the Cuban Consulate. What did they say about this person? Did they give any information about his employment? That Fiat was never in Mexico City when I had it. It was never out of Texas till 1963, and I was on my way to Spain when the President was shot.

Q. And what were you doing at this time?

A. Well, I don't think its any of your damn business to tell you the truth. Actually I was in the military. In the U.S. Navy.

Carol J. Soles was mailed a copy of the document about him then re-contacted. [Soles, Carol telephone 503-538-5306]

Q. Did you receive the document?

A. It must be some kind of a joke. I don't know what else it could be. What are you tryin' to do - pull my leg?

Q. You weren't trading confidential information for sex and money with Sylvia Duran, were you?

A. Where would I get any of the information?

Q. You were in the Navy at the time.

A. Yeah, I was, I was training pilots down in Corpus Christi, I had no way of getting any information down there. I was never in Mexico City in 19 ah. It can't be me. I doubt that my Fiat would have made it to Mexico City.

Q. Why would the CIA pick on you? You're a loyal American.

A. The only thing is they may have picked something out of the air to ask somebody during interrogation, I don't know. I don't know Sylvia Duran

and like I say, I was never in Mexico City in 1962. I'm sure they didn't do it through surveillance in Mexico City.

Q. That was precisely what happened. They got the plates, they wrote that you were "observed."

A. Well they're mistaken. I was never in Mexico City in 1962.

Q. Sixty-three?

A. I wasn't there either. I don't know what to tell you fella, except that I'm not the guy.

"Contact with Harry Lee Saffe? Details? American, resident of San Antonio, Texas, owner of 1959 Chevrolet which was parked in front of the house of Sylvia's brother in January 1963." [CIA 461-774] Sylvia Duran also had an affair with Carlos Lechuga. The CIA reported:

A usually reliable and sensitive source in Mexico reported that on November 26, 1962, Gladys Lechuga, wife of Carlos Lechuga, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations, formerly a Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, said that she had received two letters from her husband in New York. He asked for a separation and said that the person in whom he is interested in Sylvia T. De Duran; that she is 'of his ideas' and was willing to go to Cuba...Another usually reliable source with good contacts in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City reported in November 1962 that Lechuga and Duran did have an affair. The Cuban Embassy was aware of it, but efforts were made to keep it from becoming known. [CIA 98-37; CIA 96-572]



When she was questioned by the Mexican Police she denied knowing all of these men with the exception of Carlos Lechuga, who she said was friendly with her husband. [CIA 492-778] The HSCA asked Sylvia Duran about him: "To your knowledge was Horacio Duran Navarro ever a Communist Party member?" She answered: "I think that he was, I don't know if he was exactly a member, but he was sympathizer, and we had a lot of friends that were Communist Party members." HSCA investigator Dan Hardway then asked Sylvia Duran: "To your knowledge, was Horacio Duran Navarro ever a member of any intelligence organization?" Sylvia Duran: "*I don't remember exactly.* I think he was working for the, how you say that? I think he was in a campaign. Against the drugs...Being Communist, being *policeman*. All of that, it was after I meet him...I mean before I meet him." In another part of her HSCA interview she commented, "I saw that [OSWALD] could get angry, but for me he was not a man that could kill the President, because even when I saw him on television and he said, 'I'm innocent' and if I kill someone important, I would be proud. I mean, because even if I'm with *police* [CIA] I know that I am going to be killed or die, I'd say, 'Yes, I killed the President.'" At one

point she was asked "Did it ever enter your mind that OSWALD was a penetration agent?" Sylvia Duran: "Perhaps, because it happened, it happened sometimes that somebody came and say this is a *policeman* or something like that." [HSCA V3 p57]

Although it was illegal for Mexican citizens to work for Communist Bloc embassies without special permission, she was a temporary employee of the Visa Section of the Cuban Consulate. Sylvia Duran was not a member of the Mexican Communist Party: she said she disagreed with all its policies except for its support of Cuba. The Warren Commission was skeptical, and asked the CIA to investigate. The CIA vouched for the veracity of this statement, as well as all her other statements, and implied that a secret CIA wiretap confirmed she was telling the truth. [CIA 559-243, 844-888, 385, 807-828, 643-273; WR 305] Sylvia Duran did not get her job through normal Communist Party channels. In the spring of 1963, while working in an art gallery in Mexico City, Sylvia Duran became friendly with Cuban national Maria Carmen Olavarri, a secretary at the Cuban Consulate, who was the relative of Mexico City Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque. Consul Eusebio Azque was described as being

On June 14, 1961 Informant E, who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, furnished information re: Communist Activities in Mexico. Informant E reported that the General of the Spanish Communist Party is a consultant of Fidel Castro in Mexico and is a key figure since he manages a group of Communist cell agent, is the one in charge of distribution among the agents of subversive propaganda and countersigns for the elements of action which are led by the dangerous Proenza who is an ornamental figure in the Cuban Communist Party. She is an extremely alert woman, is attractive, has a good figure. Her value is in the entertainment centers. If she arrives out there she won't be alone. She always has armed bodyguard close by, being known that are among Eusabio Azque and Luis (illegible) who are part of the G-2 select group of shock and confidential agents of Castro who are active in Mexico and in the U.S. On May 24, 1962 Informant E stated that he had seen Proenza at several meetings in Mexico that were pro-Castro.

[CI Staff CIA FOIA HH9013]

Through Maria Carmen Olavarri, Sylvia Duran became a coordinator of the Mexican/Cuban Cultural Relations Institute. She reported that "while working in that Institute, she went to the Cuban Embassy to help the Cultural Attaché Maria Teresa Proenza (201-291531; born March 21, 1913). The help she rendered there consisted of answering the telephones and doing secondary tasks. She said she had known Maria Teresa Proenza before she had been Institute coordinator, since she was a good friend of Paul Flores Cuerrero, the husband of Sylvia Duran's sister-in-law, who died about three and a half years ago. It was through Paul Flores Cuerrero that Sylvia Duran met Maria Teresa Proenza." [CIA 492-778] A few months later, Sylvia Duran visited Havana as a guest of the Castro Government.

## MARIA CARMEN OLAVARRI

In January 1963 the CIA reported that Maria Carmen Olavarri, was being "let go." [CIA 201-291531 FOIA 10679] On July 19, 1963, Maria Carmen Olavarri was killed while driving her Volkswagen Beetle. Sylvia Duran began working at the Cuban Consulate in August 1963 as a "temporary measure as the result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend Maria Carmen Olavarri, who had been occupying that position until some persons should arrive from Cuba who would assume [her position]." Sylvia Duran was recommended for the position once held by Maria Carmen Olavarri by Maria Teresa Proenza, and hired by Ambassador Jose Antonio Portuondo. In her HSCA testimony, Sylvia Duran claimed: "Because my friend Maria Carman Olavarri, she was dead - she had an accident, and during the funeral I told Azque that if he wants me to help him, for some people come from Cuba, just to help him. And of course he says, yes. They need some people they can trust, and I'd been working in the Institute...Azque was an Architect and he knew a lot of people, friends of ours, I mean my husband."

## SYLVIA DURAN AND OSWALD THE REPORT OF DELETED

A Secret Kapok report dated May 26, 1967, stated:

1. Wallace B. Rowton met with LIRING/3 at the safehouse on May 25, 1967...

3. LIRING/3 then stated that he was doing his best to keep active certain contacts he had had in the past that were on the periphery of the official Cuban circle. He mentioned specifically the case of Sylvia and Horacio Duran, and then explained the background of his relationship with them. He related that Sylvia Duran worked as a receptionist at the Consulate in 1963 to 1964, and was on duty when OSWALD applied for a visa. She had been recommended to the Cubans by Teresa Proenza, the press attaché from 1959 until 1962. LIRING/3 described Proenza as a Cuban woman aged about 52, a lesbian, and a member of the Cuban Communist Party, who was currently in a Cuban jail as a result of a conviction for espionage on behalf of WGFAC. LIRING/3 recalled that during his last visit to Havana, a friend of his in the Ministry of Education informed him of Proenza's present situation, and advised LIRING/3 in the event he was asked, he deny he had known Proenza, or had anything to do with her.

4. LIRING/3 continued that just the other day Silvia Duran had telephoned him to say hello, and that he had visited her at her home to renew his acquaintance. LIFEAT SAN-26 (10.8) reveals that at about 12:45 p.m. on May 22, 1967, LIRING/3 telephoned 15-78-11, and asked for Sylvia. When the maid informed him she was not in, he asked for Mr. Horacio. When same negative reply given, he asked that they be advised

that LIRING/3 called to say hello. SAN-26 (11.0) reveals an incoming call from Sylvia Duran in which she asks how he had obtained her number: He replies, 'At the Cuban Institute.' She states that she is studying at some school and at the moment is free to talk to LIRING/3. The later replies that he would go to visit her (Constituyentes 143, apt 3) in a few minutes.

LIRING/3 continued that Duran informed him that she first met OSWALD when he applied for a visa and had gone out with him several times, since she liked him from the start. **She admitted that she had sexual relations with him**, but insisted she had no idea of his plans. When the news of the assassination broke, she stated that she was immediately taken into custody by the Mexican police, and interrogated thoroughly, and beaten, until she admitted that she had an affair with OSWALD. She added that ever since then she has cut off all contact with the Cubans, particularly since her husband Horacio, who was badly shaken by the whole affair, went into a rage, and has forbidden her to see them. She added she felt certain her telephone was tapped by the Mexican Police or more probably by the CIA since tapping was an expensive proposition and the Mexicans wouldn't be able to afford it for so long a period.

5. Wallace B. Rowton LIRING/3's agent handler counseled LIRING/3 against any further contact with the Durans on the ground that it would put him under some sort of suspicion either in the eyes of the Mexican police, or the Cubans. He pointed out little or nothing was to be gained from such a contact.

6. LIRING/3 then produced, at Wallace B. Rowton request, a sketch of the Consulate and Embassy premises, a copy of which is attached. (Deleted) commented that to his knowledge Cepeda did not have an office, at least not on the first floor. His other comments appear on the sketch as reproduced by Rowton.

Another CIA document stated:

TO: Chief /Western Hemisphere Division/CO.

FROM: Chief of Station Mexico City

SUBJECT: The PBBRUEN: LIRING/3 operation.

5. The sketch mentioned in the last paragraph of Rowton's report dated May 26, 1967, was retained by this Station. Rowton used this sketch to discuss with LIRING-4 the layout of LIRING-9 Section. This statement made at the end of paragraph 4 of report dated May 27, 1967, is in error.

LIRING-9's section has two telephones. What LIRING-4 took for a third phone in the back room of that section is in reality an intercom unit.

6. Headquarters attention is called to paragraphs 3 through 5 of Rowton's report dated May 26, 1967. The fact that Sylvia Duran had sexual intercourse with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on several occasions, when the later was in Mexico City, is *probably* now, but adds little to the OSWALD case. The Mexican police did not report the extent of the Sylvia Duran-OSWALD relationship to this Station. For Willard Curtis 201-798301

[CIA 1225-1129b]

In 1995 the CIA Historical Review Program released this document in full:

July 5, 1967. Dear Willard: I am now in receipt today of HMMA-32243 (paragraph 6) and HMMA-32331 (paragraph 4 of the June 13, 1967 attachment). I note that these preceded your #1832 acknowledging the material hand-carried by Dick on his way through. Although you undoubtedly had gone into this material by Rowton, we would appreciate some elaboration on the estimate of the validity of LIRING/3's acquaintance with, and story from, Sylvia. I am taking advantage of the bearer's visit to get this to you soonest and will be following up with routine correspondence for the record. Obviously, we are still trying to fill out the whole story for any and all contributors. Regards. Thomas W. Lund. [Handwritten] Suggest we may have to do a complete analysis of the OSWALD file and point out to Headquarters (and to Mexican Govt) all the people who are now claiming to have been with OSWALD that day beginning with as much as we know regarding time of day where OSWALD was from LIENVOY. [NARA #104-10015-10027]

An analysis of the tap on Sylvia Duran's telephone dated June 13, 1967, revealed:

With regard to LIRING/3's personal life, LIFEAT SAN-26 reveals that he has developed a closer personal contact with Sylvia Duran (exceptionist of the Embassy and friend of OSWALD) than he has revealed to Rowton. In this conversation with Sylvia, LIRING/3 comments that he does not want to see her husband and would prefer to see her outside. They make a date for 1830 the next day at the tea shop Flaminia on Paseo Reforma.

Another CIA document dated July 3, 1967, contained this paragraph: "LIFEAT SAN-26 reveals that LIRING/3 is continuing his meetings with Silvia Duran. (Deleted) had shown no interest in this contact and it appears that LIRING/3 is developing a romantic attachment to Duran."

THE COIL CRAFT NOTEBOOK

OSWALD'S "Coil Craft" secretarial notebook contained these Russian words with Spanish equivalent meanings:

Translation From Russian and Spanish: Word lists contained in a 'Coil Craft' secretarial notebook in Russian with Spanish equivalent meanings, and cardinal numbers in Spanish.

(1) to lunch  
there  
there  
year  
\*room  
here  
he, she (here is)  
matter  
attention  
help, assistance  
sugar  
bathtub, bathhouse  
cheap  
pumpkin  
bedstead, bed  
\*room, cabin  
ram (sheep)  
house  
onion  
to sup  
near, close  
match  
cinema  
meeting, tryst  
dining room  
to eat, to dine  
dinner, meal  
rabbit (crossed out)  
broth  
conversation  
courier, mail  
to cost  
damp, raw, hard, tough (crossed out)  
spoon  
knife  
small child, kid  
breakfast  
rest (repose)  
to wish, to desire

money  
after, thereupon (later on)  
size  
sweet  
embassy  
entrance  
she, they (feminine)  
how much  
beer  
How much does it cost?  
1 - one  
2 - two  
3 - three  
4 - four  
5  
6  
7 - seven  
8 - eight  
9 - nine  
10 - ten  
11 - eleven  
12 - twelve  
13 - thirteen  
14 - fourteen  
15 - fifteen  
16 - sixteen  
17 - seventeen

OSWALD went "to lunch" with Duran to discuss a "matter" that had to be brought to her "attention." OSWALD asked her "help, assistance" after which he rented a "cheap" "room" with a "bedstead" and "bathtub" for a "meeting, tryst." Later they went to the "cinema" then to a "dining room to eat, to dine." OSWALD ordered "rabbit" which was "hard, tough" and "beer." He met his "sweet" later at the "Embassy entrance." [NARA FBI 124-10022-10068] HSCA investigator Ed Lopez commented: "We asked if she had a relationship with OSWALD, not if she had intercourse. She was very sexually active. For a while there, the CIA was thinking about pitching her, because of her sexual proclivities. She got around." Sylvia Duran told the Warren Commission she told the Mexican police that:

...she would not give him her address under any circumstances since she did not have to divulge this to him. That her duties do not include telephoning the USSR Consulate, but that she had diligently done so in order to help LEE OSWALD, for her interest in being of service, and her zeal for performing her work well. That the reason she had given him her [unlisted Consulate] telephone number was so that he could ask her later whether the visa had arrived, but that he had never called again."



## LET'S TWIST AGAIN LIKE WE DID LAST SUMMER

10 December 1965 (date of report)

Charles W. THOMAS, Political Officer, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, reports that in the course of a discussion about other matters, Sra. de PAZ mentioned that she had met Lee Harvey OSWALD. She was very reluctant to discuss the matter, but finally imparted following information:

1. In September 1963, shortly after her return from abroad, she went to a party at the home of Ruben DURAN, who is married to her cousin. Her daughter, Elenita, accompanied her. There she met OSWALD and two other young Americans who were with him. The three young Americans remained apart from the other guests. She expressed an interest in talking to them, but was discouraged from doing so by some of the other guests.

2. Most of the guests at the party were communists or philocommunist. She remembers seeing the Cuban Consul, ASQUE [sic - AZCUE]; General Clark FLORES of the Mexican Olympic Committee; Silvia DURAN, who she later learned was OSWALD's mistress while he was here; Emilio CARBALLIDO, the writer, who she thinks is now in the United States; and a Latin American Negro man with red hair.

3. In November 1963, when the identity of Kennedy's assassin became known, she and her daughter went to the Cuban Embassy and, once admitted through the front gate, shouted 'assassin' and other insults at the staff there.

4. Shortly afterward, she and her daughter were visited by a friend, Manuel CARVILLO, who was then an official in the Secretariat of Gobernacion, and were told he had orders to escort them to a small and obscure hotel in the center of town. They were kept there for eight days under pretext that they were in danger. When she told CARVILLO she wanted to go to the American Embassy and explain what she knew of OSWALD's connections here with Mexican communists and Cubans, she was told that the American Embassy was full of communist spies. She said CARVILLO tries to give the impression that he is an extreme rightist. He now has a job with Belles Artas.

5. Some of the other people who were at the party with OSWALD were taken to the state of Veracruz, where they were 'protected' by governor LOPEZ Aria. Ruben DURAN is reportedly 'protected' by General Clark FLORES and is now driving a big car and looking very prosperous.

6. Many communists and philo-communists here believe Kennedy's assassination was the result of a communist plot engineered by Fidel

CASTRO. Ruben DURAN has subsequently told her that he is not really a communist and that it had been a great mistake to kill Kennedy.

Elena Garro de Paz was a high-level CIA informant and was friend of June Cobb. [Interview with Edward Lopez 2.94]

CONFIDENTIAL  
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

February 7, 1967

SUBJECT: Current Political Topics

PARTICIPANTS: Elena Garro de Paz, Mexican Play write

Kermit Midhun, Political Officer

Charles W. Thomas, Political Officer

Distribution: Ambassador...

3. She said that her cousin, Ruben Duran, also goes to the U.S. quite often without any difficulty, despite the fact (according to her allegation) that he entertained LEE HARVEY OSWALD when the latter was in Mexico.

4. Ruben's brother, Horacio Duran, whose wife, Sylvia Duran, was employed by the Cuban Embassy, now works for Joaquin Cisneros, the Private Secretary of Mexican President Diaz Ordaz. Through Horatio's intervention Cisneros recently ordered Gobernacion to clear a Mexican visa for the son of Eusebio Azque, who was the Cuban Consul in Mexico at the time of the Kennedy assassination.

9. Senora Paz attended a dinner party at the home of the Mexican Ambassador to the U.S., Hugo Margain, when he was in Mexico following the Presidential meeting at the Amistad Dam. She said he lived in a sumptuous new home and had a fleet of private automobiles. The guests were mostly communists who had formerly been members of a Marxist study group. At this time, Margain was bitterly and emotionally denunciatory in his criticism of the U.S. [NARA 1993.06.25-11:08:36:340410]

The FBI reported:

Background

Mrs. Paz is a well-known figure in Mexican political, social and literary circles. She was a play write and well known to many officials of the Embassy including the then Ambassador Fulton Freeman, the then Deputy Chief of Mission Clarence A. Boonstra, and many others. All of

these officials expressed to me on various occasions that opinion that Paz is a very interesting person and a scintillating conversationalist, but that she has a vivid imagination and frequently appears to be unable to distinguish between truth and fiction. Although interesting, they all considered her as highly unreliable as a source of information except for Thomas, who apparently placed consistent credence in what Paz said.

When Paz visited this office in November 1964, she claimed that she had seen OSWALD at a party given at the home of Ruben Duran on September 30, 1963, October 1, or October 2, 1963, as reported in Mexico City LHM dated December 11, 1964. As previously reported, Paz claimed that her daughter ELANA PAZ GARRO, who accompanied her at that party met for the first time a young man identified by her as ARIO ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS. Identification of this individual who had merely been introduced at the party as "ALEJANDRO" was made on the basis of correspondence received by her daughter from ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS after the party, Miss Garro was insistent that her daughter had not met that young man prior to the party. When it was pointed out to her that the letter from ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS was dated September 1, 1963, she merely commented the probably the communists have facilities for falsifying postmarks.

When ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS was interviewed, he was unable to fix the date of the party but he believed it was probably early in September and neither he, nor the two acquaintances of his who accompanied him to the party, could recall any Americans having been present.

On December 10, 1965, while talking to a former Foreign Service Officer Charles W. Thomas Paz claimed that the party where she had met OSWALD was held at the home of Ruben Duran 'in September 1963, shortly after her return from abroad' as reported in Mr. Thomas' memo of December 10, 1965.

In her conversation with Mr. Thomas on December 25, 1965, as reported in his memo of that date, Paz claimed that she believed the party was about September 2, 1963, or September 3, 1963, 'a few days before the visit of Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin.' (Mexico City newspapers show that Soviet astronaut Gagarin was in Mexico City from February 8, 1963 to February 23, 1963).

Mrs. Garro died on August 24, 1998. She was 78 and had emphysema. Ms. Garro was born in the pretty colonial town of Puebla, 75 miles from Mexico City. Her marriage to Mr. Paz in 1937 brought her into a circle of intellectuals where her own radical ideas flourished and eventually clashed with those of her contemporaries. Soon after marrying, she and Mr. Octavio Paz, a famous Mexican literary figure, moved from

Mexico City to Spain to write about the Spanish Civil War. They lived in Paris after World War II and became part of the literary group that included the Argentine poet



Jorge Luis Borges and the Surrealist Andre Breton. Later they lived in Japan before returning to Mexico. Their marriage dissolved in the early 1960's and they never spoke to each other again. In the late 1960's, Mexico, like many other countries, was immersed in protest and rebellion. The Mexican student movement had been fired in part by the country's intellectual elite. But Garro turned her back on the movement, at one point calling it a "crazy adventure." Her remarks stirred open hostility and brought about an almost complete break with Mexico's literary community. She moved to New York, and later to

Paris, remaining in exile for 23 years before returning to Mexico in November 1991.

### THE SUICIDE OF CHARLES WILLIAM THOMAS

Another FBI document stated:

In 1971 former FBI S.A. Nate Ferris, who succeeded Clark Anderson as the FBI Legal Attaché Mexico City, reported to the FBI that journalist Sarah McClendon was planning an article about "Charles William Thomas, a former State Department Official who recently committed suicide. According to Mrs. McClendon's daughter, who lives next door to the Ferrises, Sarah McClendon is going to do the article because Thomas, former Political Officer of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico, knew so much about the OSWALD case.

Mr. Ferris pointed out that when he was Legal Attaché in Mexico, a Mrs. Garro de Paz, a Mexican woman, was interviewed by Bureau agents in Mexico City in 1964 regarding allegations that she had seen an American at a party in Mexico City who resembled OSWALD. Investigation located a person who Mrs. Garro de Paz said had also been at the party. He recalled the party and stated there were no Americans there and from information developed it appeared the party took place before OSWALD ever went to Mexico City. In December 1965, Thomas, the Political Officer at the Embassy, heard Paz's story for the first time and furnished the information to the Legal Attache and to the CIA representative in Mexico City.

Thomas was apparently disappointed that the Bureau did not attach as much significance to the woman's allegations as he did and upon retirement in 1969 he forwarded to the Secretary of State document regarding the allegations of Paz which he considered would damage the credibility of the Warren Report. [FBI 105-82555-7010, 5617, 5615-suicide of Mr. Deleted]

In 1993 the CIA released this document: "Duran speaks about party where she claims to have seen OSWALD. February 3, 1966. Cubans. CARDED. Will you read this and tell

me if this woman and daughter were seen creating such a disturbance - as they claim - in front of the Cuban Embassy. Tks. (illegible) No Bells Ring with me, Jose - Ni yo Tampoco (deleted) No pictures either, Anne Goodpasture. There is no indication after reviewing the CIA files that the penetration agents in the Cuban Embassy were queried Elena's allegations). TX-1927 February 3, 1966." [NARA 1993:06.17.17:09:04:340000]

In the course of having had an affair with OSWALD, Duran attended a private party with him. The latter conjecture would assume that everyone who attended the "twist party," except for Elena Garro de Paz, remained silent in regard to OSWALD'S presence. This was entirely possible given the methodology of the Mexican Police. The HSCA examined this allegation, and found that Sylvia Duran confirmed that there was a "twist party" at the home of her brother-in-law in the fall of 1963 that Elena Garro de Paz attended. It determined that the CIA did not investigate this allegation sufficiently. [HSCA Mexico City Report p124] Was Thomas despondent because of the failure of the Warren Commission to look into Paz's "twist party" allegations? Was this why he killed himself? Unlikely. Maybe he killed himself because he wasn't invited? Or was he killed?

In 1980 PHILLIPS was asked if Sylvia Duran was a CIA asset:

A. Counselor, no. I've - it was a long time ago, 19 years or something like that. And I don't recall in detail whether she was or was not. There's been a great deal written about it, and a lot of testimony, but I'm afraid I don't recall that.

Q. Do you know whether or not she was an operative in any form for the U.S. Government at the time?

A. If I did know, Counselor, obviously, it's the kind of question I could not answer. I would like to say for the record, however, that these questions, almost in their entirety, have been put to me over a period of years by the U.S. Government, the U.S. Senate, and the U.S. Congress. And I have answered all of these questions in great detail. And in order to be useful, I would like to do so now. Obviously, I cannot, in this present situation.

A CIA document released in 1994: "B saw Azque kidding with Sylvia Duran recently in the office - chiding her for being Communist. Sylvia replied: 'It's not true, I am not a Stalinist and I have never been interested in Party membership. I don't accept the Party line and by talking that way you are insulting me.' B thinks Sylvia is a very intelligent girl. He thinks we might be able to gain her cooperation by getting a desirable male next to her -- she is, according to B, a little putita." [CIA MFR 11.4.63] Another CIA document stated:

Sylvia Duran knew where OSWALD was staying in Mexico. Could we get this address from her? November 25, 1963,  
Distribution: Orig: LITEMPO  
1: P-8593;

1: Sylvia Duran P;  
1: LITEMPO/Prod."  
[CIA 1376-1071]

Another CIA document read:

Memo for the Files

September 9, 1964. Subject: Sylvia Duran

Headquarters is in urgent need of handwriting specimens of Sylvia Duran. ACTION: Get Likayak/2 to have Limud coverage put on Sylvia Duran and try to get some fast specimens of her handwriting. Distribution. Original: Sylvia Duran (P; cc: OSWALD (P-8593) cc: Limud (50-6-42/3)"

[CIA 821-882, CIA 818-881; NARA 1993.06.28.14:29:21:500410]

### THIRD VISIT CUBAN CONSULATE SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1963

OSWALD allegedly returned to the hotel about midnight, however, there is no evidence of this. [WR p251] The next morning, on Saturday, September 28, 1963, he returned to the Cuban Consulate. Sylvia Duran, in her HSCA testimony, was unclear about the date of OSWALD'S third visit: "OSWALD was *not* at the Cuban Consulate on Saturday, September 28, 1963, a day the Consulate was closed to the public." Consul Eusebio Azque claimed the Consulate was open Saturday between 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. - normal working weekday hours.

A CIA Cable stated:

Orig: R. B. Riggs Date November 13, 1963 File P-8593  
Silvia Duran P-  
Kostikov P-  
RYBAT LIENVOY  
REF: DIR 84886 CITE MEXI 7025

Following full transcripts available:

On Saturday, September 28, 1963, LIENVOY reported the following:

[Italics indicate first part of telex was originally in Spanish]

*Sylvia Duran from the Cuban Consulate, says that a North American citizen is there at the Consulate; that he has also been to the Russian Embassy. HD asks to wait a moment. Sylvia Duran speaks English with a person from outside, making a comment in Spanish to the effect that they have placed a phone at Aparicio's and makes a notation of the number,*

*which is 14-12-99. Sylvia tells the person about the North American citizen, adding that he is going to talk to them. HF speaks Russian. HD speaks in English to him. Sylvia Duran asks the North American: 'Do you speak Russian?' Then, 'Why don't you talk to him?' The North American takes phone and says in broken Russian: 'I was in your Embassy and I spoke to your Consul.' Man in Soviet Embassy: 'Just a minute.' Man in Soviet Embassy asks the North American in English what does he want. North American: "Please speak Russian" Soviet "What else do you want?" North American "I was just at your Embassy and they took my address. Soviet: "I know that." North American "I did not know it then. I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for my address because they have it." Soviet "Why don't you come again and leave your address with us. It is not far from the Cuban Embassy." North American "Well, I'll be there right away." Douglas J. Feinglass reported North American spoke terrible hardly recognizable Russian.*

The CIA commented: "All indications are that OSWALD'S Russian was ungrammatical but fluent. Then why the 'broken Russian' in the phone call to the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City. Explanation could be that he was excited and did speak brokenly..."

#### THE CIA EXPLAINS

We cannot be sure what OSWALD meant by his allusions to his address. He went to Mexico while he was moving his family from New Orleans to Texas, and he may have acquired a new Texas forwarding address in the process, which he gave first to the Cuban Consulate, then mislaid or forgot, and finally recovered it from the Cuban Consulate files, so he could pass it to the Soviet Consulate. It could also be that he was talking about the address of his hotel in Mexico City which he might have momentarily forgotten while at the Soviet Embassy. [CIA Doc. 187908 0082210 p66 or 75]

The CIA also stated:

A perplexing aspect of OSWALD's trafficking with the Cubans and the Soviets in Mexico City is his assertion in his call of September 28, 1963, that he did not know his address when he was at the Soviet Consulate, and came to the Cuban Consulate because they had it. It is hard to explain just what he meant, but it should be remembered that he was talking in Russian, a language he could not manage, and that when he came to Mexico he was in the process of moving from New Orleans to Texas. He may not have memorized his new address in Texas, whatever it was, and may not have been able to lay hands on it when he was in the Soviet Consulate that day. Perhaps he had earlier given the address to Sylvia Duran and wanted to look it up on her card. [CIA 367-726]

The address of the Hotel Comercio could have been easily obtained from the telephone book of the Soviet Embassy. Or the phone number could have been obtained from a telephone company information operator. This conversation was in code, and dealt with something other than an address. OSWALD might have pretended to have a piece of information vital to Cuban and Soviet interests that he was using to bolster his commie creds.

#### CONSUL EUSEBIO AZQUE AND OSWALD

Consul Eusebio Azque stated that some time during the morning of Saturday, September 28, 1963, (perhaps close to noon) OSWALD returned (probably from the Soviet Embassy) and engaged in a final argument with him. Consul Eusebio Azque: "On the last visit, when he loses the opportunity to obtain the visa, he gets very worked up...he accuses us of being bureaucrats in a very discourteous manner. At this point I also become upset and tell him to leave the consulate, maybe somewhat violently and emotionally. Then he leaves the consulate, and he seems to be mumbling to himself, and he slams the door..." That was the last OSWALD was seen in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.

#### AZQUE AND THE TWO OSWALDS

In 1978 Consul Eusebio Azque testified before the "Youth Accuses Imperialism International Tribunal" in Havana. After 15 years of silence, he said that OSWALD bore no resemblance to the man who had visited the Cuban Consulate. [*Granma* 8.20.78; CIA 55-243, 845-361A] He told the HSCA OSWALD was thin, 35 years old,

not a pretty face, an exhausted face, something like gangster. He was blonde. And I remember that New Orleans [District] Attorney Garrison said there were two OSWALDS, and that made me think again that the dead man was not the same one who had gone to the office...What I noted was the difference between the person who went to the Consulate and the one that killed RUBY. They seemed to be different persons.

The Government of Cuba attempted to disassociate Fidel Castro from OSWALD. During his HSCA testimony, to show American intelligence that he had no suspicions Sylvia Duran was an asset, Consul Eusebio Azque described her as "a Mexican, totally in our confidence. She is very well known for having had serious problems with the Mexican authorities and was a prisoner...they wanted to implicate her and she bit and kicked and there was a public thing in the newspaper. They tried to coerce her." Mirabell, however, said he was the same OSWALD. Consul Eusebio Azque also placed the OSWALD visit earlier, to further disassociate Fidel Castro from OSWALD.

#### PHILLIPS

November 27, 1976. Hank: Attached is a rough draft of a preliminary analysis of the *Post's* November 26, 1976, article on OSWALD. NOTE that



no record can be found that OSWALD discussed with the Soviet Union a deal in which he would provide them with intelligence in exchange for a trip to the USSR as alleged in the *Post*. It was this specifically that the *Post* claimed we withheld from the FBI and that Warren Commission. Of course, it is within the realm of possibility that the 'stenographer' 'translator' and DAVID PHILLIPS remembered something to this effect, but it was never committed to record. That would not be a normal or likely oversight at the attached points out. DAVID PHILLIPS told me yesterday that he had told the UPI that he had 'hazy recollections' concerning some sort of deal but 'couldn't tie these recollections to any specific report or document.' He has probably also told Sprague's staff representative this yesterday evening when an interview took place. DAVE'S comment is ambiguous, to say the least, but Sprague may take it at face value, or consider it a confirmation of the *Post* story as UPI has done. The Office of Security, at our request, is trying to get a line on the stenographer and translator whom Kessler claimed to have talked with in Mexico. OS is also reviewing the Agee material since Kessler is known to have talked with Agee before he wrote his article. DAVE PHILLIPS was duly informed by Lyle Miller as well myself that Sprague was not yet cleared to accept classified information, thus he, DAVE, could not be relieved of his secrecy agreement. (Today's *Post* states that PHILLIPS will appear before Sprague under oath --- that he already had informal conversations with Sprague and staffers.) John Waller. [NARA 1993.08.12.14:55:45:840060]

The CIA commented:

Had, at any time, a person telephoned the Soviet Embassy, or any other communist bloc installation, with an offer of information and the suggestion that the Russians (or another communist bloc country) might want to pay his (OSWALD'S) way to the Soviet Union, it would have triggered an immediate reaction by the monitor the Station -- First to identify the speaker second, to report the information to Headquarters third to step up technical and photographic surveillance.

[NARA 1993.08.12.14:43:41:870060]

#### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1963 OSWALD'S SECOND VISIT TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY

OSWALD presumably returned to the Soviet Embassy on Saturday, September 28, 1963, and gave them his "address." Did "address" mean "information?" According to Pavel Yatskov, OSWALD had grown increasingly frustrated: "I met OSWALD here. He stormed into my office and wanted me to recommend and introduce him to the Cubans. He told me he had lived in the USSR. I told him I would have to check before I could recommend him. He was nervous, his hands trembled, and he stormed out of my office." [WCD 1296] Oleg Nechiporenko wrote that Valeriy Kostikov entered the office.

**OSWALD told him he had carried out a secret mission for the Soviets.** He began to sob, "The FBI is going to kill me, I am afraid," then displayed his revolver to the KGBniks by placing it on a desk. He never said why the FBI wanted to kill him. The diplomats unloaded the gun. OSWALD, who had been crying, composed himself. His gun and bullets were returned to him, and he left without taking the forms offered to him. When OSWALD left he pulled his jacket over his face to avoid being photographed. [*Passport Ch. 3*]

#### MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER 29, 1963 TO OCTOBER 2, 1963

The Warren Commission said that OSWALD spent Sunday, September 29, 1963, Monday, September 30, 1963, Tuesday, October 1, 1963, and Wednesday, October 2, 1963, "sightseeing... going to bull fights." OSWALD'S map of Mexico City had a marking on the location of the Plaza De Mexico bullfight arena.

David Slawson wrote:

I then mentioned to Mr. Larson and the other agent that Marina Oswald had testified to the Commission that LEE HARVEY OSWALD told her, after he returned from Mexico, that while there he had visited the Cuban and Russian Embassies to do all he could to get to Cuba and had also seen a bullfight, visited some museums and done some sight-seeing. Mr. Larson said the bullfight arena had already been checked-out insofar as possible with the result being that no one there remembers OSWALD visiting the arena on the Sunday in question, but also that no one there is at all certain that he did not visit the arena. Furthermore, there is a section in the arena set aside for persons who are not formally dressed, and therefore OSWALD got a seat even though he did not carry a coat and necktie with him. It was mentioned in this connection that the jai alai games in Mexico City are strictly reserved for persons who are properly attired, and that no man can enter without a necktie. This, plus the fact that the ticket teller at the Fronte, who is a practiced professional informer for the police in Mexico City, says emphatically that OSWALD did not appear there, lead us to conclude that OSWALD never went to the jai alai games despite notation in his Spanish-American dictionary indicating that he intended to do so. The fact that he failed to mention anything about the jai alai games to Marina after he returned points toward this same conclusion.

The FBI reported that OSWALD'S University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary contained "a small triangle near the Spanish word 'estadio.'" [stadium] The FBI noted that "OSWALD did not buy the Mexican phonograph records which Marina Oswald had requested, despite the notation 'records' which he had placed in his dictionary." [WR p736] The FBI reported that OSWALD'S University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary contained the following notations:

1. On the fly leaf, the figures "5.80" (which apparently reflects the Mexican peso price of the book).
2. At the top of page 5 appear markings "4.50 4.40 10. 1200."
3. At the top of page 9 appear the jottings "3 5 8/40."
4. On page 91 appears a small triangle near the Spanish word "estadio."
5. On page 174 a small triangle appears near the Spanish word "pupila."
6. On page 175 at the top of the page appears the Spanish word 'que' which is marked out.
7. On page 210 a mark similar to a star appears by the word 'topar.' [To stumble upon] On the same page appears a small mark near the word 'tontera' [Foolishness].
8. In the back of the book on a blank sheet which faces the inside back cover, appears the following:

Phone embassy

get bus tickets

eat

watch Jai-lai game

buy silver bracelet

buy record.

The following written words and marks appeared in OSWALD'S Merriam-Webster pocket dictionary:

1. On page 21 appears a bracket around the word 'ashamed.'
2. On page 65 appears an arrow at the top of the page in green ink. On the same page appears a large arrow drawn in blue ink opposite the word 'clearance.'
3. On page 66 appears an arrow by the word "clog."
4. On page 68 appears a dagger drawn at the bottom of the page.

5. On page 169 appears a line drawn beside the word 'imaginable.'"
6. On page 195 appears the writing in the top margin 'lature.'
7. On page 283 appear writing at the top of the page 'oneconce.'
8. On page 341 appears writing in green ink at the top of the page 'stoliz.'"
9. Also on this page appears writing in green ink across the definition for 'straightforward,' and this word appears to read 'seild.' [WCE 1403]

On Monday, September 30, 1963, OSWALD purchased a bus ticket back to Dallas. He would leave Wednesday, October 2, 1963.

#### OSWALD HAD INFILTRATED STUDENT GROUPS AT TULANE

Did OSWALD make contact with pro-Castro students in New Orleans? Evidence existed he did so in Mexico City. OSWALD had the telephone numbers UN 6-0389, and UN 6-2741 EXT. 276, in this address book.

Mr. Edward Rogge, Associate Dean, Tulane University, advised that telephone number University 6-2741 was until December 19, 1963, the telephone number of Tulane University as well as Newcomb College, a division of Tulane University. He stated that extension 276 was a temporary number used during the summer of 1963 for rooms 966, 974 and 976 of Monroe Hall, a dormitory on the campus of Tulane. On January 21, 1964, Mrs. Nancy McReynolds, Communications Coordinator at Tulane University advised her records show that extension 276 was installed on the ninth floor of Monroe Hall after it was completed during the summer of 1963, but due to the fact the air conditioning was not installed on that floor, it was not occupied during the summer. She said she often saw lights on many other unoccupied floors of Monroe Hall, in the evening during the summer of 1963, so she assumed unauthorized persons were using the extensions on those floors. She said the purpose of this would be to make long distance calls without interruption, and if possible, without paying for them. Mrs. McReynolds explained that the building is too large for one person to watch, and therefore anyone could gain entrance to Monroe Hall and could have used extension 276 whether they lived in Monroe Hall or somewhere else on campus." [FBI NO 100-16601/dmk]

Alexander Vereen, a student there in 1963, was contacted in August 1993:

I told the FBI on the night of the assassination that I was fairly sure I had seen him at a university beer party. I do not remember speaking with him. We had one of the first underground newspapers opposing the Vietnam war. Then I married a guy who went in the Air Force for three years. We

were at a Top Secret military base. That was why I went to the FBI. The others at the party were afraid to come forward. I was a friend of Robert Hoffman.

Brian Amplost, who observed OSWALD distribute leaflets at the Trade Mart, knew Robert Hoffman. After the assassination, Brian Amplost received a call from FBI Agent Whalen who asked him if had met OSWALD. Brian Amplost suggested that OSWALD might have been at one of Bob Hoffman's parties. HEMMING told this researcher:

More than likely he made contact with students at Tulane. OSWALD was a busy motherfucker. He's got a program. You think he's thinking of this shit on his own? Where the fuck would he learn all this from? I find this asshole doing shit that I never even thought of. I never gave it a fucking thought. I was too busy. There's areas that I should have operated in.

The FBI reported that OSWALD'S University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary contained the following notation: "A small triangle near the Spanish word 'pupila' [student]." Slawson and Coleman sent this internal memo to Howard Willens:

Your report is silent on OSWALD'S activities in the evenings throughout his stay in Mexico City and on what he did on Sunday, September 29, 1963, and on Monday, September 30, 1963...Marina has testified to the Commission that OSWALD told her, after returning to the United States, that all he did in Mexico besides visiting the embassies was to see a bullfight, visit museums and go sight-seeing generally. Anything further that your sources can develop to fill the gaps in our knowledge of OSWALD'S activities in Mexico would be appreciated. In particular, in view of OSWALD'S known propensity for inquiring into, or at least visiting political organizations on both sides of an issues in which he is interested, we suggest that all pro- or anti-Castro and anti-Castro organizations and similar revolutionary or left wing groups in the Mexico City area be questioned as to whether any of their members saw or met OSWALD at this time (or any other time). We have no evidence that he spoke Spanish, this might aid somewhat in identifying him to these groups and also in narrowing the number of organizations he might have contacted. A Fair Play for Cuba Committee on the University of Mexico campus, for example, if such exists, might have appeared to OSWALD as both a group likely to prove interesting and one whose members could speak English. [CIA 521-219c]

The CIA response was that it had no evidence OSWALD contacted any organization in Mexico City.

REVOLUTIONARY OSCAR CONTRERAS REVEALS THAT OSWALD ATTEMPTED INFILTRATION OPERATION IN MEXICO CITY SO LEFTWING STUDENTS WOULD USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO GET HIM INTO CUBA



Oscar Contreras, a 30-year-old reporter, born February 14, 1939, was the father of three children. He had been a law student in 1960 at UNAM, but was suspended in his freshman year. At UNAM, he belonged to the Revolutionary Bloc, which was a pro-Castro clandestine group responsible for dynamiting a statue of Mexican hero Miguel Aleman on the UNAM campus. The Revolutionary Bloc had ties to the Cuban Intelligence Service. Benjamin Ruyle, the United States Consul in Tampico, Mexico, stated:

1. During the course of recent evening of buying drinks for a couple of Tampico newsmen, one of them mentioned to me that he had recognized the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD when it appeared following the assassination of President Kennedy. He said he commented on this to the editor at the time. The latter advised him to keep the matter to himself. Later during the evening he requested that I not reveal to anyone what he had told me, claiming to fear for his job if anything came to light at this point.
2. When I approached him subsequently (during daylight hours) for permission to inform the Department of what he had "confessed" to me, his reply was flat no. He insisted his knowledge of OSWALD had been slight. He claimed simply to have met OSWALD at the University in Mexico City and to have been aware he wished to travel to Cuba, as well as that the Cubans were not prepared to grant him a visa. He said his contacts with OSWALD had been fleeting and of no consequence and he repeated his requests I inform no one. He stated again he would lose his job if the matter came to light.
3. When I pressed him further, assuring him if I reported the incident it would be treated in the strictest confidence, he finally agreed to my doing so. I believe he is telling me the truth about having met OSWALD, as well as that his fear is genuine that he will lose his job if the incident receives any publicity. I also doubt he can be expected to add much, if anything, to the facts already developed.

In another document Ruyle stated that Contreras told him that he and

He said he and a group of fellow students met OSWALD one afternoon (Contreras does not recall the date) when they came out of the Cinéclub, which I understood to be at the Escuela de Filosofia. (I am not familiar with the University of Mexico.) Contreras described OSWALD as 'raro' and 'introvertido,' a person who obviously had complexes and problems. OSWALD was with the group during the remainder of the afternoon and evening and all the following day. They paid for his meals during this evening and all the following day. They paid for his meals during this time. It was of interest to me my informant said that, in addition to recognizing OSWALD'S photograph following the assassination of President Kennedy, he easily recalled OSWALD'S name because both "HARVEY" and "OSWALD" connoted rabbit to him, something I had not thought of.

OSWALD evidently had gone to the university to look for pro-Castro students who might help him persuade the Cuban Embassy to grant him a visa. He spoke little Spanish, but indicated he was from *California*, as well as that he had been a member of a pro-Castro group in New Orleans (no mention of Texas). He also gave them to understand police agencies in the United States had harassed him.

He showed an interest in painting and paintings. My friend reports the Cuban Embassy turned down OSWALD from the outset, apparently, in the first place, because they had no 'previous' on him, and in the second place, because they suspected he was a U.S. agent.

OSWALD was deeply upset about being rejected by the Cubans. My informant used the word 'lloraba' [crying], but I inferred not literally. The group saw no more of OSWALD after the second day. I am not trying to be coy about my 'informant's' name. I should nevertheless like to protect him to the extent possible. He claims not to have discussed his acquaintance with OSWALD with anyone except me. I take this with a grain of salt, but he does seem genuinely fearful of losing his job if he is tied publicly to this matter.

He also seems fearful of trouble with his former pro-Castro student friends if they got the impression he 'ratted' on anyone. I gather they are still not altogether former, considering he says some of them still visit him from time to time.

Incidentally, he claims to have visited Cuba, to be well acquainted with Raul Roa and to a lesser degree, with Castro. He claims further to have been friendly with one Maria Teresa Proenza, who I understand him to say defected from the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, and may now be in Miami. One item revealed during our first evening particularly intrigued

me. (He seemed subsequently and probably with justification, especially fearful of the unpleasant consequences which might derive from any publicity regarding it). He asserted that he was the student who personally climbed the Miguel Aleman Statue on the UNAM campus with dynamite - I believe he said dynamite - when it was mutilated some years ago. I am aware my friend may have fabricated everything he told me. My personal evaluation is that he has been truthful. [FBI 105-82555-5584]

#### MEXICO CITY CIA STATION TRACES ON CONTRERAS

The CIA: "Only Station trace is a January 17, 1961, *Excelsior* newspaper article, which listed him as leader of UNAM Revolutionary Bloc, which protested the kidnapping of a young student from her home by unknown assailants." The *Excelsior* article concerned the kidnapping of Celia Ramos, "alumna de la Facultad de Filosofia y Letras," and named Judit Leal and Norma Bazua as associates of Contreras. The Mexico City CIA Station checked its records and found that the name of Oscar Contreras did not appear on any "lists of leaders" of the Revolutionary Bloc. [CIA FOIA 02697 7.11.67 Curtis] The CIA claimed Oscar Contreras was not officially enrolled at the University in 1963; that the UNAM Revolutionary Bloc ceased to function in the middle of 1962; and that Oscar Contreras was never one of its leaders:

1. Attached is a copy of the first report received from LITEMPOS on Subject, in regard to the investigation being made with his contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City as reported in the reference.
2. Of major interest is that the UNAM Law School files reflect that the only Oscar Contreras listed is one Oscar Contreras Lartigue, who was registered as a student in 1959 and 1960, but not during the period 1961 to 1963. In the interview DOSCHER had with Contreras in Tampico, Contreras said he studied law for three years between 1960 and 1964. This appears to be a direct lie on his part.
3. Also, Contreras said he was a leader of the Bloque Estudiantil Revolucionario during his student years, and according to this report, his name does not appear on any of the lists of leaders of the Bloc.
4. The persons mentioned in the report are generally known to Station as persons who belong, or belonged, to the MLN, and other leftist revolutionary groups in Mexico. Such is the case with Antonio Tenorio Adame, Vincente Villamar Contreras, and Daniel Molina Alvarez. Tenorio is a member of the MLN Directive Council, and a delegate to the tri-Continental Conference held in Havana in January 1966. Vincente Villamar Contreras, is on the Central Committee of the JCM, was a delegate to the tri-Continental Conference in January 1966. Daniel Molina Alvarez, is a member of the National Executive Committee of the MLN, and a member of the organizing committee for the first LASO congress.



Daniel Molina became an author and Professor of Mexican History.

### HEADQUARTERS TRACES ON CONTRERAS

CIA Headquarters stated there were no Office of Security traces on "Oscar Contreras Velazquez." A CIA cable dated July 3, 1967, stated:

1. Although is possible Contreras may have fabricated entire story, importance of any leads this matter demands we explore fullest.
2. Believe story should be given FBI, unless you have objections. If not, do you prefer handle locally or want us to do so here? Once FBI in act, they may wish to take up with Mexican authorities.
3. Newspaper article citing Contreras as leader of UNAM revolutionary bloc tends to give some substance to his story in that Contreras apparently received some notoriety during his University days, does Station have any contacts or assets who might be able to identify other members of Contreras group at time? If Contreras colleagues identified, conceivably a follow up approach to him armed with this new knowledge might persuade him give more of story. In any event, if unable to resolve Contreras story unilaterally, will have to take up with Mexican officials and considering such possibility it may be unwise to risk exposure station assets by unilateral effort. Because of this and in view of LICOAXES relationship with LITEMPOS it may not be wise to use LICOAXES despite their long history at UNAM.
4. Request views regarding proceeding on own, through LITEMPOS, or handing lead to LNERGO [FBI?] with proviso we be kept informed.
5. No identifiable headquarters traces on Contreras.

CI/R&A Donovan Pratt (in draft)  
William V. Broe C/WH  
(Deleted) Authenticating Officer.  
[NARA 1993.07.03.09:38:05:810240]

Donovan Pratt was part of a CIA group that monitored the Garrison Investigation. What was Broe's interest in all of this when he specialty was assassination of world leaders?

### WILLIAM V. BROE

On September 16, 1973 William V. Broe, chief of the CIA's Western Hemisphere division, met with Mr. Richard Helms and other senior CIA officers. The Director [of Central Intelligence] told the group that President Nixon had decided that an Allende regime in Chile was not acceptable to

the United States. The President asked the Agency to prevent Allende from coming to power or to unseat him. The President authorized ten million dollars for this purpose, if needed. Further, the Agency is to carry out this mission without coordination with the Departments of State or Defense...The Director said he had been asked by Dr. Henry Kissinger...to meet with him on Friday, 18 September, to give him the Agency's views on how this mission could be accomplished.

On October 16, 1973 a cable went out from CIA headquarters to Henry Heckscher, CIA station chief in Santiago, Chile, who had doubts about the plots.

It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup. It would be much preferable to have this transpire prior to October 24, 1973 but efforts in this regard will continue vigorously beyond this date. We are to continue to generate maximum pressure toward this end utilizing every appropriate resource. It is imperative that these actions be implemented clandestinely and securely so that the United States Government and American hand be well hidden...Please review all your present and possibly new activities to include propaganda, black operations, surfacing of intelligence or disinformation, personal contacts, or anything else your imagination can conjure which will permit you to press forward toward our [deleted] objective.

Plans were already in motion. Five days earlier, on Oct. 11, Mr. Broe sent this cable from CIA headquarters to the Santiago station: SUB-MACHINE GUNS AND AMMO BEING SENT BY REGULAR [deleted] COURIER LEAVING WASHINGTON 0700 HOURS 19 OCTOBER DUE ARRIVE SANTIAGO LATE EVENING 20 OCTOBER OR EARLY MORNING 21 OCTOBER. [[http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1998\\_cr/h980917-chile.htm](http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1998_cr/h980917-chile.htm)]

#### THE CIA'S FIRST MEETING WITH OSCAR CONTRERAS

Because Oscar Contreras shied away from publicity and seemed sincere, Benjamin Ruyle cabled the Mexican Affairs Office of the State Department that he was convinced Oscar Contreras was truthful. Benjamin Ruyle sent an Urgent Memorandum to the State Department because of the "electrifying" quality of Oscar Contreras' statements. Contreras' report caused the Mexico City CIA Station to re-evaluate its information on OSWALD. That was when the memorandums about Sylvia Duran and OSWALD'S intimate relations were uncovered. The State Department turned over the telex Ruyle generated about Oscar Contreras to the CIA. The Mexico City CIA Station sent an officer to Tampico to contact Oscar Contreras in late June 1967.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Nathan L. Ferris, Legal Attache

FROM: Winston Scott

SUBJECT: OSWALD visit in Mexico

1. In reference with my conversation with you in June 1967, and on July 5, 1967, regarding a person in Tampico, Mexico, who advised the American Consul there that he had spent a day and one half with OSWALD somewhere before the assassination of President Kennedy, this memorandum is a review of action taken by this office to date.

2. On June 25, 1967, one of the officers from this Section traveled to Tampico to make contact with the American Consul Mr. Benjamin J. Ruyle, in order to obtain from him the identity of the "informant immediately." This officer spent a total of six hours with this person (two interviews) and found him very uncooperative as will be noted in the following paragraphs.

3. The "informant" is Oscar Contreras, about 30 years old; married and has three children; studied law at UNAM for approximately three years (approximate dates 1960 to 1964); stated that he belonged to a clandestine pro-Castro revolutionary group at UNAM; visited Cuba where he met Fidel Castro and Raul Roa; was persecuted by the Mexican authorities for these activities; and finally decided to get from the group and Police by changing his residence to Tampico (circa 1964). Contreras claimed he is no longer a member of any organization, but he is still visited often by his old friends who are still active revolutionaries. At the present time he is a reporter for the newspaper *El Sol de Tampico*.

4. In regard to the OSWALD case, Contreras was extremely cautious and refused to give details on the contact he claimed to have had with OSWALD. His refusal was based on the fact that he and four other persons (members of Contreras' revolutionary group) were in contact with OSWALD, and these persons are still active revolutionaries. If he were to [inform on them and] give their names and investigations were made, the four persons would know Contreras passed the information, and his life and that of his family would be in danger. Despite assurances of protection, Contreras took this position throughout the interview. [Subject said] Doscher could make all the promises in the world, but once the information was passed to Washington, it would be completely out of Doscher's hands. Contreras took this position throughout the six hour interview (two meetings). Doscher, was, however, able elicit some information which might be of interest.

5. [Although Contreras was not able or willing to give dates and names] Contreras' story is that OSWALD visited the UNAM campus shortly after the Cuban Embassy refused to give him a visa to Cuba. OSWALD apparently made inquiries regarding pro-Cuban groups at UNAM at UNAM and was directed to Contreras. OSWALD met these persons as

they came out of a round table discussion held in the Faculty of Philosophy. OSWALD told group it was urgent he visit Cuba immediately, and that the Cuban Embassy denied him a visa. He asked the group to help him. The group distrusted OSWALD immediately because he was an American and he acted slightly crazy. They all felt he was a "CIA provocation." [He was obviously American with little Spanish and was very preoccupied over not obtaining visa for Cuba. Despite this, the group allowed OSWALD to stay with them the rest of that day, that night and part of the next day [at group safehouse]. OSWALD was very introverted and obviously had many complexes. While he was with the group he did not mention the possible assassination of President Kennedy, but he did keep on insisting that he had to travel to Cuba immediately. As to whether OSWALD was a homosexual, Contreras said this type of person could very well have been such, but during his stay with the group he did not show these tendencies.

5. Contreras told Doscher he once had fleeting thought of selling this information to *Look* or *Life Magazine* but did not do so because of fear of being identified by his group as source of information.

6. Several doubts arose in Doscher's mind whether Contreras was fabricating the encounter with OSWALD. Contreras said the chance meeting with OSWALD impressed him greatly because of the assassination of Kennedy. Yet, when Doscher asked him for specifics dates and details of what was discussed with OSWALD, Contreras refused to answer. This seems odd, because Contreras only pre-occupation was informing on his friends and giving details of what was discussed with OSWALD would certainly not fit into the category of informing on his friends. This also applies to exact date of meeting with OSWALD. If meeting impressed Contreras so much, he would have been able to remember dates and should have no qualms about passing this on.

8. Before second meeting ended, Doscher told Contreras that the information he was holding back was of vital interest to the United States and to the world, and if was not willing to discuss the case with holding back was of vital interest to the United States at present time, he will be visited again.

10. If above not sufficient, Station can possibly turn information over to LITEMPOS with request they pursue case for additional information. Please advise.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Nathan L. Ferris Legal Attache  
FROM: Winston M. Scott  
SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald Visit in Mexico

6. An interesting point is that Contreras told the visiting officer that if he were forced or pressed by the Americans to give the details of the contact with OSWALD, he could simply say he fabricated the whole story and would have to leave him alone.

7. The only information available on Contreras is an *Excelsior* newspaper article, dated January 17, 1961, which listed him as the leader of the UNAM revolutionary bloc. The article concerned his protest over the kidnapping of a young UNAM student from her home by unknown assailants.

8. In the very near future, Contreras is to be identified to the Ministry of the Interior with the request that the Mexican authorities follow-up on the case.

9. All the information obtained by this office from the Mexican authorities will be made available to your office. It is requested that your office take no action in this case without prior consultation with this office.

10. For your information, your office in Washington, D.C. has not been advised of this case, and you may do so if you wish. # 11,880. [NARA 1993.07.03.08:59:13:710240]

#### THE CIA'S THIRD MEETING WITH OSCAR CONTRERAS

The CIA "was to have a third meeting with Contreras on June 28, 1967, but Contreras did not make an appearance." On July 5, 1967, the CIA Station Mexico City turned over the case to the Interior Ministry and the Mexican National Police. [CIA 1091-971; CIA 1093-413 highly deleted; NARA 1993.07.03.09:31:14:900240] After his interview with the Mexican police, Oscar Contreras changed his story: the man he met was not OSWALD, or he claimed he had met OSWALD in 1959 to 1960. Gerald Posner mentioned that Oscar Contreras changed his story, but failed to note the visit from the Mexican Police. HEMMING told this researcher: "What do you expect? He doesn't like a cattle prod stuck up his ass. Eight inches, fourteen inches, you'll love niggers after that."

Contreras said he was a leader of the Revolutionary Bloc and when the CIA checked its files, it found a newspaper clipping which indicated that this was, indeed, the case. The CIA should have realized that Contreras told the truth about this. Contreras was a revolutionary and the fact that he was not enrolled at UNAM during the time he met OSWALD should have added to Contreras' credibility, not detracted from it. Contreras was saving some of his information, such as dates and times, to reveal at a latter date. The CIA could not accept what Contreras had to say, and sicced the Mexican Police on him.

When the faculty of UNAM checked their records, they found that Tenorio Adame and Daniel Molina Alvarez were listed as Revolutionary Bloc leaders. The veracity of Oscar

Contreras' story was supported by the report of another source, who had penetrated the Revolutionary Bloc in 1963. The report of this "other source" has been deleted from a 1967 Memorandum the CIA sent the FBI Legal Attaché in Mexico City regarding Benjamin Ruyle's interview with Oscar Contreras. [CIA 0001962 p27] The CIA never questioned Norma Bazua or Judit Leal.

#### HOW DID OSWALD FIND THE REVOLUTIONARY BLOC?

OSWALD had "apparently made inquiries regarding pro-Cuban revolutionary groups at UNAM" and he penetrated a leftist revolutionary group in record time. How did OSWALD know the exact hour the leftist students would be leaving *Cinéclub*? Did he have inside information? Did the Mexico City CIA Station have an informer in the group, who indirectly passed the information on to OSWALD?

In 1993 CIA revealed:

Since January 1963, the Station has attempted, through its regular contact with (deleted) to gain further insight into just what goes on at the UNAM which is of interest to the Station, and at the same time to examine the (deleted) assets and their capabilities in terms of UNAM. The project is, as stated in the Project Renewal, an important Station 'eyes and ears' mechanism at UNAM. Based on a look at (deleted) for the period under review the Station notes the following... For the current period this agent has been a key writer for one of the leading UNAM student newspapers, *Revolutionario*. [CIA FOIA 15618 Willard Curtis 10.30.63]

Another document stated:

If unable to resolve Contreras' story unilaterally, will have to take up with Mexican officials and considering such possibility, it may be unwise to risk exposure to station assets by unilateral effort. Because of this, and in view LICOAXES relationship with LITEMPOS it may not be wise to use LICOAXES despite their long history at UNAM.

This document was signed by William V. Broe Chief /Western Hemisphere Division and contained the line "CI/R&A Donovan Pratt." [CIA FOIA 02701] If Oscar Contreras' group mistrusted OSWALD, why did they buy him meals, take him to their safehouse, and stay with him for several days? Had Sylvia Duran told them OSWALD was "okay?"

#### CONTRERAS REKINDLES THE CIA'S INTEREST IN SYLVIA DURAN

A withheld CIA document dated June 13, 1967, "relates a brief statement of information concerned with Mrs. Sylvia Duran...In this instance, the language used makes the source of the information immediately recognizable." [CIA 1225-1129-B] A CIA document dated July 5, 1967, dealt with how the CIA went about verifying the information supplied by Oscar Contreras: "The document contains the discussion of

possible operational action to be taken in connection with authenticating the information received from [Contreras]. This document is a detailed discussion about operational options including the use of a number of identifiable foreign intelligence sources and methods available under these circumstances." [CIA 1091-971 7.5.67] The CIA was in touch with Sylvia Duran around this time.

Another withheld document that dealt with Oscar Contreras was a "detailed biographic report concerning [Contreras]. The document also identifies the source of the biographic information." It was dated July 11, 1967." [CIA 1099-974 7.11.67] ANGLETON prepared a report on Contreras. [CIA CSCI-316/03243-67; CIA 1098-415] Documents on Contreras were sent to CI / R&A and Mr. Dooley. [NARA 1993.06.18.16:55:49:500000] The HSCA studied the Oscar Contreras matter:

The other association in Mexico City that might have proven significant, had it been pursued, was the one by Contreras. The committee made an effort to investigate this allegation. Sylvia Duran, for example, admitted to the committee that she had advised OSWALD he might obtain a Cuban visa if he could get a letter of recommendation from a Mexican in good standing with the Cuban revolutionary hierarchy. The Committee also learned that the chairman of the UNAM Philosophy Department, Ricardo Guerra, held seminars on Marx from time to time at the home of the Durans. The committee speculated that these circumstances might explain why OSWALD contacted Oscar Contreras...The Oscar Contreras story, was not adequately pursued when it first came to the attention of the CIA in 1967...The Oscar Contreras story was considered, according to Agency files, to be the first significant development in the Kennedy assassination investigation after 1965. Nevertheless, no attempt was made to determine who the associates of Oscar Contreras were, or how OSWALD might have contacted him. Instead, the case was simply reported to the FBI. According to the FBI files, no follow-up investigation was ever conducted. The HSCA's attempts to contact Oscar Contreras were frustrated. On two occasions the Mexican Government said he would be available for an interview but none materialized...The significance of the Oscar Contreras allegation, therefore, remains largely indeterminate." [CIA 1092-972, 1089-411, 1090-412, 1093-413, 1689-415; DOS incoming telex 3.16.67 #90914 Serial 0257; ltr. From AM, Con. Tampico, To Wesley Boles 5.11.67 Serial 0258; HSCA R p125]

Gaeton Fonzi reported that Oscar Contreras also contacted Eusebio Azque, and was advised to stay away from OSWALD: "They told him they had become suspicious of OSWALD and said he might be a provocateur attempting to penetrate left-wing groups. Oscar Contreras worked at *El Mundo* in Tampico for four years. In 1995 Oscar Contreras was still in Mexico.

**DURAN'S SPONSOR MARIA TERESA PROENZA WAS BLACKMAILED BY THE CIA INTO BECOMING AN ASSET BECAUSE SHE WAS A LESBIAN**

Maria Teresa Proenza was the Cuban Cultural Attaché during the Fall of 1963. Her brother, Alvaro Proenza [201-772095], told the FBI that someone had asked Maria Teresa Proenza to intervene with Eusebio Azque and Mirabell on behalf of OSWALD. A Document Transfer and Cross Reference Card read:

OSWALD LEE 201-772095  
201-289248 DBB - 04859  
SEX N DOB? April 16, 1965  
CIT ? FBI  
OCC ? P10

Alvaro Proenza stated only that his sister had been involved in the aftermath of the assassination of Kennedy by LEE OSWALD. It was his understanding that OSWALD, prior to November 1963, had been in Mexico City, and had caused one of his acquaintances to go to the Cuban Embassy. This acquaintance contacted Teresa by chance.

R 6601070663.

[NARA 1993.06.19.10:42:01:780000 4.1.6.65]

#### ALVARO PROENZA

In 1927 Gerardo Machado Y Morales had gained control of all three political parties in Cuba. Machado Y Morales was elected to the Presidency of Cuba in 1924. Alvaro Proenza told the FBI that:

...in the years following 1920, and particularly following the accession to the Presidency of Cuba of former Cuban President Machado, he was repeatedly encouraged by Machado to return to Cuba for the purpose of managing some of Machado's private business matters. He said that in 1929, when President Machado again asked him to return to Cuba, and Proenza said he could not refuse. Proenza said that by 1930, some of his brothers and sisters, who were then students at the University of Havana, Havana, Cuba, had become involved in revolutionary activities directed against the regime of President Machado. He said that because of the activities of his relatives, he felt compelled to leave his employment with Machado. [Gerardo Machado was forced out of office on August 12, 1933. Machado died in Miami Beach, Florida, on March 29, 1939]. In or about 1935 he started a transportation business that failed by 1940. In 1950 he took a position with the Banco Nacional De Cuba. Proenza advised that the Operations of the Banco Nacional De Cuba are analogous to the role played by the Federal Reserve Board Banks in the United States. He said that by 1961 he had been transferred to the position of Chief Accountant in charge of the Bank of Economic and Social Development of Cuba. In 1961 Proenza was allegedly reassigned to the Ministry of Industries,



which then and now is under the supervision of Che Guevara. Proenza said that he was sent to the University of Havana in 1961 to study concepts of socialist economics and also for 'brain washing.' Proenza said that as a result of the taking over of power in Cuba, the former Banco Nacional De Cuba had been merged into the Ministry of Industries, and, therefore, fell under the supervision of Guevara. Proenza said that during the period 1961 to 1962, he continued working for the Banco Nacional as Supervisor of Investments.

He said that because of his high executive position, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Banco Nacional, and that he regularly attended meetings of the board chaired by Guevara. Proenza stated that, in his opinion, both during the period 1961 to 1962 and up to the present time over twenty-five percent of the members of the Bank's Board of Directors have continued to be anti-Communist and anti-Castro, even though they do not openly express their opinions. He said that the Cuban Communist Government has been forced to continue may influential and well-trained Cubans in positions of importance in the Cuban Government, even though they are known to be anti-Communist...He said that, as an executive in the Banco Nacional, he directly supervised approximately 75 employees; and that he had been ordered to give these employees periodic lectures on the benefits of Communism. Inasmuch as he claimed to be a stout anti-Communist, conditions became intolerable for him at the bank and he refused to give these lectures and resigned in 1962.

Proenza advised that, because of this prominent executive position, and social standing in Cuba, he had come to know many of the current political leaders of Cuba, such as Fidel Castro, Raoul Castro, Che Guevara and Dr. Valdes Vivo, an influential, old-line Communist, who is currently the Director of the Havana daily newspaper, *Hoy*, and who also is married to Proenza's grandniece...He continued by saying that at the time Fidel Castro was waging his mountain campaign against former Cuban Dictator Batista, he, Proenza, had been an active member of the 26th of July Movement. He said he was eminently successful in raising funds for the revolution...Proenza said he was adamantly opposed to Communism, Fidel Castro's Cuban Regime, and opined the United States has done everything possible to aid the Cuban exiles, with the exception of getting rid of Castro.

Proenza was asked about his daughter by the FBI:

Regarding his daughter, Marta Proenza de Gomez, Mr. Proenza advised that by 1961 his daughter, who hates communism, had become involved in plots against Fidel Castro and that he had been forced, therefore, to send her from Cuba to Mexico and thence to the United States.

Proenza further advised that in, or about, December 1962, or January 1963, he brought his wife, his daughter, Virginia Proenza de Gonzalez and her husband, Luis Gonzalez, from Cuba to Mexico in order to get them out of Cuba. From Mexico, they subsequently traveled to the United States, where they presently reside. [Alvaro Proenza had entered the United States in 1965 as a Cuban immigrant. In 1970 he and his wife were applicants for naturalization]. Proenza said that with the exception of his two sisters he regards each member of his family as stout anti-Communists.

Teresa Proenza Proenza (Sister).

Mr. Proenza described his sister, Teresa Proenza, as a 'Communist' a 'dedicated Communist' and a 'slave of the Cuban Communist Government'...Mr. Proenza opined that it was during the period of his sister's education at Havana University, her experiences with the Communists who were supporting the Republican Government of Spain during the Spanish Revolution, and the time that she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, France, that she absorbed Communist ideology and became a dedicated Communist. He further advised that during the period while Batista was in power in Cuba, Batista had offered Teresa a salary of \$1,000 per month, plus a \$1,000 monthly expense account, to serve as inspector of the various Cuban Embassies in Europe. He said that because of her political beliefs, she refused Batista's offer...Proenza described Teresa as being basically too good a person, and too kind hearted, to be trusted by the Cuban Communists in intelligence operations. He therefore doubted that she had ever been engaged in any active intelligence work while employed at the Cuban Embassy. [FBI 105-82555-5652]

**Maria Teresa Proenza** belonged to a large Cuban family, and figured actively in Cuba's revolutionary battles in Cuba for the last 20 years. The CIA reported:

She is alleged to be an active element of the Communist Party. One of her brothers, Justo Proenza, was arrested by the police in 1930, and accused of disseminating seditious proclamations of a Communist type. In 1932, while the Proenza family was living in a suburb of Havana, members of the police raided their house, and found a large quantity of proclamations against the Machado Government. In July 1932, a bomb exploded in the Proenza home, and the police accused the family of manufacturing bombs and explosives. During the revolution against Machado, the Proenza sisters were leaders of the agitation at the University of Havana, and were characterized from then on for their leanings toward Communist ideologies...In 1932, at which time revolutionary activities were at a peak, the two sisters were forced to take refuge in Mexico because of threats of persecution made by Machado's henchmen. In Mexico, Maria Teresa

Proenza became connected with the Overseas News Service. After several years there she became one of its traveling representatives, and represented the Overseas News Service during the Spanish Civil War, and likewise in France, Switzerland, Holland and Germany. When the second World War broke out in Europe, she returned to Mexico, where she again represented the same agency. Proenza returned to Cuba and obtained employment in the Cuban Ministry of Education. She lost her position in the Ministry of Education when Dr. Ramon Grau was elected President in 1944. She was considered an important Communist leader by the Grau Government. Prior to Fidel Castro's revolution, she was the secretary to Mexican muralist, and Communist, Diego Rivera. When Fidel Castro took power, Maria Teresa Proenza was appointed First Secretary of Cultural Affairs in the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City. She served for four years in this capacity. In October 1962 the CIA prepared an information report on Proenza because she was attempting to enter the United States. The CIA stated that "At no time has this Agency maintained contact with Miss Proenza. Charles W. Anderson." [CIA FOIA 17205]

#### THE OPERATION AGAINST MARIA TERESA PROENZA

The CIA reported: "On November 13, 1963, this Agency initiated an operation to counter Miss Proenza's effective exploitation of her contacts in Mexico, a work which frequently had anti-U.S. overtones." [CIA Memo Anderson: SA/DO/0 5.25.78] The Office of Security of the CIA stated it had no record on Maria Teresa Proenza. [Gambino Memo 5.10.78 OLC #78 1554/2] HSCA investigator Dan Hardway reviewed Maria Teresa Proenza's file. As a result, CIA Staff member Scott Breckinridge stated:

The files concerning this person lead to a very sensitive deception operation that resulted in the jailing of certain Cuban officials. The ramifications of the operation are extensive but do not, of themselves, relate to the JFK assassination. The fact that Miss Proenza was ordered back to Cuba suddenly in December 1963, may make her of special interest to the HSCA; however, the cause for her recall was the CIA operation. The Deputy Director for Plans has approved recommendations of the Chief IAD/CAS, concurred in by Latin American Division Chief, that this matter not be shown to the HSCA. [Breckinridge Memo for DD/CIA 7.26.78]

The HSCA was allowed to see an operation summary. Scott Breckinridge:

The representations of [HSCA] investigators on this matter are inaccurate and unacceptable. The memorandum reviewed by your investigators is no more than it purports to be. The cover sheet of the folder in which it was held explained that it was a blind memorandum. The memo itself clearly indicates that there was an operational interest in Proenza, which, to the usual reader, would make it clear that there were files.

The HSCA was never allowed to see the actual documents about the Maria Teresa Proenza Operation. [CIA Leg. Con. to HSCA 8.2.78; w/h documents include Document No. 17207 7.26.78 CIA Job No. 80T1357A Box No. JFK 49 Folder 60 3 p; w/h FBI documents included FBI 105-82555-5652 pgs 2 - 4.]

## MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Political Action Operations in Cuba - the PROENZA Case

### 1. Introduction

This memorandum sets forth information concerning the conduct of a series of interlocking non-violent political action operations against the Cuban Government, its internal coalition and its alliance with the Soviet Union mounted in 1963.

### 2. Objectives

Pursuant to instructions from the 303 Committee, during the Kennedy Administration, the CIA established among its objectives against Cuba, the fragmenting of its governing coalition, and exacerbation with its relations with the USSR. This decision was taken prior to the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. As a result of the decision a number of non-violent operations were carried out. Those pertaining to the Teresa Proenza Proenza case are set out below.

### 3. The Operations

a. On April 3, 1963 a set of spurious documents falsely ascribed to a disaffected CIA agent in Mexico were passed (deleted) to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, City. The documents made it appear that the Cuban Vice Minister of Defense, a highly placed and extreme Moscow-line Communist (who had been in Moscow when the missile build-up was planned in early 1962), was actually a CIA agent who had betrayed the build-up. The purpose of this disinformation was to cause a great strain in the relations between the Cuban Communist Party (then known as the PSP) and the other partners in the coalition. It was also hoped that the operation would redound against the USSR, because the Vice Minister of Defense was a senior Moscow-line member of the PSP. It was calculated that the USSR would move to defend the Vice Minister, who was probably their chief agent in the Cuban Government, and that a collision between the Soviets and Cubans could result. The Cubans accepted the spurious papers and paid for them per our demand.

b. Through the summer of 1963 several further deliveries of spurious documents were made to the Cubans and several thousand dollars were

received in payment. But the results of the operation from inside Cuba were not yet observed. Therefore on November 13, 1963, when a delivery of documents was again being made several were included revealing the presence of another "CIA agent" in the Cuban Government, this time inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. This target was Proenza, long-time Cuban Communist and contact of Soviet intelligence in Mexico, who was acting as Cuban Cultural Attaché. She also was a close contact of the Vice Minister of Defense. On December 10, 1963, Miss Proenza was informed of her sudden transfer back to Cuba; she actually departed on January 23, 1964. It was apparent that her recall was connected with the spurious documents and her long known friendship with the Vice Minister of Defense.

c. The first reaction to the operation inside Cuba occurred in the week of March 14, 1964. At that time a junior member of the Communist Party (PSP) was tried and convicted of betraying non-communist leaders of the resistance to the former Government of Cuba which had become overthrown by Fidel Castro. As the trial wore on, it became apparent that since the young communist had been the protégé of the Vice Minister of Defense, the trial was really a trial of the latter. Another Tukachevskiy case.

d. During 1964 deliveries of documents to the Cubans were continued and payments received. On November 18, 1964, the Vice Minister of Defense was arrested on charges of treason, and removed from his post, as was his wife, who held cabinet rank. They were jailed, as was Proenza.

e. After terms in prison, all three defendants were released to house arrest. Proenza was permitted to work as a librarian in Havana. The Vice Minister of Defense died peacefully in his bed several years later. His widow was allowed to leave Cuba and reside in Spain. This phase of the CIA operation wound down in March 1966 when the Cubans ceased taking an interest in it.

#### 4. Concluding Remarks

The foregoing is but the barest outline of a highly complex operational system that made use of a wide variety of techniques and assets which have not been revealed to the public. The story would make dramatic headlines if it became publicly known, especially in the present environment. The fact that several persons were deprived of their freedom as a result of this operation would attract further attention. Furthermore, this operation laid the basis for other operations of a similar nature that were successfully mounted against Cuban and other hostile targets. In short, this file is a Pandora's box, the opening of which would not only expose the cryptonyms of other operations of this type, but would attract

unfavorable publicity for the Agency in certain quarters and would expose hitherto secret techniques and assets. It would make their employment in the future very difficult. The fact that this series of did not begin to register on the Cubans until after the death of President Kennedy should remove any suspicion that it could in any way have caused Castro to direct an assassination attempt against the President.

[NARA1993.08.13.08:30:22:000053]

### MARIA TERESA PROENZA'S RECALL

In late December 1963 Maria Teresa Proenza was dismissed from her position as First Secretary. The CIA reported on a meeting with (Deleted) on December 27, 1963: "(Deleted reported on the recent firing of Teresa Proenza and this was made the subject of two cables to Headquarters in view of her importance in the Amrod operation. (See MEXI 7613 and MEXI 7625)."

Cable traffic indicated Maria Teresa Proenza's recall was due to a "moral situation." Cuban Cultural Attaché, Raul Aparicio Nogales, stated: "She is unemployed." Asked why he said, "What you will imagine, but do not say it." During a conversation between Raul Aparicio and Maria Teresa Proenza, Proenza mentioned "Osvaldo." The CIA stated this referred to President Osvaldo Dorticos.

Other reports indicated that in 1964, Maria Teresa Proenza had contacted the head of Cuba's Communist Party, who used his influence to get her a position in a Cuban University where she worked under her former Ambassador Jose Antonio Portuondo. A CIA cable dated April 10, 1964, from Mexico City reported the results from a bug that had been planted in the Cuban Consulate:

1. Per (Deleted) March 25, 1964, Teresa Proenza told Aparacio she has been offered teaching job in Cuba but details vague and she not very interested.
2. In whispered conversation Proenza made reference to blunders being made in Cuba and to her anger about certain untrue allegations.
3. Proenza appeared wish speak more about Cuban internal matters and Marco Rodriguez trial but Aparicio kept shifting to other topics. [FOIA CIA 10419. 10481]

Philip Agee reported:

Through AVBUZZ-1 we're generating propaganda on the trial in Cuba of Marcos Rodriguez, a leader of the DRE in the struggle against Batista. Rodriguez is accused of having betrayed 26th of July members to the Batista police and our false line is that he was really a communist and was

instructed to betray 26th of July people by the Cuban Communist Party. Purpose: exacerbate differences between the old-line communists and 26th of July people. We're also playing up the Anibal Escalante trial. [CIA Diary p369]

Maria Teresa Proenza came to the United States in 1968. The CIA: "At no time has this Agency maintained contact with Proenza." [CIA Charles W. Anderson 5.25.78 for SA/DO/O] By 1978 she had returned to Cuba. That same year her brother came under FBI investigation as a possible Castro double-agent. [FBI 105-82555-5652]

#### FONZI INTERVIEWS ALVARO PROENZA

In April 1978 Alvaro Proenza was contacted by Gaeton Fonzi.

He said that he last saw his sister in Mexico City in March 1964. He said he doesn't recall stating, and presently doesn't recall if his sister's dismissal from the Mexico City Cuban Embassy was relating to a visit to the Embassy by OSWALD or his acquaintance. He said that his sister was recalled to Havana after he last saw her but was appointed Director of the Federal Public Library there. However, as a result of what he termed political ambition or an enemy of hers, she was put under house arrest for three years, and although she reportedly now has a car and a driver (whom Proenza said was really her guard), she is still in political disfavor. Proenza said he doesn't recall being told by his sister anything about OSWALD or an acquaintance's visit to the Cuban Embassy. He said he remembers hearing from another employee in the Embassy that OSWALD did visit there, but doesn't recall who told him. When asked if it could have been Sylvia Duran, he said he knew Sylvia Duran when she was in Havana, but doesn't remember meeting her in Mexico City and doubts whether it was her who told him about OSWALD...Proenza said he is a strong anti-Castro Cuban and a very patriotic American and would be very glad to help us in any way he can but he feels that Castro had to have some role in the Kennedy assassination. [HSCA Fonzi to Blakey 4.14.78]

#### ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA

On March 16, 1964, the FBI noted that

MARY LOUISE CAMACHO, nee PATTERSON, born March 15, 1943, Chicago, Illinois, is the daughter of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party (CP), and she is presently residing in the Soviet Union with her husband, ROBERTO CAMACHO. Although not known to have been formally a CP member, CAMACHO is apparently accepted as such and is being groomed for Party leadership responsibilities in the future. Her participation in CP sponsored and endorsed Marxist Youth activities, her attendance at and participation in

other CP celebrations and activities, her attendance at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, her unauthorized travel to Red China, and other participation in communist-type activities further this conclusion.

Source T-22 advised on January 6, 1964, that MORA was ill and would not discuss the OSWALD case with anyone. On January 13, 1964, source advised that MORA had made a statement that OSWALD "walked in cold" to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and the first person he talked to was TERESA PROENZA, Cultural Attaché of the Cuban Embassy. MORA further stated that as PROENZA did not speak English she turned OSWALD over to the nearest person, not identified by MORA, but described as being of higher rank and knowing English. MORA said that PROENZA allegedly made the statement that the purpose of OSWALD's visit to the Cuban Embassy was to obtain a visa to go to Russia. On February 6, 1964, source advised that on January 23, 1964, MORA continued to be ill with an extraordinary amount of eye trouble. Source advised on March 7, 1964, that MORA was still ill and would not discuss the OSWALD matter any further with anyone.

[NARA 124-10162-10339 Bufile 100-359934; Mexico City file 100-939]

Maria Teresa Proenza, accompanied by two DGI Agents, testified before the HSCA.

Q. It has been claimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the possible assassin of President Kennedy, visited the consulate of Cuba in September 1963. Did you meet him there?

A. Never.

Q. Did you hear of the visit of that man there?

A. Never.

Q. Do you know a man named Oscar Contreras Lartigue?

A. No. As far as I can remember, no.

Q. Did you know a woman named Elena Garro de Paz?

A. Elena Garro? Yes, she was the wife of a great Mexican poet. I didn't know her in Havana, I met her in Mexico. She was the wife of Octavio Paz, a great Mexican poet who was the Ambassador to India.

Q. Did you know her personally?



A. Yes, but without much...Many years ago when the Spanish war was on. They were daughters of Spaniards and very active in the movement where I too was militant. And only in that area did I know her.

Q. Did you know her well enough in Mexico City to comment on her reputation in respect to telling the truth?

A. Well, I think so. At the time I knew her, yes. She was a decided revolutionary. [HSCA 180-10117-10114]

Maria Teresa Proenza said that after the assassination,

Comments arose that a photograph had appeared, that it was not the same person who had gone to the Consulate...that he was not the man he appeared to be...In Cuba, Azque stated that the photographs he had seen did not coincide with the man he had seen.

#### TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH ALVARO PROENZA

In November 1993 a Cuban exile named Alvaro Proenza was located in Virginia. Alvaro Proenza denied being related to Maria Teresa Proenza, but admitted he worked for the National Bank of Cuba. He was recontacted: "I don't know what you are talking about. What is your position? Who are you? Are you recording this conversation? If you want to come here to my house, we will talk." Mrs. Proenza interjected: "Let's call the FBI." Alvaro Proenza:

I was in the charge of personnel at the National Bank of Cuba. Back in 1960, before the Bay of Pigs invasion. After that, I lost my job, and left the country because they put me in the La Cabana Prison. When I was freed, I left. I have no such sister." He was asked if he worked for Machado: "That was my father, that probably was my father. My aunt never was Maria. [Proenza, Alvaro E 6087 8th Pl. N. Arlington, VA 22205 telephone 703-534-5179]

Teresa Proenza was not recalled to Cuba because she had attempted to help OSWALD, she was recalled because of a successful CIA Operation that had targeted her. This did not mean, however, that Oscar Contreras did not ask Maria Teresa Proenza to help OSWALD. When OSWALD was in Mexico City he moved in pro-Castro circles. OSWALD knew Contreras and Contreras knew Proenza so the linkage was there. Azque never mentioned Proenza in connection with OSWALD, and Proenza denied meeting OSWALD, however, this was something that dedicated Communists would not have wanted to admit to since it associated them with OSWALD and gave credence to the theory that Castro was behind the Kennedy assassination. Contreras said that OSWALD expressed an interest in art. Proenza had been the housekeeper of Diego Rivera, a famous Mexican leftist artist. HEMMING told this researcher: "She tried to help him out with Contreras and everyone else."

## CALL TO SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHÉ TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1963

On Tuesday, October 1, 1963, 10:31 A. M, a man, who spoke in broken Russian, called the Soviet Military Attaché. David Slawson believed that this call was placed to the "Soviet Embassy."

OSWALD: Hello. I was at your place last Saturday and I talked to your consul. They said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, and I wanted to ask you if there is anything new?

MI: I'd like to ask you to call another phone number.

OSWALD: Please.

MI: Please write it down. 15-60-55 and ask for a consul.

OSWALD: Thank-you.

MI: Please.

The CIA summarized this conversation:

Tuesday October 1, 1963. In mid-morning an unidentified individual, speaking broken Russian, contacted the Soviet Military Attaché in Mexico City. He said he had been to the Embassy the previous Saturday (September 28, 1963), and had talked with a Consul, who said they would send a telegram to Washington: Had there been a reply? He was referred to the Consulate for information. [CIA 509-803]

Melvin Beck reported that the homes of all Soviet Military Intelligence Officers in Mexico City were bugged: "This was a long-time working operation; it would be fully a year before the transmitter's batteries ran out. It is difficult to calculate its cost, in case officer time, agent time, translator time..." The Military Attaches were all KGB. The CIA claimed OSWALD dialed this number by mistake. It also used this 'error' as proof that the September 27, 1963, 10:37 a.m. call was not OSWALD because if it was, he wouldn't have made this error a second time. HEMMING told this researcher:

Somebody gave him that number. A coded message was passed. It may have sounded like 'Hey, you got the wrong number guy' and a whole message is passed.

## OSWALD'S SECOND CALL TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY

A CIA document stated:

Tuesday October 1, 1963, 10:45 a.m. - (This is the phone call in which OSWALD used his true name and which was therefore cabled to Washington on October 9, 1963.) LEE OSWALD called the Soviet Embassy and announced his own name, saying he had visited them the previous Saturday, and spoken with a Consul. They had said they would send a telegram to Washington, and he wanted to know if there was anything new. He did not remember the Consul's name. The Soviet, who was Embassy guard Ivan Obyedkov replied: 'Kostikov; he is dark.' OSWALD replied: 'Yes my name is OSWALD.' The Soviet excused himself for a minute and then said they hadn't received anything yet. OSWALD started to say: And what..."but the Soviet hung up."

The CIA released another version of this conversation:

OSWALD: Hello, this is LEE OSWALD speaking. I was at your place last Saturday and spoke with the consul and they said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, so I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of that consul.

Obyedkov: Kostikov he is dark [hair or skin ? - FBI version]

OSWALD: Yes. My name is OSWALD.'

Obyedkov: Just a minute I'll find out. They say that they haven't received anything yet.

OSWALD: Have they done anything?

Obyedkov: Yes, they say that a request has been sent out but nothing has been received as yet.

OSWALD: And what...?

Ivan Obyedkov hangs up on OSWALD. [CIA 60-550; CIA 521-219c; Coleman/Slawson Memo 2.14.64]

The CIA now had the name OSWALD. The CIA was already aware of the possibility that OSWALD may have been recruited by the KGB during his stay in the Soviet Union. Now he was making contact with a KGB Officer who was in charge of Liquid Affairs. The CIA reported:

Of course it is not unusual for a KGB agent on a sensitive mission to have such overt contact with a Soviet Embassy. However, we have top secret Soviet intelligence documents, describing Military Intelligence doctrine, which show that very important agents can be met in official installations using as cover for their presence there some sort of open business. Case

officers who use as cover, let us say, the Soviet Trade Representation, TASS or Sovinformburo, can use their cover assignments as backstopping for non-clandestine meetings with certain agents whose particular activities officially associate them with the previously mentioned Soviet institutions. However, such non-clandestine meetings within a legal residency should be restricted to a minimum both as to place and time. Meetings of this type should be carried out only in exceptional cases with tested and reliable agents to avoid provocation by the local counter-intelligence service against the Soviet installation being used as cover. Such meetings are held, as a rule, in the work offices of the case officer or of the agent during working hours. Some agents, because of inexperience or because of deliberate violation of the rules of security approached case officers at place not stipulated as operational meeting sites, others telephoned the case officer at his Soviet Installation and discussed personal contact arrangements, while others still showed up personally at the Soviet installation in order to contact the case officer. [Memo for ADD/P From Acting C/SR Division (Tennent Bagley) 11.23.63]



BAGLEY

The Chief of Western Hemisphere/3 stated:

Embassy guard Ivan Dmitriyevich Obyedkov is believed to be a KGB man from previous assignments as a bodyguard and surveillant. But unless some direct evidence of Soviet complicity is discovered, it is most likely that OSWALD'S dealing with KGB men Obyedkov and Kostikov was nothing more than a grim coincidence, a coincidence due in part to the Soviet habit of placing intelligence men in the Embassies in positions where they received a large portion of the visitors and phone calls...Certainly if OSWALD had been a Soviet agent training for an assassination assignment or even for sabotage work, the Soviets would have stopped him from making open visits and phone calls to the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, after he tried it a couple of times. Our experience in Mexico, studying the Soviet intelligence service at close range, indicates that they do make some mistakes and are sometimes insecure in their methods, but that they do not persist in such glaring errors.

Ivan Obyedkov was in Iran in 1967. This telephone call should have caused alarms to go off at the CIA Station in Mexico. As we discover in the next nodule, it did not. Ivan spoke in code: "Kostikov, he is dark." Why did Ivan Obyedkov cut OSWALD off? Was he afraid OSWALD might say too much? Blurt some shit out?

### OSWALD HAD TWO BUS RESERVATIONS

On Monday, September 30, 1963, OSWALD had appeared at the Chihuahuense Travel Agency in Mexico City and purchased international exchange orders costing \$20 for travel on a **Transportes Del Norte** bus from Mexico City to Laredo, and by Greyhound bus directly from Laredo to Dallas, Texas. OSWALD'S map of Mexico City contained a marking at the location of the Chihuahuense Travel Agency and the **Transportes Del Norte** bus line. A reservation was made for HARVEY OSWALD LEE on bus **Transportes Del Norte-332**, departing Mexico City 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, October 2, 1963. The Warren Commission reported: "The seat, No. 12, was reserved in the name of the travel agency, which recorded the reservation in the name of 'H. O. LEE.'"

### TRANSPORTES FRONTERA-340 BUS

SERIAL DE PASAJEROS	NOMBRE DE PASAJEROS	LUGAR DE DESTINO
1	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
2	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
3	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
4	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
5	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
6	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
7	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
8	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
9	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
10	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
11	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
12	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
13	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
14	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
15	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
16	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
17	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
18	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
19	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
20	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
21	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
22	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
23	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
24	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
25	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
26	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
27	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
28	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
29	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
30	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
31	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
32	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
33	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
34	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
35	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
36	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
37	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
38	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
39	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey
40	Jose Hernandez	Monterrey

9 de octubre  
17 de octubre

13

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2123—Continued

The manifest for the **Transportes Frontera-340** bus, leaving Mexico City for Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo at 1:00 p.m. Wednesday, October 2, 1963, also contained the name "Oswald" [sic]. The destination of this individual was given as "Lared." This was the only entry where no ticket number was listed. Although the manifest listed nine passengers for Laredo, there were ten names, including that of OSWALD, on the list which indicated destination of Laredo. OSWALD'S map of Mexico City also contained a marking at the

location of the **Transportes Frontera** bus line. According to the Warren Commission the name was "apparently added to the manifest after the trip; in any event, OSWALD did not take bus Transportes Frontera-340." [WR p736] Was the Warren Commission implying this was a prank on the part of a Transportes Frontera clerk? The FBI did not think so and reported:

As outlined in attached letterhead memorandum, it has been impossible to resolve discrepancies growing out of the fact that the name OSWALD appears on the manifest of the Transportes Frontera Bus Company without an accompanying ticket number and the fact that, although the manifest lists nine passengers for Laredo, there are ten names, including that of OSWALD, on the list with the indicated destination of Laredo. All persons connected with the bus company, who have been intensively interviewed on this matter are unable to explain the discrepancies, although it has been suggested that OSWALD may have purchased a ticket on a date prior to October 2, 1963, when the bus trip on which he was listed actually departed Mexico City, that he arrived at the last minute, and that his name was entered on the manifest after the recapitulation of nine passengers for Laredo and seven for Monterrey had been entered on the manifest.

Consideration has been given to the possibility that the Mexican investigators who originally located the list may have entered the name on the list themselves in order to avoid further work. This matter has been discussed with Lic. Rafael Hernandez Ochoa of the Ministry of the Interior, who originally made the list available to this office, and he is most emphatic in stating this could not have occurred. It is noted that the Transportes Frontera bus manifest was submitted for Laboratory examination by Mexico City letter of December 11, 1963. The Laboratory Report of December 17, 1963, stated that due to the limited amount of comparable writing no conclusion was reached as to whether the name and destination of OSWALD were written by the writer of the other entries on the manifest. The Laboratory transmittal letter of the same date stated that the characteristics of the handwriting on the manifest indicated that at least two persons made entries on the manifest, and that one of these persons may have also made the entry on line four, this being the OSWALD entry. It was also stated that similarity in several lines of writing on the manifest indicates that persons other than the passengers themselves may have entered the names and destinations on the manifest. The Laboratory report also concluded that the name of the passenger (OSWALD) and the destination on line four of the manifest were not written by Subject OSWALD. [FBI 109-82555-4594

Another FBI document stated:

It does appear that personnel of the Mexico City terminal of Transportes Frontera made little effort to correct the initial assumption by Mexican investigators that the Subject had traveled on the October 2, 1963, trip by Transportes Frontera. The allegation that he had traveled with Transportes Frontera received wide publicity in Mexico, and it appears that the Mexico City personnel of the company were reluctant to contradict the information which appeared in the press, thereby creating embarrassment for the Mexican Government, or the investigative agencies thereof which were involved. [NARA FBI 105-10026-10225]

The Mexican Police initially believed OSWALD had departed on Transportes Frontera-340. His name was on the manifest, and the bus departed on the same day OSWALD did. When the police checked the matter further, they found that it was unlikely OSWALD had taken Transportes Frontera-340, since there was no "completion of the usual record."

It was unlikely that the employees of Transportes Frontera, or the Mexican Police, added OSWALD'S name after the assassination. They would have been more likely to have deleted it. OSWALD had made reservations on both bus lines, or someone made the reservation on Transportes Frontera for him, thinking he had not made them for himself. Transportes Frontera officials summed it up when they stated that OSWALD'S name was placed on the bus list by mistake because his reservations were never followed through, as evidenced by the lack of ticket numbers for his name.

#### ANGEL PEREZ DELGADO

The FBI reported:

Heretofore, it was regarded as likely that OSWALD traveled by bus (the Transportes Frontera Line, departing Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. October 2, 1963, arriving at Nuevo Laredo at approximately 6:00 a.m.) on October 3, 1963. The reason for this belief was that the name 'OSWLD' appeared on the manifest of Transportes Frontera bus in question. Also appearing on this bus manifest was the name Angel Perez. Unique to the listing of the 'OSWLD' and Perez names on this manifest is the fact that they are the only names listed which do not show an actual ticket number issued for the trip. Further, counting the names on the bus manifest for which the ticket numbers were issued jibes with the total number of individuals reported by the bus company as being passengers on the trip in question.

The bus company officials have recently expressed the view that the names 'OSWLD' and Angel Perez were placed on the bus manifest as a reservation was made for them prior to the trip which reservations were never picked up, as evidenced by the lack of ticket numbers designated for these names. But officials feel certain that 'OSWLD' and Perez were not actually passengers on the bus in question.

This suggests the possibility that OSWALD, possibly in the company of the Angel Perez manifested on the bus record, may have together contemplated traveling to Nuevo Laredo on the Transportes Frontera bus and to this end may have made the reservations. As OSWALD is not known to have spoken Spanish and as the man who wrote the name 'OSWALD' on the manifest spoke no English, it is conceivable that the Angel Perez manifested may have made both reservations.

Bearing the foregoing in mind, refer to your file 97-1337 captioned 'Angel Perez Delgado, aka RA - CUBA.' Perez Delgado, former Coordinator of the July 26th Movement in Washington, D.C., who renounced his permanent residence in the United States to return to Cuba in July 1961, re-entered this country January 19, 1963, and during interview February 1963, professed to be in complete disagreement with the present Cuban Government. Note that Perez Delgado, who was born February 5, 1931, was approximately the same age as OSWALD. Note further that on July 5, 1963, the Bureau received a name check request on Perez Delgado from the CIA, purpose of which was not known. This request showed Perez Delgado's address in July 1963 is in care of the Red Cross, Miami, Florida.

In view of the foregoing, Bureau desires that you institute investigation in this case to determine if Angel Perez Delgado, Subject of your Registration Act - Cuba case, may be identical with Angel Perez manifested on the Mexican bus companies records...Initiate inquiry by contacting CIA to determine the basis of their July 5, 1963, name check request, and to ascertain if Perez Delgado is known by CIA to have been in Mexico between September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963. Note that the Bureau returned the name check request to the CIA on July 10, 1963, by routing slip to the attention of Chief, Personnel Security Division, with the comment that the Bureau interposed no objection to contact or interrogation of Angel Perez Delgado.

Thereafter, locate Perez Delgado, ascertain his employment during pertinent period, conduct inquiry there to ascertain if he can definitely be placed in Washington, D.C. area between October 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, and thereafter, interview him. During interview determine if he knows or has ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The FBI investigated:

On March 24, 1964, Giri Parma, Accountant, Commissioned Officers Mess-Open, Officers Club, Washington Navy Yard Annex, advised S.A. John G. Goedel that Angel Perez commenced employment on April 5, 1963, as bar boy, part time waiter, and storekeeper. Perez became full time bartender first week of July 1963. (CIA name check was July 5,



1963). A review of the time cards for Perez revealed that Perez was working each day from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. - 4:30 to 12:00 midnight Monday through Saturday, with Sunday off during the weeks ending September 21, 1963, September 28, 1963, and October 5, 1963, and October 10, 1963.

Parma said Perez was hired by Louis Russo, 402 Crosswoods Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. Russo was former manager, was terminated on December 18, 1963, because of certain financial discrepancies in club accounts. Parma believed Russo was Subject of an FBI investigation.

Parma said that on occasion, a man might be paid when not actually employed, but that the time card is generally a record that the person was actually there at the time.

Perez was terminated on March 17, 1964, by the current manager, Carl E. Todd, who replaced Russo. According to Parma, the precise reason has not been publicized, but he understood there was a personality clash between Todd and Perez. Parma stated that Perez was well liked and the only honest bartender to be employed there in some time. Parma said Perez is now employed at Andrews Air force Base as a bartender.

On March 24, 1964, INS investigator William B. Dinwiddie Jr., District Office, INS, advised S. A. Goedel that he is frequently in contact with Perez. Perez is a Cuban parolee in the U.S. in involuntary departure status. According to Dinwiddie, he has no knowledge of any travel outside the U.S. by Perez since latter's return to U.S. Dinwiddie advised that INS file A 10271132 for Perez would show any travel since Perez would have had to apply for permission to leave and re-enter the U.S.

On March 24, 1964, INS file A 10271132 at the District Office of INS was reviewed by S.A. James F. Morrissey. No travel outside of the U.S. was indicated for Perez since his current arrival in the U.S. on January 23, 1963. He was re-paroled to the Washington, D.C. INS on February 25, 1963.

Memo in the file dated May 1, 1963, indicated that (Deleted) of INS and would be of value to that service. Central INS records contain no travel information for Perez. Interview of Perez will be held in abeyance pending results of Bureau check with CIA requested in retel call, and consideration of above information in view of the proposed purpose of the interview.

The FBI had the Immigration and Naturalization Service check its files for a Mexican citizen named Angel Perez who entered the United States through Laredo in early October 3 1963, October 4, 1963, October 5, 1963, or November 2, 1963. No record was found. It found a listing for H. O. LEE, but none for Angel Perez.

The CIA reported:

May 20, 1964  
MEMO FOR: CI/R&A  
Attention: Mr. Dooley  
WH Report to CI/R&A on 201-0279753

SUBJECT: Angel Perez-Delgado (aka "Angelito")

1. Angel Perez Delgado was previously president of the 26th of July Movement in Washington, D.C. He worked as a busboy at the Willard Hotel and had high level contacts in the Cuban Embassy while they were still in D.C.
2. In 1961 he, his wife, America and their daughter, Clara, went back to Cuba. He stated he was drastically disappointed upon his arrival in Cuba. After a few weeks in Cuba he was convinced that "Cuba is no longer for the Cubans; Cuba is for the Russians."
3. Perez re-entered the United States in January 1963. He now professes to be anti-Castro, and in complete disagreement with the present Cuban Government which he considers to be communistic.
4. There is nothing in his file to show the Subject traveled to Mexico in November 1963.
5. Our Office of Security checked him with the FBI because the OO office in Washington wanted to conduct a routine interview of him. We have no idea if he was on the bus with OSWALD.

(John Scelso) C/WH/3

CASE CLOSED

The FBI reported: "Re the name Angel Perez...By airtel March 25, 1964, WFO reported investigation which indicated his presence in Washington, D.C. during pertinent period. Bureau, by airtel April 1, 1964, said no further investigation desired concerning him. WFO investigation re Delgado is not being set forth in attached report as pertinent." On April 30, 1976, the SSCIA wrote this to the FBI : "Referencing the April 7, 1964, memorandum from Papich to Brennan, access to all materials pertaining to Angel Perez Delgado, including but not limited to the March 23, 1964, WFO airtel, February 1963, FBI interest in Perez, and memo reflecting the April 6, 1964, advice of CIA's Steve Kuhn." [FBI 92-116375-1648] The investigation of Angel Perez was halted because:

1. His employer had records that indicated he was working during the times in question. Yet the employer suggested that very few of the bartenders at the Officer's Club were honest, and that the former manager was under investigation by the FBI.
2. The Immigration and Naturalization Service file of Angel Perez Delgado indicated no travel outside of the United States. Angel Perez Delgado could have traveled without permission.
3. The FBI did not interview Angel Perez Delgado: "Interview of Perez will be held in abeyance pending results of Bureau check with CIA requested in retel call..." Instead, the FBI made inquiries about him at the CIA, and was apprised: "There is nothing in Perez's file to show that he traveled to Mexico City in November 1963." Was this an error, or was the CIA avoiding the issue of Angel Perez Delgado's presence during OSWALD'S visit, which occurred at the end of September and the beginning of October 1963? [CIA 704-306, 3583, 2671, 2857; FBI 105-82555-2874]
4. Information on Angel Perez Delgado was supplied by Chief/Western Hemisphere/3, J. White. CI RARS (Raymond Rocca) distributed the document in March 1975. [CIA 704-306] Arthur E. Dooley name was on this document. All these men were close to ANGLETON. [also see NARA 1993.06.08.16:10:11:210000, NARA FBI 124-10047-10288] HEMMING told this researcher:

Angel Perez Delgado was a possible double agent. He was given cover employment. He was working for somebody. Somebody is slipping something out here. They are deep throating. Somebody was probably told to bury that shit, and they didn't. Now they can't fire him for doing it, because it would call attention to it.

Someone in charge of making reservations booked a seat for OSWALD and Perez on the same bus. OSWALD had already made his own bus reservations. Out of all the Angel Perez's in the United States why did CIA focus on this one?

#### TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE-332

OSWALD took bus Transportes Del Norte-332, since he was seen on board by several passengers - although it is unclear from the Warren Report whether they had seen him before switching buses in Monterrey. The Mexican Police questioned Pedro Gonzalez Yerena, who boarded OSWALD'S bus at San Luis Potosi. He said he offered OSWALD some tequila but OSWALD refused it. Finally the bus driver requested that Pedro Gonzalez Yerena stop bothering the other passengers. [FBI 105-82555-4594] Fellow passengers did recall OSWALD being pulled off the bus at the border by Mexican officials, because of some alleged irregularity in his Mexican tourist papers. When he reached the Mexican Immigration checkpoint "the Immigration Officer noted the omissions on the tourist card and corrected, by hand, the mistake referring to his nationality, writing in the word 'American.'"

## OSWALD RETURNS TO THE U.S. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1963

At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, October 3, 1963, OSWALD entered the United States. The Warren Report accepted as fact OSWALD'S return by Greyhound Bus to Dallas, despite the entry on OSWALD'S Tourist Card which showed he left by automobile. [CIA 776-336] The Mexican Government reported:"That information proved to be a mistake, this time made by Miss Solalinde, the typist, who admitted that she made a mistake, since the F. M. 8 she had before her, which referred to OSWALD, did not have a notation showing anywhere that he traveled by automobile." [DOS Government of Mexico doc. Annex 14 Population Div. Office of Inspector 11.30.63] William Coleman and David Slawson were introduced to Clark D. Anderson who would arrange meetings with Mexican Police officials to help the Warren Commission explain how OSWALD left Mexico City. The Commission could not "confirm his departure date or travel mode. The original assumption that he had returned by bus could not be proven." Two Dutch citizens who took the same bus OSWALD allegedly took were located. Neither remembered OSWALD. [DOS 3.6.64 J.M. and A.F. De Cuba; NARA DOS 1191000110035] The FBI also questioned a man named (FNU) Voorhees, who was on the bus, who

...repeated that he was unable to conclude definitely that the young American aboard the bus was OSWALD, stating he could not be positive, but he affirmed strongly that the American was 'the same general type' as OSWALD."

J. Edgar Hoover sent this cable to Dallas:

What is significance of entry in Mexican immigration records showing OSWALD left by automobile? Was OSWALD actually in automobile when he crossed border or does the record merely signify that he stated his intention to travel to New Orleans by automobile after he crossed the border? From information available can we determine who might have been in any automobile with OSWALD at the time he crossed the border or thereafter? [FBI 105-82555-1933]

The issue was never resolved. The Warren Commission:

Russell: Who drove him down to Mexico?

Rankin: That we haven't gotten.

Boggs: He went on a bus, didn't he?

Rankin: He went one way on a bus...

Warren: One way on a bus...

Russell: I thought he went down in a bus and came back in a car?

Rankin: That is right.

When OSWALD was questioned about his trip to Mexico City after his arrest, he denied having visited there. [FBI 105-82555-87]

#### WAS THIS OSWALD?

At 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, October 3, 1963, the Soviet Military Attaché received a call from an unidentified man who spoke in broken Spanish and English.

Caller: Hello. Visa for Russia.

MI: Call on the other phone.

Caller: I'm looking for a visa to go to Russia.

MI: Please call on the telephone of the consul.

Caller: Oh, the consul.

MI: That's right, 15-60-55.

Caller: One moment please. I have to get a pencil to write the number down. They issue a visa there?

MI: That depends on your conversation. I don't know about this business. Please call the office of the Consul and ask your question.

Caller: Asks the number of the telephone again.

MI: Gives the number to him and tells him to ask for the Consul of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

Man outside: 'Thanks.'"

The CIA: The relevance of this intercept to OSWALD is excludable on three grounds:

- a. The use of broken Spanish. OSWALD throughout used broken Russian or English. He had no competence in Spanish and could not handle a conversation of this kind.
- b. The substance of the request indicates a visa request in the first stages of initiation. OSWALD had developed his request with the Cubans and the Soviets the previous Saturday to a point well beyond the stage indicated by the substance of this call.

c. OSWALD had left Mexico City, based on all available evidence, October 2, 1963, and thus could not have made this local call. [Kalaris to Sprague CI 031-77]

## NODULE X22

### CIA STATION MEXICO CITY KEEPS THE HEAT OFF



DAVID ATLEE PHILIPS

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex21.pdf>

## THE TAPES OF OSWALD'S CONVERSATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS WERE DESTROYED AFTER THE ASSASSINATION

JMN note: extract  
HSCA (Lopez) report

(This form is to be used for material extracted  
from CIA--controlled documents.)

ADDENDUM TO FOOTNOTE # 614 OF "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE CIA  
AND MEXICO CITY.

Some controversy has arisen in regard to the question  
of whether the tapes existed at the time of the assass-  
ination due to a memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover to the  
head of the Secret Service which said:

The Central Intelligence Agency advised that  
on October 1, 1963, an extremely sensitive  
source had reported that an individual iden-  
tified himself as Lee Oswald, who contacted the  
Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring as to  
any messages. Special Agents of this Bureau,  
who have conversed with Oswald in Dallas,  
Texas, have observed photographs of the indi-  
vidual referred to above and have listened to  
a recording of his voice. These Special Agents  
are of the opinion that the above-referred-to  
individual was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

(Memorandum from Hoover to James J. Rowley, 11/23/63,  
pp. 4-5.)

A Letter Head Memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover to President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 23, 1963, "set forth the fact that Agents reviewed the tape [of OSWALD speaking with the Soviets], and concluded the voice was not that of OSWALD." That was because the CIA gave them a tape of someone other than OSWALD to listen to. Gaeton Fonzi developed evidence that William Coleman and David Slawson both heard scratchy versions of the tape. [*Last Investigation* p286] In a letter dated December 4, 1992 (published in *The Investigator*), W. David Slawson wrote: "Yes, I listened to the tape of Lee Harvey Oswald's telephone conversations with the Soviet Embassy In Mexico City I did not feel that the voice sounded any different from what I expected his would sound like." If you believe Slawson you believe that OSWALD was the lone gunman. Why didn't the Warren Commission get a dub of the actual tape so the Commissioners could hear these conversations? Because there was more on the tapes than there was in the transcripts and they had been deliberately or routinely erased shortly after they were made. There was a conversation on the tapes about OSWALD getting money and a visa in return for vital information.

In November 1976 DAVID PHILLIPS told the HSCA that the CIA monitored and taped OSWALD'S telephone conversations with the Soviet Embassy. According to PHILLIPS the tape was transcribed by Boris and Anna Tarasoff and then routinely destroyed. [*The Washingtonian* 11.80] During SENSTUDY, (a review of FBI files on behalf of the SSCIA) it was determined that the CIA on November 23, 1963, "provided the FBI's



Legal Attaché in Mexico City with a *transcript* of said tape recording and advised the Legal Attaché that the original tape had been erased..." As of 2010, only the transcripts remain. PHILLIPS was asked about the tapes during the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* "Of course, I do know about it. Obviously I cannot, and will not, answer that question." The CIA released a document that stated

...the tape of the first conversation (**September 28, 1963**) had been erased before the second call (**October 1, 1963**) had been received...On November 26, 1963, the Mexico Desk of the Western Hemisphere Division disseminated a transcript of the telephone call of **September 28, 1963**, and a transcript of the telephone call made on **October 1, 1963**, in which the caller identified himself as LEE OSWALD. The Mexico Desk included a transcript of three other telephone calls made on **September 27, 1963**, **October 1, 1963**, and **October 3, 1963**. The Mexico Desk commented that 'Voice comparisons indicated that the 'North American' who participated in several of these conversations is probably the person who identified himself as LEE OSWALD on October 1, 1963.' (CSCI-3/778,829) This latter statement is not entirely accurate. According to a previous cable from Mexico City - MEXI 7023, November 23, 1963, - the tapes of the **September 28, 1963**, telephone call had been erased. If that were so, the tape of the **September 27, 1963**, call must have been erased. Analysis by voice comparison could not be made; however the monitor based his analysis upon what he could recall of the conversations as they were recorded on tape.

PAGE TWO

DISCREET INVESTIGATION UNDERWAY THROUGH SOURCES AND CONTACTS TO ASCERTAIN WHERE SUBJECT STAYED AMONG MEXICO CITY'S ONE SIX ZERO ZERO POSSIBLE LODGING PLACES. u

INVESTIGATION HAS ESTABLISHED SUBJECT DEPARTED MEXICO NUEVO LAREDO OCTOBER THREE LAST. INVESTIGATION HAS FAILED TO ESTABLISH HIS METHOD OF TRAVEL FROM MEXICO CITY TO NUEVO LAREDO AND MEXICAN IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR HANDLING HIS EXIT, INTERVIEWED TODAY BY LAREDO RA, HAD NO RECOLLECTION WHATSOEVER OF SUBJECT OR HIS MEANS OF TRAVEL. u IB per CIA

ALL FOLLOWING CIA INFORMATION IS CLASSIFIED SECRET.

TAPES OBTAINED BY CIA [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] OF CUBAN AND SOVIET EMBASSIES WERE ERASED AFTER TWO WEEKS, FOLLOWING MAKING OF TYPEWRITTEN TRANSCRIPTS OF CONTENTS OF THESE TAPES. THERE APPEARS TO BE SOME CONFUSION IN THAT NO TAPES WERE TAKEN TO DALLAS BUT ONLY TYPEWRITTEN TRANSCRIPTS SUPPLIED BY CIA, THE TAPES NOT BEING AVAILABLE BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN ERASED. REVIEW OF THE CIA TRANSCRIPTS WERE INDICATED THAT ON SEPTEMBER TWO EIGHT A CONVERSATION OCCURRED BETWEEN ONE SILVIA DURAN OF CUBAN EMBASSY HERE AND A PERSON IN SOVIET EMBASSY

All the tapes had to be eventually erased after two weeks but some tapes, in which OSWALD said off-the-wall things that would have triggered an all out investigation of

OSWALD were erased immediately. If the FBI opened up a counter-espionage case on Comrade OSWALD his value as a patsy in the upcoming "big event" would be nil.

### GOODPASTURE



Who could have erased the tape or tapes prematurely? Once this happened it was easy enough to alter the content of the transcripts. Who worked closely with ANGLETON and PHILLIPS? Anne Goodpasture. Goodpasture the daughter of two schoolteachers, was born in Tennessee. During the Second World War she joined the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and served in Burma. After the war Goodpasture was recruited by the CIA. Eventually she went to work for JAMES ANGLETON. According to ANGLETON, Goodpasture was "very close" to William K. Harvey. Goodpasture was involved in the investigation and arrest of Rudolph Ivanovich Abel. In 1957 ANGLETON sent Goodpasture to investigate a Soviet Spy in Mexico City. Winston Scott, who was the CIA's station chief in Mexico. was so impressed with Goodpasture that he arranged for her to become his reports officer. In December 1958, Scott initiated operation LITEMPO, a network of paid agents and collaborators in the Mexican Government. This included Luis Echeverria. After Fidel Castro took power in Cuba Scott was asked by Allen W. Dulles to use his LITEMPO to help overthrow the government. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, who was now president of Mexico resisted this idea. He told Dulles covert action was a different matter. What was in those tapes that had to be erased?

### THE RONALD KESSLER REPORT

Evidence existed that the transcripts did not reflect the true nature of OSWALD'S contacts with the Soviets. The translator and typist's wife, Mrs. Anna Tarasoff, remembered the word "information" being used. Journalist Ron Kessler was told by DAVID PHILLIPS that during one of OSWALD'S conversations with the Soviets he stated: "I have information you would be interested in, and I know you can pay my way to Russia." The stenographer who typed up the transcript and the translator who prepared it had similar recollections: **"OSWALD said he had some information to tell the Russians. His main concern was getting to one of the two countries (Russia or Cuba), and he wanted them to pay him for it. He said he had to meet them."** [*Washington Post* 11.26.76]

The HSCA verified this: "The HSCA has contacted the persons who allegedly translated and typed the manuscripts. Both of them said that in his conversations with the foreign embassies OSWALD did talk of a 'deal' to go to Russia." [CIA George T. Kalaris IG Memo 77-0244] The CIA did a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of Ron Kessler's article which was highly deleted. [*Allen v. DOD* CIA 21689-0843]

The HSCA questioned Boris Tarasoff, a Staff CIA Officer who started working in Mexico City in June 1963, and continued there until October 1970. Boris Tarasoff received the

tapes the day after they were made, and he remembered translating OSWALD'S broken Russian.

Q. Would you tell us what your duties were?

A. My duties were on a more or less permanent basis to receive the tapes first, then to translate from Russian into English the conversation that was on the tape, and to transcribe the whole thing. The tapes originated right there in Mexico City, because some of the telephone wires leading to areas, establishments, tapped. Therefore, as a result, we had these conversations on the tape...There were several operations going on as a result of which we got tapes also, but they were taken of the so-called bugs, were planted in several strategic spots, dealing with Soviet nationals. Therefore I had to transcribe them too.

Q. Would you receive the tapes the day after they were made?

A. Yes.

Q. And you would deliver them the following day, after you transcribed them and translated them?

A. Yes.

Q. In conjunction with your transcribing and translation operation, did you ever have occasion to make personality assessment, or voice identification, of the people whose voices you heard on the tapes?

A. That was my idea that I suggested to them after I came for my regular tour of duty, to have the voice sample. The idea was rejected. On what grounds I do not know. Anyway, after about three or four months, they did come out with a suggestion that I start saving these voice samples. We got quite a collection of voice samples.

Q. In conjunction with the personality assessment which you sometimes made based on what you heard from tapes, did you have occasion to make comments on the transcription sheet when you detected something about the person's personality from the tapes?

A. First, I used to make just a short synopsis saying, well, "This fellow is saying in an agitated voice" and so forth. I would inject some of my personal feeling about a person. I put these on a separate piece of paper.

Q. Mr. Tarasoff, in the course of your duties, did LEE HARVEY OSWALD come to your attention as a result of your duties in the surveillance operation?

A. At the end of September I think it was, 1963. First of all he called -- as far as I recall, he tried to speak Russian, but I think his Russian was so poor that I did not understand. I cannot recall without seeing the transcript. He called the Soviet Embassy as far as I can remember. As far as I remember there were two conversations. There might have been more. I am not certain. I cannot recall the tone of his voice or what he said. [After he gave the CIA Station the OSWALD transcriptions] I got a request from the station to see if we can pick up the name of this person because sometimes we had so-called 'defectors' from the United States that wanted to go to Russia and we had to keep an eye on them. Not I - the station. Consequently, they were very hot about the whole thing. They said, "If you can get a name rush it over immediately." Therefore it is very seldom that I underlined the name because I put them in capitals. In this case I did it because it was so important to them.

Q. Can you tell us exactly what lead to his request?

A. I have no idea what lead to it. That was my only main point, to find the name, to get the name of this person and deliver it as soon as possible to the station.

Q. Can you speculate as to why this request was made?

A. It would be simply a speculation. If he called the Cuban Embassy and our people knew about it, then they really would be pressed to get the name.

Q. Are you saying that there is a possibility that OSWALD spoke to the Cuban Embassy personnel, in addition to the Soviet Embassy personnel, and that the people you dealt with in your operation made that connection, and consequently made an urgent request that this person be identified?

A. There is a possibility, I think, that that is exactly what happened.

Q. Do you remember if OSWALD spoke English or Russian during that conversation?

A. As far as I remember he was speaking English. Whenever he did slip a couple of words of Russian in, it must have been unintelligible.

Q. There is a comment between the slash marks on this page which states "The same person who phoned a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian." Based on this possible discrepancy, do you have any feeling as to whether this document is authentic, as opposed to being a forgery, or an amended version of the original document?

A. I cannot conceive of this document being a forgery. I have an idea in the back of my head that it was much stronger. There is the whole thing, the spacing, I cannot say that it was longer than it is now.

Q. Do you have any independent recollection of OSWALD having mentioned his financial situation during this conversation?

A. No, I do not have any recollection of that.

Q. Were you able to identify the speaker in the September 28, 1963, conversation?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever make the inference that the speakers on September 28, 1963, and October 1, 1963, were one and the same person?

A. I sure did, right here, under item 151, under P1.

Mrs. Anna Tarasoff remembered:

Q. Aside from what appears on these three documents, do you have any independent recollection of conversations dealing with LEE HARVEY OSWALD which were part of the surveillance operation in Mexico City?

A. According to my recollection, I, myself, have made a transcript, an English transcript, of LEE OSWALD talking to Russian Consulate or whoever he was at that time, **asking for financial aid**. Now that particular transcript does not appear here, and whatever happened to it, I do not know, but it was a lengthy transcript between him and someone at the Russian Embassy.

Q. How long do you recall this conversation was?

A. This conversation, I would say, at least covered a page and a half or two.

Q. Is it your recollection that the person speaking identified himself as LEE OSWALD?

A. He definitely identified himself as being LEE OSWALD.

Q. Earlier you spoke of an urgent request for a transcription of a conversation. Could you tell us the circumstances surrounding this urgent request?

A. This urgent request either came from the party that was doing the monitoring of the transcripts, and it came through and when these reels are delivered to us, if there is any request, it is also included with a - well, on a regular copy of the whole transcript, it would be included with the reels, "In number so and so there is a conversation. Will you please handle this prior to anything other than what is on the sheet originally?"

Q. Do you recall the names of the contact who made the urgent request?

A. This was written on a piece of paper, and was enclosed in with the reels. So, I would hardly know who that particular party was who requested this.

Q. What did you do after you received this request?

A. We went ahead and transcribed whatever was on that particular reel in the space allotted or space designated. After it was transcribed, we contacted whoever it was then. They, in turn, came by and picked it up. Once it left our hands we have no knowledge of what happened to it. It was our normal contact at the time.

Q. Do you remember any other details of the conversation which you say involved LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

A. Well, for one thing, **he was persistent in asking for financial aid** in order to leave the country. They were not about to give him any financial aid whatsoever. He had also mentioned he tried the Cuban Embassy, and they had also refused financial aid.

Q. I believe you stated earlier that the person speaking identified himself as LEE OSWALD in the conversation?

A. Yes, he definitely did identify himself as LEE OSWALD

Q. On the basis of this identification were you able to infer that the person who spoke on September 28, 1963, was also LEE OSWALD.

A. Not listening this particular tape or the other one, I would not know whether it was the same party or not.

Q. Do you recall any other subject that was covered in that conversation that you transcribed other than the requests for financial aid?

A. That was his main purpose sir, just getting financial aid, because he had said he was broke and he wanted to leave the country, and he was seeking financial aid, and he thought he was contacting the Russian

Embassy or Cuban Embassy, I think, would be willing to finance his passage to wherever he wanted to go. There was nothing - the conversation was a repetition of questions and answers really, and the party who spoke to him spoke in English, so there was no difficulty in understanding either one of them as to what they were saying to each other.

Q. As you recall it, the net effect was they turned him down?

A. Yes, they definitely turned him down. In fact, if I recall, they finally got disgusted and hung up on him. [CIA 429-149; HSCA Test. 4.12.78]

The Tarasoffs created summaries of their transcriptions. The CIA:

About mid-1962 (check date) LIENVOY telephone numbers of the Soviet, Cuban and Satellite Embassies. (Deleted) LIFEAT (deleted) was (deleted) connected 5 Cuban lines, 5 Soviet lines, 3 Czech, 2 Polish and 1 Yugoslav line. The base house listening post had a live monitor who made short summaries of conversations of interest which were then included in a daily resume for the Chief of Station which was received each day around 8:00 a.m. passed by (deleted) to Goodpasture to get to Scott before 9:00 a.m. Later, when a reel was completely recorded, full transcripts were typed and passed to the Station; however, there was usually a time lag of a day or two. Reels which contained Russian, or a language other than Spanish or English, were taken to another location for translation and typing. In the case of the Russian translations Boris Tarasoff usually ran about a week behind the date of the conversation because of the volume of Russian conversations, the translations usually ran about a week behind the date of the conversation. During this period (Fall of 1963) the reels were probably being brought into the station and carried to Boris by one of the people from the Soviet Section, or they may have been carried to him by (deleted), but I think I brought the reel in and gave it to (deleted) to take to Boris. (Deleted) handled all of the processing of Soviet transcripts.

Boris Tasaroff died November 15, 1995 and Anna died January 1, 2001. HEMMING told this researcher:

He was gonna tip the Cubans and Soviets off about Banister and all the CIA punks in New Orleans who were plotting and scheming something serious. That was the 'information.'

THE MEXICO CITY CIA STATION'S EARLY OSWALD CABLES

PHILLIPS was still in Mexico City when Oswald arrived and was intent on facilitating OSWALD's trip to Cuba by coaching him, using CIA assets and keeping surveillance off OSWALD. ANGLETON would do the same out of Langley. On **OCTOBER 8, 1963**, a cable went out from the CIA's Mexico City Station to the component of the CIA that logged American's contacts with the Soviets:

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

*from vol. I of 201*

1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

ACTION: WH 8

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC 2, FI, SR 7, RF, VR

CS COPY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992  
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

XX

SECRET 092043Z

DIR CITE MEXI 6453

19 Oct 63 IN 36017

1. ACC [REDACTED] 1 OCT 63, AMERICAN MALE WHO SPOKE BROKEN RUSSIAN SAID HIS NAME WEE OSWALD (PHONETIC), STATED HE AT SOVEMB ON 28 SEPT WHEN SPOKE WITH CONSUL WHOM HE BELIEVED BE VALERIY VLADIMIROVICH KOSTIKOV. SUBJ ASKED SOV GUARD IVAN OBYEDKOV WHO ANSWERED, IF THERE ANYTHING NEW RE TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON. OBYEDKOV UPON CHECKING SAID NOTHING RECEIVED YET, BUT REQUEST HAD BEEN SENT.

2. HAVE PHOTOS MALE APPEARS BE AMERICAN ENTERING SOVEMB 1216 HOURS, LEAVING 1222 ON 1 OCT. APPARENT AGE 35, ATHLETIC BUILD, CIRCA 6 FEET, RECEDING HAIRLINE, ~~W~~ WINDING TOP. WORE KHAKIS AND SPORT SHIRT. SOURCE [REDACTED].

3. NO LOCAL DISSEM.

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
CONDUCTED ON 16 APR 1976  
E/2/IMPDET CL BY 0/2202

D: 200-5-41

*Mexi 6534, 15 Oct  
Requested pouch photo Oswald,*

201-289248  
9 Oct 63

Document Number 5-1A

CS COPY

~~SECRET~~

for FCIA Review on APR 1976

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

Copy No.

Origin: LADILLINGER [Barbara Murphy Manell]  
 Distribution: Communications; Chronology; Soviet Contacts 50-8-10-6  
 ROUTINE



To: Director Info. Cite Mexi 6453  
LC IMPROVE [Counter-espionage involving Soviet intelligence services worldwide]

1. According LIENVOY [the bugging operation in Mexico City] on October 1, 1963, American male who spoke broken Russian and said his name was LEE OSWALD (phonetic), stated he was at Soviet Embassy on September 28, 1963, when he spoke with Consul who he believed to be Valeriy Vladimipovich Kostikov. Subject asked Soviet guard Ivan Obyedkov who answered, if there anything new regarding *telegram to Washington*. Obyedkov, upon checking, said nothing received yet, but request had been sent.

2. Have photos male appears be American entering Soviet Embassy 12:16 p.m., leaving 12:22 p.m. on October 1, 1963, **apparent age 35, athletic build, circa 6 feet, receding hairline, blading [sic] top. Wore khakis and sport shirt.** Source LIEMPTY

3. No local dissem.

Authenticating Officer Releasing Officer

LADILLINGER [Barbara Manell] Willard C. Curtis [WINSTON SCOTT]

ORIGINATED BY [Barbara Manell aka LADILLINGER] WIFE OF [Herbert Manell aka Gerald F. Gestetner Birth: September 15, 1925 Massachusetts Death: March 24, 2006 Chile 1966-1969 Venezuela 1971-1973].



There was no conspiracy on the part of the Manells to deliberately include a wrong description of OSWALD. She looked at the surveillance photos and found a shot of a man leaving and entering the Embassy in the corresponding temporal parameters of the

telephone call and figured this must be the man who initiated the call. Manell had no idea that PHILLIPS had made sure OSWALD would not be photographed as he entered the Soviet Embassy. The photo above shows the man thought to be connected to the telephone call outside the Sov Emb. He has been the fictional character in a lot of disinformation about the coup and has never been identified. That was the last time OSWALD appeared on the CIA's radar until October 1, 1963 however the information was withheld until October 9, 1963 when OSWALD was back in Dallas-Fort Worth. On **OCTOBER 9, 1963** the Director of the CIA was sent this cable:

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

ACTION: WH 8

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC <sup>2</sup> FI, SR 7, RF, VR

XX

CS COPY

18 Oct 63 1736017

SECRET 090043Z

DIR CITE MEXI 6453

LDIMPROVE

1. ACC LIENVOY 1 OCT 63, AMERICAN MALE WHO SPOKE BROKEN RUSSIAN SAID HIS NAME WEE OSWALD (PHONETIC), STATED HE AT SOVEMB ON 28 SEPT WHEN SPOKE WITH CONSUL WHOM HE BELIEVED RE VALERIY VLADIMIROVICH MOSTIKOV. SUPJ ASKED SOV GUARD IVAN OBYEDKOV WHO ANSWERED, IF THERE ANYTHING NEW RE TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON. OBYEDKOV UPON CHECKING SAID NOTHING RECEIVED YET, BUT REQUEST HAD BEEN SENT.

2. HAVE PHOTOS MALE APPEARS BE AMERICAN ENTERING SOVEMB 1216 HOURS, LEAVING 1022 ON 1 OCT. APPARENT AGE 35, ATHLETIC BUILD, CIRCA 6 FEET, RECEDING HAIRLINE, WIDING TOP. WORE KHAKIS AND SPORT SHIRT. SOURCE [LIEMPTY.]

3. NO LOCAL DISSEM.

SECRET

D: 200-5-41

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
 CONDUCTED ON 16 APR 1976  
 P/LSMPDET CL BY 0722.02

MEXI 6534, 15 OCT  
 Request pouch photo Oswald,  
 5-1A  
 201-289248  
 9 Oct 63

Document Number 5-1A

For FOIA Review on APR 1975

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

Copy No.

October 9, 1963.  
 To: Director.  
 From: Mexico City.  
 Action: Western Hemisphere 8  
 Info:  
 CI [Counter-Intelligence-ANGLETON'S General Staff]  
 CI/OPS [Counter-Intelligence / Operations]

CI/IC 2 [Counter-Intelligence/ Intelligence Community 2]  
FI [Foreign Intelligence]  
SR 7 [Soviet Russia - Division 7]  
RF [?]  
VR [?]  
ROUTING: Charlotte Bustos [Elsie Scalet]  
Secret 090043Z  
DIR CITE MEXI 6453  
LCIMPROVE

1. According LIENVOY on October 1, 1963, American male who spoke broken Russian and said his name was LEE OSWALD (phonetic), stated he was at Soviet Embassy on September 28, 1963, when he spoke with Consul who he believed to be Valeriy Vladimipovich Kostikov. Subject asked Soviet guard Ivan Obyedkov who answered, if there anything new regarding *telegram to Washington*. Obyedkov, upon checking, said nothing received yet, but request had been sent.

2. Have photos male, appears be American entering Soviet Embassy 12:16 p.m., leaving 12:22 p.m. on October 1, 1963, apparent age 35, athletic build, circa 6 feet, receding hairline, blading [sic] top. Wore khakis and sport shirt. Source LIEMPTY

3. No local dissemination.

Willard C. Curtis [Winston Scott] releasing officer

#### THE CIA'S DELAY IN SENDING THE OSWALD OUTCABLE

A document dated January 31, 1964 that the CIA gave to the Warren Commission, stated that news of the OSWALD/Ivan Obyedkov telephone conversation was cabled to CIA Headquarters "*the same day* it was received. A file check in Washington which is routine in these matters revealed the possibility of an identity between the LEE OSWALD who had spoken with Ivan Obyedkov, and presumably with Kostikov, and the defector returnee, LEE HARVEY OSWALD." The cable from the Mexico City CIA Station, to Headquarters, went out nine days later (October 9, 1963), and not on the day after the transcripts had been reviewed. In *Nightwatch*, PHILLIPS wrote: "Mr. Manell the Case Officer in charge of Soviet Operations, was the first to become aware of OSWALD on the basis of the latter's contact with the Soviet Embassy...Herbert procrastinated...*his wife* typed out the cable." [PHILLIPS *Nightwatch* p80 et. al.] In 1977 the CIA generated a document titled, "Delay in Sending the First Cable about OSWALD," which stated:

1. Much has been written about the delay (by the Mexico Station) in sending the first cable requesting traces on the name LEE OSWALD. It was discussed in DAVE PHILLIPS' book as a case of laziness on the part of the Soviet case officer (which, in my view, was unjust and unnecessary

and indicates that DAVE PHILLIPS did not know what he was talking about).

2. Normally, the Spanish transcript for the October 1, 1963, conversation would have been picked up upon the morning of October 2, 1963. The Russian language portion would have gone to the Russian/English transcriber on October 3, 1963. The translation would have been returned the following day (October 4, 1963), at which time the Soviet case officer would have asked for the photographic coverage. That coverage would not have been in the station before October 7, 1963, since the film was still in the camera on the October 3, 1963, and it was picked-up probably on the October 4, 1963, processed and passed to the Station on the next work day which would have been Monday, October 7, 1963.

3. Later, the film was taken out of the camera every day, but at that time, the film stayed in the camera until a full roll was completed, which might take three or four days.

4. A name trace could have been requested on the basis of the name alone, but that wasn't the way Winston Scott ran that Station. He wanted the photographic coverage tied in with the telephone coverage. Sometimes there was a U.S. automobile license number. It was also part of the numbers game of justifying a project by the number of dispatches, cables, or reports, produced. [NARA 1993.07.0616:17:21:930150]

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

UNIT: [C. BUSTOS:jpa] INDEX  INDEX  
 EXT: 5940  NO INDEX  
 DATE: 10 Oct 1963  FILE IN CS FILE NO.

1	4
2	5
3	6

TO: MEXICO CITY CS COPY

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF: 8

INFO: ACCP, CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, FI, SR 7, RF, VR

XX

10 Oct 63 22 289z

OCF: GIC:CSN

R: ROUTINE

TO: MEXI INFO CITE DIR 74830

REF: MEXI 6453 (IN 36017)\*

1. LEE OSWALD WHO CALLED SOVEMB 1 OCT PROBABLY IDENTICAL LEE HENRY OSWALD (201-289248) BORN 18 OCT 1939, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, FORMER RADAR OPERATOR IN UNITED STATES MARINES WHO DEFECTED TO USSR IN OCT 1959. OSWALD IS FIVE FEET TEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE POUNDS, LIGHT BROWN WAVY HAIR, BLUE EYES.

2. ON 31 OCT 1959 HE ATTEMPTED TO RENOUNCE HIS UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP TO THE UNITED STATES EMB IN MOSCOW, INDICATING HE HAD APPLIED FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. ON 13 FEB THE US EMB MOSCOW RECEIVED AN UNDATED LETTER FROM OSWALD POSTMARKED MINSK ON FIVE FEB 1961 IN WHICH SUBJ INDICATED HE DESIRED RETURN OF HIS US PPT AS WISHED TO RETURN TO USA IF "WE COULD COME TO SOME AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE DROPPING OF ANY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ME." ON 8 JULY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE HE APPEARED AT THE EMB WITH HIS WIFE TO SEE ABOUT HIS RETURN TO STATES. SUBJ STATED THAT HE ACTUALLY HAD NEVER APPLIED FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND THAT HIS APPLICATION AT

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW CONDUCTED ON 15 APR 1975  
 EMB/OPS/CI BY 07/2-2-07

201-289248  
 10 Oct 63

Document Number 7-2  
 for FOIA Review on APR 1975

RELEASING OFFICER COORDINATING OFFICERS GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification AUTHENTICATING OFFICER (CONTINUED)

~~SECRET~~

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

CS COPY

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

ORIG: UNIT  
EXT: /  
DATE:

- INDEX
- NO INDEX
- FILE IN CS FILE NO.

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO:  
FROM: DIRECTOR  
CONF:  
INFO:

See Sanitized File A  
Number 3  
For sterile copy of this document.

10 OCT 13 70 23

DEFERRED	0
ROUTINE	0
COMPLETION	0
CONSTRUCTION	0
REVISION	0

PAGE TWO

TO: INFO CITE DIR

74838

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

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

(CONTINUED)

ISSUING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION

OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

**CLASSIFIED MESSAGE**

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

INDEX  
 NO INDEX  
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

TO :  
 FROM : DIRECTOR  
 CONF :  
 INFO :

PAGE THREE

TO : INFO  
 CITE DIR : 74830

4. STATION SHOULD PASS INFO REF AND PARA ONE TO [TPELIDE], [ODENVY], [ODOATH], AND [ODURGE] LOCALLY. INFO PARAS TWO AND THREE ORIGINATES WITH [ODACID].

5. REF AND POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION BEING DISSEMINATED TO HDQS OF [ODENVY], [ODACID], [ODOATH], AND [ODURGE]. PLS KEEP HDQS ADVISED ON ANY FURTHER CONTACTS OR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF OSWALD.

END OF MESSAGE

WH CMT: \*According to [LIENVOY] 1 Oct, an American male who spoke broken Russian said his name Lee Oswald (phonetic) stated he at Sov Emb on 28 Sept when spoke with Consul. He discussed sending a telegram to Washington. No local dissemination had been made.

SR/CI/A/[Roll] (in draft)  
 CI/Liaison/Roman (in draft)  
 CI/SPG/[Egerton] (in draft)  
 C/WH/3 [36650]  
 WH/COPS

201-289248

W Wood  
J.C. KING  
CWED  
AGENTICATING OFFICER

ADDP  
 RECEIVING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

On OCTOBER 10, 1963, CIA Headquarters sent the Mexico City CIA Station a cable that read:

Origin: CHARLOTTE VIDELA BUSTOS:jpm [Elsie Scaleti]  
Unit: Western Hemisphere/3/Mexico.  
Ext: 5940. To Mexico City  
From Director  
Conf Western Hemisphere 8,  
Info ADDP [Assistant Director/Directorate Plans]  
CI, [Counter-Intelligence]  
CI/OPS, [Counter-Intelligence Operations]  
CI/SP [Counter-Intelligence/Special Projects AKA Special Activities Group]  
FI, SR [Foreign Intelligence, Soviet Research] 7, RF, VR. [one of these  
acronyms has got to be CUBA]  
To Mexi  
Ref: Mexi 6453 (IN 36017)\*

1. LEE OSWALD who called SOVEMB on October 1, 1963, probably identical LEE HENRY OSWALD (201-289,248) born October 18, 1939, New Orleans, former radar operator in the United States Marines who defected to USSR in October 1959."

As you can see the cable contained an accurate description of OSWALD based on FBI documents in his 201 file, "OSWALD is five feet ten inches, one hundred sixty-five pounds, light brown wavy hair, blue eyes" background on OSWALD'S defection and re-defection, including his statement that he wished to return to the United States if "we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me." This was the only piece of derogatory in the cable.

3. Latest Headquarters information was ODACID [State Department] report dated May 1962, saying ODACID had determined OSWALD is still US citizen, and both he and his Soviet wife have exit permits, and the Department of State had given approval for their travel with their infant child to USA.

4. Station should pass information reference and paragraph one to TPELIDE, ODENVY [FBI], ODOATH, [NAVY] and ODURGE [Immigration and Naturalization Service] locally. Information paragraphs two and three originates with ODACID.

5. Reference and possible identification being disseminated to Headquarters of ODENVY, ODACID, ODOATH, and ODURGE. Please keep Headquarters advised on any further contacts or positive identification of OSWALD.

END OF MESSAGE



Western Hemisphere Comment: According to LIENVOY October 1, 1963, an American male who spoke broken Russian said he name LEE OSWALD (phonetic) stated he was at the Soviet Embassy on September 28, 1963, when he spoke with Consul. He discussed sending a telegram to Washington. No local Dissemination had been made.

T. Karamessines ADDP [Assistant Deputy Director Plans]  
SR/CI/A/Roll (in draft) - [Stephan Roll, Angleton's Soviet Russia Counter-intelligence liaison]  
William Hood,  
Releasing Officer CI/Liaison/Jane Roman (in draft)  
J. C. KING CWHD [Chief Western Hemisphere Division] Authenticating Officer  
CI/SPG/Ann Egerter (in draft) [Counter-intelligence Special Projects Group]  
C/WH/3 (Scelso) [John Moss Whitten Chief Western Hemisphere 3]  
WH/COPS [Western Hemisphere Covert Operations]

[Another version contained the name "J. White." Possibly Allen White]

William Hood was questioned about this document in November 1993:

Is that the real OSWALD? The 'Henry' puts me off. Is the birth date correct? Do you know how many documents I looked at each day? I almost certainly didn't originate it. I would have released it.

The document contained this stamp: "See Sanitized File A, Number 3, For Sterile copy of this document." No date was affixed to the stamp, which meant it originated when the document did. Thomas B. Ross and David Wise reported that when John McCone became the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1962 he instructed "the Plans Division to keep the Intelligence Division [Counter-Intelligence] posted on all its activities. Thereafter, the Intelligence Division received 'Sanitized' reports (names of agents removed) on all current operations." [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p239] John Caldwell King, Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division was the Authenticating Officer.

Colonel J.C. King was stationed in Argentina from 1941 to 1945 and in Guatemala from 1952 to 1953 where he worked closely with HOWARD HUNT and DAVID PHILLIPS on OPERATION PBSUCCESS, the overthrow of the Arbenz Government. In December 1956, J.C. King met with HUNT in Cuba. During this meeting, J.C. King stated that Fidel Castro had been heavily involved in Bogotazo riots. On December 11, 1959, Colonel J. C. King wrote a memorandum to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, which observed that the far left dictatorship which existed in Cuba would, if permitted to stand, encourage undesirable actions against United States holdings in other Latin American countries. One of J. C. King's four recommended actions was that: "Thorough consideration be given to the elimination of Fidel Castro...Many informed people believe that the disappearance of Fidel would greatly accelerate the fall of the present government." Richard Bissell told the SSCIA that he discussed with J. C. King

using syndicate members in a Fidel Castro assassination attempt. [SSCIA, *Alleged Ass. Plots Inv. For. Lead.* 11.20.75 p93]

Five days after the explosion aboard *La Coubre*, a Western Hemisphere-4 meeting, headed by CIA Colonel J. C. King, took place to execute the Operation Pluto plan of covert actions against Cuba signed by President Eisenhower. Colonel King was in contact with Rolando Masferrer Rojas, one of the counterrevolutionary leaders in Miami and an old henchman of the Batista dictatorship. Through a U.S. mine engineer, Masferrer informed King in advance of the arrival of arms shipments to Cuba and the ports at which they were to dock. J. C. King was Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division of the CIA during the Bay of Pigs. HUNT reported that J. C. King was the "general factotum" of the **Green Committee**, a Bay of Pigs fact-finding body comprising United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Allen Dulles and retired General Maxwell Taylor. HUNT wrote that its "unannounced aim became clear: to whitewash the New Frontier by heaping guilt on CIA." [HUNT *Day* p213] STURGIS knew Colonel J. C. King and reported "he was the top man for the Bay of Pigs Brigade in Central America." [<http://www.granma.cu/ingles/2006/marzo/mierc15/12lacoubre.html>]

HEMMING told this researcher:

If OSWALD was used for a task in the Soviet Union and Hood knew about it, along with a group of other people within his own office, would he call attention to himself by looking into OSWALD? Fuck, no. If you are a cohort, and you're involved in dirty business, are you going to build a file that's traceable to you? He's a defector. He goes to a communist embassy in a foreign country. Of course they're going to be interested in him. How many turkeys like this you think were floating around? ANGLETON had a heavy fucking responsibility in this.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG: [REDACTED]  
UNIT: WH/3/Mexico  INDEX  NO INDEX  
EXT: 5940  FILE IN CS FILE NO.

~~SECRET~~

12-42	
ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO: SEE BELOW  
FROM: ~~XXXXXX~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CS COPY

00 Oct 63 20 12z

CONF: WH 8

SIG GEN  
ROUTINE

INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/ST, FI, SR 7, RF, VR

XX

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CITE DIR 7-4673

SUBJECT: LEE HENRY OSWALD

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992 -  
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

2121

1. ON 1 OCTOBER 1963 A RELIABLE AND SENSITIVE SOURCE IN MEXICO REPORTED THAT AN AMERICAN MALE, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS LEE OSWALD, CONTACTED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY INQUIRING WHETHER THE EMBASSY HAD RECEIVED ANY NEWS CONCERNING A TELEGRAM WHICH HAD BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON. THE AMERICAN WAS DESCRIBED AS APPROXIMATELY 35 YEARS OLD, WITH AN ATHLETIC BUILD, ABOUT SIX FEET TALL, WITH A "RECEDING" HAIRLINE.

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
CONDUCTED ON 16 APR 85  
EJL/BJP/CT. BY: GJ/28-05

KEY TO THIS DESCRIPTION WAS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME IS NOT AUGUST 1963. WRONG!

2. IT IS BELIEVED THAT OSWALD MAY BE IDENTICAL TO LEE HENRY OSWALD, BORN ON 18 OCTOBER 1939 IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, A FORMER U.S. MARINE WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN OCTOBER 1959 AND LATER MADE ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH HIS RUSSIAN-BORN WIFE, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, AND THEIR

Document Number 6-3

201-289248  
(CONTINUED)

For FOIA Review on APR 1976  
RELEASING OFFICER COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

10 Oct 63  
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

3

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

INDEX  
 NO INDEX  
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

FROM: DIRECTOR  
 See Sanitized File A  
 CONFIDENTIAL Number 4  
 INFO: For sterile copy of this document.

ABSTRACT	INDEX
DATE 10 Oct 63	

PAGE TWO

CITE DIR

CHILD.

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

END OF MESSAGE

INFO BASED ON MEXI 6453 (IN 36017) 201-289248

RECEIVED ON OCT 10 1963  
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

J. Roman  
 J. ROMAN  
 CI/LIAISON  
 RELEASING OFFICER

CI/SIG/ [redacted] (in draft)  
 SR/CI/ [redacted] (in draft)

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

C/WH/R  
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE PROHIBITED

ORIGIN. CHARLOTTE BUSTOS [Elsie Scalet]:jpm.

UNIT: Western Hemisphere/3/Mexico

EXT: 5940

DATE: October 10, 1963

CONF. Western Hemisphere 8

INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/SI, FI, SR 7, RF, VR...

1. On October 1, 1963, a reliable and sensitive source in Mexico reported that an American male, who identified himself as LEE OSWALD, contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City...

This document contained the description of the wrong man seen entering the Soviet Embassy, along with the information that OSWALD was a defector but did not mention that he had contact with KGB Agent Valeriy Kostikov. The document was signed

Jane Roman CI/SIG/ Ann Egerter (in draft) [Counter-Intelligence Special Investigation Group - ANGETON] L. N. GALLERY

CI/Liaison SR/CI/Roll (in draft) [Stephan Roll, Angleton's CI liaison to the SR (Soviet Russia) division] C/WH/R [Chief/Western Hemisphere/Russia]

Releasing Officer. Coordinating Officer Authenticating Officer

What government agency was xxxxx'd out in this document? Could it have been the Secret Service? When the Department of State received its copy, it sent copies to its Department of Security and Consular Affairs, Passport Office, Soviet Department, American Republics Research and Analysis Office, the First Consul and Ambassador at the American Embassy, Mexico City, and to Intelligence and Research. [DOS ltr. Abrams/Cheyes 1.17.64 rel. 5.25.76] When the FBI, Mexico City, received its copy on October 18, 1963, it increased its interest in OSWALD. The Dallas FBI was notified about OSWALD'S visit, and was ordered to notify William C. Sullivan, of the Counter-Espionage Section of the FBI, if OSWALD'S name came up in any context. FBI Mexico City Legal Attaché Clark Anderson arranged with the CIA to follow up on this cable and to verify OSWALD'S entry into Mexico. The FBI was more interested in OSWALD than the CIA was. The CIA explained:

Our Mexico City Station very often produces information on U.S. citizens contacting Soviet bloc embassies in Mexico City. Frequently the information we get is extremely incriminating, and on one or two occasions we have been able to apprehend and return to the U.S.A. American military personnel attempting to defect. In all such cases, our Headquarters desk requests and obtains the special permission of the Deputy Director for Plans to pass the derogatory information on a U.S. citizen to other government agencies. Derogatory information on Americans is not treated routinely; in each case the DDP or his Assistant personally scrutinize the information, make sure it is credible, and decide whether and to whom it will be passed. Only in absolute emergencies is the Mexico City Station authorized to pass such information directly to the FBI office in the U.S. Embassy...To avoid crossing lines with the FBI, our Mexico Station undertook no local investigation of its own. As we now know, OSWALD left Mexico on October 3, 1963, and was no longer there when our report was put out. (Deleted as of 2010). November 22, 1963. When word of the shooting reached our operating divisions and staffs on the afternoon of Friday November 22, 1963, transistor radios were turned on everywhere to follow the tragedy. When the name of LEE OSWALD was heard, the effect was electric. A phone message from the FBI came at about the same time, naming OSWALD as the possible assassin and

asking for traces. The message was passed on at once by the Chief CI, Mr. ANGLETON, to Mr. Birch O'Neal of his Special Investigations Unit. Ann Egerter of this unit immediately recognized the name of LEE OSWALD and went for his file. At the same time, Mrs. Bustos [Barbara Manell] of the Mexico Desk, who had written our first report on OSWALD on October 19, 1963, recognized the name from radio reports and went after the same file. Mr. Reichhardt Mexico Desk Chief, who was home on leave, heard the news and phoned in a reminder that we had something on OSWALD.

The Secret Service was not sent a copy of this report, although OSWALD had been in contact with KGB Agent Valeriy Kostikov, a KGB assassin. In fact the name Kostikov or the initials KGB were nowhere to be seen. Did ANGLETON make sure this information was not given to the United States Secret Service so that OSWALD could play his part in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy undisturbed by that Agency? Although not listed as recipient on the cable, the CIA claimed the United States Secret Service received the information electronically, and it was "printed out in their communications section." The Warren Report stated: "No information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared in Protective Research Service files prior to the President's trip to Dallas." [ltr. 8.18.77 Gene Wilson/CIA/A J WEBERMAN with enc. R162612Z 10.11.63; WR p433]

FORM 1304

(44)

TO: GPOESTETNER

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE: 15 OCT 1963

INFO: Commo; Chrono;  
Lee Henry Oswald  
(New P)

~~SECRET~~  
CLASSIFICATION

FILE:

	DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS	DTG.	NUMBER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS		

O DIR

INFO.

CITE MEXI

6534  
NUMBER

LCIMPROVE

REF: DIR 74850

PLS POUCH PHOTO OSWALD.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1995

Document Number 1373-489

see FOIA Request on NOV 1977

SAME AS 8-4

GPOESTETNER  
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~  
CLASSIFICATION

WCURTIS  
RELEASING OFFICER

OUTGOING

On October 15, 1963, CIA Station/Mexico City sent a telex to the DD/Plans: "Action Western Hemisphere 8 INFO: ADDP, CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, FI, SR 7, RF, VR. Please Pouch Photo of OSWALD. Secret Chief of Station. Comment by Winston Scott: Attempts Of LEE OSWALD And Wife To Reenter U.S." [CIA 8-4] What? No mention of KGB contact? The cable should have read "LEE HARVEY OSWALDCIA Station/Mexico City received no response. [D:200-5-41 Mexi 6534 **October 15, 1963**] It was too late for the CIA. OSWALD was long gone by the time Winston Scott requested his photo.



24 Oct 63

SECRET CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ONE: WH 8

FO: CI, CI/OPS, SR 7, RF, VR

XX

INFO: *date change - 23 Oct on run should be 24 Oct*

CITE: DIR 77978

SUBJECT: X LEE HENRY OSWALD APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1991  
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

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

END OF MESSAGE

BASED ON: MEXI 6534 (IN 40357)

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
CONDUCTED ON 16 APR 1976  
E.O. IMPDET CL BY 6882-08

201-289248  
24 Oct 63

CI/OPS/WH [redacted] (in draft)

SR/CI/A [redacted]

AC/WH/3 [redacted]

Document Number 10-6  
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

6

J. Roman  
JANE ROMAN  
CI/LIAISON

CS COPY  
COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

ABSTRACT INDEX

DATE 24 Oct 63

C/WH/3 AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

CIA HEADQUARTERS: NO PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD

On October 24, 1963, the CIA cabled the Navy and requested a photograph of OSWALD:

Routing: (illegible). October 24, 1963.  
 Origin: T. Ward:dd in Unit WH/3 Mexico  
 Unit: Western Hemisphere/3/Mexico  
 Ext: 5940; Date: October 23, 1963  
 To: Department Of Navy  
 From: CIA  
 No Index X  
 File in CS file 201-289248

CONF: Western Hemisphere 8;

INFO: CI, CI/OPS, SR 7, RF, VR



Reference is made to CIA out teletype number 74673, dated October 10, 1963 regarding possible presence of Subject in Mexico City. It is requested that you forward to this office as soon as possible two copies of the most recent photograph you have of Subject. We will forward them to our representative in Mexico who will attempt to determine if the LEE OSWALD in Mexico City and subject are the same individual.

END OF MESSAGE

CI/OPS/Western Hemisphere (typed in HUGHES) (in draft)

SR/CI/A (draft) (Stephan Roll, Angleton's CI liaison to the Soviet Russia division);

Acting Chief /Western Hemisphere /3/ Mexico (Bernard E. Reichardt)

Jane Roman CI/Liaison

L. N. Gally Chief / Western Hemisphere / Research Authenticating Officer.

Document # 104-10015-10049 is a one page CIA report dated October 24, 1963. It is from the CIA to the Department of the Navy.  
The subject is Lee Henry Oswald.

On October 25, 1963, this highly deleted dispatch was sent:

<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET / RYBAT</b>	PROCESSING ACTION
WH Division			MARKED FOR INDEXING
			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
		XX	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM	Chief of Station, Mexico City		MICROFILM
SUBJECT	[ ]		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
Please transmit the attached envelope to [ ] only.			
<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993</b>  <b>CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM</b> Willard C. CURTIS         </p>			

DISPATCH SECRET / RYBAT

CHIEF WH DIVISION

FROM: CHIEF OF STATION, MEXICO CITY

SUBJECT: ZRTAFFY

"Deleted" Please transmit the attached envelope to Mr. Fletcher M. Knight only. Willard C. Curtis Attachment sent DDP by C/WH

Attachment: Envelope  
 Distribution 3 WH w/attention  
 Chron 15027  
 Dispatch Symbol and Number HMMA-22390  
 HQS File Number 201-(deleted)  
 Date October 25.  
 October 30, 1963

The CIA had OSWALD'S photograph in CIA file #593-252C, an article from the *Washington Post* dated November 16, 1959. When the CIA first released this article, the Xerox was done so that OSWALD'S picture was not visible. In November 1992 he became visible. William Stuckey obtained this article. [CIA 8-4] The CIA could have obtained a glossy photograph from *The Washington Post*. Because the CIA did not

locate this article, OSWALD'S photograph was never sent to the Embassy, and it could not be compared to the surveillance photographs. The investigation of OSWALD by the Mexico City Station of the CIA was stalled. Had it received a photograph, it would have been obvious that of the men photographed entering the Embassy, none of them was OSWALD, and the investigation could have progressed. Did Jane Roman go to ANGLETON for this photograph?

JIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1995

P859

16 October 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR : The Ambassador  
FROM : Winston M. Scott  
SUBJECT : Lee OSWALD/Contact with the Soviet Embassy

1. The following information was received from a usually reliable and extremely sensitive source: On 1 October 1963, an American male contacted the Soviet Embassy and identified himself as Lee OSWALD. This office determined that OSWALD had been at the Soviet Embassy on 26 September 1963 and had talked with Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, a member of the Consular Section, in order to learn if the Soviet Embassy had received a reply from Washington concerning his request. We have no clarifying information with regard to this request.

2. Our Headquarters has informed us that the OSWALD above is probably identical with Lee Henry OSWALD, born on 18 October 1929 in New Orleans, Louisiana, a former radar operator in the U. S. Marine Corps who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959.

3. This office will advise you if additional information on this matter is received.

9-5

#6831

- Orig - The Ambassador  
The Minister  
Counselor for Political Affairs  
Regional Security Officer - PLEASE RETURN TO THE 9th FLOOR.
- cc - Legal Attache  
cc - Naval Attache  
cc - I & E S  
cc - Lee Henry OSWALD P-  
cc - 50-EIA FILE NO.]  
cc - Liaison with Legal Attache  
cc - Liaison with Naval Attache

A Memorandum for the Ambassador drafted by Winston Scott on October 16, 1963, titled "LEE OSWALD/Contact with the Soviet Embassy" began:

The following information was received from a usually reliable and extremely sensitive source. On October 1, 1963, an American male contacted the Soviet Embassy and identified himself as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This Officer determined that OSWALD had been at the Soviet Embassy on September 28, 1963, and had talked with Valeriy Kostikov, a member of the Consular Section, in order to learn if the Soviet Embassy had received a reply from Washington concerning his *request*. We have no clarifying information with regard to this *request*.

Copies of this memorandum were also sent to "The Minister; Counselor for Political Affairs; Regional Security Officer; Legal Attache; Naval Attaché; Liaison with Legal Attaché; Liaison with Naval Attaché; Immigration and Naturalization Service, LEE HENRY OSWALD P-." (P- was an OSWALD Embassy file - P8593). Copies were sent to "a CIA file number."

On Friday, September 27, 1963, and on Saturday, September 28, 1963, OSWALD talked over a tapped telephone line. Sylvia Duran made several references to OSWALD over another tapped line. She furnished descriptive data on him. The CIA claimed that it could not associate the OSWALD who spoke to Ivan Obyedkov on October 1, 1963, with the North American who had been picked up on telephone taps of the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Military Attaché, asking for a *visa*. The CIA also claimed it did not associate OSWALD with the North American Sylvia Duran referred to when she spoke with the Soviets. In 1977 Sylvia Duran was asked if she said "LEE HARVEY OSWALD," rather than "North American," when she spoke to the Soviets. She said she supposed that she used the name "OSWALD." The transcripts revealed that she did not. The HSCA:

The Agency maintained that prior to the assassination, its field sources [the Tarasoffs] had not actually linked OSWALD to the person who visited the Cuban Consulate in October 1963. Testimony obtained directly from these sources, however, established that this connection had in fact been made in early October 1963, [CIA Station, Mexico City] however, was not informed about OSWALD'S visa request, nor of his visits to the Cuban Consulate.

#### PHILLIPS

In PHILLIPS' autobiography, *Nightwatch* he wrote that the CIA *was* aware of OSWALD'S request for a Soviet visa:

The circumstances were such, LEE HARVEY OSWALD wished to return to the Soviet Union via *Cuba*, that a cable to Headquarters asking for a Washington file check was in order." In his deposition during *HUNT v.*

WEBERMAN, PHILLIPS stated, "We became aware in the CIA office about his visit to the *Cuban Embassy* some -- almost immediately *after* the assassination occurred. It was because information concerning that visit was in the system, and was retrieved almost immediately.

PHILLIP'S had two different stories about when the CIA first became aware OSWALD want a Soviet visa. PHILLIP'S made certain that the investigation of OSWALD by the CIA in Mexico City was deliberately slowed down by having GOODPASTURE slow down and minimize the information about the call wherein the name OSWALD was mentioned then he blamed it on "Craig's wife." The translators told the HSCA that they knew that the man who was discussed over the Cuban and Soviet telephone line was the same man who called the Soviet Embassy in regard to an unspecified request, using the name OSWALD. The translators put two and two together, but that was as far as it went. Their information was suppressed and some of their transcripts were destroyed.

#### NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AT THE CUBAN CONSULATE

The CIA had an elaborate system of surveillance focused on the Cuban Consulate. Why didn't OSWALD turn up on CIA photographic surveillance of the Cuban Consulate, which was located in the same building as the Cuban Embassy? OSWALD had gone there three times.

#### NO PHOTOS: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1963

OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate on Friday, September 27, 1963. OSWALD came to Mexico City on the last day the CIA's cameras were down. Former CIA Director Admiral Stansfield Turner told the HSCA:

There was no pulse camera opposite the entrance to the Cuban Consulate until December 1963. Your investigators have seen the documentation recording this fact. In fact, there had been no photographic coverage of the Consulate entrance prior to the visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Mexico City. The documentation for this statement has been made available to investigators. The Cuban Consulate entrance had been closed for some time [as the result of a CIA stench device operation in 1961] and after it was reopened, Friday, September 27, 1963, was scheduled as the day for *installation* of photographic equipment for its coverage. Difficulty was encountered in its installation, and technicians had to machine a part for the equipment. Your investigators have seen the documentation on which these statements are based. The technicians probably had to return to their shop to make the part in question. On that date, or at some date not long afterwards, there was test photography of the entrance; that photography has been reviewed by your investigators. They also have seen documentation stating the photographic coverage of the Consulate did not commence until sometime in October. Various

difficulties were experience with the equipment, which seems to have been resolved by installation of the pulse camera in December 1963.

A CIA report indicated that the coverage was not perfected until mid-November 1963.

During the first two weeks of operation, the VLS-2 would trigger traffic entering and leaving the target entrance. Concerned with the necessity of reloading the camera twice daily, LIFEUD/22 devised a system whereby the VLS-2 would only photograph people leaving, but not entering the target building. LIFEUD/22's system works about 80% of the time, cutting film consumption considerably...The Robot Star camera which was given to LIFEUD/22 with the VLS-2 broke down after four days of photographing. PARMUTH replaced this with another Robot. Five days later, the second camera failed to advance properly. In both cases the spring would not advance the film for more than 15 exposures at a full winding...It is requested that a substitute camera be shipped to the Station as soon as possible to replace the Robot Star camera on this project...Willard C. Curtis. [Winston Scott CIA FOIA 02815 11.7.63]

Another of these visits was on a Saturday, September 28, 1963, when the CIA had no coverage. A CIA document stated: "Note only visit we know he made was Cuban Embassy Saturday, September 28, 1963, on which Embassy was closed and we have not had coverage. In future will require at least half day photographic coverage both Soviet and Cuban Embassies. [CIA 59-23]

The CIA's cameras that were focused on the Cuban Embassy and Cuban Consulate were positioned in a vacant apartment across the street. The CIA: "The Cuban Embassy coverage had more sophisticated equipment, using an impulse camera which frequently developed mechanical difficulties. [This device was not installed until December 1963.] (Deleted as of 2010) (I think) handled this film - pick up and delivery. Lorna MacKay screened the film inside the station."

A CIA document dated February 10, 1977 stated:

SOURCE: Notes made by Ann Goodpasture for John Leader, IG Staff  
SUBJECT: Background on Mexico Station Support Assets  
(Coverage of Soviet and Cuban Embassies)  
1. (Deleted) Coverage:

From the time the Mexico Station was opened (deleted) arrival of Mr. Winston Scott, Chief of Station (deleted) (still in LA/HQ) had had developed a support apparatus to exploit leads from the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. This umbrella type project (LIPSTICK) consisted of multi-line phone taps, three photographic sites, a mobile surveillance team, and a mail intercept operation. Telephone taps (LIFEAT) were placed by (Deleted) handled by a Station case officer. The number of lines tapped

was limited only by the availability of a listening post nearby and the availability of language (English, Spanish, Soviet, Polish, Czech etc.) Generally these were Mexican or Mexican-Americans recruited agents who were related (which the Station at that time felt was good security in that if they talked shop, they would talk to each other.)

Three photographic sites were handled by a Station case officer, assisted by TSD technicians on TDY from Headquarters, who advised the stations on the best types of cameras, films, and concealment devices. The operations had sub-crypts under project LIPSTICK namely LIMITED, LILYRIC and LICALLA). LIMITED was a fixed site bang opposite the Soviet Embassy (across the street) which had both a vehicle and pedestrian entrance. The gate to the Soviet Embassy was on the northwest corner of the Soviet compound and the LIMITED site was diagonally across double laned street on the southeast corner of that block. (See attached diagram). LIMITED was the first photo base, and operated strictly on an experimental basis in the early stages. I think the Station bought this property (a one story Spanish Colonial stone house) through LIMOUSINE (check to be sure). Later, this house began to fall apart. This base, however, was closed when the Station received word that the photograph of the "unidentified man" was being released by the Warren Commission. The photo operators were moved to another apartment nearby. The property was sold (under an operational agreement with LIMOUSINE for a long term lease on the top floor of a new apartment building to be built on this site). LILYRIC was planned as an alternative photographic base. It was located in an upper apartment building on the same side of the street as the LIMITED site but in the middle of the block south. It had a slanted view of the front gate of the Soviet Embassy. The agents in LIMITED and LLYRIC and LICALLA as far as we knew, were not acquainted with each other. LLYRIC was a rented apartment. LICALLA the third photographic site, was located in one of a row of four houses on the south side of the Soviet Embassy compound. The site overlooked the back garden of the Soviet Embassy compound. The purpose of this operation was to get good identification photographs of Soviet personnel (who at the time were largely unidentified in Mexico Station records). The three photographic sites were managed by a recruited agent who was a Mexican citizen, the son of an American mother, and Mexican father (deceased). This agent collected the film from the LIMITED and LILYRIC sites three times a week. The film was then developed and printed into 9 X 10 contact sheets contact print strips by his sister's husband. The master plan was for LICALLA film to be processed inside Station, but TSD man from 1957 to 1959 resigned, could not handle the volume, and as the unprocessed film began to accumulate, the inside CO Mahoney became disgusted and took the film out for (Deleted's) brother-in-law to process probably early 1959. This (Deleted) became the handler for all three photo bases. A sensitive Staff D monitoring operation



was run out of another of these houses (crypt for the four house was LIMOST-1 etc). This was handled by Glenn Widden (outside TSD officer) and Mahoney using HQ TDY teams for monitoring. This operation was also separate from LICALLA. The two houses in between were rented to unsuspecting tenants.

Mobile surveillance was developed by Anderson and later placed under Mahoney and Joseph Sancho. These two officers organized a surveillance team of six recruited agents which used late model cars and a panel truck for surveillance. The team could be activated by radio from the LIMITED site whenever someone of interest left the gate of the Soviet Embassy. They would stay with them until they made their meetings. These agents were aware of the LIMITED site since they had been issued LIMITED photographs for identification purposes. This worked fairly well until about the middle of 1958, when one of the surveillance agents got too close to his target and was arrested by Mexican transit police and turned over to the Mexican Secret Service. By the time the Station could arrange a cleared attorney and bail him out the agent had identified Sancho, (who was evacuated across the border at Nogales by Bob Shaw) and the inside phone number of Maloney (who was subsequently replaced by Louis Puckett. As a result of this flap, the LIFFAT project was broken up into several others. The agents were not changed, but given new crypts. (Deleted) and (Deleted) replaced Anderson in handling the (deleted phone) taps. Puckett replaced Mahoney and handled the surveillance team LIENTRAP and the photo bases through (Pages Deleted).

The Station also conducted a mail operation, LIBRIGHT which was handled by an American case officer, Charlie Anderson III. (Deleted) obtained selected letters from a subagent.

## 2. (Deleted) Coverage:

(Deleted) was unreliable and insecure as characterized by the nature of the Mexican Services at that time. The Mexican Direction of Federal Security (DFS) (Deleted) was a hip-pocket group run out of the Mexican Ministry of Government. This Ministry was principally occupied with political investigations and control of foreigners. Their agents were brutal and corrupt. (Deleted)

## 3. OSWALD Coverage

The base house listening post had a live monitor who made short summaries of conversations of interest which were then included in a daily resume to the Chief of Station which was received each day around 8:00 a.m. passed by (Deleted) to Goodpasture to get to Scott before 9:00 a.m. Later, when a reel was completely recorded full transcripts were typed and

passed to the Station, however, there was usually a lag of a day or two. Reels which contained Russian or a language other than Spanish or English were taken to another location for translation and typing. Boris did the Russian translation but because of the volume of Russian conversations, the translations usually ran about a week behind the date of the conversation. During this period (fall of 1963) the reels were probably being brought into the station and carried to Boris by one of the people from the Soviet Section or they may have been carried to him by (Deleted) but I think I brought the reel in and gave it to (Deleted) to take to Boris. (Deleted) handled all the processing of Soviet transcripts. Goodpasture's job involved screening the photographs as soon as we learned that the man calling himself OSWALD was probably an American. However, here again, there was a backlog because the photographs were picked-up three times a week, but those picked up were usually for dates a few days before, since the technician who was processing the film did so on a night-time basis. Further, photographs were not made initially until a complete roll of film was used. Later, this was changed, and the operator cleared the camera each day. The instructions were to cover the entire work day (office hours 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. weekdays) and to photograph all Soviets, their families, all foreigners, and cars with foreign license plates. Human error did occur, but generally the agents were conscientious. The Cuban Embassy coverage had more sophisticated equipment using a pulse camera which frequently developed mechanical difficulties. (Deleted as of 2010) (I think) handled this film - pick up and delivery. Lorna MacKay screened the film inside the station.

OSWALD came to the attention of the listening post operators from a tap on the Soviet line. It was picked-up and taken to Tarasoff for translation because the caller was trying to speak in Russian. There was some delay, because Station personnel waited to compare the photographs with the typed transcript. All transcripts were made in either Spanish or English, since the Chief of Station could only read these two languages, and because he personally screened the transcripts for operational leads.

My memory is a little vague about the origins of the Cuban Embassy, but I think the staff first developed from a pro-Castro group celebrating on New Years eve 1959. As I recall, it was a makeshift arrangement of volunteers through most of 1960 and 1961 with Tom Hazlitt producing voluminous reports on their activities and recruiting agents right and left among Cuban Nationals in Mexico City.

Personnel assignments: Of interest to us now is who was in Mexico during the period prior to OSWALD'S visit, and the subsequent investigation by the Warren Commission. To determine who was there, and what they were doing, I have grouped persons together chronologically with areas of their assignment (Deleted) so that as the name pops up, one can tell what

period they were in Mexico and what their assignments were at the time. (Deleted) COS Winston Scott (deceased) DCOS (Deleted) Covert Action (Deleted) Cuban Operations (Deleted) Soviet Target (Deleted) Soviet Transcribers (Deleted) Support Assets (Deleted) [This was a combination of two highly deleted documents]. ^

The Cubans knew of this operation in 1963, but were powerless to do anything about it, since the project had Mexican Police approval. [*CIA Cuba Accuses Havana* 1978]

PHILLIPS stated: "I know there are a lot of stories about photographs of OSWALD taken in Mexico City. None were taken. The cameras were not working that day." In a deposition PHILLIPS repeated: "There were no photographs taken by the CIA of OSWALD, as far as I know, or by anybody else during his visit to Mexico."

OSWALD was told to go to Mexico City Cuban Consulate at a time when the old surveillance system was being replaced by a new surveillance system. He was told this by DAVID PHILLIPS who, as the man in charge of Cuban Operations, was in charge of putting it in place.

#### NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY

OSWALD visited the Soviet Embassy at least twice.

The CIA:

Of the photographic coverage of the entrance to the Soviet Embassy, the Agency has been able to locate the photography of only one of the two cameras involved. It is believed this is all that exists. The last picture taken by that one camera on Friday, September 27, 1963, was at 11:46 a.m. OSWALD did not appear in the day's photography, so it is safe to say he did not go there prior to that time. OSWALD returned to the Soviet Embassy on Saturday, another day that there was no coverage.

DAVID PHILLIPS said he had studied the photographs: "John and I spent several days studying literally hundreds of photographs available to the CIA before, and during, OSWALD'S trip to Mexico City." Asked about accusations that the pictures had been destroyed PHILLIPS answered, "Absolutely untrue. I was there and I know." On September 30, 1980, PHILLIPS was deposed in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*:

Q. OSWALD had a conversation on October 1, 1963 with Soviet guard Ivan Obyedkov.

A. Counselor, since I retired from the CIA five years ago, I have been a professional writer. I have had three books published by major firms. Based on that experience I have the eerie sensation that these questions are aimed at producing some sort of manuscript, rather than court records.

What possible reason is there in this case to ask me, a CIA agent who's already made it obvious that I am not going to violate my secrecy oath, to describe what happened at the Soviet Embassy?

Q. My concern is to establish truth as a defense to the libel action and the slander action.

A. Well, perhaps we can save a little time. I do want to make a general statement because, apparently, of what you are leading to. One, I am absolutely convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had no connection with the CIA. If HOWARD HUNT ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, I certainly never knew about it. Judging from what I know about being in Mexico City at the time, during the time period we are talking about, both the Soviets and the Cubans thought that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was some sort of kook and sent him back to Dallas alone. And during that period -- right now, there's been so much about perhaps the CIA was behind the assassination. I would like to say to you, ah-ha. I would love to prove Castro was behind it or the Soviets. I can't. LEE HARVEY OSWALD to my knowledge had no connection with the CIA, no connection with HOWARD HUNT.

And finally, addressing another thing, a moment ago Mr. Weberman mentioned a statement by Mr. Tad Szulc. Tad Szulc is a widely known journalist. He made a statement, I believe it was in the book about HOWARD HUNT, in which he said that HOWARD HUNT was Acting Chief of Station in Mexico City in the 1963 area. I am convinced that Mr. Szulc making that statement was in error.

Q. All right. Do you know whether or not Mr. OSWALD ever offered any information to the Soviets in exchange for a visa and whether or not he identified himself during the various calls by name or just said "It's me" expecting them to know who he was?

A. I'm aware of various things that had been printed in the newspapers, including the story printed about me which incorrectly said that I destroyed various matters and so forth. I'm aware of those stories. But I'm afraid we are right back to the business that I will get in the same kind of trouble that I have gotten into in the past if I try to go into facts any further.

There were no pictures of OSWALD, because PHILLIPS and HUNT had instructed him to enter the Soviet Embassy and Cuban Consulate at a time there was no photographic coverage. Evidence of this was presented in Nodule 16.

## D. E. BOSTER AND PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS: "None of the CIA Mexico City personnel knew anything about LEE HARVEY OSWALD." There was, however, someone at the Embassy who did. D. E. Boster was stationed at the American Embassy, Mexico City, in October 1963. Boster became a political officer there in September 1962. In June 1993 D. E. Boster stated,

PHILLIPS was in the Embassy in Mexico City when I was there. We knew each other, but we didn't know each other well. I was in the Foreign Service, not the CIA. I don't know who PHILLIPS consulted about OSWALD. I mean, I was never consulted. I was never aware of any...

PHILLIPS refused to answer any questions regarding D. E. Boster.

## CLARK ANDERSON

FBI Legal Attaché Clark Anderson worked in the American Embassy, Mexico City, at the time HUNT worked there. Clark Anderson told this researcher he was assigned to Mexico City from 1948 through 1958 and

...during that period of time I have no recollection of HUNT. It wouldn't be unusual. They had their operation, we had ours. I did know DAVID PHILLIPS.

PHILLIPS described Clark Anderson as "the senior FBI station man in Mexico...the CIA and FBI in Mexico worked together over many years." Clark Anderson conducted the investigation of OSWALD'S activities in Mexico City for the Warren Commission. He wanted J. Edgar Hoover to send him three agents who would help him bring the Kennedy investigation matter to its "logical end" - two veterans of the Mexico City Field Office, and Dallas FBI S.A. Wallace Heitman. Clark Anderson believed "there was more to this matter than simply a 'nut' shooting the President." [FBI DL 89-43-103] J. Edgar Hoover never sent these particular agents, although Wallace Heitman did conduct 12 interviews concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. PHILLIPS, and an associate he called "John," helped Clark Anderson conduct his investigation of OSWALD'S activities in Mexico City. During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* PHILLIPS was asked:

Q. Clark Anderson was the FBI investigator down in the Mexico City area after November 1963. Were you aware of his investigation in Mexico City?

A. I was aware that Mr. Clark Anderson was chief of the FBI. He was not an investigator. He was the senior FBI station in Mexico.

Q. Did he ever request any assistance of you on working on the investigation in that area at that time?

A. The CIA and FBI in Mexico worked together over many, many years.

The FBI consulted with PHILLIPS who described the CIA's surveillance operation as a "plant." [Legat Mexico City 105-3702 3.6.64 - NARA FBI 124-10162-10023]

### THE DEATH OF WINSTON SCOTT



During a telephone conversation in 1993 with this researcher Ambassador Thomas Mann stated:

I never saw the CIA's incoming and outgoing messages, and I don't even know what - who killed Winston Scott or why? He died in his own backyard. It was a very mysterious death.

Thomas C. Mann had been Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs during the early stages of Bay of Pigs. He pondered the legality of the invasion, finally concluding it was justified because Cuba was a Soviet satellite. Dick Russell reported:

It was on a late weekend night, and, the way family members recall it, Scott had gone outside alone and climbed up the gangplank to get a better look at a new brick wall that was being built in his backyard. His tumble into the rose bushes seemed more embarrassing to him than anything else. He went to bed, awoke in some pain with bruises and cuts, then experienced trouble breathing at breakfast. He was taken to the hospital where a doctor found nothing seriously wrong and sent him home. On April 26, 1971, as he was preparing to go to his office, his wife, Janet, found Scott slumped over a chair at his breakfast table. No autopsy was performed, and a postmortem suggested he had apparently suffered a blood clot to his heart during the fall."

[Russell, *Man Who Knew Too Much* p460]

### ANGLETON

ANGLETON flew to Mexico City to attend the funeral of Winston Scott. According to the family of Winston Scott, ANGLETON was interested obtaining all of Winston Scott's papers. Scott Breckinridge wrote:

MEMO FOR FILE

SUBJECT: Win Scott MSS

1. Ben Evans spoke with Colonel White (White phoned him) yesterday. After finishing their discussion Ben asked White what he recalled about Scott's diary/mss.

2. White says that *Readers Digest* had a copy, which led to our interest. Mr. ANGLETON went to Mexico City and got the manuscript. It was a lousy thing, filled with Scott's sex life and operations, and someone 'deep-sixed' it. I didn't get out of this whether that meant it was destroyed, although it seems this is what happened. Ben spoke with George Lauder (DC/LA) who confirmed this outline. Ben felt that someone had been doing work on it, and he told Lauder of my interest. SDB

#### WINSTON SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPT

Raymond M. Reardon located the manuscript in the possession of the CI Staff: "Since the CI Staff is the office of record in regard to the Kennedy assassination material, they are in the best position to comment on the factual errors in Mr. Scott's account of OSWALD'S activities in Mexico City." Reardon was afraid that *Readers Digest* had obtained a copy of the manuscript through Scott's friend, John Barron, and was going to publish it. [NARA 1993.07.21.17:02:09:060280]

Winston Scott's manuscript differed from the CIA's version of events. Winston Scott wrote:

I learned something of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the period from Friday, September 27, 1963, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD, having just arrived in Mexico City, made his first contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. He said that he wanted to go to the Crimea. In fact, LEE HARVEY OSWALD became a person of great interest to us during his September 27, 1963, to October 1, 1963, period. He contacted the Soviet Embassy on at least four occasions and one once went directly from the office of Sylvia Duran.

Because we thought at first that LEE HARVEY OSWALD might be a dangerous potential defector from the U.S.A. to the Soviet Union, he was of great interest to us, so we kept a special watch on him and his activities. He was observed on all his visits to each of the two communist embassies, and his conversations with personnel of these embassies were studied in detail, so far as we knew them. OSWALD told a high-ranking officer of the Soviet Embassy that that officer should have had word from the Soviet Embassy in Washington about his visit and its purpose, after he had spelled out his full name, slowly and carefully, for this Soviet. He gave them his name very slowly and carefully and saying

the Soviet Embassy in Mexico should have received word from the Soviet Embassy in Washington that he (OSWALD) would contact them about a visa for himself, his wife, who he said was a Soviet citizen and their child....He further told this Soviet that he should know that OSWALD, his wife and child wanted to go to the Crimea urgently and he (OSWALD) had learned that he would have to go by way of Cuba. OSWALD was then directed to the Cuban Embassy by the Soviet, who told OSWALD he would need a Cuban transit visa. These visits are no hearsay; for persons watching these embassies photographed OSWALD as he entered and left each one; and clocked the time he spent on each visit. The conversations are also known to have taken place, including the one in which he told the Soviet to whom he was talking that he should have heard, received a message, from the Soviet Embassy in Washington indicating obviously that a Soviet Embassy official in Washington had offered to help OSWALD...OSWALD'S visits at both the Communist Cuban Embassy and the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City are, together with what is known of what took place during these visits, sufficient to make him a suspect agent, acting on behalf of the Soviets, in several things, including the assassination of Kennedy. When one studies the conversations OSWALD is known to have had with officials of both these communist embassies, it is evident that there are sufficient data for this suspicion... [Leader IG Staff to Reardon OS 12.21.70; NARA 1993.07.21.19:54:08:930590]

ANGLETON knew that OSWALD had been instructed by PHILLIPS and HUNT in regard to CIA surveillance, and how to avoid it, and that OSWALD did not show up on the CIA's cameras. ANGLETON knew that Scott was lying. Dick Russell believed Winston Scott possessed tapes of the Cuban Consulate and Soviet Embassy telephone taps during the period OSWALD telephoned. The CIA CI Staff commented: "OSWALD identified himself only as LEE OSWALD and did not spell out his name. NB: The only explanation is that the transcript is not literal but only a summary." Scott said that OSWALD wanted to go to the Crimea. This referred to the Odessa phone call that the CIA said was not linked to OSWALD. SCOTT was about to inadvertently double-cross ANGLETON when he suddenly died.

#### WINSTON SCOTT'S MISSING MANUSCRIPT

Winston Scott died in April 1971. His widow discussed his death with the CIA Station in Mexico City:

(2 - Deleted) turned to planned Scott trip to see Director of which she aware and covered chief parts of manuscript of which she aware but which she said she had not seen. She told ANGLETON on April 29, 1971, that she and others have heard much talk of manuscript from Scott. For example, Burnell Goodrich claims to have read one chapter. She thinks (Deleted) may have helped with (5 - Deleted) parts. This discussion of manuscript by Scott, although not clear who all may have read it, means it



is well known and, according to her, looked for with some anticipation by friends in his U.S. circle here. (2 - Deleted) advised her against reading manuscript, as it discusses in open way intimate matters of previous marriage. Importantly (2 - Deleted) pointed out, information therein would violate two different secrecy agreements (Deleted and U.S.) as well as doing great damage to our relationships with other governments. The information is, as it were, U.S. Government property and (2 - Deleted) said that the publication would dismay Scotts' friends and harm his reputation and memory. She seemed appalled at the idea of publishing manuscript, saying that she realized when Scott told her of visit to Director that something was wrong. She also asked (2 - Deleted) about Scott's motivation in this. In discussion of these and other papers she agreed (although it then seemed to ANGLETON somewhat hesitant) to cooperate with ANGLETON on getting Agency papers from Curtis' belongings. (2 - Deleted) will remember Barron statement late night of April 28, 1971, that he would forget the manuscript, taking no steps to go forward with publication...With her efficient cooperation ANGLETON spent several hours going through safes and cabinets and valises in study, and loaded three large cartons and four valises with file folders and notes and memoranda of classified Station files. Also, when she and brothers at Curtis office the previous day, they had pulled out, under lawyer's eyes, number of documents which obviously classified or Agency oriented (Curtis name in pseudonym, Secret stamps and so on.)...While we shall inventory later, to at least cursory extent, importantly we got two original drafts (apparently the second and rewrite) and two carbons of manuscript. Plus there were a number of drafts, some repetitive of what appears to have been the final manuscript. She knows of no other copies extant, save what Barron may have. She says manuscript typed in final in English by woman in Mexico unknown to her, and we will trace this. Not sure we have all classified papers, and think she and lawyer will cooperate in turning over other finds. There is one locked box in safe which, when she has key, she promised to open with ANGLETON. We suspect this may contain missing tapes on (Deleted) case and "Lesbians" which Barron spoke of to (2 - Deleted). (We have found Huey Newton and Cleaver tapes but these only tapes so far.)...Manuscript. It appears to ANGLETON that she is not even wistful about it at this point, and when she commented that Scott must have had money in mind it apparent that she did not want money that badly (although clear she quite uncertain about her financial status or future.) ANGLETON warned her that Scott's friends may feel Agency has pulled a fast one with manuscript but that ANGLETON was prepared to weather that one...On April 30, 1971, Mrs. Scott turned over further classified papers to (Deleted) along with a small arsenal of weapons... [CIA 300115Z April 1971 Cit (Deleted) 16466]

THE CIA DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE FIRST ARREST OF SYLVIA DURAN

After November 22, 1963, at the request of United States Ambassador Thomas Mann, the Mexican CIA Station cabled Headquarters:

Paragraph 3. Mexi suggesting to (deleted) that Sylvia Duran...who put OSWALD on telephone from Cuban Embassy to talk to Soviet Embassy on September 28, 1963, be arrested immediately by Mexican authorities and held incommunicado until she gives all details on OSWALD known to her. [CIA 56-20]

This request was sent to Luis Echevarria who was on the CIA's pad, though his private secretary (Accacer) on November 23, 1963. Copies were put in OSWALD's file at the Mexican Embassy P - 8593, in Duran's file and in Deleted's file. [CIA 64-552] In another document Mann suggested:

We should immediately request Mexicans to arrest Sylvia Duran so as to eliminate possibility of her being smuggled out of Mexico or killed here. This should be done immediately and irrespective of whether Washington decides to authorize us to act along lines of other foregoing recommendations. [CIA 128-590]

Thomas Mann was contacted in June 1993. He stated: "I don't know anything about that message. The Embassy had over a thousand people, and the CIA and the FBI had their own people. I never heard tapes of OSWALD nor did I see any transcriptions. I'm 80 years old."

When Assistant Deputy Director / Plans, Thomas Karamessines, discovered the arrest of Sylvia Duran was imminent, he contacted Mexico City Stations (KUBARK) and told the Kubarkers to cancel it:

Memo for the Record:

After receipt of MEXI 7029 at about 5:15 p.m. on November 23, 1963, saying that the Mexican Federal Police arrest Sylvia Duran, Mr. Karamessines ADDP, ordered us to phone the Mexican Federal Police and tell them not to do it. We phoned as ordered, against my wishes and also wrote a flash cable which we did not then send. Mr. Scott answered and said it was too late to call off the arrest. He emphasized that the Mexicans had known of the OSWALD involvement with Sylvia Duran through the same information. He agreed with our request that the arrest be kept secret and that no information be leaked. [CIA 36-540]

The unnamed CIA agent Thomas Karamessines spoke with recalled: "I told him it was too late, *I could not reverse the request.*"

ANN EGERTER

Note Written by COS: At 4:20 p.m. on November 23, 1963, [written with Roman numerals] I had a call from Scelso (Washington) asking that I not do paragraph 3. (to arrest Sylvia Duran para 36 above) I told him it was too late, I cannot rescind request. I told him, in what I hope was secure language, that he already should have received a cable in which I told them that (President) here had knowledge which made this action (against Duran) so that it could be Mexican initiative. He said 'O.K.'. (Deleted.) Note: I had return call from Echevarria (at about 3:15 p.m. on November 23, 1963) saying they wanted to get 'Mujor' and he would immediately notify me. He thanked me for info on her. Signed COS [CIA 56-20]

Another CIA note regarding the arrest of Duran had this note on it in Egerter's handwriting "Echevarria said she was arrested with seven others including her husband. They were having a fiesta and Echevarria had just had a meeting with the President (Who apparently said 'Proceed' and interrogate forcefully)." [CIA 3-526]

FORM 1303  
11-57

~~AN HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1995~~

DISTR:

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE: 23 NOV 63

ACTION:

~~SECRET~~  
CLASSIFICATION

FILE:

INFO:

<del>XXXX FLASH</del>						
DEFERRED		PRIORITY	INITIALS	DTG		INCOMING NUMBER
		OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS MNS	232330Z		6687
ROUTINE						
TO	FLASH MEXI		INFO		CITE	<del>DIR 54016</del> NUMBER

1. ARREST OF SILIVA DURAN IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS MATTER WHICH COULD PREJUDICE ODYOKE FREEDOM OF ACTION ON ENTIRE QUESTION OF PBRUMEN RESPONSIBILITY. WITH FULL REGARD FOR MEXICAN INTERESTS, REQUEST YOU ENSURE THAT HER ARREST IS KEPT ABSOLUTELY SECRET, THAT NO INFORMATION FROM HER IS PUBLISHED OR LEAKED, THAT ALL SUCH INFO IS CABLED TO US, AND THAT FACT OF HER ARREST AND HER STATEMENTS ARE NOT SPREAD TO LEFTIST OR DISLOYAL CIRCLES IN THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.
2. WE ARE TRYING TO GET MORE INFO ON OSWALD FROM ODENVY AND WILL ADVISE DIRECT OR THROUGH ODENVY MEXI.

*DUP OF  
37-529*

24/0020Z

~~SECRET~~  
CLASSIFICATION  
INCOMING

Thomas Karamessines released a FLASH cable that read:

ORIGIN: Scelso [John Moss Whitten]  
 UNIT: C/WESTERN HEMISPHERE 3  
 EXT: 5613  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 23, 1963  
 TO: MEXICO CITY  
 FROM: DIRECTOR  
 CONF: WESTERN HEMISPHERE 8  
 INFO: DCI, D/DCI, DDP, ADDP, CI, CI/OPS, FI, SR7, Special Activities Staff 8, Office of Security 2, VR  
 To: FLASH MEXI

1. Arrest of Sylvia Duran is extremely serious matter that could prejudice ODYOKE [United States] freedom of action on entire question of

PBRUMEN [Cuban] responsibility. With full regard for Mexican interests, request you insure her arrest is kept absolutely secret, that no information from her is published or leaked, that all such information is cabled to us, and that the fact of her arrest and her statements are not spread to leftist or disloyal Mexican Government circles.

2. We are trying to get more info on OSWALD from ODENVY and will advise directly through ODENVY Mexi.

Thomas H. Karamessines SCELSO CWH 3 [John Moss Whitten]

ADDP RELEASING OFFICER Authenticating Officer [CIA 37-529; NARA JFK 10015-10118]

Note: The definition of ODYOKE as "the United States" and PBRUMEN as "Cuban" came from earlier versions of this document in which these words were substituted for the digraphs which appeared in the 1995 release.

John Scelso [John Moss Whitten] or Thomas Karamessines believed that if the Mexican Police tortured Sylvia Duran, the CIA - rather than Cuba - might have to take the blame for the Kennedy assassination. What could Sylvia Duran have known that would have hurt the right and benefited the left? Maybe OSWALD confided in her when they were having sexual intercourse? Maybe she had spied on OSWALD? When questioned by the SSCIA about this, on this author's suggestion, Thomas Karamessines "could not recall preparing the cable or his reasons for issuing such a message." [CIA 37-529-11.23.63; SSCIA Hearings-V5 p25] President Echevarria promised to keep the arrest secret. [CIA 70-557]

Richard Helms sent this cable to the Mexico City CIA Station:

For you private information, there distinct feeling here in all three agencies (FBI, CIA and State) that Ambassador is pushing this case too hard (see paragraph 5 of MEXI-7104 and that we could well create flap with Cubans which could have serious repercussions. Understand from Mr. Johnson that he sent State Channels telegram to Ambassador this afternoon attempting to give him better perspective on this whole problem. We hope this will be some assistance in reducing his pressures on you. [CIA 8546 11.27.63, Class. Message]

Thomas C. Mann wanted the Mexican Police to inform Sylvia Duran, "her only chance for survival is to come clean with the whole story...in return for Mexican Government protection." [CIA 128590] On November 23, 1963, the Mexican Police followed Sylvia Duran until she stopped at the home of her brother-in-law. They then arrested everyone there, including Barbara Ann Bliss, who had lived in pre-Castro Cuba for many years. Barbara Ann Bliss declared that her father, Alonzo Bliss, owned numerous Cuban sugar plantations before the revolution. Now, she lived "on \$800 a month from a Washington company that administered the estate of her father" although her rent was \$1,200. An Alonzo Bliss who owned valuable Washington, D.C. real estate was mentioned in a 1919 Congressional Report. Barbara admitted to the Mexican Police that "she maintains a correspondence with a Cuban who sends her information which she passes to her father." A Barbara Ann Cera, (ne Bliss); 56 died on November 21, 2002. Charles Bentley was arrested. He told the police that "He is in the process of getting a job as salesman with the Sonora Cattle Company, and that he has worked in Minneapolis as an assistant business manager. From 1954 through 1957 he served in the U.S. Marine Corps." Ruben Duran Navarro, a native of Los Angeles, was arrested. Ruben was married to Betty Serratos; he was 38 years old, and was in the process of obtaining his Mexican citizenship. Betty Serratos De Duran was a Honduran who had been residing in Mexico for ten years. She had the status of "familiar" immigrant, was 33 years old, and had taken a secretarial course in Kentucky.

#### SYLVIA DURAN'S RE-ARREST

On November 27, 1963, Sylvia Duran was re-arrested because she was expected to leave Mexico for Cuba. The CIA reported: "Second pickup which was made on Government of Mexico initiative, without prior consultation with Station or with PBSWING obviously evidence great desire Mexican authorities to be of service." [CIA 195-627] Richard Helms ordered the Mexico City Station to "insure that neither Sylvia Duran, nor Cubans get the impression that Americans are behind re-arrest. We want Mexican authorities to take responsibility for whole affair." This time, the Mexican Police questioned her about her ability to facilitate travel to Cuba. She claimed she had no such ability, since she "lacked contact with Cuba." [CIA 189-623, 177-618] The CIA prepared a set of questions for Sylvia Duran.

## THE TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

Sylvia Duran was told that this researcher believed that she was starting employment with the CIA around the time OSWALD visited her in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City. She was questioned about why the CIA reacted as it did to her arrest. Sylvia Duran:

That is something I do not know. The CIA can think whatever they want. This is the first time I hear that. I mean I hear a lot of nonsense, but this is the most...I mean it is completely. I was not arrested. I was holded to answer some questions. They told me it was not an arrest. Afterwards, the Cuban Government protested, I guess you could call it my arrest, and I was questioned again. I stopped working at the Cuban Consulate because my government tell me I need permission. I didn't want to apply, so I stopped work there.

PHILLIPS was asked why the CIA was concerned about the arrests of Sylvia Duran. He refused to answer: "I would like to say that with this last question, you have come to a new part of this thing. Before there were these questions that bothered me so much. Now you are asking me to analyze CIA traffic written by other people." He was asked to comment on these names: "Maria Carmen Olavarri, Maria Teresa Proenza, Barbara Ann Bliss or Horacio Duran?" He responded: "Counselor, I am not going to comment on the list of names and groups."

## BIRCH O'NEAL

On November 22, 1963, CI/SIG Staffer Birch D. O'Neal cabled the Mexico City CIA Station to find out what it had on OSWALD: "Important you review all LIENVOY tapes and transcripts since September 27, 1963, to locate all material possibly pertinent to Subject ref. Dispatch soonest by special courier, staffer if necessary, full transcripts and original tapes if available all pertinent material." [CIA 40-541] According to author Paul Hoch: "On the day of the assassination, an FBI agent from the Washington Field Office [S.A. Courtland J. Jones] interviewed Birch O'Neal for the purpose of obtaining 'any information' in the CIA files on OSWALD." [Hoch *Con. Dallas & Beyond* p478] Birch O'Neal replied the only documents CIA possessed were those originating with the FBI and the State Department.

This was untrue. There was cable traffic from Mexico City. In July 1993 Birch D. O'Neal stated:

I've been contacted by many people who write books. I took an obligation to my government with regard to information that I had years ago. I was a close contact, I worked with JAMES ANGLETON, and I refuse to take any position about what anybody writes about him in this day and age. And I feel that anyone that was engaged in these activities during the war, or any other time, has a obligation to do the same. I can't even talk about it to

my fellow employees. I have an obligation to other people that have real interests. I could die and go to hell before I will talk to anybody about it. I just don't feel anything is to be gained in our society by talking about these things and there's nothing in world wrong with JIM ANGLETON. He lived just like you do and I do.

Edward Petty was asked about Birch O'Neal: "He was, in essence, the beginning of CI/SIG. He's the fellow that keeps all the secrets." In January 1964 the FBI requested that Birch O'Neal determine whether any of the listed names, addresses or telephone numbers linked to OSWALD were connected to Soviet intelligence. Birch O'Neal assigned the task to Bruce Solie of the CIA's Office of Security. Bruce Solie was an associate of ANGLETON and William Branigan. [CIA 506-213] Bruce Solie's normal job was to investigate the evidence against suspected moles as speedily as possible.

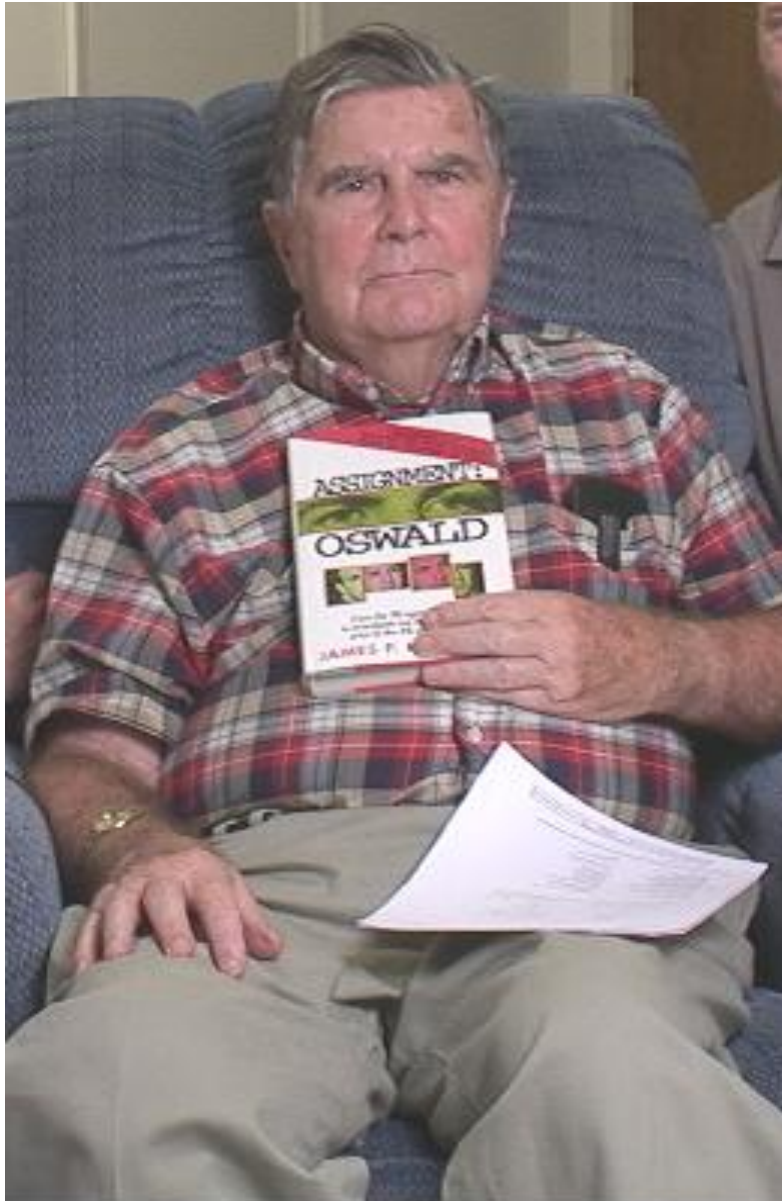
#### ANGLETON AND PHILLIPS FILTER CIA INFO GOING TO WARREN COMMISSION

The matter was discussed with Mr. [03] and he subsequently advised that as a result of a conference with Mr. Helms and others in which he was directed to prepare certain materials to be passed to the Warren Commission, he was quite sure it was not the desire of the Agency to make available to the Commission at least in this manner – via the FBI – sensitive information which could relate to phone taps. Mr. Papich again raised the question on December 19, 1964 and after consultation with Mr. ANGLETON and Mr. Papich that when the Bureau of facing problems of this nature in meeting the needs of the Commission, the Bureau should not pass to the Commission information from this Agency, but should refer the Commission to the Agency for additional information. [CI-SIG Memo For Record December 20, 1963]



# NODULE X22

**OCTOBER 1963 TO NOVEMBER 22, 1963**



FORMER SA HOSTY FLOGGING HIS BOOK

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex22.pdf>

## HOSTY'S SEPTEMBER 10, 1963 REPORT ON OSWALD

On September 10, 1963, New Orleans was made the new office of origin of the OSWALD FBI case. On September 12, 1963, the FBI in New Orleans, asked Headquarters for a characterization of Corliss Lamont. [FBI 100-10468-44 NARA FBI 124-10171-10135] On September 10, 1963, S.A. Hosty generated a report on OSWALD "Subject subscriber to *The Worker* while resident of Fort Worth, Texas. Subject reportedly drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. Subject presently residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana." The two-page report of S.A. Hosty included information on OSWALD from Jesse James Garner, from Mary Bertucci of William Reilly Coffee Company, and from Mrs. Tobias. S.A. Hosty found two connections between OSWALD and the Communist Party. One was supplied by Dallas T-1 who, in September 1962, reported that OSWALD subscribed to *The Worker*. T-1 was a postal official. The other was Dallas confidential informant T-2, who advised on April 21, 1963, that OSWALD was in "contact with The Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a placard around his neck reading 'Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel.'" This was followed by a four page appendix that included characterizations of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Corliss Lamont, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Evidence suggested S.A. Hosty informed Headquarters of OSWALD'S contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee for the first time in September 1963, rather than on June 27, 1963, when he received this information from New York City. The New York FBI Office report that stated OSWALD'S name appeared on its Fair Play for Cuba Committee mail cover was not sent to Headquarters. James Hosty claimed, "This was already known. It always goes to Headquarters. They would have a record of it. You don't know the system."

## DeBRUEYS INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD

DeBRUEYS explained: "I contacted a number of people, including numerous anti-Castro Cubans, who conceivably would be aware of OSWALD'S pro-Castro activities, and when pressed for names, I suggested I may have talked to CARLOS BRINGUIER, Frank Bartes, Arnesto Rodriguez and others." Congressman Christopher Dodd (Dem.-Conn.) asked DeBRUEYS: "Did you make any effort to contact people in the New Orleans area who would have been identified with leftist tendencies, rather than the anti-Castro normally perceived rightist tendencies, in order to determine the legitimacy of his activities?" DeBRUEYS: "I probably did, but I don't recall that I did."

## MARINA AND RUTH TRAVEL BACK TO TEXAS

On October 1, 1963, Mrs. Jesse Garner advised the FBI in New Orleans that on September 25, 1963, Mrs. Oswald and a young child left in a station wagon bearing

Texas license plate driven by same woman who brought Mrs. Oswald to New Orleans. "She said OSWALD left owing her 17 days rent." [FBI 105-1435-11 10.3.63]

#### THE YMCA OCTOBER 3, 1963

OSWALD returned to Dallas Thursday, October 3, 1963. OSWALD did not immediately contact Marina Oswald when he returned. He checked into the YMCA on that day and remained there until Friday, October 4, 1963. He gave his address as U.S. Marine Corps, El Toro, California the same base HEMMING had been stationed at. Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission about this telephone call:

Marina said that he had said that he was at the Y, staying at the Y, and had been in town a couple of days, to which she said, 'Why didn't you call right away?' in other words 'Why didn't you call right away upon getting to town?' Then he also asked whether he could come out for the weekend, and I said, yes, he could. I believe it was also said he wanted to look for work in Dallas. So then they hung up and I went grocery shopping...[When I returned LEE was at my home] which surprised me greatly because I thought he would have to take a public bus to Irving, they run very rarely if at all during the afternoon, and I thought he would have considerable difficulty getting out. I thought it would be at least supper time before he got out there. Perhaps an hour, perhaps a little less [elapsed]. [I went shopping at the grocery store about three long blocks away]. He then said that he had hitchhiked out, caught a ride with someone who brought him straight to the door, a Negro man...He said to me that he had been in Houston, and that he hadn't been able to find work there and was now going to try in Dallas.

### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

#### INSTRUCTIONS

#### PRIOR TO FILING

1. Fill in Sect. 2, on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID/AN.
2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

#### TO: ACTION BRANCH

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM: RID/AN

RID/AN 27

PROPER FILE NO.

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. CI/LS		21/11/63		PMW
2.				
3. CI/OPS / P. [unclear]		25/9		G
4. CI/IC				CT
5.				
6. SR/CI				
7. M [sc] LSO				
8. Annette	303			
9. SR/CI/KTR		17/12		✓
10.				
11. 2503 Annette				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1995

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AN	PMW
RI/MIS	✓
CI/RA	
RI/Files	

17. RID/FI

FILE TITLE

TRACE REQUEST

ABSTRACT

INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

201-289248

100-300-4

DATE MICROFILMED

10 Sept 63

DOCUMENT DATE

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DBA 51407

**ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**

INSTRUCTIONS

**PRIOR TO FILING**

- Fill in Sect. 2 on back. Detach back Sep and forward to RID/AN.
- Destroy front cover sheet unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

**TO: ACTION BRANCH**

If file no. and title shown are not proper insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM: RID/AN

ADDRESS FILE NO. 10 Sep 63

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

FILE IN SECTION 1 ON BACK IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		INITIALS	REMARKS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1	C/LS		2 OCT 63		
2					
3	CI/OPS		25/9		
4	CI/IS				
5	SR/CI				
6					
7					
8					
9					
10	SR/CI/KTR		17/9		
11					
12	102503				
13	Anneth				
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	RID/ST				
22					
23	FILE NUMBER				
24	DATE RECORDED				

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992 - CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

SECRET

**ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**

INSTRUCTIONS

**PRIOR TO FILING**

- Fill in Sect. 2 on back. Detach back Sep and forward to RID/AN.
- Destroy front cover sheet unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

**TO: ACTION BRANCH**

If file no. and title shown are not proper insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM: RID/AN

ADDRESS FILE NO. 24 Sep 63

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

FILE IN SECTION 1 ON BACK IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		INITIALS	REMARKS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1	C/LS		24 OCT 63		
2					
3	SR/CI		2 OCT 1963		
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10	SR/CI/CONSIG		24 OCT 1963		
11	CI/IS				
12	CI/IS				
13					
14	Anneth				
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	RID/ST				
22					
23	FILE NUMBER				
24	DATE RECORDED				

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992 - CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

SECRET

(WHEN FILED IN)

### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

**PRIOR TO FILING**      **TO: ACTION BRANCH**

1 Fill in Sect. 2 on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID. *DPH 103*

2 Destroy front cover *DPH 103* unless records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN

FROM: *RID/AN*  
*AN*  
*RID/AN # 5*

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES  
FILE IN SECTION 4 ON BACK IF APPROPRIATE  
COMMENTS

TO	ACTION NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1 <i>C/LS</i>		<i>24-9-63</i>		<i>DM</i>
2				
3 <i>JAS/CE</i>		8 OCT 1963		<i>LD</i>
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9 <i>SAS/CI/DOCT/DE</i>				<i>CR</i>
10 <i>CE/SE</i>				<i>CC</i>
11 <i>CE/IC</i>				<i>CT</i>
12 <b>[SCELSO]</b>				
13				
14 <i>Smith</i>	<i>2803</i>			
15				
16				
17 <i>RID/PI</i>				

**CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1995**

RID/AN	<i>DM</i>
RI/MIS	<i>RT</i>
C/RA	
RI/Piles	

FILE FILE  
*201-389248*

TRACE REQUEST      ABSTRACT *✓*      INDEX *✓*      FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)  
*201-289248*  
*100-500-11*

DATE MICROFILMED      DOCUMENT DATE      DOCUMENT NUMBER  
*24 SEP 1963*      *70A*      *24353*

FORM 7-63 610a USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

A CIA Routing and Record Sheet dated September 24, 1963 indicated that an FBI Report dated September 10, 1963, was routed to ANGLETON subordinates Jane

Roman and Stephan Roll. A CIA Routing and Record Sheet dated October 4, 1963 indicated that an FBI Report dated September 24, 1963, was routed:

FROM: RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS 6

TO:

1. CI/LS (Counter-Intelligence Liaison) October 4, 1963 (Initials Jane Roman)
3. SAS (Special Affairs Staff) /CI (Counter-intelligence) Horn Received October 8, 1963. Forwarded October 11, 1963. (Initials L.D.)
9. SAS/CI/CONTROL October 10, 1963 (Initials CR)
10. CI/SI Received October 11, 1963 (Initials Ann Egerter)
11. CI/IC (Initials C7)
12. (Deleted).
14. Annette CI Staff 2B03.

ANGLETON loyalists Roll, Egerter and Roman fronted for him and put their initials on the Routing and Record sheets when the documents were going to ANGLETON. Why were the mole-catchers interested in OSWALD? Wasn't their job dig up moles? On Saturday, October 5, 1963, OSWALD was with Marina Oswald at the home of Ruth Paine, where he spent only part of the weekend.

#### MRS. LOVELL PENN

Mrs. Lovell Penn was a schoolteacher who thought she had seen OSWALD firing a rifle near her property shortly before the assassination. The FBI reported:

Mrs. Lovell T. Penn, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas, telephone number CY-9-4463, advised that she and her husband live on a farm located 3.7 miles from Cedar Hill toward Grand Prairie on Belt Line Road.

On October 6, 1963, she was at home preparing six-weeks tests, as she is a teacher at Cedar Hill High School. Sometime between 1:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on October 6, 1963, she heard someone fire a high caliber rifle in her pasture. They have cattle in this pasture, and she was concerned that the person might wound or kill some of the cattle. Her husband was also working in a field not too far from where the shooting was taking place. She got into her car and drove to where the men were. Two men were standing by a car, which was a 1957 black and white Chevrolet, bearing Texas license. The third man was standing some distance away in the field with a rifle. She could not describe this rifle, and did not know if it had a scope on it or not. She asked one of the men by the car if they had permission to hunt or shoot on the property. This man asked her what reason she had to ask such a question. She then told the man the property belonged to her, and since they had some cattle in the pasture she was afraid they might shoot them. This made the man with the rifle

angry, and he walked back toward the car and made several nasty remarks which she could not recall. At the time, the man by the car she had been talking to told the man with the rifle to keep quiet. The man by the car then told her he could understand her situation. She then advised them that she was leaving, and if they did not leave she would call the police when she got to the house. She took the license number of the car and left; these three men left, and she did not call the police. After a check of the cattle revealed none of them had been shot, she threw away the license number. She cannot recall any part of this number.

Since thinking about this incident, and in view of the assassination of President Kennedy with a rifle, she has wondered if this man with the rifle was OSWALD. She saw a photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper and stated that a side view of OSWALD does not look like this person. The full face photograph, however, she believes does resemble him...She stated that the man by the car who she talked to was about 40 years of age, dark complexion, medium height and weight. She could not describe this person any further but believes she would know him if she were to see him again. She could not give any description of the other man by the car at all. The man with the rifle was a young white male or medium height and slender build.

Mrs. Penn stated that the field where the man was shooting has been plowed since the incident, and she did not feel there was any possibility that any of the shells could be located. She advised that she would return to the field where the incident took place and look carefully for any of the shells and would advise the results of this search.

Mrs. Lovell Penn was able to recover a 6.5 millimeter spent shell casing from the area. The FBI determined that it had not been fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. [FBI DL-89-43 Henry J. Oliver dictated 12.2.63]

#### HOSTY REOPENS THE OSWALD CASE OCTOBER 1963

It was around this time that S.A. Hosty reopened OSWALD'S case in Dallas to assist the New Orleans FBI. S.A. Hosty said he checked the Dallas-Fort Worth area, but was unable to locate OSWALD.



## 1026 NORTH BECKLEY



On Monday, October 7, 1963, Ruth Paine drove OSWALD to the bus station, and he returned to Dallas. OSWALD did not rent an apartment and move Marina and June Oswald into it. Instead, he inquired about a room at 1026 North Beckley. There were no rooms available, so he took one elsewhere from Mary Bledsoe, paid the weekly rent of \$7 in advance, and moved in on the same day. OSWALD looked for work. He went to the unemployment office and showed up for a job offer or two, which took only a few hours. There was no hard evidence that OSWALD was job hunting at this time, and the Warren Commission placed him in an environment devoid of witnesses: "He spent much of the time when he was not looking for work in his room." OSWALD distanced himself from his family. OSWALD told Ruth Paine that "as soon as he gets enough money and his new baby is old enough, he will get an apartment for his family in Dallas." [FBI 105-92555-48]

## THE CANCELED FLASH

At this time the FBI was looking at OSWALD as a possible espionage agent:

The following FBI record number 327 925 D is furnished for official use only. FLASH BY BUREAU: LEE HARVEY OSWALD (maybe identical) Any information or inquiry received notify Espionage Section, Division Five, Bureau (Reference memorandum dated November 4, 1959, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD Internal Security - Russia). FLASH CANCELED information received October 9, 1963. [Unmarked FBI Document - Arrest record format]

After the events of November 22, 1963, the FBI was critical of this decision:

It will be noted that stop placed against the Subject in the Identification Division which was removed by (Deleted) on October 9, 1963, after Subject arrested in New Orleans for Fair Play for Cuba Committee on August 9, 1963. Geesling advised stop was placed in event Subject returned from Russia under an assumed name and was inadvertently not removed by him on September 7, 1962, when case was closed. Inspector

feels Geesling in error in removing stop on Subject in Ident on October 9, 1963, particularly after arrest on August 9, 1963, for Fair Play for Cuba activity in New Orleans. We might have missed further arrests without stop identification. Geesling erred in not having additional investigation conducted when Subject returned to the United States and Geesling wrong in not having Subject placed on Security Index. [FBI Memo Gale to Tolson 12.10.63]

According to Ruth Paine, OSWALD spent the weekend of October 12, 1963, to October 13, 1963, at her home, allegedly taking a driving lesson. On Monday, October 14, 1963, Ruth Paine drove OSWALD to Dallas. He went back to 1026 North Beckley, and rented a room from landlady Mrs. Arthur Carl Johnson under the name O.H. LEE. Why did OSWALD return to 1026 North Beckley? The Warren Commission Report suggested it was because of the television and refrigerator. Evidence suggested OSWALD believed this address was a safehouse. This was the first time that OSWALD rented an apartment under a false name. Michael Paine commented,

I don't know how he was spending his time and especially before the assassination, he was particularly secretive. I wondered at the time, who does he talk to? Why he rented an apartment under a false name, and why it hit a raw nerve when my wife called him, I must confess, remain mysteries.

#### THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY



Ruth Paine testified that she was having coffee with four young mothers when she remarked that LEE OSWALD needed a job:

Jenner: Now there came an occasion, did there not, that weekend or the following weekend at which there was a discussion at least by you with some neighbors with respect to efforts to obtain employment for OSWALD?

Paine: As best as I can reconstruct it was while having coffee at my immediate neighbors, Mrs. Ed Roberts, and also present was Mrs. Bill

Randle, and LEE had said over the weekend that he had gotten the last of unemployment compensation checks that were due him and that it had been smaller than the others had been, and disappointing in its smallness and he looked very discouraged when he went to look for work...And the subject that he was looking for work, and that he hadn't found work for a week, came up while we were having coffee, four young mothers at Mrs. Robert's house, and Mrs. Randle mentioned that her younger brother, Wesley Frazier thought they needed another person at the Texas School Book Depository where Wesley worked. Marina then asked me, after we had gone home, asked me if I would call the Texas School Book Depository to see if indeed there was the possibility of an opening and at her request I did telephone...I looked up the number in the book, and dialed it, was told I would need to speak to Mr. Truely who was at the warehouse. The call was transferred to Mr. Truely and I said I know of a young man whose wife was staying in my house, the wife was expecting a child, they already had a little girl, and he had been out of work for a while and was very interested in getting any employment and his name, and was there a possibility of an opening there, and Mr. Truly said he didn't know whether he had an opening, that the young man should apply himself in person. This was on Monday, October 14, 1963.

Ruth Paine had been instructed to find OSWALD a job in downtown Dallas. She was not told that it was supposed to be in building that was likely to overlook the route of the a Presidential motorcade. Ruth Paine knew that Buell Wesley Frazier, the younger brother of Linnie Mae Randle, was employed at the Texas School Book Depository. Temporary stock-boy jobs were always open there, and so it came as no surprise to Ruth Paine when Linnie Mae Randle suggested that LEE OSWALD try the Texas School Book Depository, after Paine brought up the subject of OSWALD and a job.

Gerald Posner claimed that OSWALD'S placement in the Texas School Book Depository was pure coincidence since Roy S. Truly (the superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository who died in 1988), Linnie Mae Randle, Ruth Paine, and a dozen others, would have had to have been part of the conspiracy. Ruth Paine could have placed him there alone.

On Monday, October 14, 1963, Ruth Paine called Roy Truly and secured a position for OSWALD. Marina Oswald told the HSCA: "She went to all the trouble to get the job for him." Michael Paine was asked, "Was it mere coincidence that your wife placed OSWALD in Dealey Plaza?" He responded, "That is so simple that it should not be a part of this. He lost his job at the photo lab and you've heard the story - and it's true. Ruth was discussing it over coffee with some neighbors and they thought there was a job opening at the Texas School Book Depository." He was asked, "Did she know this neighbor's son worked at the Texas School Book Depository?" He responded,

That is how come she knew. I think he had a job there, and he spread the news in that household that they might be still be looking for other

employees. So Ruth took the number down that he should call and told it to OSWALD. He called and was interviewed. We were trying to get him a job to help him out. Ruth had no idea where it was. We thought it was somewhere other than Dealey Plaza. There was absolutely no input from the CIA to get him a job there. It was Ruth's idea. There might have been a conspiracy, but that was not a part of it. And we know *we had no CIA connection*, we didn't know the Texas School Book Depository was there. We didn't know that President Kennedy was going to come by. We had absolutely no part of it. If there was any conspiracy, it could only have been that they knew OSWALD was a Communist, and would pick on him. Hosty came around, he knew where OSWALD was working. We had no CIA contact.

It was pointed out to Michael Paine that his wife's father had CIA contact:

No, he worked for the Agency for International Development. The CIA may have used the Agency for International Development as a front for awhile, but it doesn't mean that every Agency for International Development employee is CIA. Bill Hyde was vehemently opposed to the CIA using the Agency for International Development for these purposes. Ruth was a very truthful person and she really knew Bill well enough to know where he would stand on a matter like that.

Michael Paine was again told William Hyde had CIA contact: "Sure, okay, that's possible." Ruth Paine wrote this to her mother: "Big news. LEE was accepted for a job this am. Minimum wage and nothing special about it, but he is very happy and I think things will ease for them." [FBI CV 105-7674] James Hosty was asked about Ruth Paine and the Texas School Book Depository:

At that time, no one knew the motorcade was going to pass by. That's just pure happenstance. Nobody knew there was going to be a parade until the Tuesday before. Before that they said there would be no parade. They didn't know what the route was going to be, until they knew where the luncheon was going to be. And the luncheon was not decided until that Saturday. It wasn't until Tuesday they decided to even have a parade. Remember they called off the parade in Miami the weekend before. The Secret Service picked...

The CIA's Counter-Intelligence Staff provided intelligence to the Secret Service when the President traveled abroad. [CIA DDCI Memo: The CIA Role in Support of Presidential Trips Abroad 5.31.63]

## MANNER BAKERY AND THE TEXAS GYPSUM COMPANY

Linnie Mae Randle had also suggested two other jobs for OSWALD. One with the Manner Bakery, and the other with the Texas Gypsum Company. Ruth Paine told the FBI she ruled out the Manner Bakery because OSWALD could not drive a bakery truck; but she could not recall Linnie Mae Randle having suggested Texas Gypsum.

Jenner: Do you recall whether or not Mrs. Randle, as a friendly gesture - her suggestions were friendly, were they not, in connection with his securing employment?

Paine: Oh yes.

Jenner: Did she mention the Manner Bakery?

Paine: Possibly, yes. I do recall saying that LEE doesn't drive, making the point that this was a hampering thing for him. And therefore it made it impossible for him to drive a truck for the Manner Bakery.

Jenner: And in that connection, had she mentioned the Texas Gypsum Company?

Paine: I don't recall that.

Jenner: At least you do recall that it was impractical to consider possible positions which would require him to operate an automobile.

Paine: Yes, I believe I do recall a reference now to driving a truck, delivery truck.

Jenner: You have no recollection of any other suggestion as to possible places of employment?

Paine: I have no recollection of that.

During another part of her testimony before the Warren Commission Ruth Paine stated:

Jenner: You have no recollection of any other, at least two other places being suggested, and you, in turn, stating that they would be unsatisfactory, one because an automobile had to be used, or it would be necessary for LEE to have an automobile, and the other that he was lacking in the possible qualifications needed? None of that refreshes your recollection?

Paine: None of that refreshes my recollections.

OSWALD turned down a job at Love Field Airport in Dallas that paid \$310 per month - for a job in the Texas School Book Depository - that paid \$210 per month. The Warren Report stated

...the Texas Employment Commission attempted to refer OSWALD to an airline company which was looking for baggage and cargo handlers at a salary which was \$100 a month higher than that offered by the Depository Company. The Employment Commission tried to advise OSWALD of this job at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 16, 1963. Since the records of the Commission indicate that OSWALD was then working, it seems clear that OSWALD was hired by the Depository Company before the higher paying job was available. It is unlikely that he ever learned of this second opportunity. [WR p247]

The HSCA questioned Marina Oswald about this:

Q. If he would have had another job offer at the same time for more money, can you think of any reason he might have taken the job in the Texas School Book Depository instead of another job?

A. I do believe he did like Ruth, and, since she went to all the trouble to get the job for him, I think that would have been the courteous thing to do.

Q. Do you think he would have taken a job for less money just because he liked Ruth?

A. No, it doesn't sound logical...To tell the truth we were very poor and I think a better offer of a job would probably be more likely he would take.

The Warren Commission questioned Ruth Paine:

Q. Did you ever hear anything by way of discussion or otherwise by Marina or LEE of the possibility of his having been tendered or at least suggested to him a job at Trans-Texas, as a cargo handler at \$310 a month?

A. I do not recall that.

Q. This was right at the time he obtained employment at the Texas School Book Depository?

A. And he was definitely offered such a job?

Q. Well I won't say it was offered - that he might have been able to secure a job through the Texas Employment Commission as a cargo-handler at \$310 a month.

A. I do recall some reference of that sort, which fell through - that there was not that possibility.

Q. Tell us what you know about that. Did you hear of it at the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Now would you please relate that to me?

A. I recall some reference to -

Q. How did it come about?

A. From LEE as I recall.

Q. And was it at the time or just right -

A. It was at the time, while he was yet unemployed.

Q. And about the time he obtained employment at the Texas School Book Depository.

A. It seemed to me he went into town with some hopes raised by the employment agency, I don't know - but then reported that the job had been filled and was not available to him.

Q. But that was -

A. That is my best recollection -

Q. Of his report to you and Marina.

A. Yes.

Q. But you do not recall discussing it?

A. I recall something of that nature. I do not recall the job itself.

On Tuesday, October 15, 1963 OSWALD called Marina and told her he had secured employment. On Wednesday, October 16, 1963, 35 days before the assassination, OSWALD began working at the Texas School Book Depository. The Warren Commission did not say how the Employment Commission tried to advise OSWALD of the job at Love Field. OSWALD used Ruth Paine's address and telephone number as a contact point at this time. Ruth Paine, who had been instructed to place OSWALD in downtown Dallas, never told OSWALD about the job at Love Field. OSWALD'S job at the Texas School Book Depository required less skill, and was of a lower status, then

his previous jobs, in the Dallas/Fort Worth area. It involved moving book cartons. The Warren Commission: "OSWALD'S employment at the Texas School Book Depository was wholly unrelated to the President's trip to Dallas." [WR p247] The Texas School Book Depository was in the geographic area where Ruth Paine had been instructed to find OSWALD a job in by her father or sister. Ruth Paine was not a professional assassin like GERRY PATRICK HEMMING, or a professional spy like HUNT, yet it was not by accident that Ruth Paine got OSWALD a job along a likely parade route. This does not mean she was a part of any conspiracy. All it means is that someone told her to babysit OSWALD and get him a job in downtown Dallas. When OSWALD began working at the Texas School Book Depository, the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy was well under way. OSWALD had ordered the rifle, visited the Soviet Embassy and Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and was ripe for a setup. It was not by accident that, through her father, her brother, her brother-in-law and her sister, Ruth Paine traced back to ANGLETON and ANGLETON led to HUNT, PHILLIPS et. al. On Friday, October 18, 1963, Buell Frazier drove OSWALD from the Texas School Book Depository to Irving. Since it was OSWALD'S birthday, Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine had arranged a small celebration.

#### HOSTY TOLD OF SOVIET CONTACT BY INS OCTOBER 18, 1963

The FBI: "A Secret, October 22, 1963, Airtel, from Dallas to the Bureau, bearing dictator initials of 'JPH' advised FBI Headquarters that S.A. Hosty received information from Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, on Friday, October 18, 1963, that 'an individual, possibly identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City.'

S.A. Hosty explained: "Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, merely advised that they were in possession of a communication indicating CIA Mexico City identified an individual possibly identical with LEE OSWALD was in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City. Because of the third agency, this write was not permitted to actually see the communication." A copy of this communication only reached Dallas after the November 22 CIA coup. [Hosty to Shanklin FBI Dallas-10461 12.6.63 also 62-109060-7959] The FBI: "On October 18, 1963, Mr. Jeff Woosley, Supervisory Clerk, INS, Dallas, advised S.A. James P. Hosty that their office was in receipt of a communication, classified 'Secret' from CIA Mexico City. This communication indicated copies were furnished to the FBI. This communication indicated that an individual, possibly identical with OSWALD, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City." [FBI 100-10,461-47; NARA FBI 124-10171-10138] James Hosty stated:

I found out from the Dallas Immigration and Naturalization Service that they had gotten a CIA communication. It was *verbal* information [I received] from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I then wrote to FBI Headquarters, and then to New Orleans, and they sent me a copy of another CIA communication. The FBI sent the communication to New Orleans, which was the office of origin at the time. The Dallas Office did not get a copy. [FBI DL 100-10461-47; FBI Bufile 105-82555-39]

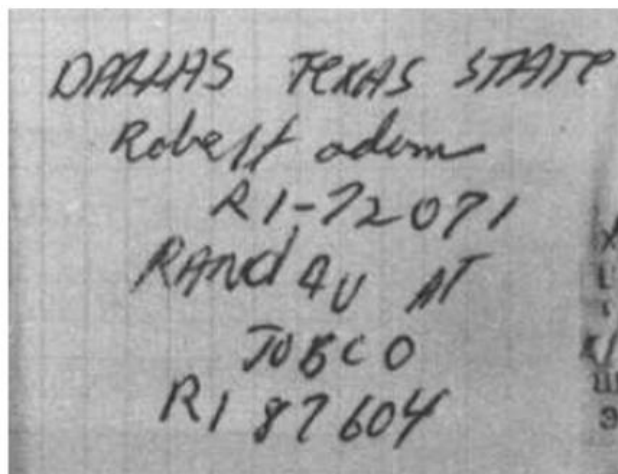


In 1978 James Hosty's attorney, Francis X. Lilly, told the FBI:

...prior to the assassination, certain information was not known to S.A. Hosty. In particular he had not been advised of the visit of OSWALD to Mexico City, and was not aware of the people to whom OSWALD spoke in Mexico City. Nor did he know the real identity of these people...this information was not made available to S.A. Hosty...and it is doubtful whether Bureau regulations would have allowed Mr. Hosty to interview OSWALD even had additional information been made available to him " [FBI Bassett/Ryan 10.4.78 re: Hosty's attorney Francis X. Lilly]

The FBI document that concerned OSWALD'S Soviet-contact was routinely channeled to S.A. Hosty. S.A. Hosty's name appeared in the appropriate place in the block stamp. After the assassination, S.A. Hosty's name was erased from the block stamp, and the serial was initialed to file by FBI Supervisor Kenneth Howe. [FBI ltr. Ryan to Bassett 10.4.78] James Hosty; "It was crossed out, not erased. That's when they were hiding things from me. They took it out of my workbox. My lawyer was confused." [Interview with A.J.W. 1993] Hosty told the Warren Commission he first became aware of OSWALD'S contact with the Soviets in Mexico City on October 25, 1963. The minute Hosty discovered that OSWALD was in touch with Soviet Intelligence he should have interviewed him immediately. He lied to the Warren Commission and told them he first became aware of OSWALD'S contacts with the Soviets on October 25, 1963 rather than October 18, 1963. He never interviewed OSWALD. On Sunday, October 20, 1963, OSWALD stayed with Ruth Paine's children, while Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald to Parkland Hospital, where she gave birth to a second daughter, Rachel Oswald. On Monday, October 21, 1963, OSWALD visited Marina Oswald in the hospital and spent the night in Irving. Why would OSWALD assassinate the President one month after his wife had given birth to another child? Was he untroubled about the prospect of abandoning his newborn daughter?

#### THE NATIONAL INDIGNATION COMMITTEE MEETING



OSWALD had words Dallas Texas State and a listing for Robert Adam at the Dallas office of the Texas State Employment Agency. Next was "Randau at Jobco" On December 12, 1963, information was obtained from the Jobco Employment Agency in Dallas, Texas, concerning a "cotton picking application" for Lee H. Oswald, dated October 4, 1963. This application was submitted to the FBI Laboratory which concluded that the signature on the reverse side of the application was prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald. Ray Randuk had indeed interviewed him at Jobco and sent him to the DeVilbiss Company where he was not hired.

The number RI-8-7604 did not trace back to JOBCO or DeVilbiss, instead it traced back to McGehee Investments in the Texas Bank Building. This firm was not listed by Dunn and Bradstreet. There was no indication it existed other than a listing in the 1963 Dallas Chris-Cross Directory. I cannot locate any reference to it in an FBI document nor any investigation of this telephone number. Scott Malone stated that when OSWALD was questioned about his address book by the Dallas Police he told them that this was where he was debriefed on his return from Russia. I have never seen a document where OSWALD was questioned about his address book.



Another possibility is that McGehee Investments was an instrument of the The National Indignation Convention started in October 1961 by Dallas Garage Owner Frank McGehee, 32, to protest the training of Yugoslav pilots in Texas. The National Indignation Committee was an anticommunist umbrella group with Birchite and Walkerite ties. By February 1962 the National Indignation Committee had held 175 rallies and was tooling up a pressure campaign to force

Congress to halt all military aid to any Communist regime anywhere and to fire any government official responsible for any in the past. [*Life Magazine* 2.9.62 pages 110 to 129] The Convention spread across the country through supporting committees. With a keen eye peeled for "modern traitors" in government, the movement held evangelistic-like meetings at which members heard the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations condemned as "treasonous" along with suggestions for lynching Earl Warren. During Mr. Stevenson's speech in Dallas, protesters coughed in unison. They walked the aisles with upside-down American flags. Frank McGehee, leader of the National Indignation Committee, stood up and began shouting until police removed him. OSWALD wrote the Communist Party that, on the evening of Wednesday, October 23, 1963, he had attended a meeting sponsored by General Edwin A. Walker. [11WH425] This meeting was co-sponsored by the National Indignation Committee. Ruth Paine described the gathering on Wednesday, October 23, 1963, as a meeting of The National Indignation Committee. William Coleman and David Slawson: "Investigation has led to the conclusion that this must have been an anti-Castro meeting." [WC To: Rankin Summary of Evid. of For. Inv.] JOHN MARTINO had spoken to a group of John Birch Society members in September 1963. A member of the Dallas Chapter of Alpha-66 attended

this meeting in September 1963 and informed the FBI that bumper stickers bearing the words "Kan the Kennedy Klan" had been sold there. One member of Alpha-66 changed the word "Kan" to "Kill" before pasting the bumper sticker on his car. [FBI 105-96777 6.25.64] It looks like the FBI was not into exposing the connection either between either OSWALD and McGehee or OSWALD and the Domestic Contacts Division. Edwin Steig, a DRE sympathizer reported having seen OSWALD at a DRE meeting on October 13, 1963. [WCD 205 p646 cited by Scott]

#### AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION MEETING: OCTOBER 25, 1963

OSWALD lost touch with the White Russian exile community after he returned to Dallas. The only people known to have been associated with OSWALD at this time were the Paines. On Friday, October 25, 1963, OSWALD accompanied Michael Paine to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union, at Methodist University. OSWALD spoke at this meeting. He said that two days earlier he had infiltrated General Edwin Walker's meeting and General Edwin Walker and his fellow John Birchers were anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic. General Edwin Walker had been responsible for the violence directed at U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. OSWALD associated with George DeMohrenschildt and Guy Banister, two anti-Semites. As stated, OSWALD'S believed the opposite of what he said and wrote. If OSWALD said he was against anti-Semitism, he was for it. If OSWALD said he was for communism, he was against it. Michael Paine believed OSWALD was sincere:

I didn't know DeMohrenschildt. But I should say that I had, at the time, absolutely no question in my mind that LEE described himself as Communist." Michael Paine equated OSWALD with his father: "He thought his important mission in life wasn't working, he wanted to raise a family, but that was kind of trivial. A more important activity was social change. And I accepted that, I had no quarrel with it." Michael Paine was asked if it had even crossed his mind that OSWALD was a tool of right wing forces: "No. Definitely not. He resented authority. He resented his employer at the photo company. This was not part of his cover. I wouldn't have said LEE was a powerful intellect. He said you got your directions from reading between the lines in *The Worker* and *The Militant*, and I asked him to show me how to do it. So he got out the paper, and put it across our knees, and he wasn't actually able to do it, but I accepted that as that's what he felt - I could see that. I remember the newspaper had many articles from Italy criticizing David Rockefeller. I don't know why they had such a vendetta against David Rockefeller.

#### OSWALD DENOUNCES FRANK KRYSSTINIK

Michael Paine brought his friend, Frank Krystinik, to the American Civil Liberties Union meeting with OSWALD. Krystinik told the FBI:

There was a question and answer period, and the presiding officer made reference to the fact that Ambassador Stevenson had been struck on the head by a sign poster at a meeting in Dallas the day before. LEE OSWALD jumped to his feet and interjected himself into the discussion by stating that General Walker was both anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic. Krystinik, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, followed OSWALD from the room when the meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m. and began questioning him in general about the anti-Catholic allegation against General Walker. The discussion between them became rather heated, and OSWALD told Krystinik that Krystinik was a 'petty capitalist.' This apparently arose because OSWALD had learned that Krystinik had a home wood-workshop where he manufactures birdhouses and occasionally employs three men in the manufacture of these birdhouses. OSWALD told Krystinik that he was exploiting workers. Frank Krystinik asked OSWALD about his political belief, and OSWALD stated he was a Marxist. Frank Krystinik asked, "Does that mean you are a communist?" OSWALD then said, "All right, if you want to call me that, that is what I am, a Communist."

In 1964 Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission that OSWALD

I would say that he was a combination, that the man within was an introvert, preferred the company of the television set or a book, but that he could, as I have said, be a genial host or go to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union with my husband and I understand that he made a fairly good impression upon some of the people there...I have recently, perhaps a year ago, became [sic] on the membership committee of the Dallas ACLU Chapter. That chapter only just opened a year and a half ago.

#### DOCUMENTS START BEING GENERATED ABOUT OSWALD

On Friday, October 25, 1963, S.A. Milton Kaack learned from the FBI's contact at the Post Office, that when OSWALD left New Orleans, his mail was forwarded from Box 30061 to Ruth Paine in Irving. On October 25, 1963, the FBI Headquarters and Dallas were advised of OSWALD'S new address. [FBI 105-1435-13; FBI 100-10461-51 NARA 124-10171-10141] On Friday, October 25, 1963, S.A. DeBRUEYS prepared an FBI report on OSWALD and the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This report was generated because of OSWALD'S brush with the New Orleans Police Department. It dealt with the BRINGUIER incident, and OSWALD'S appearances on William Stuckey's radio program. It did not mention OSWALD'S change of address, although it contained information developed by S.A. Kaack, as well as a four-page appendix, and another copy of S.A. Agent Quigley's interview with OSWALD. On Friday, October 25, 1963, an index card on OSWALD was created by Plans. This card read:

OSWALD, LEE H.

SEX M DOB OCTOBER 18, 1939 100-300-011  
USA NEW ORLEANS DBA-55777 OCTOBER 25, 1963 P2  
CIT ?  
OCC ?

USA, NEW ORLEANS 4709 MAGAZINE. MEMBER OF THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT 799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. SEE DOCUMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF CUBAN PROPAGANDA.

On November 23, 1963, OSWALD told the FBI he lived at 4706 Magazine Street. The card contained the number 100-300-011. This was the CIA's Fair Play for Cuba Committee file. The CIA stated it contained 30 CIA-originated documents. OSWALD allegedly spent the weekend of Saturday, October 26, 1963, to Sunday, October 27, 1963, with his wife and newborn infant in Irving. JOHN MARTINO was in Dallas at this date.

HOSTY RECEIVES 3 REPORTS ON OSWALD OCTOBER 28, 1963  
BUT DOES NOT LOOK AT THEM

The FBI:

Three communications relating to and setting forth some details of OSWALD'S contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, including the name of a Soviet that OSWALD contacted [Valeriy Kostikov], were block stamped into the Dallas Office on Friday, October 25, 1963, were routinely channeled to S.A. Hosty by the Desk on Monday, October 28, 1963, and were not retrieved from S.A. Hosty's personal work box until after the assassination on November 22, 1963, according to a notation on Dallas serial 100-10461-50 by Dallas Supervisor Kenneth C. Howe.

This document stated:

Re: New Orleans airtel to Dallas October 2, 1963. Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of a radiogram from Legat, Mexico City, to Bureau October 18, 1963, and a copy of Bureau cablegram to Legat, Mexico City October 22, 1963. For the information of the Bureau, New Orleans Airtel to Dallas October 2, 1963, requested Dallas to locate Subject and his wife...48-49-50 go to James P. Hosty October 28, 1963. Obtained from his box and initialed into file to complete his file following November 22, 1963 - Howe. [FBI File 100-10461]

S.A. Hosty had failed to add these documents to the other serials on OSWALD when he received it on his desk on October 28, 1963. Dallas Supervisor Kenneth C. Howe had to do it after November 22, 1963. Hosty was again staying away from OSWALD. The FBI

wondered why Hosty had not glanced at these documents prior to the Kennedy assassination. The FBI:

"In short, absent mitigating circumstances, it is unusual for any Agent to claim ignorance of the contents of three communications residing in his personal workbox for approximately 26 days. "Dallas file 100-10461-48, -49, -50, and Bureau file 105-82555-42 and -43. Bureau file serial 43 corresponds to Dallas serial 48 and is classified SECRET."

Serial 48 was the CIA'S report on OSWALD'S visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, and included the name of Valeriy Kostikov, serial 49 was a summary of information that FBI Headquarters had on OSWALD. James Hosty stated that he neglected to retrieve these three documents (in addition to the October 22, 1963 Immigration and Naturalization Service document) from his personal work box until after the assassination, however, in a report dated December 6, 1963, S.A. Hosty wrote he postponed a interview with Marina Oswald "despite the information received shortly prior to that time to the effect LEE OSWALD had been in touch with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City..." That indicated that he had looked at least one of the reports. James Hosty remarked,

[The FBI reports about OSWALD] disappeared from my workbox. They took them out of my workbox. See, the Bureau is trying to cover up the fact that they were doing the coverup. They took that stuff out of my file drawer because it referred to Valeriy Kostikov. See, I was aware he had made contact with the Embassy, but I didn't know who Valeriy Kostikov was, and anything that had his name on it, disappeared. They put it back in the file later. [FBI Dallas 100-10461-48, 49, 50]

James Hosty's explanation made no sense. S.A. Hosty was avoiding the OSWALD case by not serializing and filing "hot" reports on OSWALD. S.A. Hosty explained why OSWALD'S name had not been entered on Security Index of the FBI or furnished to the Secret Service despite OSWALD'S contact with Valeriy Kostikov, who was believed to be a KGB assassin:

Dallas was not in possession of any information indicating OSWALD had any vicious potential or capabilities [S.A. Hosty knew OSWALD beat his wife], nor any other information concerning him which would have made it appear desirable to furnish Secret Service information concerning him.

#### WHEN DID S.A. HOSTY LEARN THAT OSWALD WAS IN DALLAS?

FBI Serial 50 informed the Dallas FBI Office that OSWALD had returned to Dallas. S.A. Hosty should have known OSWALD was in Dallas on Monday, October 28, 1963. On Tuesday, October 29, 1963, S.A. Hosty received additional notification of OSWALD'S new address from S.A. Milton Kaack. S.A. DeBRUEYS had not furnished the address to S.A. Hosty in an earlier report. James Hosty: "I did not know OSWALD was in Dallas at

this time. As far as I knew, he was in New Orleans. I was told he had returned to Dallas on Friday, November 1, 1963, when Ruth Paine told me that. I got that lead from New Orleans." [Dallas FBI 100-10461-47 Bufile 105-82555-39]. James Hosty stated: "I got the address on Tuesday, October 29, 1963, and I had to verify it and check Ruth Paine out. I went out on Friday, November 1, 1963. Two days."

HOSTY INTERVIEWS RUTH PAINE'S NEIGHBORS OCTOBER 30, 1963

The FBI: "On Wednesday, October 30, 1963, S.A. James P. Hosty, Jr. reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. R. Paine, and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD visited Marina Oswald at this address, but was not living there." [WCE 834]

POST OFFICE BOX 6225

FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY	POSTMASTER	DATE BOX OPENED NOV - 1 1963	DATE BOX CLOSED	BOX NO. 6225
<small>APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.</small>				
NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type) LEE H. OSWALD				
NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either) FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION				
KIND OF BUSINESS None Profit.				
BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)				
HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone) 3610 N. Beckley				
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT X Lee H. Oswald				DATE OF APPLICATION Nov. 1, 1963

On Friday, November 1, 1963, OSWALD opened Post Office Box 6225 at the Dallas Post Office Terminal Annex. OSWALD listed his address as Beckley Avenue, although he gave a false house number. [WR p313] He paid the rent in advance through December 31, 1963. There was no indication in the Warren Report that the FBI authenticated the signature on the application for Post Office Box 6225 or on the change of address card that routed his mail from Post Office Box 30061 to Ruth Paine's address. [WR p312, 566]

JOHN ABT



OSWALD stated that he wanted John Abt (born May 1, 1904; died August 10, 1991) for an attorney. Abt spent most of his career as chief counsel to the Communist Party USA (CPUSA). Abt was a graduate of the University of Chicago, and from its law school. He practiced real estate and corporate law in Chicago from 1927 to 1933. He was the Chief of Litigation, Agricultural Adjustment Administration from 1933 to 1935, assistant general

counsel of the Works Progress Administration in 1935, chief counsel to Senator Robert La Follette, Jr.'s Committee from 1936 to 1937 and special assistant to the United States Attorney General, 1937 and 1938. In 1948, he worked with the Progressive Party of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Abt was also a member of the Ware group, a covert organization of Communist Party operatives within the United States government in the 1930s which actively aided Soviet intelligence by passing on government information, as well as furnishing assistance to members of the CPUSA. Abt's sister, Marion Bachrach, was also a member of the group. After the group's founder, Harold Ware, was killed in an automobile collision in 1935, Abt married Jessica Smith, Ware's widow. The name of John Abt was mentioned by Whittaker Chambers during the Alger Hiss trial. [FBI CG 62-6115 2.20.64] Ruth Paine testified that OSWALD called her from jail to communicate:

...he wanted to ask me to call Mr. John Abt in New York for him after 6:00 p.m. He gave me a telephone number of a New York office and a New York residence...Then he called back almost immediately. I gather he had made the call to me on the permission to make a different call, and then he got specific permission from the police to make a call to me, and the call was identical...This is speculation, but the content of the second call was almost identical."

Ruth Paine was asked by this researcher whether she commented to him about the fact "that he had already just called you about the same subject matter?" Ruth Paine replied, "No." Michael Paine:

He called Ruth and wanted us to get Abt as an attorney and I was offended at that. It was a dumb thing. It illustrates his incompetence to really function in this world.

After OSWALD was killed, the home and office telephone numbers of John Abt, and the number for *The Worker*, were found in his pockets. [WCD 1406] OSWALD was a Nazi at heart and even if it meant him taking a fall for the Kennedy assassination he was still intent on blaming it on the Communists. Assuming that those government agencies who questioned OSWALD after his arrest on November 22, 1963, told the truth about the interrogation, OSWALD was unwilling to reveal his ties to HEMMING et. al. This might have been a result of his having been involved in illegal acts with HEMMING, dirtied up, involved in another homicide. Why did OSWALD make the same call twice? To make sure the Commies got dirtied up good.

#### OSWALD'S ACLU DALLAS CHAPTER

On Friday, November 1, 1963, when OSWALD rented Post Office Box 6225, he indicated that the box would be used to receive mail for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union, which he had recently joined. Under "Kind of Business" OSWALD wrote 'non-profit.' OSWALD wrote the Communist Party:



"Could you advise me as to the general view we have on the ACLU? And to what degree, if any, I should attempt to heighten its progressive tendencies?"

Louis Nichols was head of the Bar Association of Dallas. He visited OSWALD on November 23, 1963. OSWALD told him he wanted John Abt for an attorney. Abt defended numerous Communists. Nichols wrote:

He then asked me if I knew any Dallas lawyer who was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. I told him I did not. He then stated that he was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. I again asked him whether he desired that either I, or anyone else of the Dallas Bar Association, do anything at that time toward getting him an attorney to represent him. He stated that if he could not get the New York lawyer, or if he could not get a lawyer who was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him, and if there was an attorney in Dallas who believed as he did, and believed in the things he believed in, and believed in his innocence as much as he could, that he might call on us in the following week about getting such as lawyer.

Michael Paine was asked why OSWALD opened a post office box in the name of the American Civil Liberties Union? He answered,

I didn't know he did that and I can't begin to guess why. [Paine was mailed documents] I was surprised and confused. The last thing I heard from him was that he couldn't join the organization. The reason he couldn't, was that he really didn't approve of protecting the rights of people like General Walker to talk. Then I learned he had joined, after the assassination. Becoming a American Civil Liberties Union member, then committing a heinous crime, would sully it.

OSWALD hated the ACLU just as he hated the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. OSWALD had no affiliation with the ACLU and had no right to receive mail in the name of the ACLU. OSWALD was about to launch an operation against the ACLU. After he was arrested as a suspect in the assassination he used the opportunity to further "dirty-up" the ACLU by associating himself with it.

S.A. Hosty was determined to avoid OSWALD, however, he had to conduct a superficial investigation of OSWALD due to OSWALD'S contact with the Soviet espionage apparatus. Instead of beginning his investigation of OSWALD with a personal interview of the Subject that would have given him first hand insight into OSWALD'S personality, S.A. HOSTY interviewed Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald *about* LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Why did Hosty go to secondary sources when the primary source was available on weekends or at work? In 1993 HOSTY stated that he was not avoiding OSWALD:

I could not interview OSWALD since he had been in touch with the Russian Embassy. Are you aware of that? I was aware of this prior to the assassination and that put a bar on any interview. It's the rules, go check the rules. See, you're supposed to be an expert on this. Stop and think. If I went up and talked to him and said, 'Hey, why are you visiting the Russian Embassy?' wouldn't that have given away our technique? It's in the Senate Intelligence Committee Report. The damn Warren Commission, those idiots, didn't understand that. But the intelligence committee got it straight. I was following the rules. Question Headquarters. The damn Warren Commission shot off its mouth, they didn't know what the hell they were talking about, and they didn't bother to ask me why I didn't interview him. I didn't think an interview would be productive. He'd been interviewed three times unsuccessfully.

### WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW?

1. After the assassination Ruth Paine stated that S.A. Hosty had visited her "for the purpose of arranging an interview with OSWALD." S.A. Hosty denied this: "One of the purposes of the visit was to arrange an interview for Marina Oswald. It would appear either Mrs. Paine has been misquoted by the newspapers or she may have been confused on November 1, 1963, and thought I desired an interview with LEE OSWALD rather than Marina Oswald. This could explain the Subject's having the my name and the office telephone number in his possession. It should be noted at the time of this interview, Mrs. Paine was speaking in Russian and in English to this writer and to Marina Oswald and may have confused my request. This should be a matter of record in view of the allegations in this case." [FBI 100-1944-285A 12.3.63 to SAC]
2. James Hosty said he was trying to interview Marina Oswald: "One of the purposes of the visit was to arrange an interview for Marina Oswald. [Mrs. Paine] may have been confused on Friday, November 1, 1963, and thought I desired an interview with LEE OSWALD rather than Marina Oswald." Why was S.A. Hosty more interested in Marina Oswald than LEE HARVEY OSWALD? Marina Oswald was not a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. She had not visited the Soviet Embassy and Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.
3. When Hosty testified before the Warren Commission he stated: "I then told her the purpose of my visit, that I was interested in locating the whereabouts of LEE OSWALD..."

### S.A. HOSTY INTERVIEWS RUTH PAINE NOVEMBER 1, 1963

On Friday, November 1, 1963, at approximately 2:30 p.m., Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald received a visit from S.A. Hosty in Irving, Texas. OSWALD was at work. S.A. Hosty said he had no information on Ruth Paine, but after a background check, he found she was "a responsible and reliable citizen." Hosty checked with Bell Helicopter and discovered Michael Paine had a security clearance. He checked with Edward T.

Oviatt, the headmaster of the St. Marks School where Ruth Paine was employed as a Russian teacher. The Paines had good credit and no criminal record. The interview with Ruth Paine lasted about 20 to 25 minutes. Ruth Paine told S.A. Hosty that Marina Oswald and her two children were living with her, and that OSWALD was in Dallas. Ruth Paine told S.A. Hosty OSWALD was living in Dallas because she did not want him at her home, although she was willing to let him visit his wife and children on weekends. Hosty "I asked her if she knew where he worked. After a moment's hesitation, she told me he worked at the Texas School Book Depository near the downtown area of Dallas. She didn't have the exact address and it is my recollection she went to the phone book, found it to be 411 Elm Street." Ruth Paine: "We did talk about the importance of Hosty not going to where he was working. *I got Hosty's card* and told him if you want to see LEE, he's coming out this evening. You can certainly see him here. Hosty never came." Ruth Paine had no reason to withhold this information from Hosty- she knew nothing about the Kennedy assassination plot nor the part that the Texas School Book Depository would play in it. If S.A. Hosty wanted to interview OSWALD, he could have driven to the Texas School Book Depository, or he could have returned to Irving that evening. He could have interviewed OSWALD on Saturday. He did not.

#### OSWALD'S HOME ADDRESS IN DALLAS

Hosty asked Ruth Paine if she knew OSWALD'S address in Dallas. Ruth Paine, who knew OSWALD'S telephone number in Dallas, indicated that she thought she could find out where OSWALD was living, and would let S.A. Hosty know. Hosty was asked by the Warren Commission if he asked Ruth Paine for OSWALD'S telephone number: "No sir, I didn't ask her about a telephone number and she didn't volunteer. She told me she did not know where he lived." Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission:

Paine: He asked me if I knew where LEE lived. I did think of these phone numbers but -

Jenner: During the course of the -

Paine: Or later.

Jenner: Of the interview?

Paine: At least between that time and the time he came again, but I have been impressed with what I have now concluded was a mistaken impression I have which effected my behavior; namely that the FBI was in possession of a great deal of information, or so I thought, and certainly would find it very easy to find out where LEE OSWALD was living. I really didn't believe they didn't know, or needed to find out from me. This is a feeling stemming from my understanding of the difficulties they faced working in a free society. I would behave quite differently now, but I have learned a lot from this particular experience.

Jenner: Did you make any effort to obtain OSWALD'S address so that you could give it to the FBI?

Paine: No. As I have testified, I really thought they had it.

Ruth Paine wrote:

I assumed [S.A. Hosty] wanted to see LEE. The FBI has to follow the activities of a good many two-bit communists, and I was certain they kept themselves informed on LEE'S whereabouts...It was the first time I had talked personally with an FBI agent and my already great respect for the agency went up. We discussed the difficulty in a free society of politely watching people with queer, possibly dangerous ideas. Unlike public opinion or a congressional committee, the FBI never even mentions an individual in public until they have evidence that will stand up in court. I never felt so proud to pay my taxes, and to live in this country as after talking with the FBI man. [WCE 460 p191]

Ruth Paine gave Hosty OSWALD'S work address. If the FBI visited OSWALD on the job it would have caused him more problems than if the FBI visited him at his rooming house. If Ruth Paine was told by a family member that OSWALD was 'alright' perhaps she believed his covert activities centered around his rooming house? Ruth Paine's story that she believed the FBI already had OSWALD'S home address in Dallas was absurd. If the FBI already had OSWALD'S address, why had S.A. Hosty asked her for it?

Ruth Paine said OSWALD told her: "He had been upset by the FBI's coming out and inquiring about him, and he felt it was interference with his family. He said to me that the FBI was inhibiting his activities...I asked whether he was worried about *losing his job*, and he was." Albert Jenner asked Paine: "Did he say so, Mrs. Paine?" She responded: "I recall particularly a telephone conversation with him. On one of those in which he called out to talk to Marina...I said to him if his views, not any references now to the FBI or their interest in him, but if his political views were interfering with his *ability to hold a job*, that might be a matter of interest to the American Civil Liberties Union, that he should, in our country, have a right to unpopular views or any other kind. This I believe was after he had been to a ACLU meeting with my husband, that meeting having been Friday, October 25, 1963." S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission that OSWALD "had alleged that the FBI had him fired from every job he ever had. I told her this was not true...I wanted to know his place of employment for the purpose of determining whether or not he was employed in a sensitive industry, and when I found out he was working in a warehouse as a laborer, I realized that this was not a sensitive industry."

#### S.A. HOSTY AND MARINA OSWALD

S.A. Hosty testified that when Marina Oswald came into the room during his interview with Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald became very disturbed. According to S.A. Hosty, Ruth

Paine had to assure Marina Oswald that the FBI was not a secret police force like the KGB, and would not harm her. Ruth Paine testified that Marina Oswald had not been intimidated by S.A. Hosty:

And I can't recall certainly who brought it up, but I think Marina asked of Hosty what did he think of Castro? He said, 'Well, he reads what is printed and from the view given in the American newspapers of Castro's activities and intentions, and he certainly didn't like those intentions or actions.' And Marina subsequently expressed an opinion, but contrary, that perhaps he was not given much chance by the American press, or that the press was not entirely fair to him. This I translated.

Ruth Paine said that S.A. Hosty had also asked her if OSWALD had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Marina Oswald told this interviewer in 1994: "I discussed nothing with Hosty. No questions. Never expressed any favorable opinions of Castro to him. I do not know what they were talking about." S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission that he did not question Marina Oswald; instead he asked Ruth Paine to assure Marina that the FBI was not like the KGB or Gestapo. On another occasion, Hosty said he asked Marina Oswald only one question, using Ruth Paine as an interpreter; it concerned "approaches by foreign agents." He told his FBI superiors that "no interview was conducted of Mrs. Oswald because Dallas was awaiting information from New Orleans." S.A. Hosty advised them that the investigation was designed to avoid having OSWALD'S wife "gain the impression she was being harassed or hounded because of her immigrant status so that the interview, when conducted, would be as productive as possible." J. Edgar Hoover commented: "I just don't understand such solicitude." [HSCA V8 p516] James Hosty commented, "He was a horse's ass. The solicitude is referring to my not interviewing Marina. He thought that if I interviewed Marina, she would have confessed her husband was going to kill the President six months ahead. And besides, that's what the Manual said, I was just goin' by the Manual."

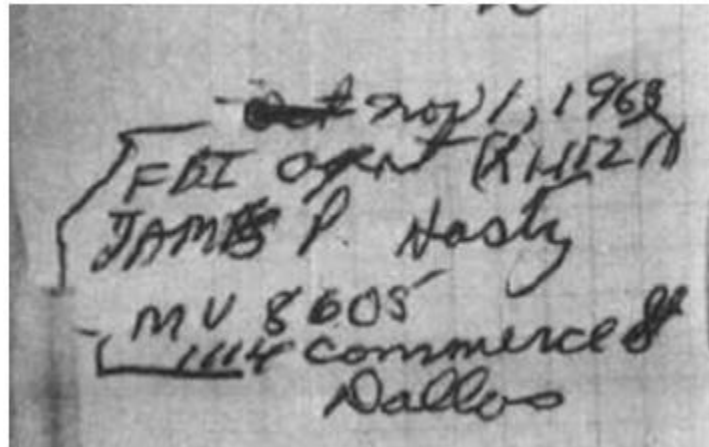
#### FBI S.A. HOSTY'S CARD

When OSWALD saw Ruth Paine that evening, she said she gave him information on S.A. Hosty. Ruth Paine said Hosty gave her his card. Hosty told the Warren Commission:

I then gave her my name and telephone number. I wrote it down on a piece of paper for her. I am fairly certain I printed it so she would be able to read it alright. I printed my name and wrote down my office telephone number, and handed it to Mrs. Paine. No address, no license number. It was my recollection it was on my paper. I took a piece of paper off, tore it in half...we don't carry cards. We are not allowed to carry cards.

Neither the card nor the slip of paper was recovered.

## S.A. HOSTY'S PLATE NUMBER



On November 22, 1963, the FBI found S.A. Hosty's name, telephone number, license plate number (one digit off), and office address, in OSWALD'S address book, all written in the same ink. How did OSWALD find out S.A. Hosty's license plate number? Was it on Hosty's first visit or his second visit? Or was it from another source?

### FIRST VISIT

Marina Oswald testified to the Warren Commission that while S.A. Hosty was talking with Ruth Paine during his first visit on, Friday November 1, 1963, she went outside and copied down S.A. Hosty's license plate number, as OSWALD had instructed her to do if S.A. Hosty harassed her. Marina Oswald: "LEE had asked me if an FBI agent were to call, that I note down his automobile license number, and I did that." [Marina Oswald WC Test. P48] James Hosty stated, "She snuck out and copied the plate numbers." S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission that he parked his car down the street so that Ruth Paine's neighbors would not become aware of his presence. If this was true how could Marina have found the vehicle and copied it during Hosty's first visit?

### SECOND VISIT

During his second visit to Ruth Paine on Tuesday, November 5, 1963, Hosty parked in front of the house; however, Ruth Paine testified that Marina Oswald remained in her room throughout the short interview, and that she could not have seen S.A. Hosty's car except when he pulled away. Ruth Paine told this researcher: "So far as I can recall Marina wasn't present [during the second visit from S.A. Hosty]." Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission: "To the best of my recollection I have to say to you that I cannot be absolutely certain that the blue Oldsmobile was in front of my house on that day. I don't remember for certainty. My best recollection was that it was on the street." Albert Jenner went to Ruth Paine's home and determined that if the car was parked on the street it would have been impossible for anyone inside Ruth Paine's home to have copied the plate number. Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission:

Paine: Hosty, I, and a second agent was with him, I don't know the name, stood at the door of my home and talked briefly about the address of OSWALD in Dallas. Marina was in her room feeding the baby, or busy some way. She came in just as Hosty and I were closing the conversation, and I must say we were both surprised at her entering. He then took his leave immediately. I was aware that he had parked his car out in front of my house. My best judgement is that the license plate number was not visible, however, while it was parked; not visible from my house.

Jenner: Did you see the car?

Paine: I saw the car.

Jenner: Parked?

Paine: Yes, I noticed it particularly. Because the first time he had come on November 1, 1963, he had parked down the street, and he made reference to the fact that they don't like to draw attention for the neighborhood to any interviews that they make, and in fact my neighbor also commented when she had talked with him a few days previously that his car was parked down the street and wasn't in front of my house. So I noticed the change that he had parked directly in front. But to the best of my recollection, in back of the automobile of my husband.

James Hosty told this researcher: "The car was right in the driveway and there were two license plates. She was there at the front door with Ruth Paine. She could have just looked over her shoulder and saw it." Hosty was asked by this researcher, "I thought she said she snuck out and copied it?" James Hosty stated, "Why don't you ask Marina about that?" Marina Oswald told this interviewer in 1994: It was during the second visit. [The car] wasn't at the front. Hosty doesn't remember. It doesn't mean he's lying. Yes, I copied the plate number. Anything coming from me, you don't believe it, do you?"

There is a lot of conflicting testimony regarding this notation in OSWALD'S address book. Ruth Paine testified that she did not see Marina Oswald copy the plate number on a piece of paper immediately after Hosty left nor did Marina mention anything to Ruth Paine about a plate number. Ruth Paine testified she gave OSWALD S.A. Hosty's address and phone number on Friday November 1, 1963. Marina Oswald said she gave him the license number on that same day. How could she have given him this information when S.A. Hosty's second visit had not yet occurred? Was the plate number written in the same ink as the rest of the information? Oswald obtained the number himself, and this was why the address of the FBI also appeared.

#### HOSTY'S NAME IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK

After the assassination, the notation in OSWALD'S address book of S.A. Hosty's name, address and license plate number led to speculation that OSWALD was an FBI

informant. S.A.'s Robert Gemberling and John T. Kessler covered up the S.A. Hosty/OSWALD contact and omitted S.A. Hosty's name, address, telephone and license plate number in the early report on OSWALD'S address book that was sent to the Warren Commission. S.A. John T. Kessler admitted to the HSCA that he did it because "He did not want to cause Hosty any unnecessary unpleasantness or exposure."

#### OSWALD NOVEMBER 1963 HOSTY'S ALLEGED CALL TO THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

The weekend after S.A. Hosty's visit, Saturday, November 2, 1963 to Sunday, November 3, 1963, OSWALD was allegedly in Irving, Texas. Marina Oswald testified that OSWALD told her he was going to the FBI "to ask them to leave you out of all these visits." [HSCA V12 p328] On Monday, November 4, 1963, S.A. Hosty allegedly telephoned the Texas School Book Depository and found that OSWALD was working there. He was given the address of Ruth Paine as OSWALD'S residence "which I knew not to be his correct address." This was what S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission. [Hosty's WC test. p452]. It was not recorded in the OSWALD Dallas Field Office file, nor did anyone in the Texas School Book Depository remember the call. James Hosty recalled, "I did a credit verification type of pretext call. I didn't identify myself. They wouldn't have remembered it that much later. It was a routine call. It is in the file." S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission that on Monday, November 4, 1963, he requested that Dallas again be made the office of origin for the OSWALD case. On Monday, November 4, 1963, S.A. Hosty sent a letter to the Little Rock FBI Office advising it to discontinue its investigation of OSWALD'S whereabouts. (Robert Oswald lived in Little Rock, Arkansas)

#### S.A. HOSTY'S SECOND VISIT TO RUTH PAINE NOVEMBER 5, 1963

On Tuesday, November 5, 1963, S.A. Hosty, and Gary S. Wilson, an FBI Agent-in-training, drove to Irving. S.A. Hosty said he stood at the door and talked briefly with Ruth Paine. She told him that OSWALD had been there that past weekend. She testified: "Agent Hosty asked me, and I am not certain which time, but more likely the second, *since so far as I can recall Marina wasn't present*, if I thought this was a mental problem, his words referring to LEE OSWALD. I said I couldn't understand the mental processes of anyone who could espouse the Marxist philosophy, but this was far different from saying he was mentally unstable or unable to conduct himself in normal society." S.A. Hosty said Ruth Paine told him OSWALD was "a very illogical person and that he had told her that weekend that he was a 'Trotskyite Communist. Since she did not have his address she thanked him and left.'" S.A. Hosty did nothing further with the OSWALD case.

#### HEMMING ON HOSTY

HEMMING told this researcher:



Oh boy. Hosty is gonna get pissed off. Don't play this for Hosty. This is your deep throat word on Hosty. Hosty, on more than one occasion, used his good offices for the Domestic Contacts Division people in dealing with the émigré community. Quite often these immigrant assholes did not want to talk to CIA, or did not want to talk to FBI. So they traded back and forth. In fact, a couple of the Domestic Contacts Division people were given the ID card with the badge to pose as FBI people questioning these emigres. Because nobody wanted an official record of a CIA operative, even Domestic Contacts Division, talking to these people. They didn't want any dangles. And they wanted to keep Hoover happy that the Bureau was handling all this shit. So Hosty did this on a fairly frequent basis. Now if he was the guy that was told by the Agency to lay-off OSWALD, it would have been a completely normal thing.

### THE FBI: SOMETHING WRONG WITH HOSTY'S INVESTIGATION

S.A. Hosty was censured and put on probation for-

inadequate investigation, including earlier investigation of OSWALD'S wife, *delayed reporting*, failure to put Subject on Security Index, and for holding the investigation in abeyance after being in receipt of information that Subject had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City. [HSCA V8 p519]

James Hosty: "That Security Index means you get picked-up in times of national emergency. If he was on that, it would not have prevented the assassination. Only two people were on the Index in Texas." The FBI: "Past research in the OSWALD file discloses no justification for a statement that Bureau regulations would have precluded an OSWALD interview prior to the assassination." A December 10, 1963, memo from J. H. Gale to Clyde Tolson stated in part:

His wife should have been interviewed before the assassination and investigation intensified, not held in abeyance after OSWALD contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. While reference to 'investigation intensified' does not specifically state that OSWALD should have been interviewed, there is no justification for assuming that an intensified investigation would have excluded an interview of OSWALD. An Agent with Hosty's experience (Entered On Duty January 21, 1952) would be expected to conduct the interview of a security Subject without compromising classified information. Also, OSWALD had been interviewed previously by Bureau Agents on June 26, 1962, August 16, 1962 and August 10, 1963.

[FBI Memo From D. Ryan to Bassett 10.4.78] William C. Sullivan commented: "His activities as disclosed by sources and interviews did not warrant day-to-day surveillance." James Hosty:

They are damned liars. You can put that in there. It was only *if* I had been granted permission. CIA would have had a say so in it. Somebody in the Bureau is just trying to cover their ass.

Michael Paine:

I think Hosty was coming around and trying to be quite circumspect. He was coming around when LEE wasn't there, asking to talk to people like Ruth Paine or Marina. OSWALD didn't want to talk to the government. He didn't want to allow the government to ask him questions. He hated authority. Hosty tried to be discreet about it. He must have felt a little embarrassed. I thought he was a nice gentleman, and I'm sorry it turned out so unfortunate for him. I assume Hosty also felt that he had to do his job, but he was watching a lot of people who he didn't think were too significant. I think he didn't think LEE was significant.

On Wednesday, November 6, 1963, OSWALD charged out, from the Dallas Public Library, *The Shark and the Sardines*, by former President of Guatemala Juan Jose Arevalo. This book was translated by June Cobb. The book was due on November 13, 1963. The book was never returned to the library. [WCE 2642]

#### OSWALD'S FBI DOCUMENTS END UP WITH ANGLETON

On Thursday, November 7, 1963, J. Edgar Hoover sent S.A. Milton Kaack's October 31, 1963, New Orleans FBI report on OSWALD to the CIA. [CIA DBA-55715] J. Edgar Hoover hadn't sent the CIA anything on OSWALD since the interview in August 1962 conducted by S.A. John Fain, which had been sent in September 1962. These reports were shopped by the Records Integration Unit and CI/SIG had a look at them. CI/SIG's interest in OSWALD was understandable in 1963: it knew of OSWALD'S visit to the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, and contact with the KGB.

On Friday, November 8, 1963, J. Edgar Hoover sent a report dated September 24, 1963, on OSWALD, to Richard Helms. The CIA received it on Tuesday, November 12, 1963. This was a New Orleans FBI Letter Head Memorandum on OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities. On November 8, 1963, the FBI received a report from MEX-118. The report was received by Matthew D. Crawford Jr. in person on November 6, 1963: "Brief description of activity or material: NO INFO LOCATED RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Gobernacion. File Where Original is Located 134-325A Remarks NO CC - negative info. 1-105-3702 L H OSWALD (PECK)." [FBI 1053702-10; NARA FBI 124-10230-10425]

#### FROM CI/SIG OSWALD CAME /TO CI/SIG HE MUST RETURN

On Thursday, November 14, 1963, the CIA received S.A. Kaack's report dated October 31, 1963, on OSWALD'S activities in New Orleans. The S.A. Milton Kaack report was

sent with a cover letter dated November 7, 1963. The CIA described to the HSCA the Routing of this FBI document:

It was transmitted to CIA by the FBI under a cover note dated November 8, 1963. The date stamp on the reverse of the cover sheet indicates it was logged into the Agency on November 12, 1963. The Deputy Director of Plans (DDP) Counter-Intelligence Staff liaison office received it on November 15, 1963. The report then went to DDP Special Activities Staff Counter-Intelligence Office that was then concerned with Cuban matters. The registry for the Special Activities Staff, Counter-Intelligence Office, handled the report on November 21, 1963. On November 22, 1963, the report was received by the DDP Counter-Intelligence Staff CI/SIG presumably because it concerned a former defector to the Soviet Union. Apparently it was being processed by that office when President Kennedy was assassinated. Prior to the assassination the CIA had no information concerning OSWALD'S activities in New Orleans beyond this report. [CIA 1634-1088 p3]

A CIA Routing and Record Sheet was dated November 14, 1963.

FROM: RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS-4

TO:

1. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/LS November 15, 1963. (Initials JAN)
3. SAS/CI Horn. (Initials AN)
9. SAS CI CONTROL November 21, 1963 (Initials CR)
10. CI/SI November 22, 1963 (Stamp CI/SI, not Officer's Initials)
11. CI/IC

DBA-55715

File Title (None)

Abstract X

Index

File Number (Primary Code) 201-289248

Document Date: October 25, 1963.

A Routing and Record Sheet from RID/AN -6 contained this additional information: The words "Cuban WAVE" in the comments section, "Microfilmed November 14, 1963, Doc. Micro. Ser." "Index" now had an X next to it. The "File Number (Primary Code) E 100-300-11" was present but was crossed out. In all of the Routing and Record sheets this researcher has examined I have never seen Officer's Initials entered with a rubber stamp. S.A. Milton Kaack's widow was contacted in August 1993. She said her husband died "a long time ago."

Before this final report, DeBRUEYS reports on OSWALD reached the CIA. S.A. DEBRUEYS report contained New Orleans Police Department report on OSWALD and part of S.A. Quigley's report on OSWALD. S.A. Quigley's interview with Frank Bartes that concerned OSWALD was absent. The only additional information in S.A.

DEBRUEYS report was interview with Jessie James Garner regarding a Fair Play for Cuba Committee meeting at Magazine Street and that "On October 7, 1963, NO T-1 advised that there is no such Post Office Box as 30016 in the New Orleans area." [WCD 692]



DIAL RYDER

The Warren Commission reported:

Ownership of a second rifle: The Commission has investigated a report that, during the first two weeks of November 1963, OSWALD has a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle at a sporting goods store in Irving, Texas. The main evidence that OSWALD had such work performed for him is an undated repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" from the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas. On November 25, 1963, Dial D. Ryder, an employee of the Irving Sports Shop, presented this tag to agents of the FBI, claiming that the tag was in his handwriting. The undated tag indicated that three holes had been drilled in an unspecified type of rifle and a telescopic sight had been mounted and the rifle bore sighted. As discussed in Chapter IV, the telescopic sight on the C2766 Mannlicher-Carcano was already mounted when shipped to OSWALD, and both Ryder and his employer, Charles W. Greener, feel certain that they never did any work on this rifle. Although this would not alter the evidence which establishes OSWALD'S ownership of the rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy, the possession of a second rifle warranted investigation because it would indicate that a possibly important part of OSWALD'S life had not been uncovered. Since all of OSWALD'S known transactions in connection with firearms after his return to the United States were undertaken under an assumed name, it seems unlikely that if he did have repairs made at the sports shop he would have used his real name. Investigation has revealed that the authenticity of the repair tag bearing OSWALD'S name is indeed subject to grave doubts. Ryder testified that he found the repair tag while cleaning his workbench on November 23, 1963. However, Ryder spoke with Greener repeatedly during the period between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, and, sometime prior to November 25, 1963 he discussed with him the possibility that OSWALD had been in the store. Neither he nor Greener could remember that he had been. But despite these conversations with Greener, it is significant that Ryder never called the repair tag to his

employer's attention. Greener did not learn about the tag until November 28, 1963, when he was called by TV reporters after a story appeared in the *Dallas Times-Herald*. The peculiarity of Ryder's silence is compounded by the fact that, when speaking to the FBI on November 25, 1963, Ryder fixed the period during which the tag had been issued as November 1, 1963, to November 14, 1963, yet, from his later testimony, that he did so on the basis that it must have occurred when Greener was on vacation, since Greener did not remember the transaction. Moreover, the FBI had been directed to the Irving Sports Shop by anonymous telephone calls received by its Dallas office and by a local television station. The anonymous male who telephoned the Bureau attributed his information to an unidentified sack boy at a specified supermarket in Irving, but investigation has failed to verify this source.

Neither Ryder, nor Greener, claimed that OSWALD had ever been a customer in the Irving Sports Shop. Neither has any recollection of either OSWALD or his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, nor does either recall that transaction allegedly represented by the repair tag, or the person for whom the repair was supposedly made. Although Ryder stated to the FBI that he was "quite sure" that he had seen OSWALD, and that OSWALD may have been in the store at one time, when shown a photograph during his deposition, Ryder testified he knew the picture to be of OSWALD, "as pictures in the paper, but as far as seeing the guy personally, I don't think I ever have." Subsequent events also reflect on Ryder's credibility. In his deposition, Ryder emphatically denied that he talked to any reporters about this matter prior to the time a story about it appeared in the November 28, 1963, edition of the *Dallas-Times Herald*. Earlier, however, he told an agent of the United States Secret Service that the newspaper had misquoted him. Moreover, a reporter for the *Dallas Times Herald* has testified that on November 28, 1963, he called Ryder at his home and obtained from him all of the details of the alleged transaction, and his story is supported by the testimony of a second reporter who overheard one end of the telephone conversation. No other person by the name of Oswald in the Dallas-Fort Worth area has been found who had a rifle repaired at the Irving Sports Shop.

WALD Made in U.S.A.

**REPAIR TAG**

No. 18374 Date \_\_\_\_\_

Order \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Premised \_\_\_\_\_

REPAIRS	CHARGES

AMT. DUE \_\_\_\_\_

No. 18374 Premised \_\_\_\_\_

**CLAIM CHECK**

ALL REPAIRS CASH

NO WORK DELIVERED WITHOUT THIS CHECK

Mechanics may claim for repairs or parts until he/she has changed.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE RYDER STORY

Officer F. M. Turner of the Dallas Police Department reported that on Sunday, evening, November 24, 1963, that department had received a telephone call from one Ray John of Channel Eight News, presumably in Dallas, advising that the news office had received an anonymous phone call in which the called had stated that "he (she) thought OSWALD had a rifle sighted in on Thursday, November 21, 1963, at a gun shop at 211 or 212 Irving Boulevard." Officer Turner reports that he checked, and found the Irving Sports Shop at 221 East Irving Boulevard. Officer F.M. Turner spoke to Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, (born January 16, 1918; died May 1987), time not indicated, who said he and Dial Ryder had discussed the matter, but that neither could remember having done any work for LEE OSWALD, or remember the assassination weapon. Mr. Greener said he would check his files for names and re-contact the Dallas Police Department. Charles Woodrow Greener told Officer F.M. Turner the rifle in question had been brought in between Monday, November 4, 1963 and Friday, November 8, 1963.

After the assassination Ryder discussed the possibility that OSWALD had been in the Irving Sports Shop with his boss, Mr. Greener. He might have also discussed it with his friends, and one of them might have phoned in the tip to the television station. The fact that the caller was unable to pin point the date of the visit, and did not know the exact address of the Irving Sports Shop, supported this possibility. The reason Ryder had not discussed the repair tag with Greener, was that he did not want to get involved. When the FBI showed up on November 25, 1963, he reluctantly gave the Bureau the repair tag, but he did not tell Greener that he did this. (Greener was not there at the time). By this time the press was aware of the story, and although he denied to his boss that he

spoke with the *Dallas Times Herald*, he in fact did grant the newspaper an interview. Ryder was afraid of losing his job if he brought adverse publicity to the store.

Gerald Posner called Dial Ryder an attention seeker who refused to be polygraphed. [Case Closed p214] Ruth Paine testified that

At no time after Marina and I and our children arrived in Irving, Texas, on September 24, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, did I ever take LEE OSWALD or Marina Oswald to the Irving Sports Shop, which is located at 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. I was quite aware during all of this period of Marina's activities and where she was. I know of no occasion when either she, or LEE OSWALD, visited either the Furniture Mart or the Irving Sports Shop. There was no occasion during the period when Marina resided with me in the Fall of 1963, of which I was aware, or now recollect, that Marina rode either in my station wagon or any other automobile or means of conveyance with LEE OSWALD at the wheel. Neither the Irving Sports Shop, nor Mrs. Whitworth, nor Dyal Ryder, was ever mentioned in my presence by either of the OSWALDS.

#### GARLAND SLACK ON DIAL RYDER

Garland Slack was a witness who observed OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. He believed Ryder's story.

Slack: But I do know that they got the boy that worked on his rifle scope on Wednesday. That was in the middle of the week, between Sunday, November 10, 1963, and Sunday, November 17, 1963. They got his deposition because the boy, I know, put his scope on his rifle for him. No, sir; I don't know his name. Never tried to find out his name. I never talked about it, because [FBI Agents] Charlie Brown and Doc Carter asked me *not* to tell what I knew, and that is all. I had nothing to gain. In other words, they took it up, what they found, I never knew.

Liebler: When you mentioned this fellow that put the scope on the rifle, how do you know?

Slack: Because I read it in the newspaper about a week afterwards.

Liebler: You have no direct knowledge yourself about the scope?

Slack: No; there were so many different fellows working on the rifle range, there was possibly three or four boys who did it, and I never really connected which one it would be, because I wasn't doing any investigating anyway. See what I mean? I felt like that knowing the guy, and connecting it together, if I just kept my mouth shut, and tried to just remember seeing the fellow, there was a lot of that done. It was done in our own family.

## THE GERTRUDE HUNTER AND EDITH WHITWORTH

The Warren Report stated:

Possible corroboration for Ryder's story is provided by two women, Edith Whitworth, who operates the Furniture Mart, a furniture store located about one and a half blocks from the Irving Sports Shop, and Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, a friend of Mrs. Whitworth. They testified that in early November 1963, a man who they later came to believe was OSWALD, drove up to the furniture mart in a two tone blue and white 1957 automobile, entered the store and asked about a part for a gun, presumably because of a sign that appeared in the building advertising a gunsmith shop that had formerly occupied part of the premises. When he found that he could not obtain the part, the man allegedly returned to his car and then came back into the store with a woman and two young children to look at furniture, remaining in the store for about 30 to 40 minutes.

Upon confronting Marina Oswald, both women identified her as the woman they had seen in the store on the occasion in question, although Mrs. Hunter could not identify a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Mrs. Whitworth identified some pictures of OSWALD, but not others. Mrs. Hunter purported to identify Marina Oswald by her eyes, and did not observe the fact that Marina Oswald had a front tooth missing at the time she supposedly saw her. After a through inspection of the Furniture Mart, Marina Oswald testified that she had never been on the premises before.

The circumstances surrounding the testimony of the two women are helpful in evaluating the weight to be given to their testimony, and the extent to which they lend support to Ryder's evidence. The women previously told newspaper reporters that the part for which the man was looking was a 'plunger,' which the Commission has been advised is a colloquial term used to describe a firing pin. This work was completely different from the work covered by Ryder's repair tag, and the firing pin of the assassination weapon does not appear to have been recently replaced. At the time of their depositions, neither woman was able to recall the type of work which the man wanted done.

Mrs. Whitworth related to the FBI that the man told her that the younger child with him was *born on October 20, 1963*, which was in fact Rachel Oswald's birthday. In her testimony before the Commission, however, Mrs. Whitworth could not state that the man had told her the child's birth date was October 20, 1963, and, in fact, expressed uncertainty about the birthday of her own grandchild, which she had previously used as a guide to remembering the birth date of the younger child in the shop. Mrs. Hunter thought that the man she and Mrs. Whitworth believed was



OSWALD drove the car to and from the store; however, LEE HARVEY OSWALD apparently was not able to drive an automobile by himself, and does not appear to have access to a car.

The two women claimed that OSWALD was in the Furniture Mart on a weekday and in mid-afternoon. However, OSWALD had reported to work at the Texas School Book Depository on the dates referred to by the women and there is no evidence that he left his job during business hours. In addition, Ruth Paine has stated that she always accompanied Marina Oswald whenever Marina left the house with her children and that they never went to the Furniture Mart, either with or without LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at any time during October or November 1963. There is nothing to indicate in November the Oswalds were interested in buying furniture.

Finally, investigation has produced reason to question the credibility of Mrs. Hunter as a witness. Mrs. Hunter stated that one of the reasons she remembers the description of the car in which OSWALD supposedly drove to the furniture store was that she was awaiting the arrival of a friend from Houston, who drove a similar automobile. However, the friend from Houston had advised that in November 1963, she never visited or planned to visit Dallas, and that she told no one she intended to make sure a trip. Moreover the friend added, according to the FBI interview report, that Mrs. Hunter has a 'strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention' and that she is likely 'to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity.' She concluded that 'the entire family is aware of these tall tales Mrs. Hunter tells and they normally pay no attention to her.' [WR 316]

The FBI reported:

The Commission requested several investigative steps to be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination OSWALD and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sports Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder, who allegedly found a repair tag with the name OSWALD on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by Gertrude Hunter and Edith Whitworth who claimed they saw the OSWALDS [between Wednesday, November 6, 1963 and Friday, November 8, 1963,] and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. Then women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the OSWALDS' background. Current info further substantiates our findings. The enclosed communication from Houston discloses that Mrs. Hunter is known to exaggerate and has an 'obsession' to inject herself into any big

event. Her family reportedly knows she has a tendency to tell tall tales. When the remaining investigation is received, the Commission will be notified. [FBI 105-82555-5298]

After the Warren Report was published, Gertrude Hunter twice told the FBI she was going to sue her sister-in-law, Doris M. Dominey, for giving the Bureau this false information.

## THE ORIGINS OF THE HUNTER & WHITWORTH REPORTS

The FBI reported on July 18, 1964:

Mr. Herald advised that on November 22, 1963, he arrived in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 4:45 p.m. on an assignment from the New York Office of the *Paris Match* magazine to make photographs regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. He advised that approximately five days after arriving in Dallas he and Miss Jean Campbell, a correspondent for the *London Evening Standard*, were in Irving, Texas, to contact people regarding Mrs. Oswald. He stated that as he and Miss Campbell were driving down the street they noticed a sign that said 'Gun Shop' and decided to stop at this place to see if anyone there might know OSWALD. Upon entering the shop they found it had been converted into a used furniture store and was no longer a gun shop.

He advised they talked to a woman in the store, a Mrs. Edith Whitworth, and asked her if she knew the Oswalds. Mrs. Whitworth advised them that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in her store on a Wednesday, or Thursday, afternoon about the first week in November 1963. Mrs. Whitworth told them that OSWALD asked for a gun part, and Mrs. Whitworth specifically named this part, calling it a plunger. Mr. Herald advised that Mrs. Whitworth then stated that OSWALD became interested in some of the furniture in this store, and a woman entered the store, whom she assumed to be OSWALD'S wife, and this woman had two children with her, one being a very young baby.

Mr. Herald stated that he recalls that Mrs. Whitworth gave a very detailed description of how OSWALD was dressed, and she also stated that the man conversed with this woman in a foreign language. Mrs. Whitworth advised Herald and Campbell that OSWALD talked of furniture, and stated that he would need some furniture for an apartment or a house in about three or four weeks.

Mr. Herald advised that Mrs. Whitworth stated OSWALD had remained in the store for approximately 20 minutes, and that when he and his wife left, they entered a 1955 blue sedan, possibly a Ford, which automobile was parked directly in front of the window of the store. He stated that Mrs.

Whitworth said that OSWALD did not bring any weapon in the store, and that she did not see him with any weapon of any kind at that time. He stated that Mrs. Whitworth advised them she had seen OSWALD on television and she was certain that he was the person who had been in her store.

Mr. Herald stated that Mrs. Whitworth advised them that there was another woman in the store at the time the Oswalds were in there, however, she did not recall the name of this woman. He advised that he and Miss Campbell, upon leaving the store, telephonically contacted this other woman, and she told them basically the same story that Mrs. Whitworth told them. Mr. Herald further advised the Mrs. Whitworth had referred OSWALD to a local sporting goods store in Irving.

Paul Matthian, a reporter for the *Paris-Match*, accompanied Miss Jean Campbell on an interview with Mrs. Hunter in Irving, Texas, regarding Mrs. Hunter's comments concerning the visit of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD family to the store of Mrs. Edith Whitworth, an acquaintance of Mrs. Hunter. Matthian recalled that Mrs. Hunter, in attempting to determine the date of the OSWALD visit to the store, associated the date with a particular bus trip her husband had taken, and she decided that the OSWALD visit must have occurred on either Wednesday November 6, 1963, or Thursday, November 7, 1963, a day or so subsequent to her husband's bus trip.

He advised that Mrs. Hunter stated that she devoted more attention to Marina Oswald than to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because Marina was carrying an infant, approximately two to three weeks old, in her arms. Mrs. Hunter voiced some nice remark about the baby and recalls that Marina did not reply to Mrs. Hunter's comment. Mrs. Hunter then stated, according to Matthian, that OSWALD spoke to Marina in a foreign language, apparently apprising Marina of Mrs. Hunter's comments.

Matthian advised that he does not recall whether Mrs. Hunter mentioned exactly what it was that OSWALD needed for his gun. He also does not recall whether Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Whitworth referred OSWALD to the 'Irvington Sports Shop' or merely indicated in the direction of the Irvington Sports Shop.

Matthian stated that when Mrs. Hunter remarked that the OSWALDS entered a 1957, or 1958, two tone blue and white Ford, he asked her why she remembered the type of car used by the Oswalds. He stated that Mrs. Hunter's reply was that OSWALD, operating the vehicle, made a "U" turn and was about to proceed in the wrong direction on a one way street. Matthian did not recall whether Mrs. Hunter stated that she informed OSWALD of the illegal turn, or he became aware of his error in some

other way, but he does believe that Mrs. Hunter stated that OSWALD was then instructed to back the vehicle down the street toward the Irvington Sports Shop.

OCTOBER 20, 1963

Either Hunter and Whitworth saw the Oswalds or they conspired to perpetrate a hoax. There was no middle ground where they *thought* they saw a family that resembled the Oswalds. Either Whitworth obtained the birth date of Rachel Oswald from public sources in furtherance of this hoax, or she obtained it from OSWALD. There was a one in 365 chance that she picked this date randomly. She told the FBI her grandchild was born on the same day, and that was why she remembered it. The FBI was asked to check this out. The outcome of the investigation was unclear. The FBI checked a listing which contained all female, white, legitimate, babies born in the Dallas area in on October 20, 1963, but could not locate the couple Edith Whitworth had confused the OSWALDS with: "Our investigation did not establish any of the parents whose children were born on October 20, 1963, were in Whitworth's store, and were possibly mistaken by Mrs. Whitworth for the Oswalds."

#### ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF RYDER

On November 17, 1963, one day before the article about Dial Ryder appeared in the *Dallas Times Herald*, Whitworth told Campbell about the visit by the OSWALD family to her store. She also told Campbell that she directed OSWALD to the Irving Sports Shop, one and half blocks from her store. At the time, only associates of Ryder and the FBI and Dallas Police knew about the repair tag. The FBI: "Our investigation indicates Ryder may have fabricated the repair tag. The only fact that lends credence to his story are the comments made by Whitworth..." [FBI 105-82555-4558; FBI 62-109060-NR 170 8.4.64] J. Lee Rankin noted: "The significance of Officer Turner's report that Greener had told him that the rifle had been brought in between November 4, 1963, to November 8, 1963, is clear when considered in connection with your report on Mrs. Edith Whitworth who said she had, on November 6, 1963, November 7, 1963, or November 8, 1963, directed LEE HARVEY OSWALD to a gun shop one and a half blocks from her used furniture store."

Mrs. Hunter said Edith Whitworth directed OSWALD to the "Irvingtown Sports Shop." There was a repair tag at that very sporting goods store with the name OSWALD on it. Was this coincidence? On December 23, 1963, Whitworth told S.A. John Gemberling her story. [FBI 62-109060 NR 12 4.30.64] Edith Whitworth said that OSWALD entered her store and asked for a rifle part, which she called 'a plunger.' The Warren Report stated that this was different than having a scope mounted and boresighted. OSWALD always had to throw in a lie, or two, when he communicated with others, and after he found out he was in the wrong place, he did not have to convey the true nature of the work he wanted done.

#### ANALYSIS: MARINA AND HER CHILDREN

Whitworth and Hunter said OSWALD was accompanied by Marina Oswald, June Oswald and their newly born child. Marina, June and Rachel were in Irving, Texas, at the time, not far from this store. The witnesses with opposing testimony were Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine. The Warren Commission believed Ruth and Marina. Why? Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Whitworth were not subject to deportation as Marina Oswald was. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Whitworth did not trace back to the intelligence community as Ruth Paine did. Whitworth and Hunter said the family appeared on a weekday, during working hours. OSWALD could have slipped away from the Texas School Book Depository for a few hours.

OSWALD had stayed in the Furniture Mart for 20 minutes, then left in a 1957 or 1958 Ford, immediately making a U-turn on a one way street. Evidence presently in this data base indicates that OSWALD was in the process of learning to drive during the Fall of 1963 and was planning to take his driver's test. [FBI 62-109060-944, NR 4. 30. 64] OSWALD knew how to drive by this time.

#### PINPOINTING OF THE DATE BY MRS. HUNTER

The Warren Report: "Mrs. Hunter stated that one of the reasons she remembers the description of the car in which OSWALD supposedly drove to the furniture store was that she was awaiting the arrival of a friend from Houston, who drove a similar automobile. However, the friend from Houston had advised that in November 1963, she never visited or planned to visit Dallas, and that she told no one she intended to make sure a trip."

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information to the FBI regarding the proposed trip of her relatives, "James and Doris Dommney" of Houston, Texas: "Mrs. Hunter stated that the Dommneys had not directly told her that they planned to visit her in November 1963, but that her sister-in-law and mother of Doris Dommney, one Mrs. Paterson, had written her that the Dommneys were planning to visit the Dallas area in November 1963, and would probably visit her in Irving, Texas. Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Paterson died on or about June 13, 1964." Mrs. Hunter told Miss Campbell that she used her husband's but trip to pinpoint the date.

Mrs. Hunter's sister-in-law did not like Mrs. Hunter: "Mrs. Hunter has a 'strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention' and that she is likely 'to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity.' She concluded that 'the entire family is aware of these tall tales Mrs. Hunter tells and they normally pay no attention to her.'" [WR 316] Did Mrs. Hunter have a criminal record for filing false police reports? If she had, the FBI would have certainly used this to discredit her. What other crimes had she injected herself into? What crimes had Mrs. Whitworth injected herself into? Whitworth changed her story when she testified before the Warren Commission. Had she been pressured into doing this?

The Warren Commission, on the advice of the FBI, ignored physical evidence (the tag) and eyewitness testimony (Hunter and Whitworth) and chronological synchronicity (early November 1963) and concluded OSWALD had not visited the Irving Furniture Mart and had not done business with the Irving Sports Shop. It was more logical to conclude that OSWALD went to the Irving Sport Shop from the Irving Furniture Mart that day. He was only a block and a half away. OSWALD was associated with a group of paramilitarists who were always doing something with arms, such as having sights mounted on them. OSWALD may have gone into the Irving Sporting Goods Shop to have a scope mounted on a rifle for a friend of his, a friend named GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, and had been told by HEMMING it was alright to use the name OSWALD. HEMMING knew this would leave traces that would be discovered after the assassination that indicated OSWALD was involved with weaponry. Why did the FBI have to discredit this story? The FBI was intent on not uncovering a broader conspiracy which it had overlooked. Admitting that OSWALD had access to two weapons would have complicated things, because it would have meant acknowledging OSWALD had a life the FBI was unaware of. The FBI called Ryder a liar: "Previous investigation conducted in this matter indicates the employee, Dial D. Ryder, may be lying. However, he has become so involved he apparently is sticking with his story." It was the FBI that was lying, not Ryder, Whitworth or Hunter.

LETTER TO E. HOWARD HUNT: KGB FORGERY OR THE REAL THING?  
NOVEMBER 8, 1963

Nov. 8, 1963

Dear Mr Hunt,

I would like information  
concerning my position.

I am asking only for information  
I am suggesting that we discuss the  
matter fully before any steps are  
taken by me or anyone else

Thank You,  
Lee Harvey Oswald

### THE FBI'S HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

In August 1975 a copy of OSWALD'S letter to HOWARD HUNT was mailed to researcher Penn Jones. It was postmarked Mexico City. After a reproduction of this letter was turned over to the FBI, Director Clarence Kelley stated: "Investigation to date has failed to produce evidence that the alleged letter was written by OSWALD." This was untrue. The Justice Department reported,

The copy of the purported OSWALD letter has been subjected by the Bureau to handwriting analysis. The results are inconclusive. The writing is sufficiently similar to known samples of OSWALD'S handwriting, that Bureau experts cannot eliminate the possibility that the letter is genuine. Neither can they say definitely that it is OSWALD'S writing." The FBI: "The photocopy...does not reproduce the handwriting on the original document with sufficient clarity of line detail for adequate handwriting comparisons or any definite determination whether that handwriting was, or was not, prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose available genuine writings consist of a large number of documents previously submitted in this investigation. However, from such comparisons and examinations as

could be made, significant similarities in letter formations were noted as well as a number of unexplained handwriting variations. In the absence of the original document...or a clear photograph of the original document it is doubtful whether OSWALD can be definitely identified ,or positively eliminated, as the writer of the questioned letter." [FBI 62-2115-760]

### THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

Three handwriting experts retained by the *Dallas Morning News* in 1977 concluded that the letter was "OSWALD'S authentic writing, written by him." OSWALD had misspelled the word "concerning" the same way once before. [Summers *Conspiracy* p626]

### THE HSCA'S HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

The HSCA could not discredit the letter from OSWALD to HUNT. HSCA investigator Kenneth Klein questioned handwriting expert Joseph P. McNally:

Klein: At this time I would direct your attention to the document marked JFK-506, dated November 8, 1963...For the record could you read that document please.

McNally: 'N-o-v 8, 1963: Dear Mr. HUNT: I would like information concerning (concerding) my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Klein: Using the blowup, will you explain why the panel could not reach a conclusion with respect to that document?

McNally: Number one, this is of course a photo reproduction. It is a peculiar type of photo reproduction...it has some of the characteristics of being a photo reproduced from a microfilm enlargement which was originally out of focus...This is an extremely good reproduction of that particular fuzzy original photo reproduction...this document itself, although the writing pattern, or the overall letter designs, are consistent with those as written on other documents, this is much more precisely and much more carefully written. There is no great deviation from the writing of OSWALD insofar as individual letter design forms are concerned...

According to Joseph P. McNally, the forger composed the text of this letter. After that he studied OSWALD'S handwriting, and did a good job of reproducing it. Upon completion, he misspelled LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S middle name when he signed it. Instead of correcting this error, he microfilmed it slightly out of focus, developed the microfilm negative, and printed it. Then he photographed that print. These last steps were unnecessary. Why didn't the forger simply photograph the original forgery? This indicated the letter was opened, microfilmed, then resealed, and sent to its original destination. Someone obtained a print made from an original microfilm negative, photographed it, and mailed it to Penn Jones. The HSCA testimony continued:



Klein: I have but one question. On balance, this HUNT letter, do you find more similarities or dissimilarities overall in the comparison to the other writings or letters, words that all seem to agree in other documents?

McNally: There are no dissimilarities in the body of this particular letter, the context, until you come down to the signature...a part of the signature agrees with OSWALD'S signature...and part of it does not agree...and for these reasons we were unable to come to any firm conclusion regarding this particular document...we are not able to accurately determine that it is specifically a forgery...

Klein: Is it in your opinion a fake?

McNally No, I am not certain on this particular document.

According to Joseph P. McNally there were no dissimilarities in the body of the letter and part of OSWALD'S signature "agreed with the signature." The HSCA focused on the one part that did not agree. The preponderance of evidence showed that OSWALD wrote the letter, and a small part indicated he did not. Shouldn't the HSCA have concluded OSWALD wrote it? Instead, the HSCA, like the FBI, said it could not come to a firm conclusion regarding it. The HSCA's handwriting experts were "not able to accurately determine that it is specifically a forgery." If something was not a forgery, it was authentic. There was no twilight zone.

Joseph McNally's statement that this letter was "much more precisely and much more carefully written" was interesting considering that the day after OSWALD wrote this letter, he wrote a letter to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, which the Warren Report stated was much more carefully written than his previous letters. OSWALD prepared two handwritten preliminary drafts: "According to Marina Oswald, OSWALD he retyped the envelope 10 times." [WR p309]

#### HUNT'S MEXICO CITY SAFEHOUSES

Was the letter mailed to Penn Jones by a Mexican police official? HUNT'S Mexico City address was an anti-Castro safehouse, in which the Mexican police had an interest, since anti-Castro attacks had been planned from there. During his *HUNT v. ajweberman* deposition, HUNT stated: "I traveled down there [Mexico] in 1960, I was there with my family until the early fall when it became apparent that the Cubans [exiles] had incurred the hostility of the Mexican Government. At that point I sent my wife and my family back to the United States..." In *Give Us This Day*, HUNT wrote: "In Mexico I was to be treated by the station as a separate unit responsible for all *frente* matters including the Mexico City delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. We found a small furnished house in Lomas de Chapultepec...I established a private office, moved in a large safe and worked out operation schedules with my station contact...the delegation reported increasing harassment from Mexican officials. Finally Sam reported having been trailed to *the safehouse* and when I looked down from the third floor window, I could see a

sloppily dressed surveillant slouched against a lamppost. A counter-surveillance team traced the man to Mexican Police Headquarters." [HUNT *Day* pp. 51-58]

#### LETTER ADDRESS

The CIA reported that HUNT had set up a Washington, D.C., "Letter Address" in 1963 and terminated it in 1965: "Address still being used by (deleted)."

DO/SEC 63-72

June 18, 1963

MEMO FOR: Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support)

ATTENTION: Mr. (Deleted).

SUBJECT: (Deleted) Request for

This will confirm a verbal request to your office for a (deleted) in Washington, D.C. to be set up in the (Deleted). It will be used for an indefinite period of time, should be service daily and the volume should be light. Please confirm the activation of this facility as soon as possible. The (deleted) is being forwarded under separate cover.

Joseph R. Murphy

DODS Security Officer.

#### THE COVER LETTER AND THE RETURN ADDRESS

Penn Jones received a cover letter with the HUNT note:

At the end of the last year I gave Mr. Kelley, FBI Director, a letter from LEE OSWALD. It is my understanding it could have brought out certain circumstances in the Kennedy assassination. Since Mr. Kelley has not responded to that letter, I've got the right to believe something bad might happened [sic] to me, and that is why I see myself obligated to keep myself away for a short time...

This letter was originally sent to the FBI with a return address "Insurgentes, Sur No. 30, Mexico, D.F., Mexico" on it, and it bore the initials "P.S." Whoever sent it, mistakenly expected a response. Earl Goltz reported that the address was a working class apartment building in Mexico City. The FBI reported that this address "is a postal box for 'The Picadilly,' a hotel for transients in Mexico City." When the sender failed to receive a response from FBI Director Clarence Kelley, he decided to avoid the address on the letter for a short time, or had moved permanently. The letter was from someone who had experience with the heavy-handed tactics of the Mexican police. The FBI denied having received this letter: "After a check of all appropriate personnel and files, the Bureau reports it has no record or other indication of receiving this letter. FBI Agents

interviewed the now retired documents analyst who would have been responsible...He has no recollection of the OSWALD letter." [DOJ File Hantman to Civiletti 6.24.77]

### ANALYSIS: THE TEXT OF THE LETTER

This letter gave some idea of what really went on between HUNT and OSWALD:

November 8, 1963 I would like information concerning [sic] my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else.

The letter seems to place OSWALD in a plot to kill the President because of the date when it was allegedly written and this tends to discredit it, however it could be referring to another operation. The date is also significant because on November 8, 1963 OSWALD visited the Dallas FBI Office and left a note threatening to blow it up if the FBI did not stop bothering his wife. OSWALD believed he was working on behalf of the CIA and thought they should have informed the FBI that he was an Operation and told it to lay off. In the disputed note to HUNT he is also unsure of his status. Penn Jones received the letter in August 1975, the news of OSWALD threatening to bomb the FBI Office first surfaced in September 1975 so the KGB could not have chosen this date because of this, however, it was known that OSWALD visited the FBI office on this date prior to the OSWALD to HUNT letter being mailed.

Could all this uncertainty be a result of HEMMING having conned OSWALD into thinking that OSWALD worked for the CIA, and that HUNT and PHILLIPS were his Case Officers? HUNT and PHILLIPS could easily have shown him their CIA identification cards. But if HUNT and PHILLIPS were working for *the* CIA, and not a rogue element within that agency, why couldn't they prevent S.A. Hosty from bothering his wife? A phone call from the CIA to the FBI should have put an end to this. Just what was OSWALD'S position anyway? Was he a snitch who was not carried on the books, or was there paperwork about his undercover work at the Agency? "I am asking only for information." OSWALD was not asking for documentation. He just wanted a verbal report. "I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully..." OSWALD was willing to discuss the matter with his Case Officer "before any steps are taken by me or anyone else." Before he or HEMMING did anything else on behalf of the Agency.

James Hosty was asked about the HUNT letter: "Well it was a forgery, and I can tell you the guy who did it. How did OSWALD sign his name? The only trouble is he signed it 'LEE HARVEY OSWALD.' He never used his middle name. He spelled his own middle name wrong." [see LEE HENRY OSWALD] Recently declassified Justice Department documents revealed that its investigation of the HUNT note focused on **Nelson Bunker** and H.L. Hunt. E. HOWARD HUNT was not mentioned. Internal Revenue Service informant Paul Rothermel brought the letter to the attention of the FBI coupled with allegations that the Hunts had been involved in the JFK assassination. Robert Keuch drafted a Memorandum dated January 27, 1977, which suggested various prosecutorial

strategies, should a conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy come to light, which involved the Hunts.

### THE FBI'S HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

After a reproduction of this letter was turned over to the FBI, Director Clarence Kelley stated: "Investigation to date has failed to produce evidence that the alleged letter was written by OSWALD." The Justice Department reported,

The copy of the purported OSWALD letter has been subjected by the Bureau to handwriting analysis. The results are inconclusive. The writing is sufficiently similar to known samples of OSWALD'S handwriting, that Bureau experts cannot eliminate the possibility that the letter is genuine. Neither can they say definitely that it is OSWALD'S writing.

### THE KGB TAKES CREDIT FOR THE HUNT LETTER

In the mid 1970's the dramatic revelations of real conspiracy in the Nixon White House and of CIA assassination plots against several foreign statesmen gave the conspiracy theorists a new lease on life. The KGB, predictably, was anxious to lose no opportunity to promote active measures which supported the increasingly popular theory that the CIA was behind Kennedy's assassination. It's chief target was the former CIA officer turned Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt. Who HAD BEEN WRONGLY ACCUSED OF BEING IN DALLAS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION. The centerpiece of the active measure against Howard Hunt, codenamed ARLINGTON, was a forged letter to him from Oswald, allegedly written a fortnight before the assassination. The letter used phrases and expressions taken from actual letters written by Oswald during his two years in the Soviet Union, was fabricated in a clever imitation of his handwriting. The implication, clearly, was the Oswald wanted to meet Hunt before going ahead with the assassination.

Before being used the forgery was checked twice for "authenticity" by the Third Department of the KGB's OUT (operational technical) Directorate. In 1974 photographs of it were sent to the most active conspiracy buffs, together with covering letters from an anonymous wellwisher who claimed that he had given the original to the Director of the FBI Clarence Kelly, who appeared to be suppressing it. The center was doubtless disappointed that for almost two years its forgery received no publicity. In 1977 the letter was published by Penn Jones. The New York Times reported that three had authenticated the letter. Oswald's widow identified her husband's handwriting. Expert summoned by the HSCA in 1978 concluded more prudently that they were unable to reach a firm conclusion because of the absence of the original document.

[*The Sword and the Shield: The Mitrokhin Archive and the Secret History of the KGB* by Christopher Andrew MI-5 historian]

Neither the Justice Department, nor the FBI nor the HSCA could rule out the possibility that the letter was authentic. Did the KGB put one over on this researcher? As for Christopher Andrews statement the KGB did not believe HUNT was present on the scene of the Kennedy assassination, I wonder about its validity as a result of Andrew's anti-Communist intelligence community background. He is the official historian for British Intelligence which is closely linked to CIA and has an interest in covering up HUNT's role in the Kennedy assassination. The fact that the operation has an English name, ARLINGTON, is also suspect. This Soviet operation may never have existed. HUNT threw some light on this in *American Spy*:

Another reason my name has become involved with the assassination is a notorious letter that was allegedly written by Oswald on November 8, 1963, reading: *Dear Mr. Hunt: I would like information concerning [sic] my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank-you [sic], Lee Harvey Oswald*

In 1974, after my name had been exposed in Watergate, the letter was mailed by the KGB to at least three conspiracy advocates, one of whom published it in a book. Afterward, the HSCA had the document examined by a handwriting expert, who pronounced it a forgery. **Most likely**, it was part of a clumsy disinformation campaign by the KGB. It certainly doesn't read as if the person who wrote the letter was very conversant in English, even misspelling the word concerning. It may have been written by a person with a thick accent, spelling the word the way he pronounced it. **Defecting agents** have confirmed that the KGB was involved in many strange and, to us, patently ridiculous propaganda campaigns. Trying to connect the CIA with the assassination of a beloved president **may certainly have been** on their agenda. The forger may also have been trying to implicate another famous Hunt: H. L. Hunt of Texas fame.

HUNT told St. John Hunt, "Well it's claimed that [OSWALD and PHILLIPS] did meet and apparently there is some documentary evidence to that effect but at that time PHILLIPS was Chief of Station in Mexico City." PHILLIPS was in Washington either after OSWALD was in Mexico or just before he left. A CIA document that I cannot relocate read Philips was in Washington from (deleted) October 1963 to October 10. Tad Szulc reported that HUNT was Acting Station Chief. If the name HUNT is substituted for the name PHILLIPS the documentary evidence that HUNT is referring to might in fact be this letter.

OSWALD'S NOTE TO S.A. JAMES P. HOSTY  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1963

On Friday, November 8, 1963, the same day he wrote to HUNT, OSWALD went to FBI headquarters in Dallas and asked to speak with S.A. Hosty. Ruth Paine testified to the Warren Commission:

LEE told me he had stopped at the downtown office of the FBI, and tried to see the agents, and left a note. And my impression of it is that this notice irritated, that he left the note saying what he thought. This is reconstructing my impression of the fellows bothering him and his family and this is my impression then. I couldn't say this was specifically said to him later...I will just go on to say that I learned only a few weeks ago that he never did go into the FBI office. Of course knowing, thinking, that he had gone in, I thought that was sensible on his part. But it appears to have been another lie. **Nancy L. Fenner**, the secretary at Dallas FBI Field Office who spoke with OSWALD, gave the following statement to the FBI:

I, Nannie Lee Fenner, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Assistant Director Harold N. Bassett, and the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office, Theodore L. Gunderson.

Mr. Bassett advised me that information had come to the Bureau's attention indicating the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had personally appeared at the Dallas Office sometime prior to the assassination of former President Kennedy. He also advised that as a result of the information received, indications were that I was the receptionist who was present when OSWALD appeared at the office. The following, to the best of my recollection, is what occurred relative to the above.

Approximately one week or ten days prior to November 22, 1963, an individual appeared at the reception desk and asked to see S.A. HOSTY. I checked to see if he was in, and learned that he was not, and so informed this visitor. He then left a note. On the envelope there appeared the name 'S.A. HOSTY.' The envelope was not sealed, and the note was partially sticking out from the envelope. Accordingly, I pulled the note out and it said something along the following: **'Let this be a warning. I will blow up the FBI and the Dallas Police Department if you don't stop bothering my wife. Signed, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.'** From photographs I saw in the newspaper, I recognized the person who delivered the above note to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

As best I can recall, I took the note in to the ASAC, Kyle Clark. Kyle Clark, after reading the note, stated that he was just a nut, and gave it to S.A. Hosty. Following return from Kyle Clark's office, I showed the note to

Helen May and sometime shortly thereafter, when James White and Joe Pearce were near my desk, Helen May told me to show the note to them and I did so.

Sometime later in the day, S.A. HOSTY came to the office and I personally gave him the note, he read it and made some comment to the effect that OSWALD was a nut...

Nancy Fenner, contacted in August 1993, declined comment. **Nancy Fenner was re-interviewed by the FBI on September 2, 1975.** She stated that the statement she initially furnished on July 15, 1975, was accurate.

She categorically stated that the note which she received from OSWALD made absolutely no mention concerning President Kennedy. It is her recollection that the note was handwritten, which she described as a large scrawl, very childlike in nature. She indicated that on giving this matter additional thought she was now of the opinion that Miss Helen May may have seen OSWALD as he was departing the office after he delivered the note. It may be recalled that in Mrs. Fenner's initial statement of July 15, 1975, she advised that she had shown the note in question to Joe Pearce. On September 5, 1975, an additional statement was taken from Mrs. Fenner, and at this time she advised that it is her clear recollection that Pearce did not see the OSWALD note, but that he had the envelope and/or letter in his hand, and she is certain now that he did not read the letter. She claimed that she told Pearce that 'some nut' had left the letter and he merely picked it up and laid it down. **Miss Helen Lee May** was re-interviewed on September 2, 1975, and she categorically denied ever seeing OSWALD at any time, or ever seeing the note or letter which he delivered. She did recall that sometime subsequent to the assassination, Mrs. Fenner again brought up the subject of the OSWALD note, and stated that Clark (former ASAC Clark) had told her to forget about it. **Miss Marian F. Roberts**, the former secretary of SAC Gordon Shanklin, was interviewed on September 6, 1975, in Sun City, Arizona. She advised that she was aware that OSWALD appeared at the reception desk and left a note with a Mrs. Fenner for S.A. Hosty prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. She stated that she had never seen the note and was not aware of its contents although she had heard the letter wanted Hosty to stop harassing OSWALD'S wife. She related that she recalled entering the Dallas Office at about the same time that Helen May was entering, at approximately mid-day. To her recollection, this was a few weeks before the assassination, and she and Mrs. May saw a slender, dark haired, young man hand something to Mrs. Fenner. This was not significant to her at the time; however, following the assassination Helen May said something to her to the effect, 'You remember, Marian, we were coming into the office about the time OSWALD handed Fenner the note.' She stated that after she saw pictures of OSWALD after the assassination she

can easily assume that he was the individual she saw handing something to Mrs. Fenner. She recalled that on the same day she observed this person, Mrs. Fenner told her a short time later a man had left a note for Hosty to quit bothering his wife. She said that Mrs. Fenner told her the man did not say much, but he was 'teed off' at Hosty. This, according to Mrs. Roberts, tended to further her belief that the man she and Miss May saw was OSWALD. She said, in her opinion, OSWALD'S appearance at the Dallas Office, and the note he left for Hosty, were common knowledge among Dallas Office personnel, who were there at the time of the assassination. She stated that after the assassination, she heard from an unrecalled source that it was decided to destroy the note, but she does not know who made this decision to have the note destroyed. She stated she recognized the importance of the note after she heard of the decision to destroy it.

On September 5, 1975, S.A. Joe A. Pearce was re-interviewed. He categorically denied he ever saw OSWALD, that he had ever had in his hands or in his possession any note left by OSWALD, and that he ever read any note left by him. He said that after deliberating on the matter since his prior affidavit of July 22, 1975, he recalled that there were several discussions in the latter part of the 1960's concerning a note left by OSWALD for Hosty. During some of these discussions Mrs. Fenner remarked to others in his presence that Pearce had seen the note. He admitted that he did not contradict the statement, and explains his failure to do so on his lack of appreciation of the seriousness of what she was communicating to the people involved.

S.A. Drain said he heard about the letter from Fenner. S.A. Charles T. Brown Jr. told the FBI he first heard of the note in the early part of 1964, during a conversation with S.A. Vincent Drain. When Mrs. Martha Ann Campbell heard about the note from Fenner, she brought it to the attention of her boss, Kenneth Howe. "She said that upon hearing Fenner's name, Howe made a 'face,' and Howe told her that she was not to discuss the visit or the note any more and it was emphatic enough that she followed his instruction. She said that she had enough sense to realize that something was being held back at that time but she said nothing about it."

#### ROBERT GEMBERLING

On August 31, 1975, Tom Johnson, publisher of the *Dallas Times Herald* telephonically contacted Assistant to the Director, Deputy Associate Director (Investigation) James B. Adams. Tom Johnson stated that he received an anonymous call from a female who stated:

Not everyone in Dallas knew about it, and she thinks it is unfair to leave the impression that many of the men knew about it. In case you are



interested, Mr. Hosty destroyed the note on orders of Mr. Howe. Mr. Gemberling was handling the case. Mr. Bill Anderton, and Mr. Urial Horton, also know if it. Mr. Gemberling knew about the note, and saw it, but it was destroyed on the instructions of Mr. Howe...

At the time of this current inquiry, S.A. Robert Gemberling was on sick leave, having been diagnosed by his doctor on August 2, 1975, as having had a heart attack. In the absence of obtaining clearance from his physician, who was out of town, and whereabouts unknown, Gemberling was not interviewed at this time." S.A. Gemberling was out for about two months.

S.A. James Anderton said he heard about the note from Fenner. S.A. Ural Horton could not recall the circumstances when he first learned about the note. The FBI interviewed S.A. James W. Bookhout on September 2, 1975. "He advised that sometime during the investigation of the assassination case, he greeted S.A. Gemberling in the office, and asked him how it was coming. He recalled that Gemberling responded that everything was fine, and his only current problem was to decide to propriety of putting a certain OSWALD letter into the assassination report. Gemberling said it was not so much his problem as it was of S.A. Hosty. According to Bookhout, he immediately terminated the conversation, since Hosty had already received newspaper publicity in connection with the assassination. and he did not want to have any knowledge of Hosty's problems, and did not want to get involved with them.

Special Agent J.V. Almon heard of the note, possibly from Gemberling. [FBI 62-19060-7302X] Another former FBI agent, Joseph L. Schott, told the *Associated Press* that the note threatened the life of S.A. Hosty.

#### S.A. KENNETH C. HOWE

On September 8, 1975, S.A. Howe...

Advised that while he can't remember specifically why he knew the note in question was from OSWALD, he knows it was either signed by him, or OSWALD'S wife's name, Marina, was mentioned therein. He stated at that time they had a case on Marina, and he knew her to be the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He recalled that the note was on plain paper, and was either handwritten, or hand printed, and was threatening in nature either concerning some action OSWALD said he was going to take possibly against S.A. Hosty, or against the FBI Office. He said he can't remember whether he found the note before, or after, OSWALD was shot, but believes it was after. He advised that he found the note in Hosty's workbox, and considered it of sufficient import to be brought to the attention of the SAC, and took it immediately to Shanklin. He can't

remember what wording he used to convey to Shanklin what he had, but knows that Shanklin was made aware by him of what he had. He recalls that Shanklin's reaction was to wave him away and say, 'Don't tell me about it. I don't want to hear, and I don't want to know anything about it.' He said from this reaction it was his impression that Shanklin had possibly heard of the existence of the note, but he does not know this to be a fact.

Continuing, Howe stated that he cannot remember whether he left the note with Shanklin, but feels that at this point one of three things had to have occurred:

(1) He left the note with Shanklin.

(2) He returned the note to Hosty's workbox.

(3) He held the note and personally gave it to Hosty. He claims that he subsequently told Hosty what had happened, but he does not recall having any discussion with him concerning it. He stated that at that stage he felt it was a matter for the SAC to resolve with Hosty, and having told them both about the matter, he took no further action. He claims that he did not subsequently discuss it with Shanklin, Hosty or anyone else. He denies instructing Hosty to destroy the letter, and denies receiving any instructions from anyone else that he should tell Hosty to destroy the letter. He said he never knew of the ultimate disposition of the letter. He claims he has no recollection of having prepared a memorandum, or having made any written record of the note.

Howe was confronted with the information furnished by his former secretary. He advised he does not recall this, nor under the circumstances as they existed at that time can he categorically deny it didn't happen. He said at the time the matter was still in the hands of the SAC, and until some adjudication by him, he felt the matter should not be discussed. He claims that if any decision was made that information concerning the note should or should not be included in a communication, he had no part in that decision.

James Hosty was re-interviewed on September 22, 1975. Hosty stated that his best recollection is that the note sent by OSWALD was in the nature of a complaint, complaining about Hosty having interviewed OSWALD'S wife. He stated that he recalls it said: 'If you have anything you want to learn about me, come talk to me directly. If you don't cease bothering my wife, I will take appropriate action and report this to proper authorities.' [Hosty: "Which he did. He reported it to the Soviet Embassy, right? It was not threatening."] Hosty did not recall a signature, and did not recall the name of Marina Oswald having been mentioned. He still maintains at the time he received the note he thought it was from a prior

Subject, Jimmy George Robinson, but realizes how stupid such an assumption was on my part when advised that his interview with Robinson took place in June 1963.

OSWALD would not have threatened S.A. Hosty by saying he was going to report him to higher authority. OSWALD threatened some sort of violence in that note, yet S.A. Hosty did nothing about it. Could anyone, even S.A. James P. Hosty, be that stupid to confuse these two cases? S.A. Hosty ignored it because he believed OSWALD was part of a government operation, and was ultimately on the same side he was on.

#### WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN'S STATEMENT

The FBI:

He refused to sign an Interrogation; Advice of Rights form, and also refused to be placed under oath. However, upon arrival of the Inspector, he made available a three-page typed statement concerning this matter. Among other things, Mr. Sullivan, in his statement, noted that on one occasion during a conversation with Mr. Shanklin that latter mentioned that he had internal personnel problems in the OSWALD case because one of his agents (the name was not given to Sullivan or if so he had forgotten) had received, while OSWALD was alive, a threatening letter from him because of the agent's investigation of OSWALD. According to Sullivan, he raised a question as to the details, and Shanklin seemed disinclined to discuss it other than to say he was handling it as personnel problem with Mr. J. P. Mohr. He advised he did not press the matter, and they went on to other topics. Further, no mention was made of anything being destroyed. Continuing, Mr. Sullivan advised that in another later conversation, Mr. Shanklin mentioned to him that Director J. Edgar Hoover was furious at one of his agents, James Hosty, and was going to give him a transfer out of Dallas. When he inquired why, Shanklin replied that Mr. Hoover did not like the way Mr. Hosty had handled his part of the OSWALD investigation, it was then Mr. Shanklin told Sullivan that it was Hosty who had received the threatening message from OSWALD before the assassination. He stated that Shanklin did not mention that any message had been destroyed.

#### GORDON SHANKLIN



FBI Dallas SAC Gordon Shanklin was re-interviewed on September 25, 1975. He was allowed to review the four affidavits previously furnished by Howe, and two affidavits furnished by Hosty and the and the affidavits of Ural Horton of July 23, 1975, and of Marian F. Roberts of September 6, 1975, as well as the FD-302 concerning the interview with William Sullivan. He categorically denied having any knowledge or

recollection of S.A. Kenneth C. Howe having brought the matter he mentioned to Shanklin's attention either before, or after, the assassination. He also had no independent knowledge of S.A. Hosty ever discussing OSWALD being in the FBI office, or leaving a note, or telling him to type up a memorandum and later telling him to destroy it...Concerning Sullivan's comments, Mr. Shanklin stated that he is completely at a loss to understand why any comments Sullivan made concerning their conversation regarding any note received from OSWALD. He said he did discuss the OSWALD investigation on a number of occasions with Sullivan, and certainly Hosty's name came up, particularly in connection with the allegation that OSWALD was an FBI informant. He also notes that on a number of occasions he may have discussed disciplinary action against Hosty and other Agents with Sullivan, and certainly with John P. Mohr, but categorically denied that there was any such comment made as it relates to a note. He also denies having any knowledge of a meeting which allegedly transpired for the purpose of making a decision as to whether the note should be destroyed."

The FBI reported: "Two Special Agents in Charge who were assigned to Dallas during periods covering the OSWALD investigation were censured for their overall responsibility in the matter." Gordon Shanklin died in July 1988, at age 78.

#### THE NOTE GOES INTO HOSTY'S WORKBOX

The note from OSWALD was put in S.A. Hosty's work box, where it joined the other documents on OSWALD. As stated, in S.A. Hosty's statement on July 17, 1975, he told the FBI that, at the time he received the note,

He thought it was from another Subject of his, one Jimmy George Robinson, a Ku Klux Klan leader from Garland, Texas, who had made a complaint to the Dallas Office of the FBI alleging his civil rights had been violated by the Garland Texas Police Department. Hosty stated that he and another agent went to Robinson's residence and not finding him at home, interviewed his wife, who gave them a completely different version of his allegation against the Garland Police Department. Her statement completely wiped out the civil rights complaint according to Hosty...Robinson was placed in jail in June 1963, for assaulting his wife. While in jail his wife allowed Garland Police Department officers to search his residence, including the area claimed to be his study. He claimed that his wife had no right to let the police search his office as it was not under her control; hence he felt his civil rights had been violated. As noted in this report, Hosty in company with another agent, interviewed Robinson's wife on June 24, 1963. She said that while still married to Robinson she left him following the assault on her person. She stated she allowed the police officers to conduct a search.

## HOSTY MEETS OSWALD NOVEMBER 22, 1963

When OSWALD saw S.A. Hosty during his interrogation by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, OSWALD was angry. OSWALD became upset when he identified himself, and OSWALD accused him of having bothered his wife. S.A. Hosty quoted OSWALD as saying: "So you are Hosty. I've heard about you." All during this interview OSWALD was extremely hostile toward the FBI an uncomplimentary toward the Director and all FBI agents. At one point in the conversation, OSWALD stated 'I'm going to fix you, FBI.'" [FBI Memo from Hosty to SAC 11.29.63 100-10461-134] Captain Will Fritz, who headed the Dallas Police Department Homicide Squad, told the Warren Commission that OSWALD had said S.A. Hosty "accosted his wife on two occasions. He practically told her she would have to go back to Russia."

## THE NOTE ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963

After the assassination the note was discovered by Hosty's Supervisor, S.A. Kenneth C. Howe. James Hosty explained, "That's when he came to take the Kostikov stuff out of my workbox. He was getting the stuff away from me, and that's when he found it." S.A. Hosty told the FBI in 1976:

About an hour following his interview with OSWALD, on the day of the assassination, he received a message at the police department to return to the Dallas Office. He recalled Mr. Gordon Shanklin, and Mr. Kenneth Howe, being present. They had his work box in their possession, and either Gordon Shanklin or Kenneth Howe showed him the note from OSWALD, and asked him what it was all about. He then explained his previous interview of Mrs. Paine, and OSWALD'S wife, at the Paine residence on Friday, November 1, 1963, and the vehement protest that OSWALD made to him during the interview on November 22, 1963. [James Hosty told this researcher in 1993: "They just had the note, not the work box."]

After explaining this to Mr. Shanklin, he instructed him to set forth in memorandum form the information which he had orally explained, making specific reference to the note. He stated he dictated this memorandum, as instructed, to Miss Martha Connally (now Martha Campbell), and that the memorandum was addressed to the SAC under the caption 'LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka: IS-R-CUBA.' He stated he did not have the note from OSWALD in his possession when he dictated his memorandum, it having been left with Mr. Shanklin. He said the memorandum, when typed, was an original, and there was one copy, and was possibly three or four pages in length. He said he remained in the office while Miss Connally transcribed his dictation, and when it was completed, carried the memorandum to Mr. Shanklin, and it was probably about 8:00 or 9:00 p.m. He handed this memorandum to Mr. Shanklin, and recalls no pertinent comment made at that time.

## Lt. JACK REVILL



In the late afternoon of November 22, 1963, S.A. Hosty spoke with Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill. Lt. Jack Revill testified that S.A. Hosty had said the FBI had information that OSWALD was "capable of committing this assassination." Lt. Jack Revill noted this, and his secretary testified that she prepared a report for him that afternoon. S.A. Hosty denied, under oath, making this statement to Lt. Jack Revill. He told this researcher, "Revill was a typical Texas redneck and he hated Kennedy. He wouldn't believe a Communist did it. The word 'capable' is inaccurate. I said he did do it." According to S.A. Hosty, nothing further occurred concerning the memorandum or note until Sunday, November 24, 1963. When Hosty told Revill that the FBI had information that OSWALD had violent tendencies, he was making reference to the threatening note OSWALD left for him.

### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NOTE: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1963

Nancy Fenner:

It is my recollection that I was called to work on Sunday, which would have been November 24, 1963. Sometime during my working on that date, ASIC Kyle Clark said to me 'Forget about the OSWALD letter.' At a subsequent date, while assembling a report on the assassination case, S.A. Hosty was present, and at that time I asked S.A. Hosty whatever happened to the OSWALD letter to which S.A. Hosty stated 'What letter? - -- I don't know what you are talking about.' Sometime after this, perhaps two or three days, Supervisor Kenneth Howe said, 'Nan, forget the letter.' The foregoing are the only individuals to my personal knowledge who apparently read the letter delivered to me as mentioned previously. All of the above people are either working or did work for the FBI. Other than advising my husband, I have never furnished this information to anyone either in or out of the Bureau. [Fenner 7.15.75]

According to S.A. Hosty nothing further occurred concerning his memorandum about the threatening note until Sunday, November 24, 1963. He said he was on duty in the office on that date handling various duties, when he learned that OSWALD had been shot. Approximately two hours later he met with Gordon Shanklin and Kenneth Howe: "On entering, Gordon Shanklin stated 'OSWALD is dead now. There will be no trial.' He then handed S.A. Hosty his Memorandum dated November 22, 1963, with the OSWALD note attached, and told him to get rid of it. He claimed the memorandum had not been block stamped or serialized. He tore up both copies of the memorandum, and the note, in Gordon Shanklin and Kenneth Howe's presence, and threw them in the wastepaper basket in Gordon Shanklin's office. He advised that Gordon Shanklin, then said: 'Get rid of it, get it out of here!' He said he then took the torn pieces out of the wastepaper basket, went to the men's wash room and flushed the scraps of paper down the commode. He said that no one was with him when he did this."

S.A. Hosty was asked if the fact the memo had not been block stamped or serialized indicated the FBI never intended to include it in the OSWALD file. He stated, "That's an assumption on your part. They hadn't decided what they were going to do. It was never a government record. It was never accepted into the records. It's possible they had no intention, but we don't know. We didn't do it until after he was dead."

Between 1963 and 1975, the existence of the note was kept secret by the Dallas FBI. In 1975 FBI Director Clarence Kelley stated: "The note contained no reference to Kennedy, or in any way would have forewarned of the subsequent assassination." The HSCA regarded all of this as "a serious impeachment of Gordon Shanklin and S.A. Hosty's credibility..." [HSCA R p196] S.A. Hosty stated that he had not destroyed evidence, or obstructed justice, since OSWALD was dead, and the Warren Commission had not been formed at this time.

#### WAS SHANKLIN TOLD TO DESTROY NOTE BY MOHR & ADAMS?

James Hosty: "I was ordered to do it. I didn't want to do it, but I was told to do it. I figured he had to know some reason." The FBI:

In the September 15, 1975, issue of *Time* magazine there appears an article on page 19 captioned 'The OSWALD Cover-up.' This article makes reference to OSWALD'S visit to the Dallas Office prior to the assassination and delivery of a threatening note. This article claims that FBI sources close to the investigation believe the note was more ominous than Director Kelley implied, and that the Bureau's Inspectors have learned that OSWALD specifically threatened to take action against the government. This article points out that, according to present and former FBI officials John P. Mohr, then the Bureau's administrative chief, told the Dallas agents to destroy it. Continuing, the article claims that Mohr, who retired in 1972, denies any knowledge of OSWALD'S note or its disappearance. So too do his former aides in the Administrative Division, Nicholas P. Callahan, James B. Adams and Eugene W. Walsh...On September 11, 1975, *Time Magazine* reporter Sandy Smith came to Bureau Headquarters to see Mr. John B. Adams. Mr. Smith had previously indicated a desire to talk with Mr. Adams. On this occasion Smith was advised that his article troubled Mr. Adams because for the first time there was an allegation that any cover-up which might have taken place could be an institutional cover-up by involvement of FBI superiors in Washington, concerning the OSWALD note. Mr. Adams noted that if Smith did not act in good faith in preparation of the article, and if he could not back it up, such might be construed as being malicious, and grounds of libel. Mr. Smith stated that he received this information from four, five or six separate officials, present or former, and he was sure the information was true...In view of the above, Mr. John P. Mohr was re-interviewed on September 12, 1975...Mr. Mohr was advised of the information which Mr. Smith had furnished, and he advised he had no intention of filing a libel

suit because of the high costs involved, and the fact that he was already engaged in a suit that which may prove financially burdensome. Nevertheless, he stated that if the Government could file a suit in his behalf, he would be more than willing to appear before any body, including a grand jury, to testify to the accuracy of his prior sworn statement in which he denied having any knowledge of the OSWALD visit until it appeared in the newspapers.

In 1974 FBI Director Clarence Kelley ordered "J. Adams" to help conduct the FBI investigation of many of the allegations in *Coup D'Etat in America*. Circa 1975 James B. Adams testified before the SSCIA about a letter and magnetic tapes that had been sent to Martin and Coretta King by William C. Sullivan. The tape contained evidence of infidelity on the part of Martin Luther King, and the note urged that he commit suicide, "the one honorable thing left for you to do." James B. Adams testified he could find no basis for the conclusion of the staff of the SSCIA that the letter was a "suicide urging." That annoyed Senator Frank Church and he asked: "It is certainly no Christmas card, is it?" James B. Adams agreed. [Wise *The American Police State* 307 f.n.] FBI Director Clarence Kelley and James B. Adams questioned S.A. Hosty about the note on July 7, 1975. James Hosty stated: "James B. Adams was to low-down on the totem pole to have ordered the destruction of the note. James B. Adams never interviewed me." In July 1975 J. B. Adams of the FBI noted:

Mr. (Deleted) dictated to Mrs. Metcalf his recollection of the information furnished to him, pointing out that he did not take notes at the time the source was furnishing him the information, but later made notes. The results of this dictation are attached, along with other notes dictated during the interview with Mr. (Deleted). Mr. (Deleted) specifically requested that his identity as a source of this information be concealed and not revealed without his permission since his motives might be misunderstood (deleted) but he felt that (deleted) this unverified information at this point, which could do harm to the FBI if untrue, he would prefer to report it to us and if we could determine there was nothing of substance to the information it could be put to rest (deleted). Mr. (Deleted) was advised by FBI Director Kelley that his motives were appreciated.

Mr. Deleted's source told him

I think some information may come out which is going to blow the whole lid off this damn OSWALD case. OSWALD was mad (upset) because the Bureau had his wife under surveillance. He wanted the case Agent (who was working on Marina)...Hosty to quit harassing Marina. When he came by the FBI Offices he was looking for Hosty. He made a threat, I understand left a threatening letter.

After the assassination the letter was brought up...things really hit the ceiling. I heard they destroyed the letter. I am convinced Mr. Hoover and



Mr. Shanklin were never told about OSWALD coming by...There were at most five or six, maybe even seven, a secretary who is now in New England...Hosty and his supervisor Ken Howe. The secretary said something about it to a friend. The major thing that was wrong, we didn't notify other agencies...the police and Secret Service of OSWALD'S visit. There are so many people who have come in, letters have come in, somebody could have put it aside...didn't make much of it. That changed the whole course of history.

OSWALD was very upset. He wanted Hosty to stop harassing her. He threatened Hosty. Nobody did the follow up on this. That's where it went wrong. [FBI 62-109060-7226X 7.14.75]

After he dropped off the note, OSWALD went to Irving for the weekend. He told Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald that he had "visited the FBI office or building and told them to stop the harassment." Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission she thought this was bravado. [FBI 62-109060-7193, 62-109060-7302X, 7226X, 7314X, 7314; *Anson Kill Pres.* p85; WR p364; 11 WH 367] Marina Oswald HSCA testimony contained this excerpt:

Q. Are you aware that a short time before the assassination, LEE HARVEY OSWALD delivered a note to the FBI Office in Dallas addressed to agent Hosty?

A. When I heard this on the news, I was surprised.

Q. When you heard it on the news, was this the first time you knew anything about it?

A. That was news to me that a note like that ever existed. I had my doubts, because knowing a little bit of LEE'S personality and my knowledge he had been annoyed by the FBI and wanted to be left alone, I wondered if he would go - I don't know the right word for it - and threaten somebody with a note. The content of the note I found out through the news media. I seriously doubt-

Q. Forgetting what the news media said the content of the note was, you had no indication from him that he has ever written a note to them?

A. I do not remember that. He slightly mentioned something. I do not recall at all because I was surprised when I heard it on the news. It didn't bring any memories, like, well, I forgot. Lee said, "Well I am going" - he mentioned he was going to talk to them and tell them to stop harassing him, that is true, but I don't recall that he mentioned anything about the note...He said he was going to ask them to leave me out of all these visits. [HSCA Test. P328]

In 1994 Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I knew nothing about it. That's what they [the Warren Commission] say. I don't know." In 1975 the FBI questioned former **Special Agent Bardwell Odum** about the note.

He advised that until he read recent newspaper publicity he had never heard any reference made to a note left by OSWALD for Hosty, or that OSWALD had ever been in the Dallas Office of the FBI...Odum stated he did not make any statement to Mr. Hosty at any time that Mr. Shanklin had ever said anything to Mr. Odum about destroying anything or telling Hosty or anyone else to destroy anything. He stated that any statement by an FBI Agent pertaining to the destruction of anything which might be considered evidence would be a matter which would be so unusual, that he would not forget it. Moreover, Odum advised that he does not recall ever specifically being sent by Mr. Shanklin to interview Mrs. Paine, except on one occasion when Mr. Shanklin stated go back out there and be sure we don't miss anything. As to interviewing Mrs. Paine on a late Saturday evening or early morning hours of the following day, he does not recall making a visit to Mrs. Paine's house at 'such an ungodly hour.'

Bardwell Odum went on to state that, approximately three weeks before this FBI interview, he had received a telephone call from Ruth Paine, who had asked him about the note. Bardwell Odum commented to this researcher in 1993, "I don't remember the call from Paine. They retired me from the FBI in 1968 and by 1975, when I was questioned, I told them, 'Unless Hosty says there was a note, I did not believe it. I want something besides Nancy Fenner's statement.' Well you know, Hosty took the assassination very personally. He was a good Catholic, and Kennedy was the first Catholic President. The case on OSWALD was assigned to Hosty. I talked to him almost daily after the assassination. He never mentioned the note. That's a historic document. He's a guy that's aware of historical significance. If he had one like that, I can't see him destroying it. The only letter that I can remember is a note that OSWALD left in a Russian cookbook, the Secret Service found it. They gave it to us. It pertained to the Walker thing. That's the only note I can remember getting from Ruth Paine. I don't even remember ever seeing that letter, and right now I can't remember even hearing about it. It must have been somebody else who got that from Ruth Paine. The FBI report is not right. I sure don't remember. I was working around the clock and not sleeping much. If I got the letter, all I did was deliver it to Hosty or something, because I don't remember anything about it. I wasn't in on that conversation. I didn't anything know about it. Hosty never told me anything about it. This is the first time I heard about it." James Hosty said that he and Bardwell Odum each submitted their copy of the letter as a Warren Commission Exhibit. Gordon Shanklin thought S.A.'s Odum and Hosty had discovered another threatening note from OSWALD and began to freak out. His first thought was to destroy another important piece of evidence.

## HOSTY: DESTRUCTION OF OTHER EVIDENCE

S.A. Hosty told the Warren Commission:

Hosty: This is an interview form which I made for my interview with OSWALD on November 22, 1963. It was dictated, as the form will indicate, on November 23, 1963.

Stern: Let me ask you there Mr. Hosty, about your practice in reducing to formal form your notes of interviews. This happened the next day?

Hosty: Right.

Stern: Is that faster than usual because of the circumstances?

Hosty: Because of the circumstances. We have to reduce them to writing within five days.

Stern: In five days?

Hosty: Five working days.

Stern: Did you retain the notes of this?

Hosty: My notes are then destroyed because this is the record.

Stern: And in this particular instance did you destroy your notes of this?

Hosty: Yes, sir.

Stern: Now you say that you are required to reduce your notes of an interview to writing within five working days.

Hosty: Right.

Stern: Did that happen with respect to the interviews you conducted on October 29, 1963, November 1, 1963, and November 5, 1963.

Hosty: To make this a littler clearer, this would be an interview of a Subject, not of a witness, unless this witness has something that was quite pertinent to the investigation. Routine type matters do not have to be put on these interview forms, but pertinent interviews would be. Now everything in this case after the assassination was declared to be pertinent. All interviews, regardless of how insignificant, were to be put on these forms.

Stern: But the interviews you conducted at the beginning of November, and the end of October, were not within this rule?

Hosty: No; because they were not an interview of the Subject or anything that contained anything of major importance.

Stern: Do you, yourself destroy the notes?

Hosty: Yes.

Stern: Do you recall specifically destroying the notes of your interview?

Hosty: Yes sir; in the waste basket.

Stern: Your interview of OSWALD on November 22, 1963, you put the notes in the waste basket?

Hosty: Right.

Stern: Do you recall specifically what you did with the notes of your interviews of October 29, 1963, November 1, 1963, and November 5, 1963?

Hosty: After I reduced them to writing, such as I did here, and I got the form back, I proofread it, then I threw them away.

Stern: And you testified that the notes of your end of October - early November interviews were transcribed after November 22, 1963.

Hosty: Yes.

Stern: Did you give any consideration to retaining the notes in view of the turn the case had taken?

Hosty: No.

Stern: The intervening assassination?

Hosty: No because this is the record and the notes would not be as good as this record, because the notes are not written out fully as this is. It would just be abbreviations and things of that type.

Stern: And you received no instructions about retaining these notes?

Hosty: No; we had no instructions. We were following the same rule we always had.

## OSWALD'S OVER-REACTION TO HOSTY'S VISITS

OSWALD was angry with S.A. Hosty because he felt S.A. Hosty knew of OSWALD'S connection to the CIA. OSWALD did not want his family involved in his clandestine activities. He did not see his mother from October 8, 1962, to November 23, 1963. OSWALD could have taken his pregnant wife and child to Mexico City, and had Marina Oswald apply for a visa to the Soviet Union with him. It would have been highly effective, but even a deep-cover operative like OSWALD drew the line somewhere. James Hosty told this researcher:

Now wait a minute, don't forget this. Marina Oswald knew about his attempt on General Walker. If he was any kind of a KGB plant, she would have also known that too. Maybe he didn't want me talking to her for fear she'd slip up and say something implicating him. That's what he was worried about.

S.A. Hosty, however, was not Russian-speaking and would have had to have used Ruth Paine as an interpreter. Ruth Paine believed the reason OSWALD reacted in this fashion was because,

I told OSWALD, 'You've been to Russia, you've come back so they're going to try to keep track of what you are doing. Don't worry about it. If you have legitimate things you want to say, this is a free country, you talk.' But it is quite different if he was also shooting at people. I can imagine he would be pretty nervous if he knew he had done criminal activity. They might figure out the Walker shooting or something. That's the only thing I can think of. But who knows? He had a fairly strange mind, and it was hard to say what was going on.

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1963: OSWALD'S LETTER TO SOV EMB FIRST DRAFT

This is to inform you of events since my interview with comrade Kostine in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. I was unable to remain in Mexico City ~~because I considered useless~~ indefinitely because of my ~~visa~~ Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. ~~I had a~~ I could not take a chance on applying for an extension unless I used my real name so I returned to the U.S.

### SECOND DRAFT

This is to inform you of recent events since my meeting with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. I was unable to remain in Mexico City indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for *15 days only*. I could not take a chance on

requesting a visa *unless I used my real name*, so I returned to the United States.

OSWALD admitted that he deliberately used a false name. The Warren Commission: "The fact is that he did use his real name for his Tourist Card, and in all the dealings with the Cuban Embassy, the Russian Embassy and elsewhere. OSWALD did use the name of [HARVEY OSWALD LEE] on the trip but he did so only sporadically and probably as the result of a clerical error." OSWALD'S Tourist Card would not have expired for another week. He could have remained in Mexico City and made more attempts to secure a visa, only he considered it useless to do so.

#### FIRST DRAFT

~~It was unfortun that the Soviet Embassy was unable to aid me in Mexico City but I had not planned to contact the Mexico City Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for me. Had I been able to reach Havana as planned I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there for the completion of would have been able to help me get the necessary documents I required assist me would have had time to assist me, but of course the stuip Cuban consulate was at fault here. I am glad he has since been replaced by another.~~

#### SECOND DRAFT

The final draft read:

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico City so they were *unprepared*, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the Embassy there would have had time to complete our *business*. Of corse the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I said, unprepared, the Cuban Consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replced.

OSWALD had discussed a deal with the Soviet Military Attache in Mexico City, in which he promised information, in return for a visa. Note how OSWALD stopped in mid-sentence. Could the next words have been "our deal" or "our arrangement?" The word *business* indicated some sort of two-way transaction, when the only business OSWALD allegedly had at the Soviet Embassy in Havana was his visa stamp.

What did OSWALD mean by the word "unprepared?" OSWALD insinuated that had the Soviet Embassy had time enough to check his bona fides, the Soviet Embassy would have discovered that he did business with the KGB in the past. Or did he mean that they had not be "briefed" or "prepared" for his arrival by other KGB elements?

Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission: "He typed it early in the morning of November 9, 1963, because after he typed it we went to the place where you get the test for the drivers. It was that same day." Paine said she read the letter on the morning of November 10, 1963.

Paine: Well I read it and decided to make a copy...And I decided that I should have such a copy to give to an FBI agent coming again, or to call. I was undecided what to do. Meantime I made a copy.

Jenner: But you did have the instinct to report this to the FBI?

Paine: Yes.

Jenner: You made a copy of the document?

Paine: And having made it, while the shower was running, I am not used to subterfuge in any way, but then I put it back where it had been, and it lay the rest of the Sunday on my desk top, and of course I observed this too...This was the first indication I had that the man was a good deal queerer than I thought, and it didn't tell me, perhaps it should have, but it didn't tell me what sort of a queer he was. He addressed it "Dear Sirs." It looked to me like someone trying to make an impression, and choosing the words he thought were best to make that impression, even including assumed name as a possible attempt to make an impression on someone who was able to do espionage, though I left that open as a possibility, and I thought I'd give it to the FBI, and let them conclude, or add to it what they know. I regret, and I would like to put this on the record, particularly two things in my own actions prior to the time of the assassination. One, that I didn't make the connection between this phone number that I had of where he lived and that of course this would produce for the FBI Agent who was asking the address of where he lived. Well that is regret 1. But then of course you see in light of events that followed, it is a pity I didn't go directly, instead of waiting for the next visit, because the next visit was November 23, 1963. I put my copy of the letter away in my desk. I then, Sunday evening, also took the original. I decided to do that Sunday evening...I was disturbed about it. I didn't go to sleep right away. He was sitting up watching the late spy story if you will, on the TV, and I got up and sat on the sofa with him saying "I can't speak" wanting to confront him with this and say "What is this?" But on the other hand I was somewhat fearful and didn't know what to do.

Rep. Ford: Fearful in what way?

Paine: Well, if he was an agent I would rather just give it to the FBI, not to say, "Look, I am watching you" by saying "What is this I find on my desk?"

Jenner: What led you to hold on to this rather provocative document [and not give it to the FBI]?

Paine: It is a rather provocative document. It provoked my doubts about this fellow's normalcy more than it provoked thoughts that this was the talk of an agent reporting in. But I wasn't sure.

Warren Commission Counsel David Slawson: "The letter undoubtedly constitutes a disturbing bit of evidence, and will probably never be fully explained...He seems to have written it in the hope that by inferring that he had somehow been 'in on' some secret and mysterious dealings involving the Soviet Embassy, Mexico, some benefit, however small, could be salvaged from the otherwise total failure of the trip." [HSCA V12 p157]

#### OSWALD AND THE DISMISSAL OF CONSUL EUSEBIO AZQUE

In his last letter to the Soviet Embassy OSWALD wrote that Azque had been replaced. Consul Eusebio Azque would be replaced on November 18, 1963, but it was not until December 4, 1963, that Consul Eusebio Azque's replacement was publicly announced. How did OSWALD know? David Slawson asked the CIA:

In OSWALD'S letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington written after he returned to the United States from his trip to Mexico, he refers to the Cuban Consul (presumably, Azque) as having been 'replaced.' Do you know whether Mr. Azque was fired, transferred, or otherwise moved in such a manner that OSWALD might have been misled into thinking he had been replaced? Or was any other consular official whom OSWALD might have believed had been the Consul, transferred or replaced? If Azque or some other Cuban Consular official was in fact replaced, do you have any information on how OSWALD would have learned this, and learned it so quickly? [CIA 519-219A]

The CIA Station in Mexico City reported:

The allusion to a man, presumably a Cuban Consular official, who has since been replaced, may be explained as follows: As Sylvia and her husband stated OSWALD has an argument with Cuban Consul Azque. Doubtless OSWALD meant Azque when he said he was glad a certain man had been replaced. By coincidence, Azcue, who had been in Mexico for about 18 years, was due to be transferred. It was known early in September 1963 that Subject, from a reliable source, that Azque's replacement would arrive about September 9, 1963, and that Azque would leave Mexico permanently to return to Cuba late in October. He was still in Mexico doing his Consular job through September, and early October, and he finally departed for Cuba by air from Mexico City on November 18, 1963, using Cuban Diplomatic Passport 63/357...We do not know how OSWALD might have learned that Azque had been or was to be replaced,



but we speculate that he might have heard it from Sylvia Duran during one of his visits. [CIA 201-334089 doc. trans. & cross ref; CIA 273-103]

In 1994 the CIA released a highly deleted Memorandum for the Record about a meeting in "B's" car on November 4, 1963, during which Consul Eusebio Azque's departure was discussed. Another CIA document indicated that the Agency was that Azque was going to be recalled in early August. [CIA 201-334089] The Warren Report:

We do not know who might have told OSWALD that Eusebio Azque, or any other Cuban, had been, or was to be, replaced, but we speculate that Sylvia Duran or some Soviet official might have mentioned it if OSWALD complained about Eusebio Azque's altercation with him. [WR p310]

Sylvia Duran denied that she told OSWALD Azque was replaced, however, she did have this knowledge. OSWALD'S statement betrayed his foreknowledge of Consul Eusebio Azque's removal and his intimate connection with Duran.

#### FIRST DRAFT

I and Marina Nicholyeva are now living in Dallas, Texas. ~~You already ha~~  
The FBI is not now interested in my activities in the progessive organization FPCC of which I was secretary in ~~New Orleans, La.~~ New Orleans, Louisiana, since I am no longer ~~connected with~~ live in that state. ~~November the November~~ the FBI has visited us here in Texas on Nov. 1st. Agent of the FBI James P. Hasty warned me that if I attempt to engage in FPCC activities in Texas the FBI will again take an "interest" in me. The agent also "suggested" that my wife could "remain in the U.S. under FBI protection," that is, she could ~~refuse to return to the~~ defect from the Soviet Union. Of course I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious FBI.

#### THE SECOND DRAFT

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee' of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas Texas, on [Friday] November 1, 1963. Agent James P. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an 'interrest' in me. This agent also 'suggested' to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. 'protection', that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I. Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa as soon as they come.

OSWALD stated that the FBI was no longer interested in his work with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, because he had moved from Louisiana. OSWALD had not engaged in any activities on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba after he returned to Dallas from Mexico City. He said that S.A. Hosty "visited us here in Dallas." OSWALD never received a personal visit from S.A. Hosty in Irving, Texas. He added, "on November 1, 1963 Agent James P. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities the FBI will *again* take an interest in me." Again? The FBI took no interest in OSWALD in New Orleans until he summoned it after he was arrested.

Why Hasty instead of Hosty? In his address book, the entry concerning S.A. Hosty read, "- Nov. 1, 1963, FBI agent (RH121) James P. Hasty, MU 8605, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas." Why are there only six digits in the telephone number? Telephone numbers in this area contained seven digits. James Hosty said the misspelling of his name was proof that OSWALD did not really know him. James Hosty: "Had he known me he would have had it right, or I would have bounced him off the wall a couple of times." Ruth Paine testified that S.A. Hosty gave her his card. Was OSWALD unable to copy the information correctly? OSWALD hinted that if he did not receive a Soviet visa soon, his wife might "defect" to the United States. What did OSWALD mean by "F.B.I. protection"? Did OSWALD imply that in exchange for citizenship, Marina Oswald would willingly become an FBI anti-communist puppet?

**Scott and Allen** did an article regarding OSWALD'S premature knowledge of Azcue's departure: "According to the FBI's findings, there was absolutely no way OSWALD could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall orders from Havana were not transmitted until after he had returned from Dallas. Even then, there was no publicity and only a handful of persons knew about the order, one FBI report states." [*Northern Virginia Sun* 11.21.67] The CIA took note of this article:

"Memo for Chief LEOB

From (Deleted)

SUBJECT: Article in Northern Virginia Sun for November 21, 1967 entitled Oswald's Letter Still a Puzzle by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott.

According to Mr. (Deleted) RA/CI Staff, CIA liaison representative with National Archives there is little substance to the inference in Allen and Scott's column that there is a great mystery about OSWALD'S knowledge of Azcue's recall." The CIA claimed that OSWALD learned about it from Sylvia Duran. Scott and Allen surmised that OSWALD got this information from the KGB, when in fact it came from Sylvia Duran. The Warren Commission never asked Duran if she knew the Azcue was being recalled before OSWALD'S visit to Mexico City or whether she told OSWALD about Azcue's recall. [CIA 1342-485A]

Ruth Paine saw the letter to the Soviet Embassy on Sunday, November 10, 1963, and copied it, yet she testified she never asked OSWALD about his trip to Mexico City. She showed her husband the copy: "Ruth showed it to me. And he was complaining about being mistreated from his point of view, about not being allowed to go to Cuba." This letter in itself, was suspicious, was highly suspicious. Additionally, Ruth Paine had these facts available her: OSWALD was a former Marine who defected to the Soviet Union and married a Russian; he had contact with the Communist Party and subscribed to its publication, *The Worker*; he lived under a false name in a Dallas rooming house; the FBI was interested in him. Ruth Paine testified: "The FBI came as I thought they well might, and was interested in this man who had been to the Soviet Union, and I felt that if he had any associations this would be very easy for them to know. I didn't see any, that would tend to point to the possibility of his being a spy or a subversive...I felt happy that they were charged with the responsibility of knowing about it." [WCE 460 p12] Ruth Paine should have concluded OSWALD was a possible Communist agent, unless she had been told otherwise.

#### RUTH PAINE DID NOT SUSPECT OSWALD WAS A KGB AGENT

Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission she did not suspect OSWALD worked for the KGB.

Ruth Paine: I have no reason to believe he was associated with anyone else...I thought that he was not very intelligent. I saw as far as I could see he had no particular contacts. He was not a person I would have hired for a job of any sort, no more than I would have let him borrow my car.

Jenner: Did his level of intelligence affect your judgement as to whether the Russian Government would have hired him?

Paine: Yes, I doubted if they would have hired him. I kept my mind open on it to. Well, as I have described in my testimony, I asked myself whether or not he might be a spy. I was not at all worried about ideology contrary to my own, or with which I disagreed, and it looked to me that he was a person of this ideology or philosophy which he calls Marxism, indeed nearly a religion. But not that he was in any way dangerous because of these beliefs.

Sen. Cooper: Thinking now and then that he might be a spy, or in the employ of the Soviet Union, were you concerned about the fact that such a person was living in your house?

Paine: Well, if you recall my testimony, I concluded that he was not, and I was also pleased that the FBI had come, and I felt that they would worry about that, and that I didn't need to worry about any risk to me of public censure for my befriending such a person.

Sen. Cooper: You had said that prior to the assassination you considered LEE OSWALD as being violent or dangerous?

Paine: Well, now I have said that the thought crossed my mind once in relation to myself.

Senator Cooper: What caused that?

Paine: That he might be violent, because I thought he might resent my stepping in to do for his wife, what he was not doing.

Senator Cooper: You said at one time you came to the conclusion that he wasn't an agent or spy because you didn't think he was intelligent enough.

Paine: That, and the fact as far as I could see, he had no contacts or any means of getting any information that would have been of interest to the Soviet Union...As regards he might be a Soviet agent, what does this man know that would be of interest to anybody...you judge he didn't know anything that the Soviets might be interested in. I never gave it any thought of the possibility of his being employed by this government...OSWALD was not a person that would have been hired by the FBI...I simply cannot believe that the FBI would find it necessary to employ such a shaky and inadequate person...

Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission she did not suspect OSWALD worked for the KGB. Ruth Paine:

I judged by the fact that they didn't come [back to interview OSWALD] that this was not someone they were terribly worried about talking to immediately...It seemed to me that a goodly portion of it [the letter], the part upon which I could judge, was false... I have no reason to believe he was associated with anyone else...

How did Ruth Paine know that OSWALD "didn't know anything that the Soviets might be interested in?" Shouldn't she have left that up to the FBI? Herbert Philbrick : "Ruth Hyde Paine did not feel duty-bound to notify the FBI that OSWALD was a self-proclaimed Communist, that he subscribed to *The Worker*, that he was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee." Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission that she was unaware "of any contact by [OSWALD] with either the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party." OSWALD had his subscription to the Communist Party newspaper, *The Worker*, and the Socialists Workers Party newspaper, *The Militant*, mailed to Ruth Paine's home. Ruth Paine explained:

Paine: He lived in Dallas, but he used my house as a residence, as a mailing address. Never asked to, and I never complained, but I noticed, of course, he was using it as a mailing address...He subscribed to the

*Militant*. It is a paper in English, newspaper style and I would say these next two -

Jenner: Published by whom? Socialist Workers Party?

Paine: I have been told so. I don't know.

Jenner: But was it a political tract?

Paine: I don't know that.

Jenner: Did you read it?

Paine: No. I wasn't interested. If I had time to do much reading, I might have taken an interest but I had insufficient time to do the reading I really wanted to do. He also subscribed to *The Worker*.

Jenner: Is that a Communist Party publication?

Paine: I have been told so.

Jenner: Did you read that?

Paine: No. I might say that my awareness of his subscribing to these last two, *The Militant* and *The Worker*, came after the assassination. There was mail awaiting for him for that weekend which he did not pick up on the 21st, and after the assassination, indeed, after Saturday evening, the 23rd, when it was announced on television they had a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding two papers. I looked at this pile of mail waiting for him, which consisted of these two newspapers, *The Militant* and *The Worker*, and I threw them away.

Jenner: You threw them away?

Paine: Without opening them.

Jenner: Why did you throw them away?

Paine: I was pleased to throw away anything I could. I just didn't want it.

Jenner: Well, my question or query, and I think expression of surprise, is activated by what I am about to ask you as to whether you might call that to the attention of the FBI?

Paine: Oh, I am sure they knew.

Jenner: How are you sure they knew?

Paine: Because mail stopped coming on the spot, nothing came after the assassination, I was certain it was still coming to someplace...

Jenner: Well, it occurred to me you might have called the FBI's attention to the fact that it had come to the house. But you didn't in any event.

Paine: No; I didn't.

Jenner: Did you report to the FBI in any of these interviews you had subsequently with them, or did they ask? It is two questions if you will answer both.

Paine: If so it was quite recently.

Jenner: When did the papers differ from *The Worker* and *The Militant* begin to arrive at your home?

Paine: Well, they began to arrive, I would say, some time after October 4, 1963. That is of course my judgement. That is a rationalization.

Ruth Paine was asked by this researcher if she really did not see these papers until after the assassination. She responded, "That doesn't add up, does it? No, I think they came in before the assassination. What I knew was that he was subscribing to their newspapers. Two groups that hated each other." Ruth Paine never subscribed to a Communist newspaper. Yet she allowed OSWALD to have a Communist newspaper sent to him at her address. FBI field offices had been ordered to investigate any who subscribed to *The Worker*, because it was the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States of America. This would have sent the message to the FBI that Ruth Paine was a communist sympathizer. Ruth Paine endangered her husband's security clearance by allowing OSWALD to do this. She knew what happened to her sister after she received a call from Dorothy Wilson's tapped telephone. Why would Ruth Paine endanger the father of her children over OSWALD? The answer was the same once again, OSWALD was recommended by someone connected with the intelligence community, and Ruth Paine felt that there would be no repercussions from the FBI. Ruth Paine admitted that she lied to the Warren Commission about having seen the newspapers after the assassination. What else did she lie about? **Dorothy Gravitis** was interviewed in the presence of her son-in-law, Mr. Ilya Mamantov, at whose home she resides. In as much as Mrs. Gravitis speaks no English and is of Russian nationality Mr. Mamantov acted as a translator for her. Gravitis was acquainted with Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald:

After the initial conversation with Marina Oswald, Mrs. Gravitis had approximately two other conversations over the telephone with Marina Oswald, in addition to other conversations with Mrs. Paine. Mrs. Gravitis

never met Mrs. Oswald in person. Mrs. Paine asked Mrs. Gravitis why Mrs. Gravitis and her family did not want Marina Oswald's husband to come to their house. Mrs. Gravitis told Mrs. Paine that she herself felt that OSWALD was a traitor to the United States, inasmuch as he had gone to Russia, and then had come back to the United States. Mrs. Gravitis made comments to Mrs. Paine to the effect that Mrs. Oswald was likely in the underground in the United States as a Communist, and Mrs. Paine did not reply, therefore, Mrs. Gravitis presumed this to be true. [FBI DL 100-10461 Kenneth B. Jackson & William O. Johnson 12.12.63]

Jenner: Did you ever make a statement to anybody that you can recall that OSWALD in your opinion was doing *underground* work?

Ruth Paine: That has never been my opinion. I would be absolutely certain that he never - that I never said such a thing.

Jenner: To Mrs. Dorothy Gravitis?

Ruth Paine: Absolutely certain. Never said to anyone I thought LEE was doing *undercover work*. Dorothy Gravitis is my Russian tutor in Dallas.

Ruth Paine: Would you clarify for me, someone is of the opinion that I thought that OSWALD was an undercover agent for whom?

Jenner: For the Russian Government. Did you give consideration in that connection?

Ruth Paine: I kept my mind open on it to wonder. Simply because he had gone to the Soviet Union and announced that he wanted to stay, and then came back, and I wasn't convinced that he liked America...I asked myself whether or not he might be a spy. Both this letter, and the telephone conversation really, the one that followed it, where Marina reported to me that he was using a different name, were something new and different in the situation that made me feel this was a man I hadn't accurately perceived before.

The FBI had reported: "Mrs. Dorothy Gravitis made comments to Mrs. Paine to the effect that Mrs. (sic) OSWALD was in the underground in the United States as a Communist." Albert Jenner choose to interpret this to mean OSWALD was part of the Communist underground, rather than that OSWALD was part of the clandestine services of the United States, and was posing as a Communist. On November 11, 1963, the FBI Field Office in Washington, D.C. obtained a copy of OSWALD'S letter to the Soviet Embassy: "According to informant, OSWALD had originally intended to visit Soviet Embassy in Havana, Cuba, where he would have had time to complete his business but could not reach Cuba." [NARA FBI 124-10171-10147] A Freedom of Information Act request for this document, which was originally known as Qc563 was

designated as D-198. "Four photographs of D-198 are transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning "D" number photographs. (Deleted as of 2010) It should be noted that D-198 resulted from highly confidential coverage, and Dallas should take this into account in any report." The FBI Lab Report on D-198 was deleted except for this paragraph: "Result of explanation. The hand printing on D-198 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this hand printing will be added to this file. The evidence submitted is retained." This researcher applied for this document, but it was denied, because it was information "which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 in the interest of National Defense and Foreign Policy." [ltr. re: req. of AJW 8.24.78; FBI LAB report d-436518 11.26.63]

#### JAMES HOSTY AND BARDWELL ODUM NOVEMBER 23, 1963

S.A. Hosty obtained the first draft of this letter from Ruth Paine on Saturday, November 23, 1963:

Mr. Hosty advised that on November 23, 1963, he interviewed Ruth Paine and during this interview she made available to Hosty what appeared to be a rough draft handwritten letter prepared by OSWALD and addressed to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. He said that on the following Monday or Tuesday, November 25, 1963, or November 26, 1963, in preparation to dictate the results of his interview with Paine, he was not sure how to report OSWALD'S rough draft letter, so he went to discuss the matter with Mr. Shanklin. He said he told Gordon Shanklin he had a letter written by OSWALD which mentioned S.A. Hosty's name and Gordon Shanklin became highly excited and agitated and started screaming at him, stating 'I thought I told you to get rid of that letter. Get rid of it!' He realized that Mr. Shanklin had been under extreme pressure, possibly verging on a nervous breakdown, and decided not to discuss the matter with him further and left. On leaving Mr. Shanklin's office, he met S.A. Bardwell D. Odum, who had apparently overheard Mr. Shanklin yelling at him, and inquired as to what the problem was. He claims he then told Odum what had transpired, and at that point, according to Hosty, Odum confided in him that on late Saturday night, November 23, or in the early morning hours of November 24, 1963, he Odum, had been sent by Mr. Shanklin to interview Mrs. Paine in order to verify Hosty's story as to his prior interview of Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald on November 1, 1963, and to determine if he had in any way mistreated any of these individuals. According to Hosty, Odum told him Mrs. Paine had advised him that she had given Hosty OSWALD's rough draft letter to the Russian Embassy, but had retained a copy of the rough draft she had made in her own handwriting. Odum told her she should give him the rough draft which she did. Odum said he took this rough draft to Mr. Shanklin sometime on November 24, 1963, or November 25, 1963, and told Mr. Shanklin about it



and that Mr. Shanklin told Odum. 'I thought I told Hosty to get rid of that note' and according to Odum, Mr. Shanklin became hysterical.

## THE TEST DRIVE

Ruth Paine testified that on Saturday morning, November 9, 1963, she drove OSWALD "to a station in Dallas where you can take the written test and eye test that permits you to get a learner's permit [to drive an automobile]...when we got there it was closed being Election Day." Ruth Paine stated he was not out of her sight for a sufficient portion of the day to have gone anywhere. Ruth Paine was telling the truth about having driven to a station in Dallas in the morning, but she lied about being with OSWALD in the afternoon. OSWALD had been told that he would be receiving remuneration for his services sometime in late November and on the afternoon of November 9, 1963, he visited a car dealer. The Warren Report stated:

The testimony of Albert Guy Bogard has been carefully evaluated, because it suggests the possibility that OSWALD might have been a proficient automobile driver and, during November 1963, might have been expecting funds with which to purchase a car. Bogard, formerly an automobile salesman with a Lincoln-Mercury firm in Dallas, testified that in the early afternoon of November 9, 1963, he attended a prospective customer who he believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. According to Bogard, the customer, after test driving an automobile over the Stemmons Freeway at 60 to 70 miles per hour, told Bogard that within several weeks he would have the money to make a purchase. Bogard asserted that the customer gave his name as 'LEE OSWALD,' which Bogard wrote on a business card. After OSWALD'S name was mentioned on the radio on November 22, 1963, Bogard assertedly threw the card in a trash can, making the comment to co-employees that he supposed OSWALD would no longer wish to buy the car.

Bogard's testimony has received corroboration. The assistant sales manager at the time, Frank Pizzo, and a second salesman, Eugene M. Wilson, stated they recall an instance when the customer described by Bogard was in the showroom. Another salesman, Oran Brown, recalled that Bogard asked him to assist the customer if he appeared during certain evenings when Bogard was away from the showroom. Brown stated that he too wrote down the customer's name, and both he and his wife remember the name 'OSWALD' as being on a paper in his possession before the assassination.

However, doubts exist about the accuracy of Bogard's testimony. He, Pizzo, and Wilson, differed on important details of what is supposed to have occurred when the customer was in the showroom. Whereas Bogard stated that the customer said he did not wish credit, but wanted to purchase a car for cash, Pizzo and Wilson did indicate that the man did

attempt to purchase on credit. According to Wilson, when the customer was told he would be unable to purchase a car without a credit rating, substantial cash, or a lengthy employment record, he stated sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car." While it is possible OSWALD would have made such a remark, the statement is not consistent with Bogard's story. Indeed, Bogard has made no mention that the customer ever spoke with Wilson while he was in the showroom. More important, on November 23, 1963, a search through the showroom's refuse was made, but no paper bearing OSWALD'S name was found. The paper on which Brown reportedly wrote OSWALD'S name has never been located.

The assistant sales manager, Mr. Pizzo, who saw Bogard's prospect on November 9, 1963, and shortly after the assassination felt that OSWALD may have been this man, later examined pictures of OSWALD, and expressed serious doubts that the person with Bogard was in fact OSWALD. While noting a resemblance, he did not believe that OSWALD'S hairline matched that of the person who had been in the showroom on November 9, 1963. Wilson has stated that Bogard's customer was five feet tall. Several persons who knew OSWALD testified that he was unable to drive, although Mrs. Paine, who was giving OSWALD driving lessons, stated the OSWALD was showing some improvement since November. Moreover, OSWALD'S whereabouts on November 9, 1963, as testified to by Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, would have made it impossible for him to have visited the automobile showroom as Mr. Bogard claims. [WR 321]

**Albert Guy Bogard** was born in Cowshatta, Louisiana. When he reached the 11th grade he joined the Navy for four years, then sold automobiles. Albert Bogard said he was hospitalized at the North Louisiana Sanitarium, Shreveport, Louisiana, following a car wreck in 1951, for a fractured skull. Bogard told the FBI that on June 6, 1959, he had a light heart attack at Shreveport, Louisiana, but did not consult a doctor for two days afterward. He was questioned by Joseph A. Ball of the Warren Commission:

Ball: Who did you work for last fall, 1963?

Bogard: Downtown Lincoln Mercury, 118 East Commerce, Dallas, Texas.

Ball: Shortly after the death of President Kennedy you notified the FBI, didn't you?

Bogard: I did not notify the FBI.

Ball: Did you notify someone that you had information?

Bogard: Was the other salesman notified the FBI.

Ball: Who was he?

Bogard: I forget the name.

Ball: But he notified the FBI that you have some information?

Bogard: Yes.

Ball: And did some special agent from the FBI come and call on you?

Bogard: Yes, sir. Several times.

Ball: And took a statement from you?

Bogard: Yes, I took a lie detector test.

Ball: You told him about an incident which occurred some time before?

Bogard: Just one week before.

Ball: Just one week before?

Bogard: Yes, sir; just one - one week before - two weeks before.

Ball: About what date? Do you remember?

Bogard: Ninth day of November, I think it was, to be exact.

Ball: 1963?

Bogard: 1963.

Ball: What day of the week was that?

Bogard: That was on a Saturday.

Ball: When was it, in the morning or afternoon?

Bogard: Afternoon.

Ball: About what time?

Bogard: I think it was around 1:30 p.m. or 2:00 p.m., as I was leaving town shortly after I gave the demonstration in the automobile, and I was in a hurry.

Ball: Tell me just what happened there.

Bogard: A gentleman walked in the door and walked up and introduced himself to me, and tells me he wants to look at a car. I show him a car on the showroom floor, and take him for a ride out on the Stemmons Expressway and back, and he was driving at 60 to 70 miles an hour, and came back to the showroom. And I made some figures, and he told me that he wasn't ready to buy, that he would be in a couple or three weeks, that he had some money coming in. And when he finally started to leave, I got his name, and wrote it on the back of one of my business cards, and never heard from the man any more. And the day that the President was shot, when I heard that - they had the radio on in the showroom, and when I heard the name, that he had shot a policeman over in Oak Cliff, I pulled out some business cards that I had wrote his name on the back on, and said "He won't be a prospect any more because he is going to jail," and I ripped the card up and threw it away.

Ball: Threw it away?

Bogard: Threw it away.

Ball: And when the FBI agent came to see you, the card had already been thrown away?

Bogard: Yes sir, I tore it up that very day.

Ball: This was Friday, November 22, 1963?

Bogard: Yes sir, the day I heard that Kennedy had been killed. I hadn't heard that the President had been killed; just heard a policeman had been shot and that's when I tore up the card and said, "He won't want to buy a car."

Ball: Now what kind of a looking man was he, or could you describe him?

Bogard: I can tell you the truth, I have already forgotten what he actually looked like. I identified him as in pictures, but just to tell you what he looked like that day, I don't remember.

Ball: You don't have a memory of it?

Bogard: No, sir.

Ball: Was he tall or short?

Bogard: About medium build I would say.

Ball: Do you remember what name he gave you?

Bogard: Gave me LEE OSWALD.

Ball: Did he give you that when he first introduced -

Bogard: He give me that when he started to leave.

Ball: Oh, gave you that when he started to leave?

Bogard: Yes.

Ball: And didn't give you any name when he first introduced himself?

Bogard: No, sir.

Ball: Did he tell you what kind of a car he wanted?

Bogard: Yes, sir. Wanted a Caliente, two door hardtop.

Ball: What kind of make is that?

Bogard: Mercury Comet.

Ball: And did you show him one?

Bogard: Yes sir.

Ball: What color did you show him?

Bogard: Red.

Ball: You took a ride with him?

Bogard: Yes, sir.

Ball: Did he drive, or did you drive?

Bogard: He drove it.

Ball: Drive it right out of the shop, or did you drive it first and then -

Bogard: No; he drove it right offhand. He got in driving it.

Ball: Did he appear to know how to drive the car?

Bogard: Well, he had drove before, I am sure, because he took off.

Ball: Did he -

Bogard: He might have drove a little reckless, but other than that, he knew how to drive.

Ball: What do you mean "He might have drove it a little reckless?"

Bogard: Well, going 60 and 70 miles an hour right up a freeway and took curves kind of fast.

Ball: Did it appear to you that he knew how to handle the car?

Bogard: Yes.

Ball: Now, when you got back from the showroom, you said you did some figuring. What kind of figuring.

Bogard: Just took out some papers and going to write up how much the car would cost, and, just like with anybody else, just trying to close the deal, and he said he would have the money in two or three weeks and would come in and -

Ball: Did you tell him you needed a down payment?

Bogard: He said he would have it.

Ball: Did you tell him how much?

Bogard: Yes.

Ball: How much?

Bogard: Three hundred dollars, I think. And he said he didn't have the money then and would just pay cash for it at a later date...

Ball: Did you tell anybody about it at that time?

Bogard: Now, at the time, I don't know whether - Now Mr. Pizzo, I think I introduced him to him. I introduced him to Mr. Pizzo. He asked what was wrong with him, and I said he hasn't got the money right now. Will be back in couple or three weeks...he was expecting some money - to have the money in two or three weeks...

Ball: Now what was your impression when you saw OSWALD on television?

Bogard: All my impression was that he had been in and tried to buy a car, that he wasn't a prosect any more.

Ball: What about his picture in the paper? Did you recognize him from the picture?

Bogard: Yes; I recognized him as being the same fellow who had been in.

Ball: And did you tell anyone out there that you thought it was the same person?

Bogard: They began asking me then and I said "Yes" and this Pizzo recognized him too.

Ball: What did Pizzo say?

Bogard: Said, "Yes" that is the same man. And Pizzo also has been questioned by the FBI.

Ball: How do you spell his name?

Bogard: P-I-z-z-o.

Ball: He was the sales manager?

Bogard: Yes, sir.

Ball: Is he still the sales manager out there?

Bogard: No sir...

Ball: Now when was it that you talked with the other salesmen about this, and told them that you thought the man had been in to see you?

Bogard: We were all standing there listening to the radio, and the name came on the radio, and I pulled this business card out with LEE OSWALD wrote across it.

Ball: Who were some of the men standing by the radio when you pulled this business card out?

Bogard: Oh, I think Oran Brown was there, Mr. Wilson was there, and this other little boy, hadn't been there very long. I can't remember his name at this time right now.

#### BOGARD'S REPORT TO DeBRUEYS

At about 3:00 to 4:00 p.m., Saturday, November 9, 1963, a young man came to the automobile showroom walking and alone, stating that he was interested in a car. Albert Bogard said he introduced himself, and asked the prospective customer his name about twice before the individual gave his name as LEE OSWALD. Albert Bogard said he seemed to recall OSWALD said he had previously looked at a Rambler and Plymouth automobiles, although he could not be certain.

He said he showed OSWALD 'every car in the showroom and on the Lot,' following which he took OSWALD back inside in an effort to 'close' with him. At this time OSWALD said he had no money, but he would have money in a couple or three weeks. Albert Bogard said he suggested a down payment and tried to find out where OSWALD intended his money would come from. OSWALD replied: 'I've got it coming.' He was particularly interested in a two-door Mercury hardtop which sells for about \$3000. OSWALD asked for a demonstration drive.

Bogard said he and OSWALD got in a demonstration car, with OSWALD driving, that OSWALD drove to Industrial Boulevard, south on industrial about two or three blocks, and made U-turn, proceeding north on Industrial, and thence to Stemmons Freeway. He drove out Stemmons at a rapid rate of speed, 75-85 miles per hour, to the Inwood Road exit to the right, back to the left under the freeway, and again to the left and on to the freeway, where he proceeded in a southeasterly direction. OSWALD continued on Stemmons Freeway to R.L Thornton Freeway, turned to the right at the Colorado Avenue exit, made a left back under the freeway, and thence back up on the freeway and proceeded in a northwesterly direction. At a point where OSWALD had a choice of continuing on the freeway which would mean bearing to the left, he started to go straight northward on Cadiz Street. Bogard called his attention to the fact the car had little gasoline in it, whereupon OSWALD turned back onto Industrial and thence to the automobile concern.

Bogard said he again approached OSWALD on the proposition of a down payment, stating he could proceed with a credit check. OSWALD declined, stating he would pay cash. He would not give his address, but said he lived in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He said, as he recalled, OSWALD wore no coat or tie and was believed dressed in a 'sweat shirt' was bareheaded, and did not look like a \$3,000 car man. Bogard said he wrote



OSWALD'S name 'LEE OSWALD' on the reverse side of one of his, Bogard's, business cards.

He related that on November 22, 1963, he heard the name of OSWALD on a radio broadcast and recognized the name as that of his prospective customer. He said he remarked on this to others and pulled a number of cards out of his pocket, selected the card with OSWALD'S name on it, and threw it in the wastepaper basket. He said he saw OSWALD'S picture on television, and confirmed that this was the name individual who had come to his place of business on November 9, 1963, but who had never returned to his knowledge.

He stated OSWALD did not enter into any conversation except as to the car, and he observed no unusual actions. Albert Bogard remarked that he has been in Dallas for a short time only, and that OSWALD appeared much more familiar with the streets than he is. Agents requested Albert Bogard to travel the same route OSWALD had driven. Agents observed this route carried Albert Bogard and OSWALD on Stemmons Expressway, on a portion of the route traveled by President Kennedy's motorcade on November 22, 1963, and that the site of the proposed luncheon for Mr. Kennedy was on this route. A total distance of some 13 miles was traveled. It was observed the Texas School Book Depository Building is within sight of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury showroom, perhaps three-fourths mile distant. Upon return to the motor company, agents asked Bogard to locate his business card on which he said he had written the name of OSWALD. He stated trash had been picked up by the janitor and placed in a large receptacle to the rear of the building, somewhat inaccessible for a through search. He did not locate the card. [FBI Report of Manning C. Clements and WARREN C. DEBRUEYS 11.23.63 WCE3071

On January 14, 1964, William A. Branigan sent a Memorandum to William C. Sullivan concerning Bogard: "This recommends Dallas be authorized to afford polygraph examination to one Albert G. Bogard, a Dallas automobile salesman, who states that OSWALD, on November 9, 1963, made inquiry concerning the purchase of a Mercury car.

Observations: Bogard's story is know to several people in Dallas. Bogard's comment that OSWALD inferred that he had money coming to him would, if true, be of pertinence to our investigation. Our inquiry has established that OSWALD did not have sufficient funds in November 1963 to make even the \$300 down payment necessary to purchase the car. Moreover, his wife has stated that OSWALD was opposed to purchasing a car due to the expense of maintaining one, and there is no evidence to establish that OSWALD could drive. In addition, Mrs. Ruth Paine places OSWALD in her home on November 9, 1963, (election day) and states that in her opinion it

would not have been possible for OSWALD to have traveled to the automobile agency on November 11, 1963, as he was not out of her sight for a sufficient portion of that day to have made the trip. Accordingly, it appears that Bogard's story is untrue.

Recommendation: That Dallas be authorized to proceed with the polygraph examination. Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas. On February 24, 1964, Albert Guy Bogard underwent an FBI lie detector test: "The report indicates the emotional responses recorded by the polygraph were those normally expected of a person telling the truth. [WCE 3031]

Albert Guy Bogard told the Warren Commission, "I can tell you the truth, I have already forgotten what he looked like. I identified him as in pictures, but just to tell you what he looked like that day I don't remember. Gave me the name LEE OSWALD." **Eugene M. Wilson** was interviewed by the FBI shortly after the Kennedy assassination.

Wilson related that another salesman at Downtown Lincoln Mercury, known as Al Bogard, on some day about the first part of November 1963, believed to be a Saturday, but exact date not recalled, came to him with a customer. The company had a policy that if a salesman had a prospective customer that the salesman could not sell a car, the salesman was supposed to bring the prospect to a senior salesman before letting the customer go. On this occasion, Bogard brought this customer to him, and introduced the customer, but Wilson does not recall the customer's name. Bogard told Wilson that the customer had no cash, no credit, and had been employed on his job for only a short period of time, and Bogard had not been able to sell him a car. Wilson said he talked to this customer for only a minute or so, and told him that if he did not have a credit rating, or a substantial amount of cash, and had not been employed on his job for some time, they would be unable to sell him a car. This customer then said rather sarcastically, 'Maybe I am going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car?' Wilson then told the customer, 'Maybe that is where you should go.' The customer immediately walked away without further conversation, and Wilson did not pay any attention as to where the customer went. Wilson is now of the opinion that this event occurred sometime during the morning, before noon, on a Saturday, sometime during the first part of November 1963, but cannot be more specific as to the date of the month, day of the week or hour of the day. After this customer left, Guy Bogard mentioned to Wilson that he had used the red demonstrator car that Eugene M. Wilson had been using the car, and the car did not have much gasoline in it when he let the customer drive it. Guy Bogard also stated that the customer drove like a madman, driving much too fast, as it had been raining and the pavement was slick. Bogard seemed very unhappy with the way this customer drove, commenting that he drove 'like he was crazy.' Wilson described this customer as a white male, between 26 and 30 years old, weighed about 135 pounds, and was

only about five feet tall, and he definitely recalled that the customer was much shorter than he, Wilson, because he looked down, when talking to the customer. After the customer left, Wilson dismissed the matter from his mind. The next day after President Kennedy was assassinated, Bogard walked up to Wilson and mentioned that the man who had shot President Kennedy was the customer to whom Bogard had introduced Wilson. Wilson stated he did not see Bogard with a card in his pocket with the name OSWALD on it, did not hear Bogard say anything about having the name OSWALD on a card, and did not see Bogard throw a card away, and state that he had no further use for this prospect's name. After Bogard mentioned to Wilson that he had introduced OSWALD to Wilson, Wilson saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and on television, but he could not say that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was, or was not, the customer who said he might have to go back to Russia to buy a car. Wilson explained that he had cataracts on his eyes, and cannot see out of his left eye, and has only 20/15 vision in his right eye. Due to his poor vision, and the fact that he talks to many prospects during a period of two or three weeks, he could not remember enough about what this customer looked like, to know whether or not this customer was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. Wilson stated that his company had five red demonstrators, all just alike, and they were not assigned specifically to any salesman. Various salesmen usually drove the same car, but they were all parked outside with the keys in them, and if the vehicle was not in use, any salesman could go out and get one without seeking permission from anyone else. [FBI Dallas 100 - 10461 C. Ray Hall 9.8.64]

At first, Eugene M. Wilson said he was sure it was OSWALD, but when the FBI returned on September 9, 1964, he told them he had cataracts and was unsure. He said he never saw the card on which Albert Guy Bogard claimed he had written "OSWALD." However, he did remember a customer who said he had to go back to Russia to buy an automobile. How many other people in Dallas would have made such a remark? Wilson remembered Bogard complaining about the way the customer drove. The customer who visited Downtown Lincoln Mercury was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The FBI showed **Frank Pizzo** photographs of OSWALD. He expressed "serious doubts that the person with Bogard was, in fact, OSWALD. While noting a resemblance, he did not believe OSWALD'S hairline matched that of the person who had been in the showroom on Saturday, November 9, 1963." Frank Pizzo said "his face resembles him more than his hairline" since the man he had seen looked older and his hairline had receded more. Frank Pizzo, 63, died of a heart attack in 1991. His daughter stated: "He could never say for sure if it was him or not. Whoever it was who was driving, couldn't drive very well, and he drove the same route Kennedy took." [FBI Administrative DL 100-10461 AEC:LAC D Cover page,2,3; FBI 62-109060-3761; WC Pizzo test. to Jenner; WCE 3071] The FBI:

In the report prepared by Special Agents C. Ray Hall and Maurice J. White on December 11, 1963, covering an interview with Mr. **Oran Paul Brown**,

it appears that Mr. Brown provided corroboration for the testimony of Mr. Bogard. Mr. Brown stated that one to two weeks before the assassination Guy Bogard asked him to service OSWALD if he appeared in the salesroom while Guy Bogard was not in, and that Brown wrote OSWALD'S name on a slip of paper which at some time he brought home with him. Oran Paul Brown further stated that when he returned home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about OSWALD, since she had seen OSWALD'S name on a piece of paper among his effects. Please interview Mrs. Oran Paul Brown to determine whether or not she ever observed the name 'LEE OSWALD' on a piece of paper among Oran Paul Brown's effects, and whether or not she ever made the remark her husband ascribed to her.

This second notation of OSWALD'S name proved unrecoverable as well. The Warren Commission: "Mr. Oran Paul Brown provided corroboration for the testimony of Mr. Bogard." Oran Paul Brown, 64, died of cancer on February 24, 1991. Salesman **Jack A. Lawrence**, who moved to South Charleston, West Virginia, after the assassination, told the FBI that Albert Guy Bogard "wrote up papers covering the sale of this car to OSWALD." The FBI reported:

On September 14, 1964, Jack A. Lawrence, 205 Ninth Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia, was re-interviewed and advised that he did not know and had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that a day after the assassination of President Kennedy, a group of salesmen at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas, Texas, including Mr. Bogard, Mr. Pizzo, himself and others, were standing around listening to a radio in the salesroom when the news that OSWALD had been arrested for the assassination came over the air. When the name OSWALD was spoken, Mr. Bogard said OSWALD was the man who had been in the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury about ten days before to look at cars and was to return later concerning buying one. This was the first time that Mr. Lawrence knew that OSWALD had been in the automobile agency and was a prospective customer of the firm.

Mr. Lawrence said that at no time did he see Mr. Bogard take any papers or card out of his pocket and say the name OSWALD was on them. He said that Mr. Pizzo told Mr. Bogard to go get 'the papers' on OSWALD, but that Mr. Bogard never did this. He said that whenever they have a prospective customer, it is a rule of the firm that they take the name and address of the prospect and write up a possible sale on paper in each case, even though no sale is actually made. This gives them prospects for possible future sales. These papers are filed and maintained for some period of time. He said he never saw any papers that had been drawn up with OSWALD as a prospective buyer, and that Mr. Bogard never did go get the papers, if there ever were any."

Mr. Lawrence continued that during the conversation among the men at the time they were listening to the radio, someone, he believes it was Mr. Bogard, said that he had used Mr. Wilson's demonstrator when OSWALD was in, and that he and OSWALD took a ride in Wilson's car on the day OSWALD was there.

After this conversation, Jack A. Lawrence said that he told Frank Pizzo and Albert Bogard that they should call the FBI and give them this information because everyone should cooperate in helping to clear up this matter. He said that when he suggested this, Mr. Guy Bogard seemed a little nervous and walked off, but would not make the call. He told Frank Pizzo he was going to call the FBI and Mr. Pizzo was in favor of the call. Therefore he called the FBI reporting the above concerning OSWALD, and that then Mr. Pizzo became miffed and appeared angry that the call had been made.

Mr. Lawrence said that shortly thereafter, William Faller, 'the big boss' called him into his office and had a check for Mr. Lawrence, telling him that his services had been good, and they would like to keep him on, but since he had already given notice and decided to leave in a few days, they felt it best that he leave then, and he was paying Mr. Lawrence what was due him. This action caused Mr. Lawrence to believe that Mr. Pizzo had gone to Mr. Faller and told him about the call to the FBI and that Mr. Faller had let him go right away, instead of letting him stay on till the end of the month as he had planned when he gave notice he was leaving.

Mr. Lawrence said that on the day of the assassination, he felt rather bad because he had been out the night before. He did go down to a sales meeting that morning, but left afterwards, driving in his assigned demonstrator to the YMCA where he stayed in Dallas, so he could get some rest and sleep. He said that right after noon he was on his way back to the Downtown Lincoln Mercury Company and was going along the same way that the Presidential party had ridden. When he approached the place where the assassination took place, the police stopped all traffic and he could go no farther. He said since he was due back at the salesroom, he parked the car because he could go no farther and walked the rest of the way. He said he was nervous mainly because of his having been 'out on the town' the night before and because of the shock of learning of the President's assassination. [NARA FBI 124-10268-10303]

The salesman and management of Downtown Lincoln Mercury did not want their establishment associated with OSWALD. This was why Wilson and Pizzo were reluctant to positively identify OSWALD. If not for Jack Lawrence, Bogard's story would never have come to light.

## ALBERT BOGARD IS BEATEN

On January 24, 1964, Bogard appeared at the Dallas Office and advised he was willing to be interviewed with the polygraph. He related to Special Agents Arthur E. Carter and C. Ray Hall that on Saturday night, January 11, 1964, while worked as the manager of the Bent L-Bow Tavern in Dallas, Texas, several men came into the tavern, asked to see the manager, then, when Bogard appeared, they proceeded to hit him about the head with a beer bottle, then knocked him down and stomped him about the head. "He said he never had seen these men before, could not identify them, and had no idea why they assaulted him. He said he was hospitalized at Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Texas, for concussion and head cuts, from January 11, 1964, to January 18, 1964. Since his release, he has been taking Dramamine for dizziness, and took his last medication at about 11:00 p.m. on January 23, 1964." [FBI DI-10010461 Arthur E. Carter: LAC] In September 1964 Albert Guy Bogard was in jail for having passed bad checks. [FBI 62-109060-3761] On February 14, 1966, at 41, Bogard allegedly committed suicide by inhaling car exhaust somewhere in Louisiana. Researcher Penn Jones wrote: "Bogard was from Hallsville, Louisiana. He was found dead in his car at the Hallsville Cemetery on St. Valentine's Day, 1966. A hose had been connected to the exhaust end, and the other end inside the car, with the windows up. The ruling was suicide."

The Warren Commission acknowledged that:

The testimony of Albert Bogard received corroboration. The assistant sales manager at the time, Frank Pizzo, and a second salesman, Eugene M. Wilson, said that they recalled an instance when the customer described by Bogard was in the showroom." Paul Oran Brown recalled the name OSWALD as did his wife. You had three people who recalled the name OSWALD. None of these men had ties to the intelligence community, as did Ruth Paine, who said she was with OSWALD during the time he took the test drive with Bogart. Bogart, who spent the most time with OSWALD, remembered his face. Shortly after the assassination Pizzo felt that OSWALD may have been this prospective customer, but was unsure later on. Had any pressure been exerted on him by his boss? Gerald Posner wrote that no other employee of this Lincoln-Mercury dealership corroborated Albert Guy Bogard and so he was "fired soon after the told the story.

The Warren Report stated:

Whereas Bogard stated that the customer said he did not wish credit but wanted to purchase a car for cash, Pizzo and Wilson did indicate that the man did attempt to purchase on credit.

Perhaps Bogard was not privy to these conversations? Why split hairs? Bogart was no a publicity seeker. He said "Was the other salesman notified the FBI." He passed a lie detector test. According to the Warren Report: "On Saturday, November 23, 1963, a

search through the refuse of the showroom was made, but no paper bearing OSWALD'S name was found." S.A. DeBRUEYS was one of the FBI Agents who questioned Albert Guy Bogard and made this search. If such a card existed DeBRUEYS would have destroyed it or not conducted a thorough enough search of the large garbage bin behind the showroom to locate it. The FBI ignored Bogard's testimony because it indicated OSWALD did, in fact, know how to drive. More importantly, his testimony indicated that OSWALD was under the impression that he was going to have some money, for the first time in his life, in two or three weeks. This sounded like a promise that was made to someone who was going to be dead in two or three weeks. It was clear from this incident that OSWALD had another life that was unbeknownst to the FBI. Bogard's beating came around the same time that the FBI was debating how to discredit his testimony. The circumstances surrounding his suicide deserves a closer look. Additional evidence that OSWALD was able to drive came from insurance agent **Edward A. Brand** who told this researcher:

My office was diagonally across the street from the rooming house on North Beckley where OSWALD stayed. He came in to buy some insurance. I said, 'Let's see your drivers license.' It was in the name of O.H. LEE. I said, 'Well, what kind of a car do you have?' He said, 'I don't have one right now but I'll be buying one in a short time - in another week or so. This was about a week from the assassination. And he said, 'I'll be paying cash for it, so I won't need collision, but I will have to have liability.' I asked him if he had an accidents or tickets. He said he had gotten a speeding ticket in San Antonio. I was questioned by the FBI about this, but they took the viewpoint that he couldn't drive, and did not have a license, so my testimony was disregarded.

OSWALD allegedly stayed with Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald through Monday, November 11, 1963, which was Veterans Day. That Monday, Ruth Paine was away from home from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. On November 27, 1963, **Cecil A. Hamblen**, the early night manager of the Dallas Western Union Office told his superior that about two weeks earlier, circa Wednesday, **November 13, 1963**, he remembered OSWALD sending a telegram from the office to Washington, D.C., possibly to the Secretary of the Navy, and that the application was completed in an unusual form of hand printing. The next day Cecil A. Hamblen told a magazine correspondent that he remembered having seen OSWALD on prior occasions collecting money orders for small amounts of money. Soon thereafter, Cecil A. Hamblen signed a statement relating to both the telegram and the money orders, and specifying two instances in which he had seen the person he believed to be OSWALD in the office; in each instance the man had behaved disagreeably, and one other Western Union employee had been involved in assisting him. The second employee, A. Lewis, did recall one of the occurrences described by C.A. Hamblen, and believed the money order in question was delivered to "someone at the YMCA." At the request of the FBI, officers of Western Union conducted a complete search of their records in Dallas and other cities for money orders payable to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or to any of his known aliases or for telegrams sent by OSWALD or by his known aliases. In addition, all money orders addressed to persons at the Dallas

YMCA, during October, and November 1963, were inspected; as were all telegrams handled from November 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963, by the employee whom Cecil A. Hamblen assertedly saw service OSWALD; as were all telegrams from Dallas to Washington sent in November 1963. No indication of any such money order, or telegram, was found in any of these records. Note that Western Union conducted this search, not the FBI. The style of OSWALD'S handwriting was unknown to Western Union officials and if OSWALD used an unknown alias they would have been unable to identify OSWALD as the recipient or originator of the document. A Justice Department document revealed the conclusions of the Warren Commission "could not include the possibility of money sent, or received (deleted), if OSWALD had used any other name than that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or his known aliases." [CIA 454, 423-152] A Memorandum for the Record signed by Richard Helms that concerned OSWALD'S bank accounts, safety deposit records and general finances remained deleted. [CIA 454, 423-152]

The FBI:

Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was OSWALD or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative, and was unable to produce any evidence that OSWALD had ever received, or sent, a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information...Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing OSWALD in the Western Union office.

"Hamblen's superiors" concluded "that this whole thing was a figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination." The Warren Commission agreed. [WR p332] Cecil A. Hamblen, born August 2, 1907, died in June 1971. On Thursday, November 14, 1963, Ruth Paine drove OSWALD'S daughter June to a T. B. Clinic: "There was a slight suspicion that she might have been exposed to T. B."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1963 TO SUNDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1963

On **November 15, 1963**, OSWALD did not visit Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine. Marina Oswald remembered that during a telephone conversation that took place on Monday, November 18, 1963 OSWALD said he had waited for some time on line on **Saturday, November 16, 1963, to take his driver's test**. Eventually he gave up, and went home to 1026 North Beckley. Ruth Paine testified:

Then he called us **Saturday afternoon of November 16, 1963**, to say he had been and tried to get his driver's permit but that he had arrived before closing time but still too late to get in because there was a long line ahead of him, the place having been closed the previous Saturday for election day and the following Monday, November 11, 1963, Veterans Day. There



were a lot of people who wanted to get permits and he was advised that it wouldn't pay him to wait in line. He didn't have time to be tested.

An undated application for a Texas Drivers License was found among OSWALD'S effects. No one who took a driver's test on Saturday, November 16, 1963, verified OSWALD'S presence on line. The Warren Report cited no witnesses to OSWALD'S whereabouts on **Saturday, November 16, 1963, except for Sterling and Homer Wood, who placed OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range.** Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission that the reason OSWALD did not go to Irving that weekend was because Marina asked him not to:

She felt he had overstayed his welcome the previous weekend which had been three days, November 9, 1963, November 10, 1963, November 11, 1963, because he was off Veterans Day, November 11, 1963, and she felt it would be simpler and more comfortable if he didn't come out.

Jenner: It is your definite recollection that the failure to come on the weekend preceding the assassination was not at his doing but at the request of Marina, under the circumstances you have related?

Paine: I am absolutely clear about that.

#### GLADYS JOHNSON

As for Sunday, November 17, 1963, **S.A. Bardwell Odum** questioned Gladys Johnson, OSWALD'S landlady about OSWALD'S whereabouts.

During the period he stayed at this address OSWALD would customarily leave home on Friday morning for work and not return to the house until Monday afternoon after work. The only exceptions to this routine were as follows:

1. On Monday, November 11, 1963, he did not return since after being gone since Friday morning November 8, 1963, but returned the night of Tuesday, November 12, 1963, after work.
2. On the weekend of **November 15, 1963, November 16, 1963, and November 17, 1963,** OSWALD was at the house and was not absent to any extent. Mrs. Johnson remembers seeing him on Saturday November 16, 1963, when he made a trip to a nearby washateria and she recalls seeing him in the living room on Sunday, November 17, 1963, watching television.
3. On the night of November 21, 1963, OSWALD did not return to the house, and Mrs. Johnson has not seen him since that time.

Mrs. Johnson stated that OSWALD stayed 'closer to home' than any roomer she has ever had before. He did not drink or smoke and rarely left his room in the evening except to watch television in the living room or to go to the nearby Cabell's Market where he usually got bread, lunch meat and jelly to prepare meals in his room. He did not talk to anyone, and had no visitors. To her recollection he never spent an evening away from the house except the evenings previously mentioned when he indicated he was going to Irving, Texas.

When Gladys Johnson testified before the Warren Commission she stated:

Ball: Now in the weekend, that would be the weekend before the assassination, he stayed there.

Johnson: He remained there.

Ball: Did you, or did you not, see him go out that weekend?

Johnson: I did not see him go out, I did not, no sir."

(Mr. Johnson leaves room)

Ball: Let me ask you this; did he, that weekend, on Saturday, make a trip to a place where they wash clothes?

Johnson: Well, I think he did go across to that Washeteria. I think he did.

Ball: Did you see him go any place, except for that, on that weekend.

Johnson: That's the only time. I had just forgotten that, but I do remember he carried some clothes out of the house that morning and the Washeteria is right across the street, less than a block.

Ball: But he left his room?

Johnson: And he wasn't gone long, and I didn't see him return with any clothes, but I do know that he was gone just about long enough to do a wash.

The testimony of Gladys Johnson was questionable. Firstly, the FBI agent who questioned Johnson was suspected of having taken part in the FBI cover-up. Secondly, why would OSWALD miss a weekend with his family just to stay in his room or watch television or do his laundry? Thirdly, the only witness to his whereabouts was Gladys Johnson. None of the other roomers observed him nor did anyone in the laundermat. [WC Test. Mrs. Arthur Carl (Galdys) Johnson; WR p740; Johnson *Lee & Marina* p410]

## THE TELEPHONE CALL TO OSWALD

On **Sunday, November 17, 1963**, Ruth Paine telephoned OSWALD at 1026 North Beckley. Ruth Paine recalled: "June was fooling with the telephone dial, and Marina said, 'Let's call papa' and asked me ..." She asked for OSWALD by his real name, and was told that he did not live at that address. Ruth Paine: "I said, 'Is LEE OSWALD there?' He said 'There is no LEE OSWALD living here.' As best I can recall. This is the substance of what he said. I said, 'Is this a rooming house?' He said 'Yes.' I said 'Is this WH 3-8993?' And he said 'Yes.' I thanked him and hung up...I said to Marina, they don't know of a LEE OSWALD at that number. She looked surprised."

Ruth Paine stated: "I think the guy was not too well put together. He gave us a phone number for us to call so we could let him know if his baby came. But he didn't tell us he was using an assumed name. After he hadn't been out that weekend, Marina wanted to talk to him. I didn't think of it, quite frankly." Sunday, November 17, 1963, was the day that OSWALD was sighted at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range.

### MANUEL OCCARBERRO: SUNDAY, **NOVEMBER 17, 1963** THE THEORY

On the morning of Sunday, November 17, 1963, evidence suggested that HEMMING flew OSWALD and several members of Alpha-66 to Sulphur, Oklahoma. On November 23, 1963, Willis Price, a service station owner in Sulphur, Oklahoma, told the Police Chief Charles J. McBee that on **November 17, 1963**,

...a person believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD accompanied by two Cuban males, and one Cuban female, were in a service station in Sulphur operated by Price. The female made two local telephone calls from a telephone at the service station, speaking in Spanish. It is not known to whom she was speaking. These people were driving a 1958 Ford, two tone color, dark brown and lighter color, no license plate information obtained. The Chief of Police stated there are some Cubans in Sulphur. Willis Price is considered reliable as he operates a service station and is well-known to the Chief of Police and other members of the Police Department. Willis Price identified the person referred to above as OSWALD on the basis of pictures of OSWALD shown on television and in newspapers. Willis Price, according to the Chief of Police, was positive of his identification. [FBI OK City 89-41-46]

The FBI questioned Willis D. Price on November 23, 1963:

Willis D. Price, 1123 Broadway, advised he is the operator of the FINA Service Station at 1123 Broadway, and at about 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 17, 1963, a group of people who appeared to be Cubans, with a light complexioned man who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, drove up beside his service station in about a 1958 Ford Station Wagon, and

some of them came to his station. He has seen a photograph in the *Daily Oklahoman* newspaper of OSWALD, and the light complexioned man with the Cubans resembled OSWALD. He has since however seen television pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which did not very much resemble the man in the company of the Cubans. The automobile which they parked by the side of his station appeared to be of white and tan color with a white center and tan bottom. He did not know what license the vehicle carried. In the station wagon were two women who never got out of the vehicle. One of these women appeared to be about 40, and the other older. The following described people got out of the station wagon and came into the service station: a woman in her late 20's or early 30's; a tall slender girl about 13 years of age; a child 2 or 3 years old; two men, both dark complexions, and wide across the face. Both appeared to be Latins, were about 5' 6" to 5' 7" tall and wore slacks. One man who resembled the photograph of OSWALD, was light complexioned, pale, appeared to be in late 20's or early 30's, about 6' tall, 170 pounds, thin and slender, light brown hair, reasonably high forehead, thin lips, and wore slacks. The man who resembled OSWALD spoke in the language of the other people who looked like Cubans.

Before getting out of the station wagon they asked if they could use the telephone in the station, and he gave consent. When they first drove up, the man who resembled OSWALD was in the back seat and by motion attracted his attention and motioned for one of the women to talk to him. She held up a small black book with a name and box number on it which he does not remember. From actions they thought the box number was a street number or address. The woman who held up the black book spoke broken English. Price told her it was a mailing address and not a street address.

When the group of people came into the service station the woman, who appeared to be in her 20's, asked for a telephone directory, and on obtaining the directory, she looked up a number. She made a telephone call. The first number she attempted to call did not answer, and she looked up another number. She telephoned a second time and spoke in broken English. At the last of her telephone conversation she gave some name as though referring to her own name, and said 'from Cuba.' She then hung-up and talked to the light complexioned man resembling OSWALD in a foreign language. These people then left, driving west of Highway 7, after getting into their station wagon. He does not remember which direction they came from. The man resembling OSWALD never spoke English in the station, but only used motions to Price. He looked American, but spoke in the same language as the people he was with.

Willis Price, 62, died of a heart attack in 1989.

## OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK: "TO SULPHUR"

The last page of OSWALD'S Spanish-English, English-Spanish dictionary contained an illegible phrase. On April 2, 1964, the FBI sent this analysis to the Warren Commission:

### TRANSLATION OF UNKNOWN PHRASE

Commission Exhibit 116

Illegible phrase contained on the last page of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary.

On the assumption that the last two penciled lines on the last page of this dictionary may be Spanish, it appears that the first word could be "YO" and the second word either SOPA or SOPLE and the third word EL. The fourth word is not readable from a Spanish aspect.

YO-I

SOPA - SOUP

SOPLE - I BLEW

EL - THE

On the assumption that the questioned phrase is written in Russian and English using a combination of Latin and Cyrillic script, it is possible that the first word could be TO, '20' or '70.' The second word could be Russian for '88 GUM,' '88 SULPHUR,' or 'SARA. The third word could be the Russian word AND. The last word in this phrase could possibly be the Russian word LETTERS or the Russian name NINA. [FBI 105-825552419 NARA FBI 124-10047-10005]

DR. MIGUEL L. DESOCARRAZ, M.D.

The FBI interviewed every Cuban in Sulphur, Oklahoma. Dr. Miguel L. DeSocarraz at the Oklahoma Veterans Hospital residence, Post Office Box 200, advised the FBI on November 23, 1963, that

...he is a Cuban refugee and very anti-communist. The following people contacted him on Sunday, November 17, 1963: Manolito Rodriguez, [Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro] with his wife and two or three year old baby; two other men, both of whom were dark complected, one having the name of Salazar and the other Chito Rivero. With Salazar and Rivero were their wives, and a girl about 13 or 14 years of age. Salazar is dark, short, husky and in his 20's. Rivero is dark, short, thin and in his 50's. All

of these people were in an older Ford Station Wagon of cream color. He did not know a 1958 Ford from other year models.

Socarraz, after examining a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which appeared in the *Daily Oklahoman* newspaper, stated the Manolito Rodriguez possibly did resemble OSWALD. However, he is certain Rodriguez is not identical with OSWALD. Rodriguez cannot speak English. He resides at 1208 Huspeth (Oak Cliff) Dallas, Texas, with telephone number FR-4-5923...Rodriguez is employed as a welder in Dallas.

Miguel L. DeSocarraz, contacted in June 1993, asked: "How did you get my telephone number? Did you pose as someone else when you spoke to my brother in Miami? You were not that doctor that he was thinking of, were you? I think what you find in the document there is all I can tell you. There is nothing else I can add. I don't want you to call me anymore." [DeSocarraz telephone 210-428-7559 423-8094]

#### DORA CAUSA

A Miami FBI report stated: "Another government agency which conducts intelligence and personnel investigations [CIA]," advised that one of its sources reported hearing from Dora Causa Ramirez this statement by Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, the leader of Alpha-66, on November 21, 1963: 'Something very big would happen soon that would advance the Cuban cause.'" Dora Causa told the FBI that Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo referred to an anti-Castro action, and added that her sister had married a member of Alpha-66. The CIA commented: "This remark, when taken out of context, is impossible to evaluate, but it is typical of exile rumors which, being interpreted by exiles, support whatever hypotheses they are expounding on at any given moment." [CIA 88-27] The CIA planned to screen the Cuban rumors by "preliminary investigating of more plausible ones before passing them on to the U.S. agencies." The teletype continued:

'D' reports one Manuel Rodriguez (Matronym unknown) living in Dallas, Texas, was known to be violently anti-President Kennedy. WAVE traces indicate 'E,' 5310 Columbia, Dallas, Texas, as a member of the Second National Front of Escambray, and organizer of Dallas Second National Front of Escambray. Reference are (deleted) Volume 7, DBA 49531 Dated August 28, 1963 pages 14 and 18. This nebulous identification may be in some way related Paragraph 2 statement which Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo is reported to have made. While this relationship is obviously most circumstantial and nebulous, it is being passed to FBI and Secret Service Miami as a reflection of the rumors which are currently circulating. Information will be carefully identified as rumor. C/S COMMENT: "Reaction of exile community to sudden death of President Kennedy is one of shock and grief." [CIA 88-27]

The United States Secret Service issued a Protective Research Memorandum on Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro which described him as known to be "violently anti-Kennedy."

### MANUEL RODRIGUEZ OCCARBERRO

On May 25, 1964 MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO voluntarily appeared and was interviewed at the office of the FBI in Dallas, Texas. He furnished his home address as 2311 Nicholson Street, Apartment D, home telephone, WH 6-8429. He said he was employed at the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company 2220 Young street, Dallas, Texas. RODRIQUEZ advised further concerning his background and indicated he had taken primary school work in Cuba and had finished one year of commercial school in Camaguey, Cuba in 1942. Due to a large family end economic necessity, he had become employed at a very young age when he was approximately fifteen years old. He had first worked for a number of years at grocery store called Casa Estrada in Camaguey, Cuba until about 1955. He thereafter took a Job with Coca-Cole Company in Camaguey where he worked until about 1958. In about February, 1958, he joined the FIDEL CASTRO army in the mountains and served under HUBERT MATOS until shortly after October 21, 1959. It was on this latter date that HUBERT MATOS defected from CASTRO. RODRIGUEZ said he thereafter worked for a short time at the Coca-Cola Company in Camaguey. Because he desired to fight against CASTRO, he left his job and took asylum as an exile in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 9, 1960. He remained in the Brazilian Embassy until November 29, 1960 on which date he entered the United States at Miami, Florida as a refugee.

RODRIGUEZ said that desiring to engage in activities against FIDEL CASTRO, he had organized a cell Unit of the Second National Front of the Escambray (SNFE). RODRIGUEZ advised, at the present time he is the president of SNFE at Dallas. He said this group is sending an average of \$200 a month to the national headquarters of the SNFE at Miami, Florida for the purpose of furthering the aim of the organization which has as its final goal the ousting of FIDEL CASTRO.

Rodriguez pointed out that the SNFE had until very recently been very inactive. He said however, a national officer of SNFE ANTONIO VECIANA had come to Dallas and made a speech on about April 19, 1964 at which time he outlined the purpose of SNFE - Alpha 66. RODRIGUEZ said that since the arrival of VECIANA in Dallas for the purpose of this speech, the members of the SNFE had shown a greater interest in the organization. He advised meetings are held on a regular bi-weekly basis. He stated members in attendance vary in number with a maximum of approximately twenty. He said these meetings are almost always held in the home of JORGE SALAZAR's residence, 3126 Hallandale, Dallas, Texas.

Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro, born in Cuba on November 8, 1928, was a former Officer in the Army of Fidel Castro. Occarberro had worked for the Coca-Cola Company until February 1958, when he joined the rebel army of Fidel Castro. He served with Fidel Castro until October 21, 1959. He entered the United States around this time, then returned to Coca-Cola in Cuba, where he worked clandestinely against Castro. He worked as a dishwasher in Miami Beach, and remained there until September 6, 1963, when he registered as an alien in Dallas.

RODRIGUEZ advised he had made no contacts in Dallas with any American persons or other persons concerning the purchase of arms or ammunition by SNFE. He said members of the Dallas Unit of this organization are to collect whatever money they can and send that money to the national headquarters of SNFE to serve the national purposes of this organization. RODRIGUEZ explained that the SNFE - Alpha 66 is a exile Cuban organization which is anti-CASTRO and anti-Communist /which has for its goal the ultimate ousting of CASTRO and his purchase of power in Cuba.

Concerning the report he was violently anti-President KENNEDY, RODRIGUEZ stated he had been an admirer of President KENNEDY, both as a person and as a politician. He said he recognized that the policies of President KENNEDY concerning politics in Cuba had been directed by the whole international situation. He said he believed President KENNEDY had been a fighter against communism and a friend of the Cuban people. He said he had never made any derogatory statements against President KENNEDY and did not recall that such statements had been made in any of the SNFE meetings at Dallas. RODRIGUEZ pointed out the SNFE had bought and placed flowers at the place of the KENNEDY assassination in Dallas. He said he had heard rumors that many Cubans were critical of the policies of President KENNEDY as regards the Cuban situation, but he thought that most of the critics of the United States Cuban policy were ex-Batista followers.

The FBI never interviewed any of the individuals name by Miguel L. DeSocarras except for Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro. In 1993 Wallace Heitman stated, "I may have interviewed him. I spoke Spanish, I did interview a lot of Cubanos. I remember Alpha-66, but Manuel Rodriguez is too common a name." The Dallas Chapter of Alpha-66 picketed U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson when he spoke at Dallas Municipal Auditorium in October 1963. They staged a protest march to advertise the plight of Cuban exiles. According an FBI informant in Alpha-66: "The occasion of Stevenson's speech was selected because he is the U.N. Ambassador and was involved in the decision which reportedly withdrew air support from the invasion forces at the Bay of Pigs." [FBI 105-96777 6.25.64]



## BUDDY WALTER'S INFORMANT LINKS OSWALD WITH ALPHA-66

After the Kennedy assassination, Detective Buddy Walthers of the Dallas Police Department wrote:

November 23, 1963. Mr. Decker: At about 8 a.m. this morning, while in the presents (sic) of Allan Sweat, I talked to Sorrel, Dallas Secret Service head. I advised him that for the past few months at a house at 3128 Harlendale some Cubans had been having meetings on the weekends and were possibly connected with the 'Freedom for Cuba Party' of which OSWALD was a member. November 26, 1963. I don't know what action the Secret Service has taken, but I learned today that sometime between seven days before the President was shot these Cubans moved from this house. My informant stated the Subject OSWALD had been to this house before. Buddy Walthers. [County of Dallas Supp. Inv. Rep. Sheriff's Dept; 7 WH 548; cf. 19 WH 503,505]

Buddy Walther's lead was never followed up. The Secret Service never contacted Buddy Walther's informant or traced down the occupants of 3128 Harlendale to question them about OSWALD. An investigation of this nature was never conducted, since it might have linked OSWALD to Alpha-66. The bottom of the Buddy Walthers document indicated no action was ever taken on it by the Dallas Police Department.

## THE CIA WAS UNAWARE OF 3128 HARLANDALE

In 1975 the CIA advised: "Our file search to date had revealed no information concerning [3126 Hollandale or 3128 Harlendale]. However, we are not satisfied that all possible CIA records have been consulted. A final report concerning this question will be forwarded to the [Rockefeller] Commission by May 2, 1975." [CIA 1643-1088 p24] Later that year the CIA concluded:

The files of appropriate components of the Plans Directorate have been checked and show no record of any CIA contact with any anti-Castro group in Dallas. Alpha-66 is not listed in the 1963 Dallas telephone directory. Dallas city map and 1963 crisscross directory reveal no street named Harlendale. There is no Hollandale Street in Dallas. However, there is a Hollandale Lane in Farmers Branch, Texas - a Dallas suburb. Numbers on Hollandale Lane run from 2800 to 3028. There is no 3126. In 1963 one Lloyd Humphreys resided at 3028 Hollandale Lane, the last house on the street. CIA has no record of Humphreys. [CIA 1636-1086 rel. 4.22.82]

## THE FBI LOCATES 3128 HARLANDALE

In December 1975 FBI Bureau Supervisor William O. Cregar, the FBI/CIA liaison in 1967, revealed the results of a review of information in the Dallas file on the 3126

Harlendale, Rodriguez, OSWALD connection conducted by FBI S.A. Gemberling just before he had his August 1975 heart attack. It revealed:

In connection with the above enclosure it was noted from review of Dallas files that the address referred to by Deputy Sheriff Walthers was erroneously listed as 3128, but the actual address was 3126 Harlendale Street. Review of Dallas file reflects that the original organization known as Alpha-66 held meetings during early 1963 at 3126 Harlendale Street, Dallas, Texas, and a letter furnished to the FBI Dallas by a Mrs. Dorothy Keasler Klein, 4141 Prescott Street, Dallas, Texas, reflects that she had received an unsolicited form letter from that organization on November 19, 1963, asking for donations. The letter from Alpha-66 was on letterhead stationery, which reflected the above address and was signed by Manuel Rodriguez, General Secretary of Alpha-66.

The FBI added:

A review of Dallas file 134-332 reflects that former DL 282-S whose identity is known to the Bureau, Bufile 105-131209 with in a top leadership position in Alpha 66 at Dallas Texas in 1963 and 1964 and he reported to the Dallas Office during 1964 that meetings of this group were held during 1963 at the residence of one Jorge Salazar 3126 Harlendale Street, Dallas, Texas. According to this source, as well as other informants familiar with Cuban matters during the period 1963 to 1964, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not known to have ever associated with, or been known to, Alpha-66 members, and there is no information that he ever visited 3126 Harlendale Street, Dallas, Texas as reported by Deputy Sheriff Walthers. Dallas Office files contain no identifiable information regarding "Freedom for Cuba Party" or JORGE SALAZAR. According to Dallas file 134-332, DL 282-S moved to Puerto Rico during 1972 and accordingly Dallas file 134-332 was closed on November 28, 1972. This source's last known symbol number was SJ 1140-S.

The FBI located Harlendale Street, a fund raising letter from Alpha-66 with the return address of 3126 Harlendale Street, and an informant who had attended Alpha-66 meetings there. This information was no doubt passed to the CIA by the Dallas FBI or by Headquarters in 1963 - it was clearly of interest. Yet the CIA denied that 3126 Harlendale Street existed. The CIA attempted to conceal the Alpha-66 connection. PHILLIPS, Antonio Veciana and Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro were all associated with Alpha-66; OSWALD was tied in with Alpha-66 by a Dallas Police informant and by Antonio Veciana, who had seen him with PHILLIPS, the mastermind of Alpha-66. Antonio Veciana said he had been to Harlendale Headquarters but had never seen OSWALD there. Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi:

They found out OSWALD had a neighbor called Rodriguez. He was surprised because one of the heads of Alpha-66 in Dallas was named

Rodriguez and Veciana was afraid that they would think that he was involved, and that's why he didn't say anything to Diosdado. But later he found out it wasn't the same Rodriguez, that OSWALD'S neighbor was a Mexican. Further explanation: He says he heard that afternoon when Kennedy was killed that a Latin named Rodriguez may have been involved in the assassination and when he heard that he got scared because he knew that he knew a Rodriguez in Dallas who was connected with Alpha-66. [SSCIA 157-10007-10311]

On July 16, 1964 MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO who resides at 2311 Nicholson Drive, Apartment D, home telephone number WH 6-6429, and is employed at Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, 2220 Young Street, Dallas, Texas, telephonically communicated with Special Agent WALLACE K. HEITMAN and desired to furnish information. He appeared at the FBI Office in Dallas, and was interviewed.

RODRIGUEZ stated he desired to inform that a new group of Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE; (Operation Alpha 66) had been formed in Fort Worth, Texas. The president of this new group is RENE de la MAZA whose residence is 2701 Springdale Avenue, Fort Worth 68, Texas, telephone TE 4-2068. De la MAZA is an attorney by profession. The secretary of the organization of the new group is ARMAND GATELL, 313 Sergeant's Street, Fort Worth. Both de la MAZA and GATELL speak good English as well as Spanish, their native tongue. RODRIGUEZ stated further the Cuban refugees in Fort Worth had arranged a musical to be held in some public gathering place in Fort Worth Texas, to which Cuban refugees and other interested persons were invited. The purpose of the musical was to raise money to send to the national headquarters of SNFE. RODRIGUEZ stated the Dallas group of SNFE had collected \$580 from its members during the month of June, 1964. This money was forwarded to the national headquarters of SNFE. The monthly quota for the Dallas group is \$300. RODRIGUEZ said the group invariably meets its quota. RODRIGUEZ advised the Dallas group of SNFE meets every other Sunday, and the meeting place has invariably been at the home of JORGE SALAZAR, a SNFE member. RODRIGUEZ advised meetings are attended by approximately 20 to 25 members. He stated the topics of discussion at these meetings are generally how to raise money to send to national headquarters; the distribution of the English and Spanish publications of the organization which are labeled "News Front Cuba" and "Noticias de Cuba;" and for the actual collecting of dues and other monies from members. RODRIGUEZ advised the Dallas group has confined its efforts solely to trying to unite the Cuban refugee elements in Dallas into one group and to the collection of money which is forwarded to the national headquarters in Miami, Florida. He said no effort has been made nor will Any such effort be made to procure arms and supplies for revolutionary elements within Cuba as such procurement is performed by national headquarters. RODRIGUEZ advised there has been no change in

the officers and directors of the Dallas unit of the SNFE. He listed these officers and directors as follows:

President     MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO  
Secretary of   ANTONIO-NAVARRO  
Organization  
Secretary of   EDE GUTIERREZ  
Finances  
Secretary of   JOSE LECUSAY  
Propaganda  
Secretary of Acts    ARMANDO-ORDONEZ

Rodriguez stated he is aware it would extremely easy for any anti-Castro group in the United States to become infiltrated with pro-Castro elements. He has met with and discussed politics with all of the officers and directors of the SNFE group at Dallas and he does not think that any these person are pro-Castro in sympathy. He pointed out, however, that he had known the majority of these persons prior to his arrival in Dallas.

#### THE DEATHS OF BUDDY WALTHERS AND ALLEN SWEATT

In 1969 Buddy Walthers was shot and killed in the course of his police duties. Buddy Walthers was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Allen Sweatt on November 22, 1963, when he referred the 3126 Harlendale Street matter to the United States Secret Service. Allen Sweatt died of heart disease in 1975.

#### JOHN THOMAS MASEN

During the FBI's investigation of Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro, it discovered that when undercover Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent Frank Ellsworth questioned Dallas gun dealer John Thomas Masen, the name of Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro was mentioned. John Thomas Masen reported that Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro, or one of his associates, had contacted him "for the purchase of weapons in connection with a clandestine Cuban operation, and that he might possibly be involved in other political type activities." Frank Ellsworth stated that Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro was a member of the DRE and John Thomas Masen was a Minutemen. Frank Ellsworth, a former Army Intelligence agent, policeman, and FBI confidential informant was contacted in May 1993: "Well, I worked undercover on him at that time. We were investigating Mr. Masen for gun law violations. He was a licensed gun dealer. But he was making machine guns. I saw him do it, the jury agreed that he did it, and he did time for it. He was apparently connected with the Minutemen. Specifically, he talked about it. I really couldn't say how much of it was hot air, and how much of it was truth. I really wasn't interested in his political affiliations. The name Manuel Rodriguez came up very vaguely." Frank Ellsworth told the Warren Commission that investigating the political affiliations of Thomas Masen and Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro was the responsibility of S.A. Hosty. [WC Griffin Memo 4.16.64]

Frank Ellsworth:

My initial interest in Mr. Masen was two-fold, neither one of which had anything to do with the Cubans. They were stealing Fort Hood blind, hauling weapons out the back gate on 18-wheelers - this wasn't no little bitty job - some GI taking a box or two of ammunition. This stuff was going off in flat bed trailers. They even got away with a medium-sized tank. As far as I know, that thing is still hidden someplace. Our understanding, the snitches that we had, it was the Minutemen. Masen was having this stuff stolen from the National Guard Armory. There was a Master Sergeant that ultimately went to the penitentiary over this. Masen was putting me in touch with him. A couple of guys [Lawrence Reginald Miller and Donnell Darius Whitter] were bringing it to him one night. They ran a red light, and there was a big chase. They ended up wrapped around a telephone pole, and guess what they found in the trunk? All of this stuff. We didn't know anything about this. We were supposed to meet Masen in his place of business at 7:00 a.m. to look the merchandise over. When we showed up there Masen was, to say least, somewhat peeved. We couldn't figure what, in God's name, was the matter with this guy. We'd watched him make machine guns for six weeks and all of a sudden we had to peel him off the ceiling. He finally told us to go next door and get the newspapers. We figured out what happened.

The FBI did have a good deal of information on the Minutemen, but they might not have chosen to talk about it. Quite frankly, it was a real nebulous organization and we weren't sure who belonged to it, and who didn't. There was a lot of overlapping of groups, there was a lotta people claiming to be purchasing for the Cuban revolution, the purchasers were purchasing for resale to all sorts of places. A lot of the deals were set-ups. A real barrel of snakes.

John Thomas Masen was arrested on November 21, 1963, and charged with possession of dynamite by the Dallas Police Department. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms also filed charges against him. John Thomas Masen was contacted in June 1993. He was asked about Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro. He answered:

You know, let me ask you, 30 years ago, what happened with your conversation with your mother? I didn't know Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro. When I spoke to the Senate Intelligence Subcommittee guy, I asked: 'Do you think we had any knowledge or had anything to do with this?' His comment was 'Yer still alive, aren't ya?' The people who had anything to do with this are all dead and gone.

John Thomas Masen claimed he was not incarcerated, but was placed on probation and fined \$500. He said that Frank Ellsworth suspected that he had the tank. Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro "advised he does not know (deleted) [Masen?] and the latter has

not been in contact with him or any of the other Dallas Alpha-66 officers for the purpose of discussing the collection of arms, or money for the purchase of arms, or for any other reason in connection with anti-Castro activities." John Thomas Masen was one of the two gun dealers in the Dallas area who sold ammunition for OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. In 1993 John Thomas Masen claimed "Most of the gun shops in the area sold it." The FBI studied samples of the bullets John Thomas Masen sold, and determined that there was no way to know for certain if they were the same bullets fired at President John F. Kennedy.

Frank Ellsworth was interviewed by Warren Commission Counsel Burt Griffin. Burt Griffin had a Secret Service agent drive him to the home of Frank Ellsworth. Frank Ellsworth told him he had arrested John Thomas Masen two days before the assassination for seven violations of the Federal Firearms Act. Frank Ellsworth was asked why he was interviewed at his home. He stated: "I don't have any recollection of where he interviewed me. I frankly thought we did this in the old Federal Building. I don't have any recollection of anyone coming to my house..." [FBI Bufile 105-133465 9.18.64]

#### ALPHA-66 POST COUP

After November 22, 1963, the FBI kept a close watch on Alpha-66 in Dallas and it notified FBI S.A. Clark Anderson about its investigation. [FBI 105-112098-433] On April 19, 1964, Antonio Veciana gave a speech in Dallas which alluded to the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro was interviewed by the FBI in May 1964, during a investigation of Alpha-66 in Dallas. Copies of the interview were sent to the Warren Commission. In November 1964, the investigation of Dallas Alpha-66 was placed on inactive status for six months. By this time, most members were "primarily concerned with making a living for their families instead of engaging in political activities," and most of the leadership of Alpha-66 was employed by Curtis-Mathes. The meetings of the group were held biweekly in the home of Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro. A document dated December 3, 1964, about Alpha-66 was about an interview of Rodriguez and other SNFE members and contained no new information. [FBI 105-112098-537] In 1966 the FBI stated Dallas Alpha-66 no longer existed. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo had been taken prisoner by the Government of Cuba at the beginning of 1965. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo was released in 1987. [FBI 105-66754-234]

In 1975 Michael Canfield interviewed Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro in Puerto Rico. Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro said he moved there because he had been persecuted in the United States for being an anti-Communist. Fidel Castro had betrayed him and he vowed to dedicate his life to fighting Communism. He had played an important part in the anti-Batista struggle, and was imprisoned in Cuba for doing so. Upon his release, he joined the army of Fidel Castro. After the revolution he was made a Province Leader. When he discovered that Fidel Castro was a Communist, he fled to the United States, where he worked with the Cuban Revolutionary Council and helped found Alpha-66/Second National Front of Escambray. When questioned about the Oklahoma service station incident, he said "someone thought one of his friends was OSWALD" but "it was just one big mistake that was soon cleared up." At first Manuel Rodriguez Occarberro

said the FBI never questioned him about the incident. Michael Canfield produced an FBI report and he remembered, but he said he did not want to talk about the assassination.

#### OSWALD REACTS TO THE CALL FROM THE ROOMING HOUSE

On the evening of **Monday, November 18, 1963**, OSWALD called Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald and admonished them for having asked for him by his real name at the rooming house on Sunday November 17, 1963. Ruth Paine testified:

Marina said immediately after [the call] he didn't like her trying to reach him at the phone in his room in Dallas yesterday. That he was angry with her for having tried to reach him. That he said he was using a different name, and she said 'This isn't the first time I felt 22 fires' a Russian expression.

How OSWALD found out about the call was never explained. Presumably he would have found out about it when the call came in, on Sunday, November 17, 1963, since he was supposed to be at the rooming house that day. If he was angry because of a breach of security, why did he wait until the next evening to call Marina and discuss it with her. The answer to this was that OSWALD was not in the ROOMING HOUSE on Sunday, and found out about the call when he returned home from work on the evening on Monday, November 18, 1963.

#### THE CALL TO OSWALD FROM COVINGTON, LOUISIANA TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1963

On **Tuesday, November 19, 1963**, OSWALD received a call from Covington, Louisiana, one of his childhood homes, and the place where the INTERPEN training camp had been located. HEMMING told this researcher: "We had an interest in that place for months." A telephone operator in Covington, Louisiana, with eight years on the job remembered:

November 28, 1963. Security Office, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph, New Orleans, advised November 27, 1963, that a long distance operator in Covington, Louisiana, advised she recalled placing a pre-paid person to person call to Dallas, Texas, two or three days prior to November 24, 1963. This call was made to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas. Operator recalled she contacted Dallas information and obtained number for Book Depository and was connected without difficulty. Call reportedly was placed by adult female, very polite, with no speech impediment or accent. Operator stated that answering party in Dallas, who was a female, was asked by operator for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Answering party advised she did not know OSWALD. Operator recalled that calling party then stated OSWALD was a new employee. Operator believes calling party said OSWALD was the janitor. Operator states that answering party said "Oh" as if she knew who

it was and call was completed. Security office of Southern Bell has checked all toll tickets for November 21, 1963, and November 22, 1963, without locating ticket for above call. As Covington, Louisiana, exchange handles call for six Louisiana cities it will be necessary to make IBM run on more than 70,000 tickets in an attempt to locate this call. Security Manager for Southern Bell Telephone advised operator appears sincere, is levelheaded and has seven to eight years service. Security office tried to break her story but were unsuccessful. Operator stated she worried about this information on November 23, 1963, and November 24, 1963, and consulted her parents about same prior to reporting this to her supervisor November 24, 1963. Fact that this matter was discussed with parents was verified by Security office.

The Security office subsequently advised the FBI that all toll tickets in the accounting section were run through IBM November 27, 1963, and no such toll ticket located. Checks included tolls for metropolitan New Orleans, Slidell, Covington, Mandeville, Madisonville, Pearl River and LaCombe, Louisiana. Bonnie Richey, the secretary in the Texas School Book Depository who took the call, stated she had some

Faint recollection of receiving a call on or about November 21, 1963, or November 22, 1963, for some person, name not recalled, whom she did not know, and recalls that during the conversation some mention was made of the person sought being employed as a janitor. She stated that her recollection is very hazy in this regard, and she cannot be more definite about the call, cannot state that she did or did not receive the call, and has no recollection of receiving a call for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. [FBI 62-109060-1603; FBI DL 89-43 Horton 11.28.63; FBI NO 89-69 11.27.63, 11.30.63, S.A. Nathan O. Brown]

OSWALD did not telephone Marina Oswald that day.

#### MARINA OSWALD AND SOBIR

On November 15, 1963, the Dallas Division was considered the new office or origin of Marina Oswald SOBIR case. On the Tuesday, November 19, 1963, the Washington FBI Field Office sent this airtel, still highly deleted, to the Director. [FBI 105-8255-78] This Airtel was received by the FBI Office in Dallas on Friday, November 22, 1963.

November 19, 1963  
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R  
SOBIR  
(OO:DL)



Re cablegram to Director from Legat, Mexico City, October 18, 1963, captioned LEE OSWALD, IS-R. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past (documentation – anonymous) advised on November 18, 1963 the Lee H. Oswald was recently in contact with the Consular Office, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. at which time he related had recently met with Comrade Kostin, Soviet Embassy, Mexico City. At this time OSWALD indicated to Soviet Embassy that he was unable to remain in Mexico because of Mexican visa restriction of 15 days and that he could not request a new visa unless he used his real name. According to the informant, OSWALD had originally intended to visit Soviet Embassy in Havana, Cuba, where he would have had time to complete his business but could not reach Cuba. The informant stated OSWALD is married to Marina Nichilayeva Oswald, a Soviet citizen, and has a new daughter, Audrey Marina Oswald, born October 20, 1963, Dallas, Texas. OSWALD'S address is known to informant as Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. An additional copy of airtel sent Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Mexico City and one copy being sent New Orleans for information. Should information from informant be utilized in any communication prepared for dissemination, it must be suitably paraphrased to protect source and classified 'Confidential' due to the sensitive nature of investigative technique used and since it reveals investigative interest in a foreign diplomatic establishment. Information being furnished Dallas for whatever action deemed necessary since that office is origin and status of investigation unknown to WFO.

4- Bureau (1- Legat, Mexico City) (Info)  
2- Dallas (100-10461) (RM)  
1 - New Orleans (100-16641) (Info) (RM)  
WRM:mfm (8)  
100-10461-57  
[Blockstamp reads] "November 22, 1963 Hosty-H."

The cablegram that was made reference to in this document dealt with OSWALD'S contact with Valeriy Kostikov. This airtel dealt with his contact with his contact and his wife's contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the fact that Kostikov was a KGB assassin. James Hosty:

You know when I got that? It was after the assassination. Then it disappeared from my workbox. Of course I had gotten earlier communications saying he was at the Russian Embassy, and mentioning Kostikov's name, but not saying Kostikov was a Soviet hit man.

S.A. Hosty told his superiors in the FBI:

To: SAC Kansas City

From: S.A. JAMES P HOSTY JR.

The area of concern to me in any testimony before any committee concerns B. V. Kostikov. It was attached to OSWALD'S file in CCO where I found it after the assassination. This airtel later disappeared. It did not reappear until after I testified before the Warren Commission. Former Assistant to Director Belmont told me I was not to have seen that Air Tel. Former ASAC Clark had hidden this Air Tel from me on orders of Belmont. In view of K's this is understandable, but if the committee begins pressing me this could be a very touchy area.

#### HOSTY'S SWORN STATEMENT

Kansas City, Missouri

November 14, 1975

I, James Hosty, having been duly sworn make the following statement:

I wish to bring the following information to the attention of the FBI at this time not that I am alleging any wrongdoings on anyone's part but in anticipation of possible questioning about LEE HARVEY OSWALD before any Congressional Committees, the possibility of asking about the handling of any other communications in this case might cause me to have to furnish the following story which could cause considerable difficulty.

On November 22, 1963, shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and shortly after learning that LEE OSWALD was a prime suspect, I attempted to locate his pending file and, after determining the file was out of the jacket, search the Chief Clerk's office. One of the supervisors, Joseph Loeffler, located this file and immediately handed it to me. I noticed on the top of the file was an airtel from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated either November 18, 1963, or November 19, 1963, block stamped into the Dallas Office on November 22, 1963. Supervisor Kenneth Howe had apparently seen this airtel since *he had written my name in the blockstamp*. I don't recall if the airtel had already been serialized. On the way to the SAC's office I read this airtel and was able to determine that it was a letter intercept to the Soviet Embassy in Wash. D.C. telling of his recent contact with V. V. Kostikov, KGB agent in Mexico City. I took this file to the SAC and was shortly thereafter instructed to proceed to the Dallas Police Department to interrogate OSWALD. I never received this airtel through normal channels.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, I had advised the Special Agent in Charge of the U.S. Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, that his office in

Washington should contact our office in Washington since we had two items of secret information which I could not give him. The two items of secret information were this airtel in question and an earlier CIA communication dated October 10, 1963, from Mexico City concerning OSWALD'S contact.

In the early part of May 1964, while reviewing the file on OSWALD prior to my testimony before the Warren Commission, I was unable to locate this airtel which I considered to be highly pertinent since it involved my knowledge of OSWALD'S contacts with the Soviet authorities.

On approximately May 4, 1964, while being questioned by Warren Commission Staff Attorney Samuel Stern in the presence of former Assistant to the Director Alan Belmont concerning my conversation with Secret Service, I mentioned to Stern the Washington Field Office airtel. Belmont immediately stated in anger 'I told them not to let you see that airtel!'

Upon return to Dallas Office following annual leave, I had occasion to look in volume one of the OSWALD file, and noted both copies of this airtel were now the top serial in volume one. I noted my name had been crossed out and former Assistant Special Agent in Charge Kyle Clark had written his name below mine and initialed it for filing. It should also be noted that shortly after the assassination the case on OSWALD was reassigned from me to ASAC Clark.

It would appear that from the afternoon of November 22, 1963, until sometime in May 1964, former ASAC Clark had retained the serial in his possession which would be proper in view of the fact that the case was assigned to him. I wish to point out I have no contact with any past or present FBI employees who were assigned to the Dallas Field Office on November 22, 1963, in the past year.

I have not previously furnished this information because it did not appear to be pertinent to previous inquiries until it became apparent that the House Committee might reopen the entire OSWALD case. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages.

#### HOSTY'S STATEMENT FOR THE FBI

Kansas City, Missouri

November 26, 1975.

I, James Hosty, having been duly sworn make the following sworn statement:

On November 25, 1975, Inspector E. N. Best in regard to issues I raised in my sworn statement of November 14, 1975, made available to me copies of serials 48, 49, 50 and 57 of Dallas file 100-10461, on LEE H. OSWALD. These four serials reflect my name, which was in the blockstamp of all four serials, had been crossed out and what appears to be the initials of S. A. Kenneth Howe, former Dallas supervisor, appears in the blockstamp. On serial 50, there is a notation which appears to be in S.A. Howe's handwriting which reads as follows: "48 - 49 - 50 c/o to JPH October 28, 1963, obtained from his box & initialed into file to complete file following November 22, 1963. H" Serial 57 is a Washington Field Office airtel dated Tuesday, November 19, 1963, which is the airtel referred to in my sworn statement of November 14, 1975. I was unable to locate either copy of this airtel when I reviewed this file in the early part of 1964 prior to my testimony before the Warren Commission. I later discovered both copies of this airtel were in the OSWALD file when I reviewed it in the middle of May 1964 following my return from Washington, D.C.

I can now see that S.A. Howe and not former ASAC Kyle Clark had initialed this serial into file. I had assumed Clark's initials would have been on this serial since this case had been reassigned to Clark sometime after November 22, 1963.

Shortly after I was interviewed by Samuel Stern, Warren Commission Attorney, in the presence of former Assistant to the Director Alan Belmont, on or about May 4, 1964, during which time Belmont stated "I told them not to let you see that Airtel." Belmont and I left the building where the interview occurred to go to lunch. While en route to lunch Belmont told me I had to be careful not to divulge FBI "Z" coverage. It is possible Belmont had this technique in mind when he made the statement "I told them not to let you see that Airtel" although I cannot be certain of this.

Inspector Best on November 25, 1975, also advised me that two reports were sent to the Warren Commission by Washington Field Office concerning the contents of OSWALD's letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. which was the subject of Wash. Field Office airtel dated November 19, 1963. The first report gave the Soviet Embassy as the source of the letter; the second report of S.A. C. E. Graham dated Wash. Field Office December 2, 1963, stated an anonymous source furnished the same letter. Inspector Best advised this report was furnished to the Warren Commission December 23, 1963.

It is now clear to me that not only did we furnish information on the obtaining of this letter from the Soviet Embassy but we also furnished to the Commission our obtaining this letter from an anonymous source.

After reviewing the above serials it appears that serials 48, 49 and 50, which I had previously received, were placed in the file as the note indicated to bring the file up-to-date. It is possible 57 was handled in the same manner; however, I still have doubts this was true with serial 57, because I was unable to locate either copy in the file, and because of the statement made by Belmont that I was not to see this airtel. James Hosty, Inspector E.N. Best, FBI, Bill D. Williams, SAC Kansas City Missouri.

The FBI did not buy this:

A review of the Dallas Field Office file reflects that S.A. Hosty, the Case Agent, was routinely furnished classified information and communications in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. Also, on November 22, 1963, Dallas received a communication dated Tuesday, November 19, 1963, from the Washington Field Office containing classified information relating to OSWALD'S visit to Mexico City. This communication was routinely channeled to Hosty as indicated by Hosty's name appearing in the appropriate place in the block stamp. Hosty's name was then crossed out and the serial was initialed to file by Kenneth Howe. It appears that this communication, while originally directed to Hosty, was retrieved from channels by supervisor Kenneth Howe after the assassination on November 22, 1963, whereupon he crossed out Hosty's name on the block stamp, as was done on Dallas serials 48, 49, 50 and initialed them to file in order that a complete file on OSWALD be assembled. Hosty may or may not have seen this serial prior to the assassination, but there is certainly no data to suggest he was ever denied classified information pertinent to his case on OSWALD prior to the assassination.

Hosty claimed he never saw this document until after the assassination. S.A. Hosty accused Kenneth Howe of having forged his name on this document. This was clearly untrue and even the FBI could not accept this. If S.A. Hosty became aware, on the same day that the President was to visit Dallas, that one of his Subjects had been in contact with a Soviet assassin, he should have contacted the Subject immediately. S.A. Hosty should have contacted OSWALD when he found out he was in contact with the Soviet Embassy. He should have contacted him upon his return to Dallas from New Orleans to ascertain if he intended to open a Dallas Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Also on Tuesday, **November 19, 1963**, the New Orleans FBI sent a letter to FBI Headquarters changing the office of origin of the OSWALD investigation from New Orleans to Dallas. The Bureau had sent a similar letter regarding Marina Nikolaevna Oswald on November 15, 1963. On **Wednesday, November 20, 1963**, OSWALD visited the Post Office and filled out a postal form. [Dallas PD Form 209 Invoice of Search Warrant of Ruth Paine's home 11.26.63 G. F. Rose] That day he received "One notice of attempt to deliver mail, card dated November 20, 1963, to Mr. LEE OSWALD, 251 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas - a parcel to be picked up."

## BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER

On the morning of **Thursday, November 21, 1963**, OSWALD asked Buell Wesley Frazier to drive him to Irving that evening. Scott Malone reported: "Marina was fucking Buell Wesley Frazier, for god sake!" On January 3, 1968, a male who identified himself as Harvey Drown called the FBI Office in Portland, Oregon, and reported that Buell Wesley Frazier was in the process of breaking up the marriage of Robert and Dorothy L. Wilson. Buell Wesley Frazier was having an affair with the wife of Robert Wilson. [NARA FBI 124-10267-10191]

At 4:40 p.m., Buell Wesley Frazier accompanied OSWALD on an uncharacteristic trip to the residence of Ruth Paine. Ruth Paine testified that before this visit, he had always asked her permission in advance. Buell Wesley Frazier asked him why he was going to Irving, Texas, on a Thursday night, rather than on Friday. OSWALD replied, "I'm going home to get some curtain rods...to put in an apartment." Mrs. A. C. Johnson testified that OSWALD'S room had curtains, and curtain rods, and that OSWALD never discussed the subject with her. [WR p130] Linnie Mae Randle commented to her brother about OSWALD'S unusual midweek trip to Irving. Buell Wesley Frazier told her about the curtain rods. OSWALD arrived at the home of Ruth Paine about 5:30 p.m. Ruth Paine was not there. She arrived at about 6:00 p.m. and saw OSWALD playing with his children on the front law. She prepared supper; she OSWALD and Marina Oswald had dinner that evening at about 6:30 p.m.

## OSWALD IN THE GARAGE

Ruth Paine had two versions of what OSWALD did next.

Jenner: Were you interviewed by the FBI agents Hosty and Abernathy on November 23, 1963?

Paine: Yes.

Jenner: And in the course of that interview do you recall having stated to these agents that on the evening of November 21, 1963, LEE OSWALD went out to the garage of your home, where he had many of his personal effects stored, and spent considerable time, apparently rearranging his personal effects.

Paine: I don't recall saying exactly that.

Jenner: Could you have said that to the agents?

Paine: I could have said as far as spending considerable time.

Jenner: Now that your recollection is possibly further refreshed, please tell us what you did say to the agents as you now recall.

Paine: You have refreshed nothing. You have got all there was of my recollections in previous testimony...

Jenner: You did not see him in the garage at anytime that evening?

Paine: Did not see him in the garage; no.

Paine testified, however, that when she went to the garage at 9:00 p.m. she noticed that the light was on:

Jenner: The light was on in the garage?

Paine: The light was on in the garage.

Jenner: Was this unusual?

Paine: Oh, it was unusual for it to be on, yes. I realized that I felt LEE, since Marina had also been busy with her children, had gone out to the garage, perhaps worked out there or gotten something. Most of their clothing was still out there, all of their winter things. They were getting things out from time to time, warmer things for the cold weather, so that it was not at all remarkable that he went to the garage, but I thought it was careless of him to have left the light on. I finished my work then turned off the light and left the garage.

Jenner: You stated that he was in the garage, how did you know he was in the garage?

McCloy: She didn't state that.

Paine: I didn't state it absolutely. I guessed it was he rather than she. She was busy with the children and the light had been on, and I know I didn't leave the light on.

OSWALD took the disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano rifle out of its hiding place in Ruth Paine's garage. He removed it from a blanket tied with string. The rifle was wrapped in brown paper, and brown paper tape, obtained at the Texas School Book Depository. OSWALD retired by 9:00 p.m., about one hour earlier than he normally would on a night before work. He slept through the night, untroubled by the events he had supposedly planned for November 22, 1963. Isaac Don Levine had a different version of events. He claimed Marina Oswald told him that OSWALD wanted her to leave Ruth Paine's house, and that OSWALD was awake all night. Priscilla Johnson wrote: "She thinks that he fell asleep about 5:00 a.m." Marina Oswald told the FBI "he did not seem particularly excited or agitated..." [WCE 1401 12.4.64] Ruth Paine reported that Marina "said just the night before [November 21, 1963] LEE had told her he wanted to get an apartment soon, just as soon as he could, together again." Ruth Paine retired at 11:30 p.m.

# NODULE X23

## THE NOVEMBER 22, 1963 COUP D'ÉTAT IN AMERICA

OR

### “THE BIG EVENT”



**HUNT FIRING A BOLT ACTION RIFLE SIMILAR  
TO THE ONE HE USED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES**



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex23.pdf>

HEMMING told this researcher:

When Kennedy flew out of Miami, and went back to Washington, nobody was even sure then he was going to Dallas. That was November 18, 1963. But just in case, they were ready. That's how it's done, still done today. OSWALD had no idea what was going down. He hadn't done a goddamn thing, so there's no reason for him not to have a calm demeanor all morning. This guy ain't never killed anybody in his life. OSWALD had never had the opportunity to get into anything except a fucking fistfight. You know? That's why I always figured, they picked the wrong fucking guy. That's where they fucked up. They should have dirtied him up a little bit. But in doing that, they might have changed his personality. Then he wouldn't have been such a good fucking patsy.

OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES: MORNING NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
7:00 A.M. THE WEDDING RING



Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission that her husband woke up about 7:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963, and uncharacteristically left his wedding ring behind when he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository. The wedding ring was found in the home of Ruth Paine, after the assassination.

RANKIN: Had your husband ever left his wedding ring at home that way before?

MARINA: At one time, while he was still in Fort Worth, it was inconvenient for him to work with his wedding ring on and he would remove it, but at work - he would not leave it at home. His wedding ring was rather wide and it bothered him. I don't know now, he would take it off at work.

RANKIN: Then this is the first time in your married life that he had ever left it at home where you live?

MARINA: Yes.

In one FBI interview Marina Oswald stated "that the following day (Friday November 22, 1963) when she got up from bed, after the departure of her husband, *she noticed his wedding ring laying on the top of their bedroom dresser.*" [WCE 1787 11.30.63] In another FBI interview she stated "that she had *not* discovered OSWALD'S wedding ring on the dresser in her room at the Ruth Paine home the morning of November 22, 1963, upon getting up that morning. She said she had not seen it until the police came to her house to search it, following the arrest of OSWALD on Friday November 22, 1963." [FBI 11.30.63 WCE 1820] In another interview she said "she remembered that OSWALD had on his marriage ring on the evening of Thursday November 21, 1963. Marina advised that on Friday November 22, 1963, when the police came to the Paine house and searched it, they found OSWALD'S marriage ring on a dresser in the room which she, Marina, used. She said she had not seen his ring on the dresser before that. She advised the last time she had seen the ring was on the hand of OSWALD the evening before." [FBI 12.4.63 FBI File #DL 89-43] The FBI took note of this: "In the same report, Gopadze reported that Marina said she noticed OSWALD'S wedding ring lying on top of her bedroom dresser when she got up from bed on the morning of November 22, 1963. This is in direct contradiction to statements Marina has made to us --- these being that she did not know OSWALD had left his wedding ring until after the police found it." [NARA FBI 124-10171-10399]

7:00 A.M.

Tom Bargas told the FBI: "...he knew OSWALD was married only because he noticed this fact on OSWALD'S employment application." [FBI DL 89-43 11.23.63 Madland and Jennings] Marina was just telling the authorities what they wished to here because she was scared. OSWALD'S wedding ring was found in the Paine residence. The only evidence that it was not OSWALD'S usual custom to leave his wedding ring at home was the testimony of Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine. Tom Bargas contradicted them. If OSWALD'S ring bothered him, why would he wear it to a job that involved moving books? He would've had to remove it and chance loosing it. The Warren Commission was attempting to convict a man for murder because he forgot his ring that day? Also if OSWALD had planned to shoot the President that day, wouldn't he at least have awakened his wife and said goodbye? Kissed his children goodbye? OSWALD seemed to take pride in his family. Most contemporary assassins did not have families. Yigdal Amir, Arthur Bremer, Sirhan Sirhan and John Hinkley all were single. OSWALD did not bother to leave Marina a note similar to the one he prepared in regard to the Walker Incident. If he planned to kill President John F. Kennedy why didn't OSWALD take his revolver to work that morning, with the rifle? He might have needed it. Why did he only take \$20 with him? Why hadn't he formulated an escape plan? OSWALD'S activities during the early morning hours of November 22, 1963, were no different than usual for OSWALD, except that he brought a package to the Book Depository that morning. Maybe he concentrated on the package and this caused him to forget his wedding ring?

## 7:15 A.M. THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO

OSWALD left Ruth Paine's house at 7:15 a.m. Ruth Paine testified that she did not see him leave. Marina Oswald agreed - except for one occasion - when she said OSWALD had his lunch sack with him when he left: "I think he had a package with his lunch." [1WH73 - cited by Mary Farrel] OSWALD told the Dallas Police that his "lunch consisted of cheese, bread, fruit and apples, and was the only package he had with him when he went to work." [WR p622] OSWALD was not about to give the police evidence against himself.

## RANDLE & FRAZIER SEE OSWALD WITH A PACKAGE



About a half block away from Ruth Paine's house was the home of Linnie Mae Randle. Linnie Mae Randle said that on that morning, while her brother was eating breakfast, she looked out her window and saw OSWALD cross the street and walk toward her home. This was the first time OSWALD came to her house for a lift - Buell Wesley Frazier usually picked him up at Ruth Paine's house. OSWALD was carrying a "heavy brown bag." Linnie Mae Randle recalled: "It tapered, like this, as he hugged it in his hand. It was...more bulky toward the bottom." Linnie Mae Randle thought the color of the bag was similar to the bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository that afternoon.

Buell Wesley Frazier greeted OSWALD at the kitchen door, and they walked to the car together. From the open kitchen door, Linnie Mae Randle saw OSWALD open the right rear door of her brother's car, and place a package on the back seat. Buell Wesley Frazier asked, "What's in the package, LEE?" OSWALD replied, "Curtain rods."



BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER

Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle testified that from what they could ascertain from the shape of this package, the rifle it contained was different from a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. They told the FBI OSWALD had carried the package with his hand cupped beneath it, (OSWALD'S palm print was found on the bottom of the bag), tucking the upper part under his armpit. [WR p133-135] A disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano was too long to be carried in this fashion. Both said the package was shorter than a disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano. All of a sudden they are experts on Mannlicher-Carcano configurations? Gimme a break.

Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle later admitted that they were mistaken about this minor detail. Buell Wesley Frazier: "I only glanced at it...hardly paid any attention to it. He had the package parallel to his body, and it could have extended beyond his body, and I wouldn't have noticed it." [London Weekend Television - *Trial of LHO* cited by Posner] In any event, they both agreed OSWALD had a package with him that morning.

During post-assassination interrogation, OSWALD told the FBI:

He had a cheese sandwich and some fruit and that was the only package he had brought with him to work, and he denied that he had brought the package described by Frazier and his sister. [WR p605] OSWALD also denied he told Buell Wesley Frazier that he had curtain rods in the package. When asked if he owned a rifle, OSWALD claimed he did not. [WR p600]

OSWALD realized that his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle had been used to assassinate President Kennedy and he had to disassociate himself from it.

## OSWALD ENTERS THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

Buell Wesley Frazier parked in the company parking lot, two blocks north of the Texas School Book Depository. OSWALD took his package, quickly got out, and headed for the Texas School Book Depository. Frazier "states that OSWALD left the automobile ahead of him and in fact preceded him all the way to the building. Frazier informed that he did not catch up to OSWALD and that OSWALD entered the building through the doorway referred to as the Houston Street loading dock. Frazier stated that OSWALD was about 50 feet in front of him as he entered the building." [FBI 105-82555-260] As they crossed the railroad tracks, Buell Wesley Frazier paused to watch the railroad cars. This was the first time OSWALD had not accompanied Buell Wesley Frazier from the lot to the entrance of the building. OSWALD was up to something that morning. When Buell Wesley Frazier entered the building, OSWALD was gone. Jack Dougherty, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, believed that he had seen OSWALD coming to work, but he did not remember if OSWALD had anything in his hands as he entered. No other employee had seen OSWALD enter that morning. [WR p133; 6WH337; FBI-105-82555-260]

OSWALD brought his disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano with him to the Texas School Book Depository on the morning of November 22, 1963, because he had been instructed to do so. HEMMING had fired the weapon on the weekend before the assassination, and told OSWALD that he liked it a lot and would purchase it for him on next Friday. HEMMING:

Just offer him double the value of his gun. It wouldn't make anyone nervous. A crime like this hadn't occurred since McKinley, it wouldn't have been uppermost in his mind about the President, or any other kind of bullshit.

OSWALD entered the Texas School Book Depository carrying the package, and went up to the sixth floor. He hid the package between some book cartons. HEMMING had assured OSWALD it was to be picked up. OSWALD was told to go to the lunchroom between 12:15 p.m. and 12:45 p.m. so he would not see the person who picked up the rifle. HEMMING:

I would presume he was in the lunchroom. Maybe he was waiting to meet somebody there? Would these people anticipate pictures being taken? What if it was OSWALD in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository and not Lovelady?

Billy Lovelady, who looked like OSWALD, was photographed in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. This led to speculation that he was OSWALD. OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was used to murder President John F. Kennedy, and then left in the Texas School Book Depository to incriminate OSWALD. The Mannlicher-Carcano rifle could easily be traced to OSWALD'S Post Office box. According to Frank Ellsworth, a former Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agent, after the

Kennedy assassination, Dallas Homicide Detective Will Fritz cabled Washington and asked if Frank Ellsworth could be in charge of tracing the weapon: "A mail order place in Chicago came forward without effort on my part. So that ended my part of the firearms investigation. We were gearing up to do some major weapons tracing. It turned out it was unnecessary." FBI S.A. Nat Pinkston disagreed. He said that an informant told him two gun vendors specialized in Mannlicher-Carcanos. He checked with the one in Chicago and found OSWALD'S order form. S.A. Nat Pinkston was listed as having been present at OSWALD'S interrogation, but when questioned, he said he did hear any of it since a plate glass window separated him from the suspect. [Interview with Pinkston by AJ in 1994]

### OSWALD'S MOVEMENTS IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY

The morning passed uneventfully at the Texas School Book Depository. OSWALD was seen on the sixth floor by Charles Douglas Givens, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, at approximately 35 minutes before the assassination, at **11:55** a.m. [WR p143] At **12:00** p.m., Eddie Piper, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository (born January 23, 1908; died November 1984) said he had seen OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository. [9WH499; 6WH383] At 12:10 p.m. Carolyn Arnold, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, saw OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository. [WCD 5] Carolyn Arnold's estimate of the time as "a few minutes before **12:15** p.m." may have been early; in a later, signed FBI statement, Carolyn Arnold said **12:25** p.m. [22WH635] Gerald Posner wrote: "In a second statement she did not see him at all." The statement cited read: "I did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time President Kennedy was shot [**12:30** p.m.]." [WCE 1381 V10 p635]



If we allow Carolyn Arnold's testimony, it would have been impossible for OSWALD to have shot the President Kennedy. Someone had been spotted in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository before 12:25 p.m. If we accept the 12:15 p.m. figure, OSWALD still could not have done it: it took two minutes to walk up the six flights of stairs - longer if he took the elevator; 30 seconds to remove the rifle from the paper;

two minutes to assemble it (HEMMING claimed that after reassembly the sight on the rifle would have to be realigned); 30 seconds to load it; two minutes to set up the cartons which shielded OSWALD from anyone on the sixth floor who failed to go behind them. He would not have been ready to fire until 12:22 p.m., three minutes before the motorcade speeded by. Had the President's motorcade been on time (the motorcade was due at the Trade Mart, where the President was scheduled to speak, at 12:30 p.m.) he would have missed his window of opportunity. [WR p.49] OSWALD worked in the Texas School Book Depository. He could have set up his nest and the cartons behind him, hidden the rifle between some boxes, and waited there without drawing suspicion. Why show up at the last moment? When Carolyn Arnold saw OSWALD at 12:25 p.m. (or 12:15 p.m.), he was going to the domino room, which doubled as a first floor lunchroom. When OSWALD got there, the room was empty. No witnesses who were in **the domino room** at the time of the assassination have ever come forward to testify that OSWALD was *not* there. Similarly, no one could testify that he *was* there. OSWALD'S jacket was recovered from the domino room in late November. [WR p163]

**Gerald Posner:** "Troy West was in the domino room eating lunch from nearly 12:00 p.m. to 12:30 p.m. and did not see OSWALD during that half hour." Gerald Posner cited Volume Six of the Warren Commission Hearings, pages 360 to 361, however, when we examine this text we find no support for Posner's contention:

Belin: How old are you Mr. West?

West: Well, I was born in 1907. That would be 57, I think...I went to the seventh grade, I had to come out of school and go to work on the farm...I have been working at the School Book Depository for 16 or 17 years.

Belin: Are you still working for them?

West: Yes, sir, I am a mail wrapper.

Belin: Where did you go when you got to work?

West: Well, when I first got to work I always made coffee in the morning at the store. That is the first thing I do in the morning.

Belin: Where do you make the coffee?

West: Well, it is down on the first floor in the same department where I wrap mail at.

Belin: I have here a first floor map of the School Book Depository. Here is Elm Street and here is the front entrance. Here is Mr. Truly's office, and here is Mr. Shelly's office. There is the stairway down to the basement and there are elevators and the back stairway. There are the toilets there. About where would you wrap mail there? Here is the domino room and the

shower. You are looking here, that is north, that is north Elm Street runs this way and Houston Street runs that way. It is shown on that diagram.

West: Well, my place was in the west side of the other building.

Belin: Was it near the stairway?

West: No; it wasn't close to the stairway.

Belin: Was it closer to the Elm Street side of the building.

West: No, sir.

Belin: What was it close to? The west side is the side near the railroad tracks and the triple underpass. Is that what you think is the west side?

West: Yes sir, that is what I would call the west side.

Belin: Well, now the northwest part is by the stairway and the southwest part would be toward the corner near Elm Street. Do you mean toward the Elm or more toward the wooden dock in the back?

West: Well, it was about, I would say middle ways between Elm and the dock.

Belin: Well, there are a couple of overhead doors on that west side, aren't there?

West: Yes, sir.

Belin: You see where it is marked on the first floor diagram, overhead door and overhead door? Two doorways here on the west side.

West: Yes, sir.

Belin: Then it was near either one of those doorways?

West: Well it was near this one, pretty close to this one.

Belin: Well, it was close to what I would call a doorway, approximately at the middle side of the west wall of the first floor?

West: Yes.

Belin: That is where you wrapped the mail?



West: Yes.

Belin: That is where you have your coffee machine?

West: Yes...

Belin: When did you quit for lunch that day?

West: We always quit at 12:00 p.m. in the day.

Belin: Is that when you quit on November 22, 1963?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well I went in and washed my hands and face and then got ready to put my coffee on. Make it in the morning, and then I make it about 12:00 p.m., between 12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Belin: Then what did you do? Did you put your coffee on?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: In the west part of the first floor where you generally work?

West: Yes.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: I went to get my lunch to eat a bite right there close to my machine, by my wrapping machine that I use all the time, that I always kept my lunch. I have a little place underneath and I keep it there all the time...

Belin: Now after you quit for lunch you made coffee then?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: Where did you make the coffee?

West: I made the coffee right there close to the wrapping mail table where I wrap mail.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I sit down to eat my lunch.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I had just, after I made the coffee, I just had started to eat my lunch because I was a little hungry - I didn't eat anything that morning before I went to work - and I had started to eat my lunch. But before I got through, well, all of this was, I mean the police and things was coming in, and I was just spellbound. I just didn't know what was the matter. So I didn't get through eating. So I had to eat about half my lunch and that is all.

Belin: Did you hear any shots fired?

West: I didn't hear a one.

Belin: Did you see anyone else on the first floor when you were eating your lunch? Anyone else at all did you see on the first floor?

West: It wasn't anybody. I didn't see anybody around at that time.

Belin: At any time while you were making coffee or eating your lunch, did you see anyone else on the first floor?

West: No sir, I didn't see.

Belin: Where did you make the coffee?

West: *I made the coffee right there close to the wrapping mail table.*

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I had just, after I made coffee, I just started to eat my lunch because I was a little hungry. But before I got through...the police and things were coming in.

Belin: Did you see anyone else on the first floor while you were eating your lunch? Anyone else at all did you see on the first floor?

West: No sir, I didn't see.

Belin: Did you see Roy Truly coming in at all that time? Do you know Mr. Truly?

West: Yes, sir I think he came in with the police.

Belin: Were you facing the elevator when you were eating your lunch?

West: I would always be with my back towards the elevators.

Troy West was on the same floor as OSWALD, not in the same room. Troy West's statement to the FBI read: "When JFK was shot I was on the first floor making coffee for the employees. I was alone at the time and did not know JFK had been shot...I do not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time on November 22, 1963." [FBI 3.18.64 Trettis] Gerald Posner's book fell apart when his references were examined. During his post-assassination interrogation, OSWALD created alibi witnesses. The FBI reported: "He recalled possibly two Negro employees walking through the [lunch] room during this period." In another interview he stated: "He ate his lunch with the colored boys who worked with him. He described one of them as 'Junior,' a colored boy, and the other was a little short Negro boy." OSWALD'S alibi was non-existent because he was alone in the Domino Room at the time of the assassination, so he had to invent an alibi.

#### NO ONE SAW OSWALD ON THE SIXTH FLOOR AT 12:30 PM

The Warren Commission could not place OSWALD on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at 12:30 p.m. A section of the Warren Commission Report was titled: "OSWALD'S Presence on Sixth Floor Approximately 35 Minutes Before the Assassination." It quoted Charles Douglas Givens. When Charles Douglas Givens was arrested in 1978, he told Dallas Police he was disabled. The HSCA studied OSWALD'S whereabouts at 12:30 p.m.

The Committee considered the testimony of OSWALD'S fellow employees at the Texas School Book Depository. Although a number of them placed him on the fifth or sixth floor just before noon, a half-hour before the assassination, one recalled he was on the first floor at that same time. The committee decided not to try to reconcile the testimony of these witnesses...There was no witness who said he saw OSWALD anywhere at the time of the assassination, and there was no witness who claimed to have been on the sixth floor, and therefore in a position to have seen OSWALD, had he been there.

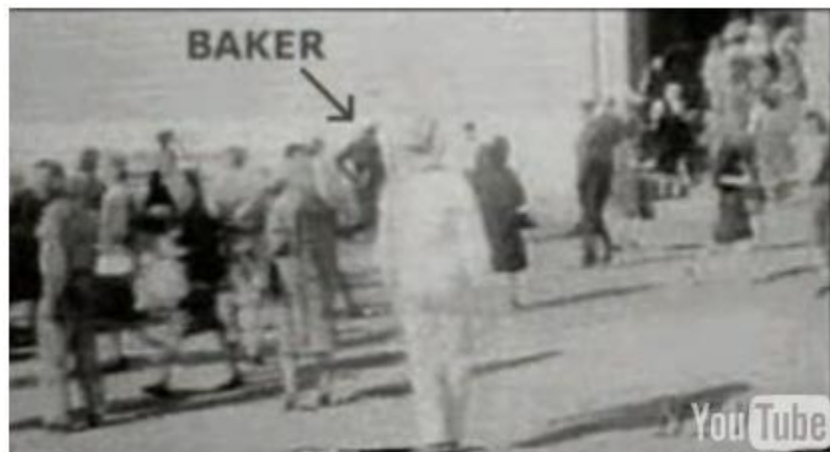
#### OSWALD AT 12:30 P.M.

OSWALD faintly heard shots while in the domino room, followed by sirens. HEMMING told this researcher: "I would think he would have thought it was backfiring." He left the domino room and went to the better equipped lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

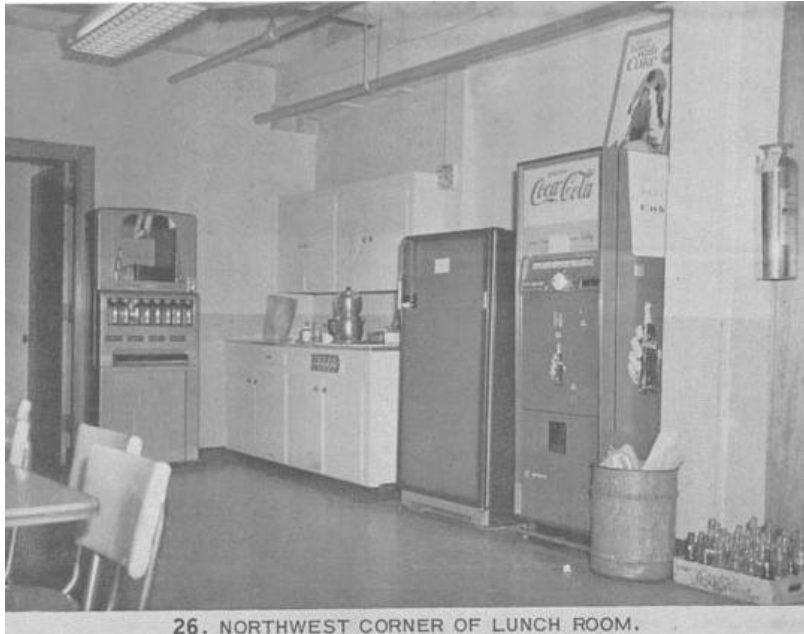
#### THE BOTTLE OF COKE

The Warren Commission claimed that OSWALD "descended by stairway from the sixth floor to the second floor lunchroom," despite testimony from Texas School Book Depository employees James Jarman, Norman, Williams and Jack Dougherty, who all ran to the back of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, where the

stairwell was located. The Warren Commission attributed their failure to see OSWALD racing down the stairs was due to the "anxiety of the moment, and because of the books which may have blocked the view." [WR p154] Victoria Elizabeth Adams, who worked on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, claimed that within a minute following the shots she ran down the rear stairs to the first floor. She did not encounter OSWALD. OSWALD purchased a Coca-Cola at approximately 12:31 p.m. in the second floor lunchroom. He was the only one in the second floor lunchroom. **Patrolman Marion L. Baker** had been riding a two-wheeled motorcycle behind the first press car in the motorcade. When he reached Main and Houston, he heard shots, and then saw pigeons fly from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. He screeched to a halt. While parking, he noticed that people were "falling, and they were rolling around down there...grabbing their children."



Patrolman Marion L. Baker was at the crime scene *seconds* after the assassination. If OSWALD had assassinated President Kennedy he would have been either still been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository or on his way down the stairs or elevator.



Patrolman Marion L. Baker ran up to the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository, and entered the lobby, where he "spoke out and asked where the stairs or elevator was." Roy Truly introduced himself. Patrolman Marion L. Baker and Roy Truly (photo holding dog) ran to the elevators, then up the stairs and into the vestibule. They had to choose which of the two areas they wished to search. One door led to the office space,



the other to the second floor lunch room. Patrolman Marion L. Baker chose the lunchroom, looked through the glass on door, and saw OSWALD leaving: "I was kind of scanning, you know, and I caught a glimpse of this man walking away from this - I happened to see him through this window in this door. I don't know how come I saw him, but I had a glimpse of him...go away from me...I ran on over there...and when I got to where I could see him he was walking away from me about 20 feet...I hollered at him at that time and said, 'Come here.' I had my gun...approximately three feet [from OSWALD]. He turned and walked right straight back to me...He appeared normal you know. He never did say a word or nothing. In fact, he didn't change his expression one bit." Roy Truly, who had searched the third floor,

came back to the lunch room just as this confrontation was taking place. Patrolman Marion L. Baker turned to Roy Truly and said: "Do you know this man, does he work here?" Roy Truly said: "Yeah." The two men went on with their search. Marion Baker had seen pigeons fly from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. They would do this when the first shot rang out. Marion Baker ran as fast as he could into the Texas School Depository to see what happened. He began his search and the first man he found was OSWALD. OSWALD was calm and was not out of breath when he encountered Marion Baker. OSWALD did not know the President had been shot.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Baker coming in was OSWALD'S first clue that's something's happened, when he sees a cop with a gun in his hand. How many times did anyone ever see a cop with gun in his hand in the Texas School Book Depository? The first thing going through his mind is 'There's been a robbery in the fucking place.' It probably doesn't take a few seconds but he's wondering, he's probably stunned, 'What the fuck this guy's got to do with me?' And he continues drinking his fucking coke. Not until either people pouring back into the building, or as he's going out, does he get the word. Everyone's excited. He's not a guy that gets excited, he's not a guy that thinks that anybody knows as much as he does. He's a smart ass. He don't let people tell him something, until he takes an interest in it, and asks a fucking question. He probably asked, 'How do you know it was shots and not backfire?' That was probably his fucking attitude for a time.

OSWALD knew President Kennedy's motorcade was going to pass the Texas School Book Depository. When OSWALD found out that an assassination attempt had occurred nearby, OSWALD knew he would soon be a prime suspect. OSWALD was first beginning to suspect that he had been set up, however, he had no concrete evidence. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD caught on earlier than he was supposed to. I think that's what caused the grief. That's why you, and other people, are doing research now. They fucked-up. They should have taken him out in the lunchroom. That would have ended it. They were in too big of a fucking hurry to bug out of the place.

#### DAVID BELIN AND THE BOTTLE OF COCA COLA

OSWALD had a bottle of Coke in his hand. The Warren Commission's conclusion that OSWALD was the lone assassin of President Kennedy rested on the assumption that OSWALD did *not* have the bottle of Coca-Cola in his hand when he first encountered Patrolman Marion L. Baker. Something was going on inside the Texas School Book Depository that OSWALD was unaware of. Would he have stopped to purchase a Coca Cola before he began to inquire 'What the hell has happened here?' OSWALD had purchased the Coca Cola before encountering Marion Baker because he did not bring any lunch to work on November 22, 1963, and he was hungry.

#### DAVID "TWITCH-FACE" BELIN

Warren Commission Counsel David Belin stated this in his book, *You Are The Jury* that OSWALD could not have killed the President, wiped his fingerprints off the rifle, hidden the rifle, run down the six flights of stairs, then purchased a Coca-Cola in approximately one minute - and not have been out of breath when he talked to Patrolman Marion L. Baker because it would have taken him more than 14 seconds to fish out a nickel from



his pocket, buy the Coca-Cola, then open it. The case formulated by David Belin rested on the trivial question of whether or not OSWALD purchased the Coca-Cola before or after he encountered Marion Baker. We are talking about a matter of seconds, not minutes. The Warren Commission admitted it was improbable OSWALD could have been in the second floor lunch room so quickly, even if OSWALD did not buy the coke before Patrolman Marion L. Baker walked in. To prove it could be done, the Commission reenacted the scene, with Patrolman Marion L. Baker on his motorcycle and an FBI agent at the sixth floor window playing "OSWALD." The FBI found that the time it took Patrolman Marion L. Baker to enter the Texas School Book Depository and make his way to the lunch room (First trial: A minute, 30 seconds. Second trial a minute, 15 seconds) was within three seconds of the time it took the FBI agent to go from the sixth floor window, hide the rifle, and walk downstairs to the lunchroom - without wiping his fingerprints off of the rifle. It was impossible to replicate the events of November 22, 1963, and the sense of panic they engendered in Patrolman Marion L. Baker. He might have ran much faster and been in the building seconds after the shots. By this time Baker knew that the conclusions of the FBI rested on him. Walking from one end of the Texas School Book Depository to the other, walking, not running, down 6 flights of stairs then walking to the lunch room in one minute 15 seconds seems improbable. How long would it have taken him to wipe off his prints? Who was to say the agent and OSWALD were in the same physical condition?

Patrolman Marion L. Baker said nothing about OSWALD having the bottle of Coca-Cola in his hand or not having the bottle in his hand until the question was posed *after* the re-enactment. It was then that he decided that OSWALD did *not* have a bottle of Coke in his hands when they met. Patrolman Marion L. Baker told the Warren Commission: "He had nothing [in his hands] at that time." [WC Test. p251] A statement by Patrolman Marion L. Baker dated September 23, 1964, read: "On the second floor where the lunchroom is located I saw a man standing in the lunchroom ~~drinking a coke~~. (MLB)." [WCE 3076] Another witness as to whether OSWALD had a Coke in his hand was OSWALD. After the assassination, he said he "was on the second floor drinking a Coca-Cola when the Officer came in." [WR p600] He also said he "was on the second floor of said building, having just purchased a Coca-Cola from the soft drink machine, at which time a police officer came in the room with his pistol drawn." [WR p619] Could OSWALD have know that the State's case would rest upon the Coca Cola issue and lied about when he purchased the Coca Cola. How could OSWALD have been aware of the significance of this minor detail at so early a stage? OSWALD could not have killed the President and Marion Baker was a witness to this.

#### OSWALD IS LEAVING THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

The Warren Commission: "Within a minute after Marion Baker and Roy Truly left the lunchroom, [12:32 p.m], Mrs. Robert A. Reid, a supervisor at the Texas School Book Depository, saw him walk through the second floor clerical office toward the door leading to the front stairway...He was walking into the office from the back hallway, carrying a *full bottle* of Coca-Cola in his hand, presumably purchased after the

encounter with Baker and Truly." David Belin asked Mrs. Robert A. Reid, "Was the Coke full or empty?" She answered "It was full." He then asked if she remembered in which hand OSWALD was carrying the Coke bottle. She answered: "His right." Earlier in her testimony she had stated: "He had gotten a Coke and was holding it in his hands..." When she wrote her statement for the Dallas Police Mrs. Robert A. Reid added this to it after completion: "He had a Coke in his hand."

How could Mrs. Robert A. Reid have known if the bottle was full or empty? OSWALD'S hand was wrapped around it. Even if she had observed it, how could she have remembered such a minute detail? Additionally, OSWALD could have purchased the Coke just before Marion Baker came into the lunchroom, and not have had time to drink it. When questioned about a less minute detail - the color and pattern of the shirt OSWALD wore when she had seen him - Mrs. Robert A. Reid's memory failed her: "What he was wearing, he had on, a white T-shirt and some kind of wash trousers." She was shown the trousers that OSWALD had on, but she could not identify them, nor could she identify his shirt: "I have never, so far as I know, seen that shirt." OSWALD left the Texas School Book Depository at 12:33 p.m. When OSWALD reached the street, it was filled with police cars. What had happened that day in Dealey Plaza?

## THE TEAM'S ACTIVITIES

HEMMING told this researcher:

The squad had keys to the building. They got in there the night before and went up on the roof. Nobody had been up on that roof under the Hertz sign since the Hertz guy checked it out a month before. Nobody went up on the roof. That's where they would stay. Then they would come down a separate ladder to the seventh floor. And they'd do their operation moving down from the seventh floor. Always control the high ground. They got there around three or four o'clock in the morning. The roof was locked. The weapons were stashed. Who gave a shit about the Texas School Book Depository?

## THE EYEWITNESSES

### LEE BOWERS



Lee Bowers, a railroad employee, was standing in a 14-foot high tower behind the Texas School Book Depository, and had an unobstructed view of the back door of the Texas School Book Depository. He could also see the area behind the fence on top of the grassy knoll on Elm Street. The Dallas Police Department cut off traffic into the area at 10:00 a.m. At 11:55 a.m., a blue over white 1959 Oldsmobile station wagon with out-of-state plates, covered with red mud and Goldwater-for-President stickers circled in front of the tower, catching the attention of Lee Bowers.



It was occupied by a middle aged white male with partially grey hair. About 20 minutes later, a 1957 black Ford Tudor with Texas plates entered. Lee Bowers believed "the occupant of this second car was a police officer," because he observed him "talking into a radio telephone or transmitter." [1WH285] This car was driven by a white man, 25 to 35. At 12:22 p.m., a 1961 Chevy Impala (muddied, with bumper stickers and out-of-state plates) "circled the area and probed one spot at the tower." This car was driven by a middle aged white male, 25 to 35, with blonde hair. HEMMING told this researcher: "This was a parking situation. The station wagon may have ended up being parked in the lot." After the last car left, Lee Bowers observed two men standing behind the fence on top of the knoll: "These were the only two strangers in the area. The others were workers whom I knew. They were standing within ten or 15 feet of each other and gave no appearance of being together..." One of them was middle-aged, heavy-set, and wearing a white shirt and dark trousers. The other man was in his mid-20's, wearing either a plaid shirt, or plaid jacket. Lee Bowers reported seeing the pair a few minutes later "following the caravan [motorcade] as it came down the street." After the assassination, Lee Bowers noticed a motorcycle officer run up the incline toward the trees in the general area of where the two men had been standing. [HSCA V12 p1; Interview with Bowers - Lane *Rush To Judgement* p32; 1WH284] About 12:15 p.m., when Lee Bowers observed the second car, people began to see figures in the east-corner windows of the Texas School Book Depository.

**Carolyn Walthers** saw two men, one with a rifle. In a FBI interview dated December 4, 1963, Carolyn Walthers stated that at the time of the motorcade, she looked up at the windows of the Texas School Book Depository and saw a man in the *Southeast* corner window of the fourth or fifth floor. Carolyn Walthers was positive the window was not as high as the sixth floor. Carolyn Walthers said the man was holding a rifle in his hands; the barrel of the rifle was pointing downward, and the man was looking toward Houston Street. Both his hands were extended across the window ledge. She described the man as having light brown or blonde hair and wearing a white shirt. She described the rifle as having a short barrel and being possibly a machine gun. She noticed no other features of the rifle. Carolyn Walthers said that she had seen a second man standing in the same window to the left of the man with the rifle. He was wearing a brown suit coat; she could only see his body from the waist to the shoulders and his head was hidden by part of the window. [HSCA V12 p4] According to Carolyn Walthers, the man without the rifle was standing erect, with his head high enough to be seen from the street. Carolyn Walthers told the FBI that the motorcade approached Houston Street almost immediately after she had seen the second man in the window. Carolyn Walthers was not called to testify before the Warren Commission. Carolyn Walthers was contacted in April 1993. She refused comment. Gerald Posner attempted to discredit Carolyn Walthers and wrote that she never told her story to Pearl Springler, who watched the motorcade with her. Posner omitted the statement by Carolyn Walthers that she "thought that apparently there were guards everywhere." If she had believed these men were from the United States Secret Service, she would not have mentioned their presence to her friend. [24WH522-23; Posner p231] Josiah Thompson's book, *Six Seconds In Dallas*, contained a photograph



of the Texas School Book Depository seconds before the shots were fired; two figures could be seen in the sixth floor window. In 1979 the HSCA uncovered a new film of the Texas School Book Depository shot minutes before the assassination. The film, taken by Charles Bronson, shows two figures in the sixth floor window. The HSCA: "The film came to the attention of the HSCA toward the end of its investigation...the limited review conducted was not sufficient to determine definitively if the film contained evidence of motion made by human figures. Because of its high quality, it was recommended the Bronson film be analyzed further." [HSCA R p49] Gerald Posner: The Hughes and Bronson film were enhanced "by the HSCA." [Closed p231]

Like Carolyn Walthers, **Arnold Rowland** (born April 29, 1945), told the Warren



Commission that there were two men in the window of the Texas School Book Depository. Arnold Rowland and his wife were awaiting the motorcade, standing on the east side of Houston Street, between Main and Elm. At 12:15 p.m. Arnold Rowland looked toward the Texas School Book Depository and noticed a man holding a rifle and standing back from the sixth floor *Southwest* corner window of the Texas School Book Depository: "We looked and at that time I noticed on the sixth floor of the building that there was a man back from the window, not hanging

out the window. He was standing and holding a rifle. This appeared to me to be a fairly high powered rifle because of the scope and the relative proportion of the scope to the rifle, you can tell about what type of rifle it is. You can tell it isn't a .22 you know, and we thought momentarily that maybe we should tell someone, but then the thought came to us that it is a security agent. We had seen in the movies before where they have security men up in windows, and places like that, with rifles to watch the crowds, and we brushed it aside at that, at the time, and thought nothing else about it until after the event happened." Arnold Rowland was unable to identify the person as OSWALD. When they looked back at the window, the man was gone. Arnold Rowland signed an affidavit to this effect. In his Warren Commission testimony Arnold Rowland claimed to have seen a second person on the sixth floor. Before he noticed the man with the rifle, Arnold Rowland had seen an elderly black man "hanging out that window...very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, between 50 to 60 years of age, 5'8" to 5'10" tall, with fairly dark complexion." [WR p251] As a further description, Arnold Rowland stated the person "had on a plaid shirt..Seemed like his face was either, I can't recall detail, but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The man appeared in the window five or six minutes before the motorcade came. About ten minutes after the assassination, Arnold Rowland told a representative from the Dallas Sheriff's Office that he had seen "two men on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository over there, one of them had a rifle with a telescopic sight on it, but he thought they were Secret Service agents or guards and didn't report it."



The Warren Report contained a section titled: "Eyewitness Identification of Assassin." In the six- to eight-minute period before the motorcade arrived, **Howard Leslie Brennan** saw a man leave and return to the *Northeast* corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository "a couple of times." Upon hearing the first shot, which he thought was a motorcycle backfiring, Howard Leslie Brennan glanced up at the window: "This man I saw previously was aiming for his last shot..." Howard Leslie Brennan saw the man fire the last shot, then disappear from the window. Within minutes, Howard

Leslie Brennan described the man to the police. This description led to the police radio alert at 12:45 p.m., in which the suspect was described as "in his early 30's, about 5' 10" tall, 165 lbs., white, slender." In his statement to police later that day, Howard Leslie Brennan described the man as "white male, early 30's, appeared to be about 5'10", 165 pounds, no hat, wearing light colored clothes, possibly khaki, could have been wearing a sweater or light weight jacket." In his testimony before the Warren Commission, Brennan described the person he had seen as "a man in his early 30's, possibly 5' 10", 160 to 170 lbs., fair complexion, slender, but neat." OSWALD was 24, 5' 9" and weighed 140 lbs. Howard Leslie Brennan declared, "He looked much younger on television than he did from my picture of him in the window - say five years younger." [Addition To WC Test. of Howard Brennan V28 Hearings-3.24.64] During the evening of November 22, 1963, Howard Leslie Brennan identified OSWALD as the person in the lineup who most closely resembled the man in the window, but said he was unable to make a positive identification. Warren Commission Counsel Joe Ball attributed Howard Leslie Brennan's hesitation to positively identify OSWALD to, "a fear that the Communists would murder his family or something." [Mike Ewing HSCA interview with Ball 12.18.78 ARA doc.] Howard Leslie Brennan, born March 20, 1919, died in December 1983.

**Ronald B. Fischer and Robert Edwin Edwards** were standing on the curb at the southwest corner of Elm and Houston when they noticed a man in the Texas School Book Depository window about a half-minute to one minute before the motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository. They offered partial descriptions of the man, although neither witness had seen the rifle being fired. [2WH165; 24WH522; 6WH200; 6WH191; 6WH19?] Ronald Fischer was shown a photograph of OSWALD by the Dallas Police: "He could not say definitely this man was the man, but said that it looked like the man." [DPD Supp. Rep. 11.25.63 Turner] Ronald Fischer commented,

No that's not true. I was never shown a photo by the Dallas Police. Never happened. I never talked to them. I gave a deposition on the late afternoon or evening of the assassination. They had 13 of us locked up as material witnesses in Sheriff Bill Decker's office. They took us one at a time. I don't think anybody ever showed me a photo. I could see his face, but he was far away. Then I gave a Federal deposition before David Belin. He got into a heated argument with me about the color of the man's hair. At one point he stopped the deposition taking, and stormed out of the room. Five minutes later he returned, he had himself composed, and we went on with the deposition. He only touched on the color once after that.

At the time, I didn't know what the hell was the matter with this guy. Looking back at it now, I realize he was angry because I didn't say 'the right thing.' His hairline fit OSWALD. Belin wanted me say he had dark hair. I wouldn't say that. He had light-colored clothes on. All I could see was just a little bit below his shoulders and up. He was facing the triple underpass. He was not facing Houston Street where the parade was going to come from. Most everyone was looking to the intersection of Houston and Main Street waiting for the parade. This guy was seated so that he was facing the triple underpass. What also caught my attention was that he didn't move. He didn't move at all. In fact, if you were watching him close enough and had binoculars, you might say 'he didn't bat an eye.' No movement whatsoever. He was staring. I watched him for about 30 seconds.

Compare the descriptions of Arnold Rowland, Robert Edwards & Ronald Fischer and Carolyn Walthers of the man seen holding a rifle in the window with the description of TRAMP A who was arrested on November 22, 1963, in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. George Smith of the *Fort Worth Star Telegram* took two pictures.

## OH WHEN THE TRAMPS COME MARCHIN' IN



Photograph one [P1] is a frontal shot as the tramps marched past the cyclone fence in front of the loading dock of the Texas School Book Depository.



Photograph two [P2] was a profile shot taken as they passed in front of the Texas School Book Depository's distinctive masonry facade.



Jack Beers of the *Dallas Morning News* took two photographs. Photograph three [P3] had the front entrance of the Texas School Book Depository as a background.

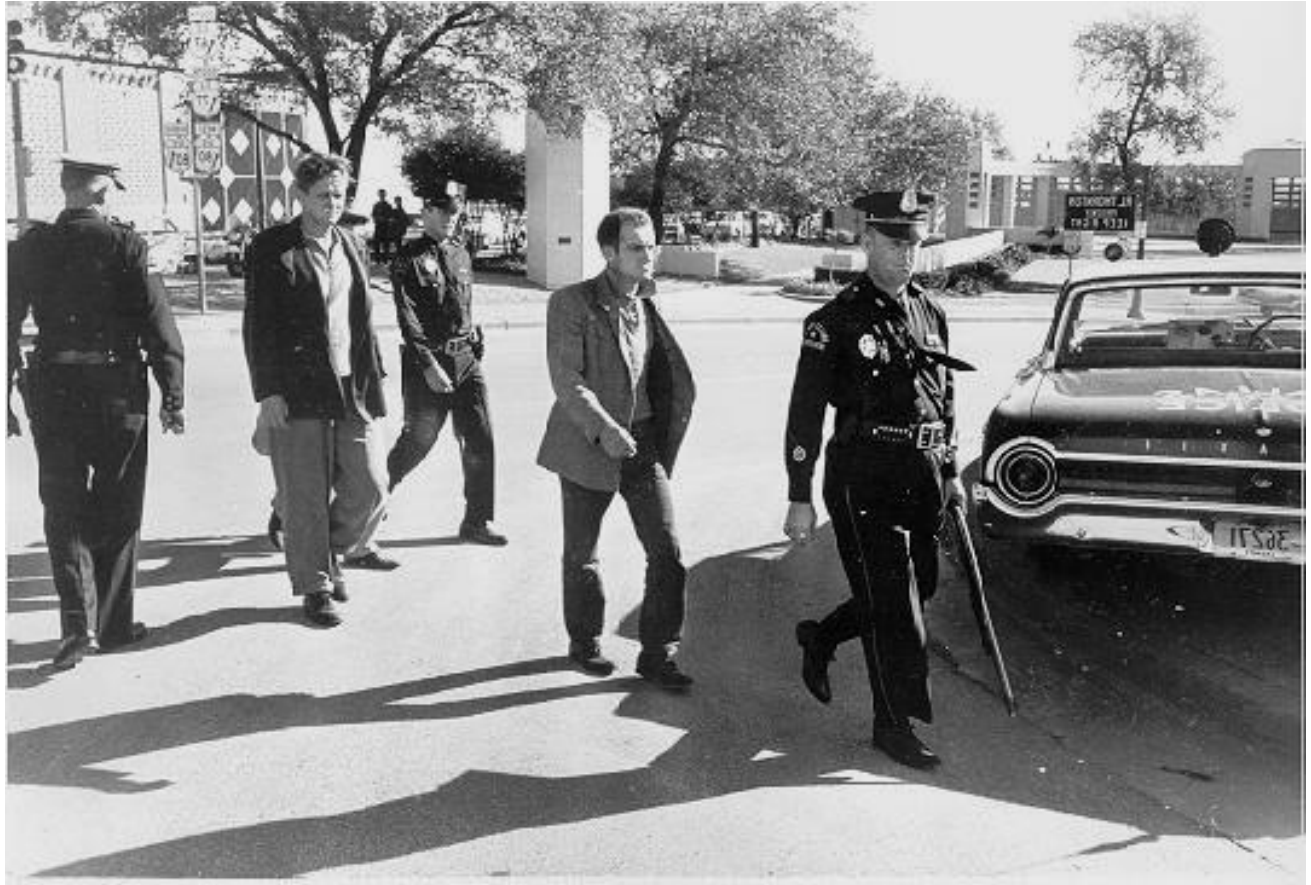


Photograph four [P4] was taken as the tramps walked by the intersection of Houston and Elm.





William Allen of the *Dallas Times Herald* got three photographs. Photograph five [P5] was taken in front of the Texas School Book Depository.



Photograph six [P6] was taken as they crossed Houston and Elm.



Photograph seven [P7] was taken as they neared the Sheriff's Office. In the first two tramp shots the tallest tramp is in front. In the rest of the tramp shots another one of the tramps wearing a jacket leads the line. The oldest tramp is always in the back of the line. We will call the tramp who leads the three in Tramp shots 3 to 7 TRAMP A. We will call the oldest looking tramp, TRAMP B, and we will call the other tramp, TRAMP C.

#### TRAMP A

Arnold Rowland said the man he had seen in the window holding the rifle had a slender build, weighed 140 to 150 pounds, and had dark, close-cut hair. He was wearing a light shirt, collar open and dark pants. He was about 30. TRAMP A looked like he was of medium build, weighing about 160 pounds, and had dark brown close-cut hair. He was wearing a light shirt, collar open and dark pants. He looked about 30 to 35. Compare the combined descriptions of Robert Edwards and Ronald Fischer of the man they had seen in the Texas School Book Depository window with TRAMP A. They said the man in the window had short brown hair or light hair. He was wearing a long-sleeved light-colored sport shirt open at the neck. He was between 22 and 25. The tramp had short brown hair. He was wearing a light shirt (assuming he had taken off his jacket) that could be open at the collar and dark pants. He looked 30 to 35. Carolyn Walthers had seen a brown-haired man with a white shirt. TRAMP A had brown hair and a white shirt.

James Richard Worrell, (born July 1, 1943) and Jesse C. Price saw a man running from the rear of the Texas School Book Depository. (Bowers did not see anyone "racing around in the yard.") Their composite description: 155 to 165 pounds, 5'7" to 5'10", black or brown hair full in back, light pants, sports jacket flaring in breeze, dark in color,

late 20's or early 30's. Compare this with the description of TRAMP A: Looks 160 pounds, 5' 10", dark brown hair, full in back, light shirt, dark pants, herring-bone sports jacket, flaps in breeze, looks 30 to 35 years old.

#### TRAMP B

Compare the older man Arnold Rowland had seen (near the man with the rifle) with TRAMP B. The reason Arnold Rowland described this man as a Negro was because the top floors of the Texas School Book Depository were shadowy at noon, since the light was coming from directly overhead. Dallas Policeman D.V. Harkness sealed the Texas School Book Depository after Amos Lee Euins told him he saw a colored man firing a rifle from the southeast window. [WR p147] The man Arnold Rowland had seen was black-skinned, and had a marked and wrinkled face, with a very thin build and thin hair. He was wearing a bright colored red-green plaid shirt, and he was 50, or 55 to 60, years-old. TRAMP B can be described as: White, some wrinkles, thin build, plaid shirt, about 50. [Composites based on Rowland WCE 358; 2WH165; Memo Rankin/Hoover re: Rowland. Robert Edwards and Ronald Fischer 6WH200; 6WH191; Worrell WCD87; 2WH190; Jesse C. Price 19WH492] Arnold Rowland had been arrested in Topeka, Kansas for "Vag.(checks)" and was arrested in Dallas, for shoplifting, in 1967. [FBI rap sheet 921 481 F]

The Warren Commission overlooked the correspondence between the gunman or gunmen's descriptions supplied by its witnesses and the descriptions of the tramps. The Warren Commission also overlooked the fact that these men were not tramps. They were clean-shaven and two of them recently had haircuts. According to one unconfirmed report, they smelled, and a reporter is seen holding her nose in P3 - yet there was no evidence of physical degeneration. Their scent was part of their disguise. They looked well-fed and their shoes were not worn out. The oldest tramp consistently tried to avoid being photographed. The other two switched positions.

#### TRAMP A WAS DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

Tramp A, who was seen in the window of the Texas School Book Depository was DAVID LEMAR CHRIST. He switched positions with TRAMP C because he was the least well known. HEMMING supplied me with this information in 1978:

You know that tramp you keep buggin' the shit out of me about? 'Frenchy?' Look at these photos. And, A. J., when you give them back to me, make sure they don't stick together. The tramp's name is DANIEL CARSWELL.

When CHRIST entered Cuba, his ID contained the following description: "Height 6', Weight 190, Age 41." CHRIST fit Howard Brennan's description of the assassin better than OSWALD did.

#### TRAMP B WAS HUNT AND TRAMP C WAS STURGIS

This researcher first realized this on November 22, 1973. On that day I had organized a demonstration in front of the National Archives to protest the removal of President Kennedy's brain from that institution. When Tom Forcade and Aron Kay distributed leaflets about the demonstration at an assassination research conference staged by attorney Bernard Fensterwald at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., Bernard Fensterwald had his security guards eject my crew. I attended the convention the next day with Phil Ochs. When I arrived, researcher Sherman Skolnick was haranguing Bernard Fensterwald: "We all know about the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, all you want to do is pick our brains, Fensterwald. We know that Georgetown University's School of International Affairs is a CIA front. Why would they let us meet here? How about the money the CIA gave you? McCORD'S lawyer talked about it during Watergate, for Pete's sake! We demand an alternative panel!" The *Washington Star News* reported: "Another dissident, A. J. WEBERMAN, a well-known figure in the underground press, said that 'left-wing assassinologists have been excluded from the conference.' He added that the sessions at Georgetown University 'could be a CIA front to keep an eye on what people are learning about the assassinations.'" [*Star* 11.25.73]

After having appeared on Sherman Skolnick's alternative panel this researcher proceeded smoke a marijuana cigarette on the steps of one of Georgetown University's buildings with a female student I had met during the conference, who did not like Fensterwald. When several nuns began walking in and out of this building were decided it would be safer to go to the room of the student. There, I was introduced to Steven Sotor, a Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University's Center for Radio physics and Space Research, who later became the chief of research for Carl Sagan's *Cosmos* series aired on the Public Broadcasting System. Steve Sotor showed me a photograph of FRANK STURGIS from *The New York Times* and compared it with a photograph of TRAMP C. He shook his head and said : "A. J., before I came to this conference I thought that one of the three tramps in this photograph was FRANK STURGIS. But Bud Fensterwald told me he had done a height study in Dallas and there was a discrepancy between STURGIS and the tramp." "Steve" I said, "Fensterwald is a slimy fucking CIA Agent, not a researcher. Don't believe a word he says." This researcher studied the tramp shots for the first time. STURGIS did look a little like the tramp but this was inconclusive. Then I realized that one tramp had a sort of washed-out Protestant face, devoid of any ethnicity, like a man named Harold Henkel who I rented a room to when I was a landlord at Michigan State University. Harold Henkel looked like HOWARD HUNT. One tramp picked up on the scene of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy could look like STURGIS and not be him, but how could one tramp look like STURGIS and the other look like HUNT, both of Watergate fame, without there being an actual identity between the tramps and HUNT and STURGIS.

#### THE LAW OF PROBABILITY

Before examining the photographs remember this: Suppose you knew someone who resembled *one* of the tramps. This was within the realm of possibility. But suppose you knew *two* men who knew each other and each of these men resembled one of two tramps. There was much smaller chance of this happening than of having known one

man who looks like one of the three tramps. Finally, what is the likelihood of have known *three* men, all of whom knew each other, and each of whom looked like a different one of the three tramps? How were these odds affected by the fact that:

- (1) The men who resembled the tramps were all involved in CIA-sponsored anti-Castro activity at the same time.
- (2) STURGIS and CHRIST had been imprisoned by Fidel Castro.
- (3) CHRIST was a CIA technical expert.
- (4) HUNT testified that his job at the CIA "had to do with the subversion of the prominent political figures abroad, the overthrow of governments and that sort of thing." [*U.S. v. Erlichman* p908] In regard to Jacobo Arbenz, he stated: "The Communists were thrown out. A dictatorship took place, which was supplanted by a democratic election." HUNT had his name on a letter written by OSWALD.
- (5) The name FIORINI appeared in OSWALD'S notebook.
- (6) STURGIS had been approached by the CIA and asked to do a domestic assassination.

HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST'S appearance in Dealey Plaza was logical. They all had the motive and the ability to assassinate a world leader. In this author's estimation, if men with this sort of background left the slightest traces of their presence in Dealey Plaza, even traces that were in themselves indefinite, chances are they killed President Kennedy. STURGIS and CHRIST were associated with HEMMING and as we shall see later on in the book, database, so was HUNT.

## REACTIONS TO THE TRAMP SHOTS

### SAINT JOHN HUNT

My father served 33 months in federal prison with the longest stretch at Danbury, Conn. Frank Sturgis, the Cuban freedom fighter, arch nemesis of Castro, plotter in assassination attempt, and co-conspirator in Watergate served his sentence at Danbury as well. It was after my fathers' incarceration that the first accusations surfaced allegedly linking him and Sturgis to the murder of President Kennedy. I remember quite well how I first heard of this. I had moved to Oakland California and got a job driving a delivery truck for a local bakery. I stopped by a payphone on my route and as I was dialing the number something caught my eye. A familiar face stared at me from a crudely printed poster on a phone pole. It was my father's face! His was among several on a poster that read "CIA KILLED JFK". I dropped the phone and carefully removed the poster. Back in my

delivery van, I looked at what it said. Below the large heading, it showed six photos; my father's, Frank Sturgis', and a third I didn't recognize. Below my father's picture was the picture of someone who looked exactly like my father, only older and dirtier. Below Sturgis' picture was one of someone who looked a lot like Frank except older, and the third man had the same photo of him, but from a different angle. The type below the photos proclaimed E. Howard Hunt; convicted Watergate burglar and CIA assassin in 1974 and in Dealey Plaza in 1963. The poster advertised for a lecture the following day in San Francisco by Dick Gregory and was sponsored by a group calling themselves the JFK Investigating Committee or something like that. I was in shock! I could barely make it through the rest of my route. I didn't know what to think! I felt sick to my stomach. I couldn't believe something this bad could be happening to my family again!

Hadn't we paid enough? Hadn't my mother died for the sins of my father? Why would these people think such a thing? Where would it all end? One of the first thoughts that occurred to me after I settled down was to think back and try and remember what happened the day Kennedy was shot. Surely this would clear up the question and perhaps I could attend the lecture and clear my father's name.

As I thought about it, I felt a slow creeping illness overtake me. I remember very well that I was 9 years old and in the fifth grade at Brookmont Elementary School. I remember that they announced the news over the loudspeaker and subsequently the students were sent home. I can't remember how I got home; I may have been picked up, or taken the bus, but when I got home I remember my mother was there and she was very upset. I tried to picture my father but couldn't. Then like a bullet exploding in my brain, I remember my mother telling me that father had been to Dallas! I can't place the exact time she told me or if she was speaking in reference to the assassination, but I clearly recall her telling me this around that time period. It may have been before, but I also remembered something strangely coincidental; my father elected to have some sort of plastic surgery done to reduce the size and change the shape of his ears. In my mind these events occurred roughly at the same time. I looked at the poster, studying it over and over again. I thought of going to the lecture but chickened out. I didn't want to know any more details or speculations. The photos of the tramps, especially the one that was supposed to be my father looked amazingly like him. He has a very distinct nose and the shape of his mouth is very unique. I felt strongly that this could be him.

Now, years later, we all know that the true identity of these tramps has been discovered due to the diligent research of devoted Kennedy assassination researchers. [This was a reference to the false news story

floated by former FBI SAC Oliver "Buck the Fuck" Revell and others in their attempt to confuse the first set of three tramps picked up that day with the second set picked up later on. The Rockefeller Commission reported that 8 tramps were picked up that day.] I wrote my father a letter asking him about the poster and its' accusations. He wrote back to me and said that "as you well know, I was at home that day, and we watched the news broadcasting the unfortunate events until late in the evening when you children went to bed." "I was in the house all day." Later, under oath he would change this story several times. He testified under oath that he had actually been at work that day. He left the CIA office and drove home early. Later he changed it again, saying that he had stopped by his favorite Chinese grocery store to purchase some items for a home cooked meal. Still, he maintained that he was with his children throughout most of the day. When asked what the name of his favorite Chinese store was, he couldn't remember. He did offer that it was located on a certain street in China town in Washington D.C. when investigators checked all the Chinese stores in that city; none were close to that location. My father testified that he had been seen at work that day by one of his co-workers, yet when that co-worker was cross examined, he could not specifically recall seeing my father, he only thought he might have seen him. How could a man whose life was in the intelligence business not be able to recall, without fail, where he was and what he did on the day that the President of the United States was murdered?

How is that possible? Why did he change his story so many times? If his children were his alibi, why wouldn't his defense team call us to testify for him? This could have put the whole matter to rest once and for all! Why? Because it was a lie; **I was at our home that day, and I never saw my father.** That's not saying that he murdered the president, but it does serve to underline the life of lies and plausible deniability that was our life. I never spoke to my father about these outrageous contradictions, and he never addressed this topic...at least not until later...years later.

In June 1994 **Marina Oswald** was sent the tramp shots by this researcher. She stated:

I do not know. I like, by the way, you're little plastic overlay. It was wonderful. But I'm not expert. You have to have expertise. All this time I thought the HUNT was the oil man Hunt. I think you did very wonderful research. You want help with book? I do not know the answers.

In August 1993 **Michael Paine** was sent *Coup D'Etat in America*. He commented,

HUNT [resembles the tramp] maybe the most. I couldn't really decide on STURGIS. Actually, I wasn't sure of the picture with the overlay. When they're together like that they seem to fit. When I look at them individually, I'm not persuaded. All I can say is HUNT works especially for me. And I



didn't spend much time trying to analyze STURGIS. He was a possibility, but I didn't say 'Oh yeah, that's it!'" Paine was asked if the tramp shots made him wonder if there was a conspiracy. He responded, "I guess I've always had an opening for...We expected trouble from the right. The feeling in Dallas at the time invoked that kind of thought. I don't believe that OSWALD would knowingly participate with the right-wing in any way. I also believe he was acting like a spy, especially in the weeks before the assassination. But I didn't assume that had anything to do with the President. And if he been planning all along to kill the President, he wouldn't come out and get his rifle the night before.

There are too many people in the CIA that have a patriotism that would not allow them to shoot the President. You might find one or two who would keep this a secret from the CIA. I think there are a lot of people like that. They honestly believed they were doing the right thing and protecting this country from tendencies they thought were dangerous. They felt they were doing a patriotic thing. A tiny percentage of CIA people.

When I told **Ruth Paine** what Michael Paine said, she stated: "I didn't get that impression from him. What he told me was that he looked at the pictures. I said, 'Do you find these pictures pretty convincing?' and he said 'No, I really don't find them convincing.' I am also unconvinced." James Hosty agreed with Ruth Paine and he told this researcher: "They weren't there. It's just a figment of your imagination." **Wallace Shanley** stated to this researcher:

Havana, Miami, and New Orleans, were headed toward Dallas. It's kind of hard to deal with. You stir up some rather deep soup and things come floatin' to the top. INTERPEN was a group into which OSWALD could have well have inserted himself. A man with pseudo-expertise in all sorts of things. He would certainly be with one of these groups. But FRANK is not the tramp.

In 1975 **Charles Ashmann** wrote *The CIA-Mafia Link*, in which he stated that a "tramp" arrested on November 22, 1963, "bore a striking resemblance" to his former client, FRANK STURGIS. HEMMING told this researcher:

I could not see where Ashmann would pick-up on any of this Kennedy shit, and all of a sudden, his pocketbook comes out. I said, 'What the fuck? What has Ashmann been reading? Why the fuck would Ashmann take a look at the Kennedy situation?' Last guy in the world. As far as I was concerned he had no connection, no knowledge, shit, I figured he must know something that I don't know. He cranked out a little rinky-dink book with all these speculations in it.

STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you know that your former attorney, Charles Ashmann, believes you to be the tramp in Dealey Plaza?

A. Well, if he stated that he believed I'm the tramp in Dealey Plaza, it's a lie because I saw the pictures in Washington and these two people that I saw up there that look like me, forget it.

**Howard Kenneth Davis** was mailed a copy of *Coup D'Etat In America* and recontacted in June 1993. He stated: "The one photograph you attributed to being STURGIS, in my mind that is absolutely not STURGIS. I don't know if he was in Dallas, or not, but I would give my eye teeth if that photograph were STURGIS."

Q. What about the overlay?

A. That was very, very interesting. There are similarities there, absolutely, and I really can't say about the other tramps...I hate to say it, because if you were to tell me you have other evidence that FIORINI was involved, I could believe it wholeheartedly. If you tell me he was involved, I won't argue with you one bit.

#### THE CUBAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Cuban Intelligence Service believed the tramp shots were significant. In Cuba, the HSCA was told:

ANTONIO: I would like to point out that these speculations have been made by FRANK STURGIS, who has been the principal propagator of this supposed visit by RUBY to Cuba. Such a lie, as others, has been propagated also by this individual. It catches our eye also that in this campaign to try to tie Cuba with the assassination he has been using published theories. The same American press has related STURGIS with the assassination of President Kennedy. Perhaps yesterday afternoon one of the questions that most caught our attention, and which we asked Blakey, was on these individuals who appeared at Dealey Plaza where it is said that one of those who appear in the photograph was FRANK STURGIS.

BUERGO: In relation to this question, it is also to keep in mind that STURGIS had a close relationship for many years with HOWARD HUNT. This must even be seen in relation to participation that both had in the events of Watergate, well known by you all, and the ties that this group had with President NIXON. It must also be viewed a little later; it is necessary to see the ties of these groups with the attitude maintained with respect to the Cuban Revolution. He was the first official of the American Government who recommended taking actions against Cuba after the interview that he held with President Castro during his visit to the United

States in 1959. These elements are to show the ties of these counter-revolutionary people with leaders of the United States and that the same ones had been used in matters such as Watergate and activities against Cuba and that, therefore, it is logical that they could be used for all of this false information.

BLAKEY: Do you have knowledge of some documentary evidence that concretely ties HOWARD HUNT with STURGIS before 1964.

VILLA: Before 1964, no, and later what we know of him has been generated by other newsmen and investigators. We knew some things about HOWARD HUNT when he was working against Cuba in Miami. [HSCA NARA 11710100 4.2.78]

**H. R. Haldeman** was mailed a copy of *Coup D'Etat in America* then asked to comment:

I glanced through the thing. I didn't see of any particular area that I could be of any help on. I'm not a photographic expert in any way, shape or form. I've never met HOWARD HUNT. When he was at the White House, Colson had contact. When he was in the Re-election Committee, it was Liddy.

**Edward Petty** received copies of the tramp shots:

I have to tell you I was pretty impressed by the comparison of the HUNT picture. Which surprised me. I didn't think I was going to be. I have done a lot of photo comparisons. Photo identity is a really difficult thing. But you did a good job on that.

**John Mertz** commented:

I think you're nuts! Did you read in the paper STURGIS died yesterday? He was a nice guy. That frontal picture, the photograph the CIA gave the HSCA, doesn't look anything like CHRIST as I remember him. I don't think that's CHRIST. It doesn't look anything like the guy. It doesn't ring any bells for me. I don't think that was a picture of him.

Q. How about the photograph of the man coming off the plane with a pipe? Is that him?

A. I didn't see any picture of him...

Q. It's in the book.

A. It's in the book, I haven't come across that. I checked a number of them but I never saw any coming off the plane with a pipe. I don't recall that he

smokes a pipe, and hell, he wouldn't have had a pipe comin' out of jail down there. He didn't have anything. It could have been, I don't know.

Q. What about the tramp shots?

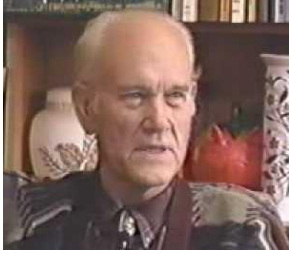
A. I don't think any of them, I don't...I know HUNT better than I know CHRIST. I worked with him in Japan, shared an office with him. That sure as hell is no picture of HUNT. I never saw STURGIS.

Dr. Peter Dale Scott, who now espouses World Trade Center revisionism, wrote that **Fletcher Prouty** "believes he could identify the back of Edwin Landsdale's neck in the so-called 'tramp' photographs." [Scott, *Deep Pol.* p377] Fletcher Prouty met with the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Council when they visited General Erskine on August 26, 1960. He sympathized with their plight. Fletcher Prouty told Senator Howard Baker that he met HUNT in the offices of Robert R. Mullen and Company:

The date was in either February or March 1971. It was in the offices of the Mullen Company. The man I went to see was Bob Bennett. After a brief talk, primarily with what I wanted done, he said, well, I have a man that can help you with that. And he called in an office and said, HOWARD. And HOWARD came out, and it was HOWARD HUNT. I knew HUNT, I had known him at least since the Bay of Pigs program. But I knew in CIA practice you don't recognize people. So, I never said a word, never batted an eye at him. But I knew he was CIA and I knew in my mind he was on duty. I didn't know he had retired. That was immaterial. The subject didn't come up. Bennett introduced me to HUNT. And we shook hands. And he said he would take the account work. And the name Butterfield was the name that was mentioned, and the only name mentioned. I was satisfied...After putting in weeks of work and researching to find who was going to do the job for us, and after going there for no other reason than to get a firm that would contact the White House.

Prouty said he knew that Mullen and Company was a CIA front from a long list of fronts he once possessed and that:

I would tell any body today that I don't think McCORD ever served really as a CIA man. But you see, nobody can uncover that Sheffield Edwards, Bob Bannerman or JIM McCORD were anything but FBI men like me, an Air Force guy, but working for the CIA. That is the way they worked. And they kept their connection. And I have been at lunch with McCORD when FBI men went by and they were just like old buddies. And I have had him volunteer FBI support of something I wanted officially. And I would say, if I had to analyze in my years of experience with him... [NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10041]



Fletcher Prouty was a consultant to Oliver Stone during the filming of JFK and was widely credited with convincing Oliver Stone that the military industrial complex was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy rather than NIXON and the tramps. In 1991 the neo-Nazi group Liberty Lobby announced the creation of the advisory board of the Populist Action Committee. The *Spotlight* ran a major feature on the formation of the advisory board with photographs of the persons announced as appointed to launch the Committee. Fletcher Prouty was named to the advisory panel. Martin Larson, a contributor to *The Journal of Historical Review* which maintains the Holocaust was a Jewish hoax; Pauline Mackey, national treasurer for the 1988 David Duke Populist Party Presidential campaign; Tom Valentine, Midwest bureau chief for *Spotlight* and host of Liberty Lobby's Radio Free America. Prouty appeared at conferences and on radio programs sponsored by the Liberty Lobby, but claims "there was never a handshake" concerning his official appointment to the Populist Action Committee. (Telephone interview with Prouty.) Prouty nonetheless admits that he is aware his name is being publicized in that capacity and refuses to ask his name be dropped from the list.

**Ronald Fischer** received the CHRIST/tramp shots: "I couldn't make out the face of the man I saw in the window."



HEMMING AT NO NAME KEY

HEMMING:

The first time I saw the tramp shots was through Garrison. Weisberg brought it to his attention. He was the first to have them. They were comparing the pictures with the No Name Key crew.

Here are some videos of the assassination. As you can see the assassination was a professional job. Only Kennedy was killed, no one else although John Connelly was wounded. Click [HERE](#) to see the event from all angles at once. Click [HERE](#) to see digitally enhanced videos of the event.

## THE SHOTS THE FIRST SHOT: THE MEAT SHOT

The first shot was fired by HOWARD HUNT from the *Southeast* corner window of the Texas School Book Depository. HEMMING told this researcher:

The shot came from the other end of the floor. Through the trees into the President's back. That's the shallow wound in his back. This shot penetrated Kennedy's back, and exited through his throat. This was the meat shot. This was for fucking planting evidence. This wasn't for killing anybody. If it kills him, that's good too. It has the force to penetrate. If you're dumpin' the blame, the set up weapon has to be fired into a soft area of the target. You don't want this round deforming, because it has to be identified later on by the lands and grooves on it. This is not a killing round. This one went in two and a half inches. We figured that CPR popped the fucker out. This was the magic bullet. It's the closest shot. You can't miss. It's from 60 feet away. That's what pistol people shoot at. He's up six floors and 20 feet across the street. With a shoulder stock and a scope you ain't gonna miss with a sabot round. A sabot round is a plastic and metal sleeve that holds a smaller round. The sabot round they used was copper. Remember somebody talking about something making marks on the sidewalk? That's the sleeve. The jacket around the sabot round that breaks. It's a small piece, it can't be identified. It's got a wax filler. As that hot powder is burning, those gases are pushing it out. As soon as it leaves the muzzle the wax melts in a sabot round jacket that has already started to separate. The whole idea is, they fucked up totally, it became a pristine round because it was so underpowered. That's why I figure it was a short barreled sabot round. If they fired it out of a Carcano, they'd have been nothing left of the slug, except cadaver samples, and you can't see any rifling at all. What sends the flag up is the pristine round that tells the whole fucking story of professionalism. The use of silenced weapons and sabot rounds.

The first shot was designed to link the assassination bullet with OSWALD'S gun and was underpowered. This shot went through the President's back and out his throat and then entered Governor Connally. It, and all the shots fired that day, were fired from behind the President, so the autopsy evidence was relatively consistent with the shots having been fired from the Texas School Book Depository. No shots were fired from the grassy knoll. HEMMING told this researcher:

The first shot that should have been fired would be right after the turn onto Houston Street. There you have the target moving towards you, it's a full frontal shot. There's no deviation, there's no declination. The guy's moving straight at your ass. You're looking him right in the eye. You can get him right between the headlights. A professional that has a plan to get away, not a kamikaze, would know the Secret Service are not allowed to fire

back, the ones that are on the outrider vehicles, and engage in a fire fight. They are there to take the spears. They are there to protect the President with their body. The outriders would be looking into the buildings where the shots are coming from. If you don't want to call attention to your shooting position for a variety of reasons, then you'll want a shot with the target moving away from you. They're going to be running away from you. They're not going to be looking at your ass. This messes memories up. This protects you in your E. & E. out of the area. If they looked up and saw someone poking a weapon out a window or suspected they saw a shooter in front of them, they'd carry it to their fucking graves.

### THE MEAT SHOT BECOMES THE MAGIC BULLET

Shortly after Governor John Connally was removed from his stretcher, Darrell C. Tomlinson (died late 1993) took the stretcher to the first floor of the hospital and placed it alongside another stretcher. A few minutes later, he bumped a stretcher against the wall and the meat shot rolled out. Darrell C. Tomlinson was not sure whether the bullet came from the stretcher of Governor John Connally or an adjacent one. [WR p81] The FBI determined that the meat shot had been fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano, to the exclusion of all other weapons.

The Warren Commission described the trajectory of the magic bullet:

- (1) Penetrated the back of John F. Kennedy.
- (2) Exited the throat of John F. Kennedy.
- (3) Entered the chest of Governor John Connally shattering his rib.
- (4) Exited below the right nipple of Governor John Connally.
- (5) Entered the wrist of Governor John Connally.
- (6) Exited the wrist of Governor John Connally.
- (7) Entered the thigh of Governor John Connally.
- (8) Exited the thigh of Governor John Connally when he was on the stretcher.
- (9) Still weighed a nearly pristine 158.6 grams.

The meat shot was underpowered and could not have done that much damage. When the Warren Commission received the medical determinations regarding the wounds of John F. Kennedy and Governor John Connally, the findings had to be reconciled with the Commission's theory that OSWALD was the lone assassin. The Warren



Commission determined that three shots had been fired from the Texas School Book Depository - and one had missed. One of these had clearly struck the head of the President. The other, therefore, would logically have had to have done all the remaining damage. The Warren Commission had no idea about "meat shots" and it had to account for the pristine bullet. The Magic Bullet was born.



HEMMING told this researcher:

That bullet, because of the bulge and the oval shape at the rear of the slug, shows that it was not fired into cotton wadding, it was fired into water. Who fired it into water to put lands and grooves on it so it would appear to have been fired? They were in a hurry. They fired it into a water tank. That distends the end. It causes the lead to bulge out the rear side and give an oval fish tail. That was a sabot round used to plant evidence.

This whole thing of somebody dropping it on a stretcher. In a million fucking years who's going to find it? They're doing CPR on his ass and it popped out of the fucking hole. An underpowered round. It was supposed to go in about three inches, they didn't want any distortion on it. Someday I'll give you a demonstration of how it is done.

When Governor John Connally died on June 16, 1993, it was suggested that the bullet fragments lodged inside him be removed and weighed. If the weight of these fragments added to the weight of the magic bullet exceeded 160 grains, then the magic bullet was planted. The Connally family, however, objected to this procedure. Gerald Posner cited a study by Failure Analysis Associates that stated the magic bullet wasn't magic, after all, then admitted: "A complete recreation of CE 399 may be impossible."

## THE SECOND SHOT



The cowboys of the CIA ambushed Kennedy in a classic Old West crossfire. Just as he passed the records building (the one with the vertical long windows) Kennedy got plugged. While visiting HEMMING'S private detective office, late one evening in 1978, he told me: "**FRANK was firing from the Records Building.**" HEMMING later denied he had said this. HEMMING 1994:

Take another fucking toke, A. J., STURGIS was a low echelon fucking throwaway. What were you taking, acid, that night? A. J., you know what you are? You're an unreconstructed hippie. You're stuck with having published a whole bunch of shit about the tramps which may lead somewhere someday. You have a team in the Texas School Book Depository. You have a team that's split up in another building. You probably have a team on the other side of the whole Plaza area. When the target makes it to the underpass, that's where they give him a blast. These people were trying to be selective. Jackie wasn't hit. Mrs. Connally wasn't hit. No Secret Service men were hit. These are bullets whizzing around these people.

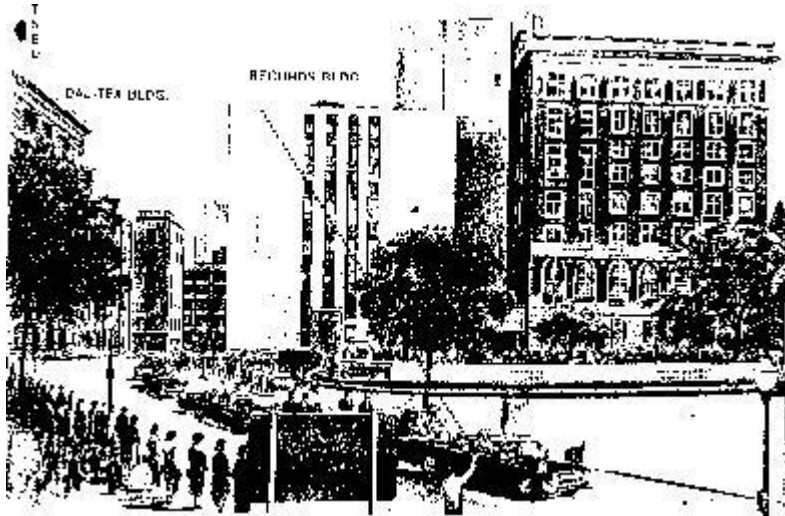


Kennedy was caught in a classic crossfire ambush, right out of the old West. The second shot which was fired from the Records Building by STURGIS further wounded Governor John Connally but missed John Kennedy. Mrs. Connally, testified that she thought her husband was hit by a second shot fired immediately after President Kennedy grabbed his throat. Governor John Connally told *Life* magazine: "There is my

absolute knowledge, and Nellie's too, the one bullet caused the President's wound, and an entirely separate shot struck me...I'll never change my mind." [*Life* 10.30.66] A CIA liaison man informed Congressional leaders investigating the Agency that "(Kennedy) Presidential aides Kenneth O'Donnell and David Powers are reported to have told investigators soon after the Kennedy assassination that they thought they had observed what might have been shots coming from a location other than the Texas School Depository. But sometime before O'Donnell and Powers submitted their report to the Warren Commission by deposition and affidavit either J. Edgar Hoover or his top aides prevailed on the men not to disclose their suspicions to the Commission." According to the report, "the FBI warned O'Donnell and Powers that testimony to that effect could lead to possible international incident and inflame public passions fed by other secret information then known by the FBI." [Bob Wiedrick *The Chicago Tribune* 6/15/75]

**Gerald Posner** stated that after he informed Governor John Connally about new technologies, John Connally realized he had been mistaken: "It may well be that Mrs. Connally was mistaken about seeing the President raise his arms after the first shot. That might have been after the second shot. And if that is true, it would make it all very consistent...[and] the second bullet could have hit us both." Earlier accounts of an incident are often more accurate.

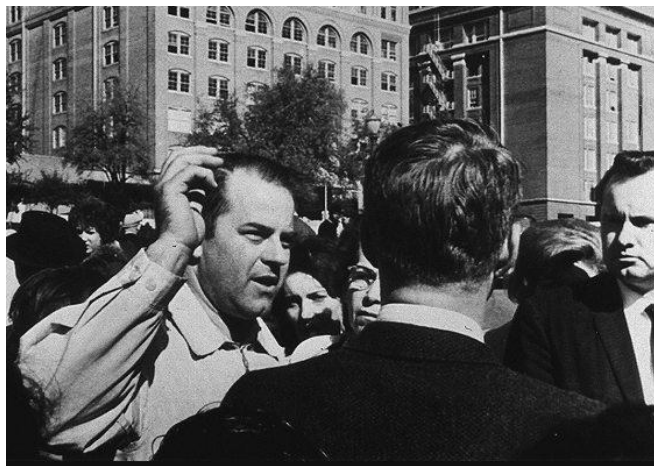
When Failure Analysis Associates did a computer reconstruction of Dealey Plaza, creating a computer generated trajectory that "could then be splayed on to a cone," part of the cone covered the Records Building. [Posner *Case Closed* p477; *Frontline: Who was LHO?*] The height and isolation of the Records Building would have prevented the detection of STURGIS by eyewitnesses in Dealey Plaza. The roof lines of the Records Building were traced by low walls that hid him from the crowds below and provided a convenient gun rest. No one in Dealey Plaza saw any one fire from there.



#### WITNESSES WHO HEARD SHOTS FROM THE RECORDS BUILDING



**F. Lee Mudd** reported that he thought one or two of the shots came from the direction of the Dal-Tex Building. Standing at the north curb of Elm Street, he dropped to the ground when the shots were fired and looked toward the corner of Elm and Houston Street: "He looked around him [the FBI report related] and he recalled that in looking toward the building nearby, he noted several broken windows on the fourth floor of the Dal-Tex Building, and the thought occurred to him that possibly the shots had been fired through these broken windows...[He] stated that when the shots were fired, they sounded as if they came from the direction of the Dal-Tex Building." [24WH538]



Eyewitness **Charles Brehm** told the FBI that "it seemed quite apparent to him that the shots came from one of two buildings back at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets." [22WH837] In 1993 Charles Brehm stated, "They all came from the same place. Either the Records Building or the Texas School Book Depository." Assistant Dallas County District Attorney **Sam Paternostro** told the FBI that he recalled hearing a shot that

"came from the Texas School Book Depository building or the Criminal Courts Building." [24WH536] A physical feature of the Criminal Courts Building ruled it out as a source of the shots. A brick parapet 15 feet high and less than two feet wide bordered the Houston Street roof line, making a shot from there almost impossible. Other witnesses pointed specifically to the Records and Criminal Court Buildings. **Elsie Dorman** watched the motorcade from an open window on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Two days after the assassination, she advised the FBI that "she felt that these shots were coming from the area of the Records Building." **Otis N. Williams** watched the motorcade from the steps of the Texas School Book Depository. Just after the Presidential limousine had passed the building and dipped out of sight down Elm Street, Otis N. Williams heard "three loud blasts." Otis N. Williams told the FBI that he "thought these blasts came from the location of the court house." [WCD 5] Both the Dallas County Records Building, and the Criminal Courts Building, stood between Otis N. Williams and the Court House.

Josiah Thompson wrote: "Such witness reports establish only the possibility that one or more shots may have come from the east boundary of Dealey Plaza. What turns this possibility into a probability is the web of evidence and logic that necessitates another gun besides OSWALD'S firing on the motorcade from behind...the most probable point of origin for such a bullet would be the roof of the Dallas County Records Building." STURGIS may have used one of HEMMING'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifles. HEMMING told this researcher:

Rifle barrels produced in Italy at that time, the Carcanos, were out of 22 foot stock. So they ran the lands and grooves through 22 feet of pipe. The same tool is used on thousands of weapons. The factory, in the Pough Valley of Italy, only had two tools to do lands and grooves. Everyone had these same tool markings on them.

### THE THIRD SHOT

The Warren Commission concluded that three shots were fired. On October 31, 2003 this finding was contradicted by Nellie Connally, the wife of John Connally, who told the *New York Times* that she heard three shots. CHRIST fired the last shot while standing at the northeast corner window. This was the shot that blew part of President Kennedy's head off. HEMMING told this researcher:

One shot was fired out of OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. The gunman was standing up. He used a frangible round. It had been cut so it came apart on impact. It spread to a wide pattern on impact. You know what a dum-dum is? They used to say you carved an 'X' on the nose of it. You know what a hollow point is? It mushrooms. When it hits you it opens up a big goddamn hole. Frangible bullets don't mushroom. They become six separate slugs the minute they hit skin.

At least one Mannlicher-Carcano had been used in the assassination. Its accuracy was improved since its bolt did not have to be worked. HEMMING: "Every time you work the bolt you have to re-acquire the target."

#### THEORY: DAVID LEMAR CHRIST'S FRANGIBLE AMMUNITION

CHRIST was a CIA techie so the possibility existed that the bullet which exited from the head of President John F. Kennedy was a frangible round which threw the head of President Kennedy backwards, and blew away a quarter of his skull. This made it appear as if he had been hit from the front. An excerpt from President Kennedy's autopsy stated: "Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere." [WR p541] The wound in the back of President Kennedy's skull measured six millimeters. The beveling or conning shape found was consistent with an entrance wound. In *Deadly Secrets* former *Ramparts* writers William Turner and Warren Hinckle wrote that they interviewed "a former Cuban mercenary for the CIA" who stated: "The array of outlawed weaponry with which we were familiarized included bullets that exploded on impact." [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p47] HEMMING:

There are no bullets less than 20 millimeters that actually explode. Twenty millimeter is the smallest you can put a fuse assembly in. The Germans came up with the first one. Hydroshock rounds were developed in the last 20 years. It's a hydraulic function that turns it into a frangible bullet. They want the bullet to penetrate and then explode. Another procedure involves boring out a hole in the bullet, then the same exact weight of the lead that was removed is replaced with solder. Then a little brass plug is put in it. As that sucker is traveling through the air, it's getting hotter and hotter. The solder is melting. It melts at the back of the slug before it melts at the front. When that copper jacket hits anything that gives resistance, the little brass nut starts traveling forward and a hydraulic action occurs. It starts mushrooming and splitting the bullet. The bullet has started to stop, but that little brass plug in the rear of the bullet wants to keep on going. There's nothing to stop it but the liquid. This is squeezing the liquid. You can't compress liquids, and it transfers a foot pound energy throughout that liquid. If the fucker hits metal, it will explode like a fucking firecracker into many fragments. If it hits skin, it will only explode probably after it's penetrated three or four inches. Then it starts coming apart into a lot of small pieces. You'll recover solder, copper and lead. The solder melts. It becomes black speckles. It won't even seem metallic.

#### THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE AND THE FRANGIBLE ROUND

There was medical evidence a frangible round, or a hydroshock round, was employed. In the Warren Report, Dr. Alfred G. Olivier, who had spent seven years doing wounds ballistic research for the U.S. Army stated: "I didn't think this type of a stable bullet

would cause a massive head wound, I thought it would go through making a small entrance and exit..." In the May 1992 *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. James Humes wrote:

The X-rays disclosed fine, dustlike, metallic fragments from back to front where the bullet traversed the head before creating an explosive exit wound on the right temporal-parietal area. These fragments were not grossly visible. Two small bullet fragments were recovered from inside the skull - measuring three by one millimeters and seven by two millimeters... The head was so devastated by the exploding bullet and the gaping jagged stellate wound it created...two thirds of the right cerebrum had been blown away...After the brain was removed, we looked more closely at the wound, and noted that the inside of the rear of the skullbone was absolutely intact and beveled and there could be no question from whence cometh that bullet - [from rear to front].

The Warren Commission stated that a bullet fragment from the head wound hit a curbstone causing a **chip of concrete** to hit bystander Walter Teague in the cheek, causing him to bleed. When the FBI ran a spectrographic analysis on the curb it showed "traces of lead with a trace of antimony." [15WH700] Since there was no copper found in the curb (the 6.5 mm ammo was copper-jacketed) S.A. Shaneyfeldt told the Warren Commission the lead came from the core of the bullet. Was the chip of concrete that hit Walter Teague in the face set into motion by a fragment from frangible bullet? Was this why, when the curbstone was tested, the traces on it were from the core of the bullet, rather than from the part of the bullet that came into contact with the copper shell casing, that is, the outside of the bullet? Or did the fragment of a jacket around a sabot hit the sidewalk, as HEMMING suggested? Gerald Posner believed: "What is likely is that after the bullet fragmented against a tree branch, the stable lead core remained in a straight line from the Depository and struck the curb, over 500 feet away. The destabilized copper jacket hit the pavement, giving Virgie Rachley the impression of sparks. Neither fragment was ever recovered...No part of a third bullet was ever found." [NYT 5.26.92; JAMA 5.27.92; Crenshaw *JFK Conspiracy of Silence* - questionable book]

J. Edgar Hoover disagreed with Gerald Posner:

Assuming this mark was made by a fragment of a bullet from the assassin's rifle, the evidence present is insufficient to establish whether it was caused by a fragment of a bullet striking the occupants of the Presidential limousine, such as the bullet that struck the President's head, or whether it is the fragment of a shot that may have missed the Presidential limousine. [FBI Hoover to Rankin 8.12.64]

J. Edgar Hoover also stated:



The piece of curbing containing the mark was removed on August 5, 1964, and examined in the FBI Laboratory. Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section within the area of the mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found. The lead could have originated from the lead core of a mutilated metal-jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet loaded into the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition. The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an un mutilated military-type full metal-jacket bullet..."

### THE FRAGMENT SIZE

The size of the fragments also indicated an frangible or hydroshock round was used. The FBI found:

- (1) A bullet fragment weighing 44.6 grains - about a quarter of a bullet, since each intact bullet weighed about 160 to 161 grains before firing, and 158.6 grains after firing. This bullet fragment was found in the seat cushion of the Presidential limousine.
- (2) One bullet fragment weighing 21.0 grains - about an eighth of a bullet, found beside the back seat of the limousine.
- (3) One metal fragment weighing 1.65 grains, taken from the head of the President.
- (4) One metal fragment weighing 0.15 grains, taken from the head of the President.
- (5) One metal fragment weighing 0.5 grains, removed from the arm of Governor Connally.
- (6) Three metal fragments weighing 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, removed from the rear floorboard carpet.

When FBI firearms experts examined the two larger fragments, they concluded that they had been fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. However, it was not possible to determine whether the two bullet fragments were from the same bullet or from two different bullets. [FBI 62-109060-3452, 3440] The Warren Commission determined that the wounds of President Kennedy and those of Governor John Connally were consistent with a total of only two shots: "One shot passed through the President's neck and then most probably passed through the Governor's body and a subsequent shot penetrated the President's head." No other shots struck any part of the automobile. Therefore, if three shots were fired, it followed that one shot had missed the car. But which shot? The Warren Commission stated that "The evidence is inconclusive as to whether it was the first, second or third shot which missed." [WR p111] The Warren Commission could not present a clear picture of what happened in Dealey Plaza because the "bullet that missed" was never recovered.







The third shot was fired from the Texas School Book Depository, however, a firecracker was set off at the knoll, as a diversionary measure. The men observed standing behind the picket fence did not fire a weapon at President Kennedy. Lee Bowers perceived their activity as a "commotion." The firecracker sounded like a gunshot, and was followed by a puff of *white* smoke. When a gun discharges, black smoke is released or, if the bullet contains smokeless, the discharge releases a trace of smoke, visible only in strong sunlight. The smoke from a firecracker is white, and highly visible.

The diversionary effort worked. Most of the people in Dealey Plaza looked toward the knoll as the shots were fired and immediately ran toward it. Even the stock boys in the Texas School Book Depository, who had been watching the motorcade from the window directly under the sniper's nest, ran to the other side of the Texas School Book Depository and looked at the railroad tracks that ran behind the knoll. One of them saw a policeman on top of a freight car. Could this have been an assassin going into hiding?

Lee Bowers observed the area behind the fence, on top of the knoll, during the shooting. Asked by Joe Ball about what attracted his attention to this area, he replied:

I just am unable to describe...it was something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around, but something occurred in this particular spot which was out of the ordinary, which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify." Dallas Policeman Seymour Weitzman ran up on the knoll. He told the FBI: "As he came to the fence at the top of the grassy slope, some

bystander mentioned that the firecracker or shot had come from the other side of the fence, and he requested a bystander to bend over and he used the bystanders back as a step and vaulted over the fence. [WCD 5]

Several railroad men standing on the railroad bridge near the triple overpass said they had seen smoke coming from behind the knoll fence. **Sterling Mayfield Holland**, who had been on the bridge since 11:45 a.m., testified:

There was a shot, a report...and a puff of smoke came out about six or eight feet above the ground right out from under those trees. And at just about this location from where I was standing you could see that puff of smoke, like someone had thrown a firecracker, or something out, and that is just about the way it sounded. It wasn't as loud as the previous reports or shots. [6WH244]

In 1966 Sterling Holland told Josiah Thompson:

It was just like somebody had thrown a firecracker and left a little puff of smoke there. It was a white smoke; it wasn't a black smoke or like a black powder. It was like the puff of a cigarette, but it was about nine feet off the ground. It would be just about in line with, or maybe just a little bit higher than that fence, but by the time it got underneath the tree, well, it would be about eight or nine feet...(the ground slopes off sharply in front of the fence.) [Thompson *Six Seconds in Dallas* taped interview with Holland 11.30.66]

Sterling Holland placed the time of the puff of smoke as coinciding with the first noise:

When they got just about to the Arcade, I heard what I thought for the moment was a firecracker, and he slumped over..." Sterling Holland died on April 29, 1969. Gerald Posner called Sterling Holland "confused about several issues, thinking Mrs. Kennedy was trying to climb into the back seat to join her husband.

Sterling Holland told the Dallas Police Department:

I am signal supervisor for the Union Terminal and I was inspecting signals and switches and stopped to watch the parade. I was standing on top of the triple underpass and the President's car was coming down Elm Street and when they got just about to the arcade I heard what I thought for a moment was a fire cracker and he slumped over and I looked toward the arcade and trees and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees and I heard three more shots after the first shot, but that was the only puff of smoke I saw. I immediately ran around to where I could see behind the arcade and did not see anyone running from there. But the puff of smoke I saw definitely came from behind the arcade through the trees. After the

first shot the President slumped over and Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and tried to get over in the back seat to him, and then the second shot rang out. After the first shot the Secret Service man raised up in the seat with a machine gun and then dropped back down in the seat. And they immediately sped off. Everything is spinning in my head and if I remember anything else later I will come back and tell Bill.

**Gerald Posner** attempted to discredit Holland's testimony about the puff of smoke in this fashion:

[Holland stated] that a Secret Service agent in the President's car had 'raised up in the seat with a machine gun.'"Because Holland might have been in error, and Secret Servicemen in another vehicle had deployed their weapons, as was to be expected, and not in the President's vehicle, does not mean that Holland's testimony about the puff of smoke was in error. Posner did not take into account that Holland was dealing with a situation that was frightening, confusing and fast moving. We are talking about events taking place in fast moving cars - Holland said that his head was "spinning." [Decker Ex. 5323 page 480]

Posner also questioned Holland's testimony that: "After the first shot the President slumped over and Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and tried to get over in the back seat to him and then the second shot rang out." Jackie Kennedy tried to get out of the limo by climbing over the trunk. Holland interpreted this differently.

Holland was in error about the location of certain events, however, all these events did occur. Holland was a responsible citizen, a railroad signal inspector. People depended on him for their safety. He was not prone to hallucinate. Because he was confused, Posner attempted to make him into a liar.

In a notarized statement dated November 22, 1963, for the Dallas County Sheriff's Department, **Austin Lawrence Miller** stated that when he heard three shots and saw people in the Presidential limousine react, he saw "something which I thought was smoke or steam coming from a group of trees north of Elm off the railroad tracks." At that time, Austin Lawrence Miller was standing on the bridge of the triple underpass. Four other railroad men had also seen the smoke. Patrolman J.M. Smith, the second policeman to scale the fence on the knoll, "smelled gunpowder...in the parking lot near the Texas School Book Depository" and so did another patrolman. Lee Bowers noticed that "At the time of the shooting, in the vicinity of where the two men I have described were, there was a flash of light or smoke..." [6WH239; 24WH217; 22WH833; 22WH836; interview with Winborn Murphy cited in *Rush To Judgment* Lane p40; WCD 205 p39]

## THE PHONY SECRET SERVICE AGENT SEYMOUR WEITZMAN AND J. M. SMITH



Seymour Weitzman was the first Dallas Police Officer to scale the fence on top of the knoll. He told Warren Commission Counsel Joseph Ball that he "noticed numerous kinds of footprints..." Although Seymour Weitzman had scaled the fence first, the officer behind him, J. M. Smith, was the first to encounter a Secret Service Agent there: "I wasn't alone. There was some Deputy Sheriff and I believe one Secret Service man when I got there...I pulled my pistol from my holster, and I thought, 'This is silly, I don't know who I am looking for'...Just as I did he showed me he was a Secret Service Agent..." [7WH531] Weitzman had also seen this man and told Joseph Ball: "[There were] other officers, Secret Service as well." [7WH105] Sterling Holland, who had run to the area where he saw the puff of smoke, noticed footprints between a station wagon and the picket fence: "It was muddy...a hundred tracks in one location. There was mud on the bumper as if someone had cleaned their foot...there were 12 or 15 policemen, or plainclothesmen, and we looked for empty shells..." [7WH284; WNEW-TV transcript 3.24.66]

The Warren Commission questioned every Secret Service Agent on the scene that day, and they stated that they went to Parkland Hospital or stayed at the Trade Center. [WCD 1095]

The HSCA questioned J. M. Smith: "One witness who did not base his Secret Service identification merely upon observing a plainclothesman in the presence of uniformed police officers was Dallas police officer Joseph M. Smith. Smith, who had been riding as a motorcycle escort in the motorcade, ran up the grassy knoll immediately after the shooting occurred. He testified to the Warren Commission that at that time he encountered a man who stated that he was a Secret Service agent and offered supporting credentials..." Click [HERE](#) for video of area behind fence above grassy knoll is searched.

### S.A. HOSTY EXPLAINS

The HSCA made an effort to identify the person who talked to Joseph M. Smith. "FBI S.A. James P. Hosty stated that Frank Ellsworth, then an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent, had indicated that he had been in the knoll area and for some reason had identified himself to someone as a Secret Service Agent. The HSCA deposed Frank Ellsworth, who denied S.A. Hosty's allegation." James Hosty:

That's not what I said. I said Ellsworth told me after the assassination that he had gone over there and participated in the building and grounds search. I suggested to the HSCA that there were Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agents at the scene and maybe they were the ones who had been mistaken for Secret Service Agents. It was a mass of confusion, you have to remember."

Frank Ellsworth:

He was wrong. He knew precisely what I was doing that day. I spent the entire time searching the Texas School Book Depository. I talked to him about it later." Frank Ellsworth said he heard about the assassination on the radio, then ran to the Texas School Book Depository, where he found two uniformed officers: "This was three minutes or four minutes after the assassination.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Most of the time, if someone grabs one of your guys, you come up with I.D. and snatch him away. You make sure the cops closest to your guys are on your payroll. They don't know shit. They're not told a goddamn thing. Either they are given a code word, or are told to watch for a particular type of I.D. If some one from a particular agency tells you to boo, you boo. That's all. They don't know shit.

A recent JFK Records Collection Computer search revealed that one page of a Warren Commission document that dealt with Seymour Weitzman and the tramps was referred to another agency for review. [NARA 180-10095-10367; see 180-10095-10355] When the HSCA attempted to question Seymour Weitzman, Dr. Charles Laburda objected: "Since Mr. Weitzman was treated for emotional illness for many years...information sought from him should be extracted from his testimony and depositions made at that time [1963 to 1964]." [ltr. VA Laburda 6.1.78] Seymour Weitzman, born January 28, 1922, died in July 1985.

At first this researcher thought the phony Secret Service agent was Bernard Barker because I thought that the same crew was used in the Kennedy assassination as the Watergate Break-in. HEMMING told this researcher:

BARKER never went on any operations. He was around these BRAC (Bureau for Suppression of Communism) assholes. Hey, if he'd gone out and done an assassination or two in Miami, like those are coward-assed motherfuckers, okay. He don't even do that. His job was to snitch us out.

When BARKER was questioned, under oath, about his whereabouts on November 22 he stated:

This is a question that came up during the Watergate Hearing. I said that since I was a Cuban Revolutionary Council agent, they would have me on record. I was working for the Agency, they know exactly everywhere I was, I reported to them daily. I can tell you I was watching the whole thing on T.V. when it happened. I was home, in Miami, Florida, I remember definitely. My wife was with me. I saw many people at the time. I was constantly seeing people. For your information, if it would help you any, I

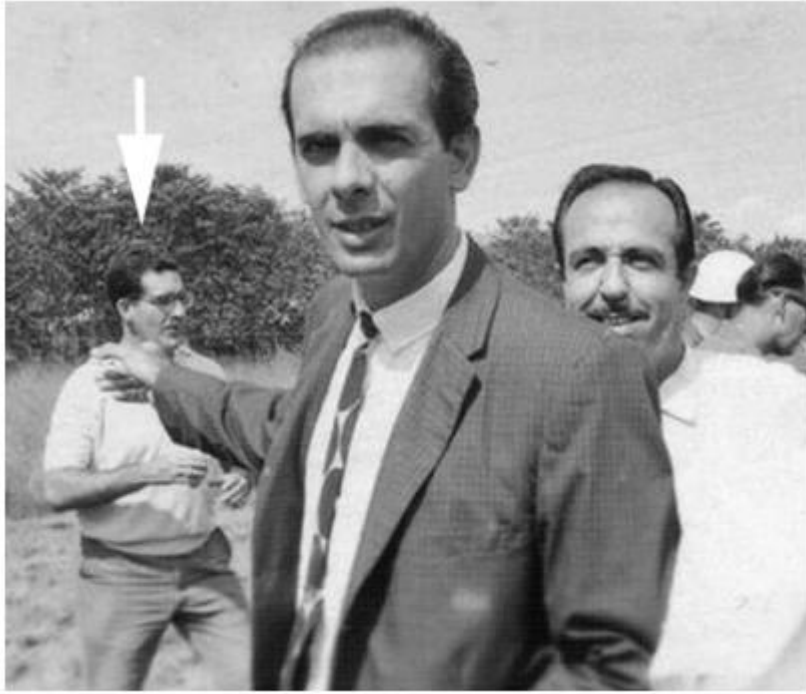


was in Miami quite definitely because I remember seeing the thing on T.V. I don't recall who else saw me aside from my wife...my family, my neighbors [Peter Arent 4400 NW 5th St; 420 NW 44th Ave Miami], the people who lived next door.

Then he was asked why he was at home watching television that day, instead of being at work? He responded: "I didn't report necessarily every day, but just about every day I would get a call or assignment." BARKER was asked what soap opera he was watching at 1:30 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963. He could not remember. Then he was asked if he heard of the assassination via a news flash. He responded: "No, I think I saw the parade, how the whole thing happened." No evidence has surfaced indicating Barker was the phony Secret Service agent however a man closely resembling an associate of Bernardo Torres, who's name appears in OSWALD'S address book, is right in front of the grassy knoll minutes after the assassination. He was free to walk away.

ONE OF BERNARDO DE TORRES MEN WAS THE PHONY SECRET SERVICE  
AGENT BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE GRASSY KNOLL

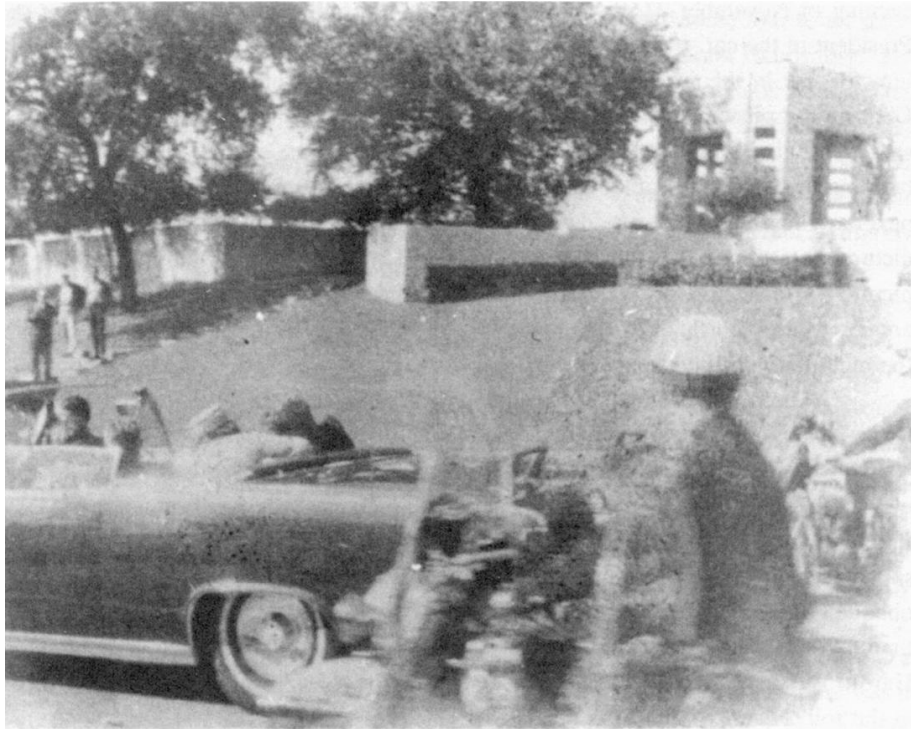








PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAN BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE KNOLL



The HSCA's photo enhancement of the Philip Willis photograph of the stockade fence atop the knoll, taken seconds before HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST opened fire, showed:

...an object whose size and shape were consistent with a human being, positioned just inside the retaining wall. The object possessed colors with a distinct resemblance to flesh tones, as revealed on the color display. The Panel perceived the object to be that of **a badly blurred image of a person, dressed in dark clothing, standing or leaning just inside the retaining wall.**

The HSCA continued:

In this photograph, which shows the person standing behind the concrete wall, there is visible, near the region of that person's hands, a very distinct straight line feature which extends from the lower right to the upper right. Nevertheless, because of the blur of the object in the photograph, the panel was not able to determine the actual length of the object and could not conclude whether it was or was not a weapon. [HSCA V6 p123-127]

The Nix film, which captured the area in question around the same time, revealed:

An object that can be construed as having a shape similar to that of a person. It is also possible to interpret this object as being of the same general shape as the person identified at the wall of the Willis #5 photograph. [HSCA V5 p131]

The HSCA found no photographic evidence this man had a rifle with him nor did it find photographic evidence of the puff of smoke. [HSCA V4 p424] Click [HERE](#) for Nix film. DE TORRES' man set firecrackers off behind the fence on the grassy knoll as a diversionary effort. He turned into a Secret Service agent after the assassination. One of them was an associate of BERNARDO DE TORRES. STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission about an attempt that he planned on the life of Fidel Castro:

I again did these exercises to try to get a diversion that if I would get the nod to do the execution that I would have some means of diversionary tactics to draw attention away from the people who did the execution, and I was there with my people to prevent it because of security.



PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID MORALES SANCHEZ



Is the man who is speaking into a walkie talkie at the very instant that Kennedy is shot David Morales? Later HUNT will implicate him in the assassination in a death bed confession.

HEMMING AND THE NASH RAMBLER STATION WAGON  
DEPUTY SHERIFF ROGER CRAIG

The Warren Commission Report stated:

Roger Craig, a Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, claimed that about 15 minutes after the assassination he saw a man who he later identified as

OSWALD coming from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building and running down the hill north of Elm Street toward a light colored Nash Rambler station wagon which was moving slowly along Elm Street toward the underpass. The station wagon stopped to pick up the man then drove off. Craig testified that later in the afternoon he saw OSWALD in the police interrogation room and told Captain Fritz that OSWALD was the man he saw. Craig also claimed that when Fritz pointed out to OSWALD that Craig had identified him, OSWALD rose from his chair, looked directly at Fritz, and said, 'Everyone will know who I am now.' The Warren Commission could not accept important elements of Craig's testimony. Captain Fritz stated that a deputy sheriff whom he could not identify did ask to see him that afternoon and told him a similar story to Craig's. Fritz did not bring him in his office to identify OSWALD but turned him over to Lieutenant Baker for questioning. If Craig saw OSWALD that afternoon, he saw him through the glass windows of the office. And neither Captain Fritz nor any other officer can remember that OSWALD dramatically arose from his chair and said, 'Everybody will know who I am now.' If OSWALD had made such a statement Captain Fritz and the others present would probably have remembered it. Craig may have seen a person enter a white Rambler station wagon 15 or 20 minutes after the shooting and travel west on Elm Street, but the Commission concluded that this man was not OSWALD because of the overwhelming evidence that OSWALD was far away from the building by that time. [WR p160]

Click [HERE](#) to see Craig tell his embellished story. Roger Craig was interviewed by Mark Lane and Jim Garrison on October 25, 1967. He added this to his story:

He recognized OSWALD, seated alongside the desk, as the man he had seen in Dealey Plaza. Fritz said to OSWALD that CRAIG saw him enter a car after the assassination. OSWALD became angry - stood up and raised his voice as he spoke to -- almost shouted at Fritz. OSWALD said that the station wagon and Mrs. Paine had nothing to do with it. Craig said that OSWALD then seemed to realize that he had revealed too much information -- having answered by referring to a station wagon.

Roger Craig said his uncle was Roy Vaughn, one of the Dallas Police Officers who picked up the tramps. In an Affidavit Roger Craig said the man driving the station wagon was Eugene Edgar Bradley. Roger Craig might have seen someone get into a Rambler station wagon, but it was not OSWALD. Roger Craig had exaggerated and had outright lied about confronting OSWALD in Fritz's office. Roger Craig was twisting the truth and lying in order to make himself into a hero. Roger Craig resigned from the Sheriff's Department after eight years of service in July 1967 and became a private investigator for a bail bondsmen. Roger Craig told the *Dallas Times Herald* that on November 1, 1967, someone shot at him in a parking lot in Dallas."The article



contended that Craig said he believed his going to New Orleans last week for interrogation by District Attorney Garrison was probably connected with the attempt on his life. The article stated that Craig had indicated he was 'tailed' while in New Orleans and was still being 'tailed' in Dallas." [*Dallas Times Herald* 11.3.67] In 1968, Roger Craig served as a Municipal Judge in Midlothian, Texas. In 1973 he was injured in an automobile accident. He committed suicide on May 15, 1975, at the age of 39. Just before he shot himself with a .22 caliber rifle, the Social Security Administration had refused to pay him disability.

On February 9, 1976, the widow of Roger Craig, along with her new husband, Jerry Hahn, Assistant Vice President-in-Charge of Loans at the National Bank of Commerce, Dallas, Texas, visited the Dallas FBI. They were accompanied by Mr. M.J. McNicholas, Attorney-at-law. Jerry Hahn demanded that the FBI stop harassing his wife. Mrs. Hahn was followed, and had photographed the men who had followed her. When she picked up these photographs from the developer, they all turned out blank. After Jerry Hahn's visit, the harassment ceased. Jerry Hahn stated: "Had the harassment of his wife not ceased after their visit to the Dallas FBI, he had planned to approach the CIA, because he felt that Agency could be the only other source of harassment." On December 27, 1976, Jerry Hahn returned to the Dallas FBI office. He told the agents he had heard S.A. Gemberling was retiring on December 30, 1976, and "desired to ascertain from S.A. Gemberling whether or not the FBI had conducted a surveillance of his wife, (deleted) in early 1976, or otherwise had investigated her in connection with the assassination investigation." The FBI assured him it had not harassed his wife. [FBI 62-109060-7598]

The testimony of Roger Craig about a man getting into the Nash station wagon was supported by **Marvin Robinson**. In a FBI interview dated November 23, 1963, Marvin Robinson said he was traveling west on Elm toward Houston Street after the assassination. Just as he crossed Elm and Houston and was in front of the Texas School Book Depository, a light-colored Nash station wagon appeared before him. He said the station wagon stopped, and he had seen a white male come down the grassy hill between the building and the street and enter the station wagon. Mr. Marvin Robinson did not testify before the Warren Commission and the HSCA was not able to locate him. [HSCA V12 p18] On December 17, 1976, the HSCA received a letter from **Wilbur V. Gee** of Oloa, Kansas. Wilbur Gee:

In April 1960 I returned from some years in Venezuela and I entered the group of Senator Rolando Masferrer in Miami, Florida. I remained active in this group until Masferrer was arrested by President Kennedy's orders at the commencement of the Bay of Pigs. I went then to live in Mexico and later Brownsville, Texas, but the day President Kennedy was killed I had just returned from Vera Cruz and was at my son's home in West Palm Beach, Florida. So much for myself. In reference to the photo that some believe is HUNT and STURGIS at Dallas and the mention of some of a 'Light colored Rambler station wagon.' Howard K. Davis, pilot, friend of STURGIS owned a such a car when I knew him in 1960 to 1961. This can

be checked out to his license plates & registration in Dade County Florida. (This type car is not too common)... Angus McNair, a member of FRANK STURGIS' group, was supposed to be related to Senator Smathers - Florida. [LNA 406 West Madison Street, Iola, Kansas 66749 12.17.76 316-365-5710]

**Howard K. Davis:**

What happened was HEMMING borrowed the station wagon to go to California with Richard Whatley and Robert Willis. They crossed the Mexican border, possibly to contact anti-Castro people in Mexico City, for what purpose I don't know. As they went through a security check they decided to run it - the guards had seen the stock of a submachine gun. The last I heard of the station wagon someone contacted me, it might have been the FBI, and said the station wagon was impounded someplace. This was 1963. It would have cost more money to retrieve it than it was worth. I think it was impounded on the border. I think it was before the assassination, but I don't know that to be true.

Howard K. Davis was asked about HEMMING'S statement that the station wagon ended up in Dallas: "I would say it is highly, highly unlikely it was in Dallas but, hell, you never know."

HEMMING told this researcher:

Roger Craig was right on the fucking money. What he saw was what happened. That Nash fucking station wagon was Howard K. Davis' fucking car. The one that was supposedly stolen by Whatley and Willis and then returned by the Mexicans, so that FBI could hang them for Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor vehicle. Get their asses out of Mexico. Whatley and Willis followed me out to California in the station wagon. They headed for Guatemala via Mexico. Willis had been in prison with Castillo Armas' people in 1959 and had contacts. But they were stopped at a checkpoint. The Mexicans discovered a Schmizer and they did six months in a Mexican prison. This was the incident I wrote to Walker about. Walker sent them travel money. The car ended up in Brownsville, Texas, but then it disappeared. Jerry Buchanan picked-up the car and took it to Harlingen, Texas. Whatley was close with Buchanan. We're saying they stole the car so we can get them back to the U.S. and they don't have to rot in a Mexican prison.

On November 27, 1963, Sam Papich telephonically provided the CIA information on Ruth Paine in response to a CIA teletype. The last line of the document that reviewed the information of Sam Papich read, "With respect to the station wagon in which she transported the OSWALDS, he advised (deleted as of 2010 - document ends)." [CIA

1534-1105 rel. 5.18.82] The FBI was looking at Ruth Paine's station wagon when it should have been looking at Howard K. Davis' Nash station wagon.

### ESCAPE FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY THE ELEVATOR SHAFT

HUNT and CHRIST made their escape as rapidly as possible. After completing the sniper's nest, they ran to the back of the Texas School Book Depository and entered the east elevator shaft. The elevator was put in a position where it would not move:

Baker: [Truly]...was trying to get that service elevator down there. He ran over there to push the button to get it down...it didn't...he hollered for it, said "Bring that elevator down here"...I said "Let's take the stairs."

Belin: Was any elevator moving at the time you saw and looked up the shaft?

Baker: No, sir.

Belin: Did you hear any elevator moving?

Baker: No, sir.

Belin: Mr. Truly pushed the button, I believe you said.

Baker: That is right, sir.

Belin: When he pushed the button, did any elevator start moving?

Baker: No, sir.

Gerald Posner accounted for this lack of movement of the east elevator during a period when it should have been moving by citing Roy Truly's belief that OSWALD left the gate open on the sixth floor so the car could not be operated.

The Warren Commission was presented with evidence that the west elevator was also behaving erratically. Jack Dougherty, a employee of the Texas School Book Depository working on the fifth floor, testified that he took the west elevator to the first floor, after hearing a noise which sounded like a backfire. When Patrolman Marion L. Baker reached the first floor, the west elevator should have been there, waiting for him. When he looked up the shaft, Roy Truly spotted it on the fifth floor. The Warren Commission claimed Jack Dougherty was "confused." After their encounter with OSWALD, Patrolman Marion L. Baker and Roy Truly ran up the stairs to the fifth floor and found that the east elevator was there but the west one was not. They attributed this to Jack Dougherty, despite his testimony that he took the elevator seconds after the shots were fired.



HUNT and CHRIST repelled down the elevator shaft on ropes. The elevator shaft opened on a loading dock in the back of the Texas School Book Depository and HUNT and CHRIST ran for the railroad cars. In 1978 the HSCA discovered that an unknown exit existed in the Texas School Book Depository. Prior to 1956, an add-on shed was attached to the building: "There is a door there at the Texas School Book Depository's west side, but the door is hidden by uncut bushes and trees; no determination was made of the age of the bushes and trees." [HSCA V12 p19] HEMMING told this researcher:

If I had set up the fall guys in all that I don't think I would have used a Mannlicher-Carcano. If I had set up OSWALD he'd have been found at the bottom of the elevator shaft where he tried to repel down, *where How*, [HEMMING slipped and almost said HOWARD HUNT], where one of the teams got out of there repelling off the bottom of the fucking elevator. He would have fallen to his death with his little meat beaters wrapped around an M-1 rifle. The elevator was locked on the seventh floor. It could be locked in position up there in the old days, it could be put in a safety position, so they can work on the son-of-a-bitch. So at the sixth floor you're looking at the bottom of the fucking elevator. This is how professionals move. This scares the shit out of you to think about it, WEBERMAN. This is what we do for sport. To get off at the sixth floor, and we presume most of the shooting was done from the sixth floor, you run the elevator to the seventh floor. The torsion bar in the bottom is where you put your snap links in. Your ropes are all bundled up. All you have to do is raise the door, it doesn't have a safety on it, and slide up the cargo door and pull your string. Your ropes drop down to the bottom of the elevator shaft. It takes one second to do it. You're going with a double line so you can pull it through. You leave it in the bottom of the elevator shaft. No one would know what the fuck it was. No one ever checked the bottom of the shaft. In the basement, there is a caged panel with the master power switch. When the power is killed, two safety rods fly on springs and lock the fucker in place. If you wanted to stop anyone from using the son-of-a-bitch, you'd have someone in the basement throw the master electric. This only affects the motor up in the well, not the lights in the elevator.

Once they left the Texas School Book Depository, the team was allegedly observed. **Jean Hill** claimed she was almost hit by a police motorcycle as she chased a man in a brown coat that was running from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository "to the railroad tracks to the West. I kept running toward the train tracks, and looked all around, but I couldn't see him." [WCD 81b; 6WH205] The Wilma Bond photographs, however, indicated that Jean Hill remained next to her friend Mary Moorman. Jean Hill declined to be interviewed and advised: "Buy my book."

Less than a minute after the shooting, **James Worrell** had seen a man "run like a bat out of hell" from the rear exit of the Texas School Book Depository to the railroad cars. [16WH959] James Worrell told Warren Commission Counsel Arlen Specter that minutes

after the assassination "I saw this man come out of the back door here" who was "fast moving on." He furnished Arlen Specter with a description: 5' 7" to 5' 10" tall, weighing 155 to 165 pounds, in his early 30's, with brunette hair. He was wearing a dark jacket that was open in the front, and light pants. On November 30, 1963, James Worrell told the FBI "that last night, when he saw photographs of OSWALD on television, he felt this was the person he had seen running away from the building." James Worrell had seen HUNT and CHRIST in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and then had seen CHRIST make his escape. He was a key witness. James Worrell, 23, died in motorcycle accident in Dallas on November 5, 1966: "Accident Investigator J.N. Feinglass said James Worrell was headed north in East Dallas when he apparently lost control of the motorcycle, a 1966 Honda. It struck the median curb, jumped the median, and overturned in the southbound traffic lane. James Worrell was thrown against the curbing." James Worrell was carrying a passenger who was also killed. James Worrell's cause of death: "Severe head injury." **Jesse C. Price**, who was watching the motorcade from the roof of the Terminal Annex Building, gave his voluntary statement to the Dallas Police Department:

This day about 12:35 p.m. I was on the roof of the terminal annex building on the North East corner when the presidential motorcade came down from Main to Houston, North on Houston, and then west on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm Street and was just a short distance from the Triple underpass when I saw Gov. Connally slump over. I did not see the President as his car had gotten out of my view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then much later, maybe as much as five minutes later, another one. I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots. This man had a white dress shirt, no tie, and khaki colored trousers. His hair appeared to be long and dark and judging by his agility running, could be about 25 years of age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been a head piece [a hat?]. [19WH492]

Jesse C. Price died of a blood clot in 1972. The clot occurred during a lower back operation. Gerald Posner, cited the Voluntary Statement Jesse C. Price gave to the Dallas Police, and claimed he was not a credible witness.

#### THE UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN

The original description of the assassin of President Kennedy may have been based on a report other than Howard Brennan's, which was more similar to the report of James Worrell. In a letter to the Warren Commission, J. Edgar Hoover admitted the original broadcast by the Dallas Police of the description of the assassin of President Kennedy was:

*initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating OSWALD'S description running from the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the*

*assassination. Although the citizen was requested by Dallas authorities to proceed to the Sheriff's office for further questioning he apparently never appeared, as the Dallas Sheriff's Office can locate no record of this citizen. Information regarding the unidentified citizen whose information initiated the Dallas Police Department broadcast on November 22, 1963, was obtained from Inspector J.H. Sawyer, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office on January 9, 1964.*

INV 1-2  
GA 3-1

*epk*

NOV 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of November 12 responded to our suggestion that it might be desirable to investigate further the sources of the original description of the President's alleged assassin that was broadcast by the Dallas police at 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963. We had also asked whether the police engaged in searching the Texas School Book Depository were notified of this description of the alleged assassin, and if so, when.

You state that in a letter of January 14, 1964 you notified the Commission that the Dallas Police Department advised that the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Since there is other testimony that the description was also based on information given by Howard Brennan who stated that he saw the assassin in the southeast corner window of the building, it would seem desirable to ascertain as precisely as may be possible the sources--of which there seem to have been several--on which the description was based and how and by whom the information was transmitted to the Police Department to be put out by the radio dispatcher.

In its Report, the Commission has determined that considerable time--15 minutes or more--elapsed between the broadcast of the description and the discovery of the cartons and other material evidence in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, 37 minutes elapsed before the discovery of the rifle. An even longer time had elapsed since Brennan first told a policeman of seeing the shots come from the southeast window. Yet the men searching in the building seem never to have been notified of Brennan's statement.

The man who was observed by both these individuals could not have been OSWALD, since OSWALD was being questioned by Marion L. Baker. [WR p156; Inv. 1-2 GA-3-1 1.14.64; Rankin/Hoover 11.18.64; Hoover to Rankin Memo 1.14.64] After the Warren Report went to press, J. Lee Rankin and Alfred Goldberg still wanted the FBI to resolve this contradiction:

It was pointed out that the police department did not have the data available to pinpoint the identity of person who furnished the description that had been put out at 12:45 p.m. Alfred Goldberg advised that the

President's Commission had never questioned the information that the Bureau had submitted, and at the time, did not feel the necessity existed for attempting to delve any deeper into this situation; it being noted that the Bureau's investigation appeared to exhaust the possibilities that were available. Alfred Goldberg and J. Lee Rankin felt it would be to the advantage of the Commission, even though it was too late for the report, and to the advantage of the Bureau, to show an additional check was made concerning these items.

J. Edgar Hoover commented: "They never had shown before any concern about the Bureau's advantage." The Warren Commission gave credit to Howard Brennan for the broadcast. Alfred Goldberg commented in 1994: "This is news to me. Send me a copy. I don't recollect that."

The testimony of witness **James Romack** contradicted the reports of James Worrell, Jesse Price and the unidentified citizen. He told the FBI he started watching the back door of the Texas School Book Depository seconds after the shots were fired and had seen no one, except a policeman, who had run back there to check the fire escapes; yet Texas School Book Depository employee Victoria Elizabeth Adams said that she ran out the back door soon after the shooting. Why hadn't James Romack seen her? The report of Victoria Elizabeth Adams was supported by Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney who said when he reached the rear of the Texas School Book Depository minutes after the shooting, "the door was wide open." [WCD 897 Sec. 1; 3WH281] Luke Mooney was contacted in November 1993: "I was in the railroad yards. The loading docks were open, there was no door there." The assassin in the Records Building could have gone down a staircase that was next to the elevator. HEMMING told this researcher:

If they took the weapons with them once they left the building they would be exposed, linked directly, if they were found with the weapon. They had a good stash point within the building that did not take hours of preparation to get ready. And in a lot of buildings, if you know construction, there are dead zones where if you happen to drop something like a tool, you got to tear the building down to find the son-of-a-bitch.

Once the authorities found OSWALD'S rifle, the search for the others ceased. HEMMING told this researcher: "The more you throw to them, the quicker they shut down the search." HEMMING said the weapons were retrieved later on.

When Dallas Police Officer D. V. Harkness reached the back of the Texas School Book Depository, he found that "there were some Secret Service agents there, I did not get them identified. They told me they were Secret Service." James Romack had also seen the Secret Service Agents behind the Texas School Book Depository: "There were two other gentlemen, which I never said anything about, that had taken over. They were FBI or something, standing right here at the very back entrance and just stood there." [6WH308; 6WH277] At **12:30** P.M. the President of the United States had been shot. By **12:35** p.m. Officers Seymour Weitzman and J. M. Smith were joined by other officers

who were responding to an order sent out by Sheriff Bill Decker moments after the assassination: "Move all available men...into railroad yards and try to determine what happened." A Deputy Sheriff set up a command post behind the fence on the knoll, and ordered a search of the railroad cars. The employees of the Texas School Book Depository ran toward the railroad yards. Then the police - followed by numerous spectators - converged on the Texas School Book Depository. At **12:40 p.m.** the Texas School Book Depository was sealed by Officer D. V. Harkness, who had received reports of a gunman in the sixth floor window. [3WH186]

### THE FIRST THREE TRAMPS ARE ARRESTED

The first set of three tramps were arrested almost immediately after the assassination. The police radio: "Patrolman Whitman, contact Sawyer and notify him they are holding up a northbound freight train in the yard and want to shake it down before they go." Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department told the HSCA "he then organized a group of law-enforcement officers from the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, and Sheriff's Office, instructing them to find witnesses and possible suspects. These witnesses were brought to the Sheriff's Office. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer had also sent a team to search the railroad yards, as there were reports that shots might have come from that direction...He recalls his men finding the three hobos in a boxcar. Sawyer did not personally interrogate these men, but said that they did look like hobos." [HSCA Sawyer interview 5.24.78 Basteri] Note that this broadcast occurred shortly after the event since a posse had not yet been formed.

Lee Bowers recalled: "Since there was the possibility that someone could have...climbed aboard this freight primarily... I stopped the train and gave them a chance to examine it and to be sure that there was no one on it. As a matter of fact, there were three people on it who appeared to be winos, and perhaps were the most frightened winos I had ever seen in my life, since there were possibly 50 policemen with shotguns and Tommy guns and various other weapons shaking them out of these boxcars."

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 more than one direction. One group converged from the  
2 corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the exten-  
3 sion of Elm and came into the high ground, and another  
4 line -- another large group went across the triangular  
5 area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and  
6 then up the incline. Som of them all the way up.

7 Many of them did, as well as, of course, between  
8 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of five  
9 minutes.

10 MR. BALL: In this area around your tower?

11 MR. BOWERS: That's right. Sealed off the  
12 area, and I held off the trains until they could be  
13 examined, and there was some transients taken on at  
14 least one train.

15 MR. BALL: I believe you have talked this over  
16 with me before you deposition was taken, haven't we?

17 MR. BOWERS: Yes.

18 MR. BALL: Is there anything that you told me  
19 that I haven't asked you about that you think of?

20 MR. BOWERS: Nothing that I can recall.

21 MR. BALL: You have told me all that you know  
22 about this, haven't you?

23 MR. BOWERS: Yes, I believe that I have related  
24 everything which I have told the City Police, and  
25

IRIS LEONARD  
COURT REPORTER  
PHONE 811-443  
1077  
IRVING, TEXAS

~~TOP SECRET~~

Ball: In this area around your tower?

Bowers: That's right. Sealed off the area, and I held off the trains until they could be examined, and there was some transients taken on at least one train.

Ball: I believe you have talked this over with me before you [sic] deposition was taken, haven't we?

Bowers: Yes.

Ball: Is there anything that you told me that I haven't asked you about that you can think of?

Bowers: Nothing that I can recall.

Ball: You have told me all you know about this, haven't you?

Bowers: Yes...



~~TOP SECRET~~

1 you got there?

2 MR. HARKNESS: There were some Secret Service  
3 Agents there. I didn't get them identified. They  
4 told me they were Secret Service.

5 MR. BELIN: Then did you stay around the back  
6 of the building?

7 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, I stayed at the back until  
8 the squad got there.

9 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

10 MR. HARKNESS: I went back to the front, and  
11 Inspector Sawyer -- helped to get the crowd back first  
12 and then Inspector Sawyer assigned me to some freight  
13 cars that were leaving out of the yard, to go down  
14 and search all freight cars that were leaving the yard.

15 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

16 MR. HARKNESS: Well, we got a long freight that  
17 was in there, and we pulled some people off of there  
18 and took them to the station.

19 MR. BELIN: You mean some transients?

20 MR. HARKNESS: Tramps and hoboes.

21 MR. BELIN: That were on the freight car?

22 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir.

23 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

24 MR. HARKNESS: That was all my assignment, be-  
25 cause they shook two long freights down that were

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

63

1 leaving, to my knowledge, in all the area there.

2 We had several officers working in that area.

3 MR. BELIN: Do you know whether or not anyone  
4 found any suspicious people of any kind or nature  
5 down there in the railroad yard?

6 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir. We made some arrests,  
7 I put some people in.

8 MR. BELIN: Were these what you call hoboes or  
9 tramps?

10 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir.

11 MR. BELIN: Were all those questioned?

12 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir, they were taken to  
13 the station and questioned.

14 MR. BELIN: Any guns of any kind found?

15 MR. HARKNESS: Not to my knowledge.

16 MR. BELIN: I want to go back to this Amos  
17 Eunes. Do you remember what he said to you and what  
18 you said to him when you first saw him?

19 MR. HARKNESS: I went in that crowd up there  
20 near the area there, and asked did anyone see any  
21 place where the shots come from, and there was an  
22 unidentified person pointed to him, said this boy  
23 here saw it, saw the shots, where the shots came from,  
24 and he told me it was.

25 MR. BELIN: Then what did he say?

~~TOP SECRET~~

Harkness: We got a long freight that was in there, and we pulled some people off of there and took them to the station.

Belin: You mean some transients?

Harkness: Tramps and hoboes.

Belin: That were on the freight car?

Harkness: Yes, sir.

Belin: Then what did you do?

Harkness: That was all my assignment because they shook two long freights down that were leaving, to my knowledge, in all the area there. We had officers working in that area.

Belin: Do you know whether or not anyone found any suspicious people of any kind or nature down there in the railroad yard?

Harkness: Yes, sir. We made some arrests, I put some people in.

Belin: Were these what you call hobos or tramps?

Harkness: Yes, sir.

Belin: Were all those questioned?

Harkness: Yes, sir, they were taken to the station and questioned.

Belin: Any guns of any kind found?

Harkness: Not to my knowledge.

Belin: I want to go back to this Amos Euines...

Since the police activity described by Bowers and Harkness took place immediately after the assassination it described the arrest of the first set of tramps.



The three winos taken off the boxcar immediately after the assassination by numerous law enforcement officials were Harold Doyle (born December 8, 1930), John Forrester Gedney (born February 2, 1925; SS# 253-26-4169) and Gus Abrams. They were the first set of tramps to be picked up that day. They were not finger printed or photographed, but they were incarcerated and a record of their incarceration was made. The fact that their arrest records contained no fingerprints, booking numbers, or photographs was not unusual. Two other men who were picked up that day had similar arrest reports with no photographs or prints.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPG-70-200

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>JOHN</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>FORRESTA</b>		LAST NAME <b>DEWNEY</b>		DATE <b>NOV 29 13</b>	TIME <b>4:50</b>	RT. THUMB PRINT	I. D. NUMBER	ARREST NUMBER
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>		SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>		AGE <b>38</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>3/2/19</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>none</b>				
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; HOUSTON</b>				TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>T &amp; P RAILROAD YARDS</b>						
CHARGE <b>Dr. OYAG, ROBBERY</b>				BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>						
HOW ARREST MADE <b>ON VIEW</b>				LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)						
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)					PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM					
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD DALE WINI32 - BUS W. ABRAMS WINI33</b>										
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED										
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST										
<p><b>These men were taken off a Box car in the Railroad yards right after P.O. Mounody was shot. They are passing through town. They have no means of support</b></p>										
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>										
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>D. S. CHARNOAS</b>				I. D. NO. <b>1081</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER				I. D. NO.
OTHER OFFICER				I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER				I. D. NO.
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO			CHARGE FILED		FILED BY		DATE		DATE-TIME TO CO. JAIL	
RELEASED BY <b>Red</b>		DATE-TIME <b>11-26-13 9:45</b>		M.C. BOND BY		DATE-TIME		COURT		DATE TIME
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON-CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.-CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)										
RECORDS BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	NONICIDE ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	BURGLARY THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/>	JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/>	TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>			
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED										

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPD-10-100

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>GUS</b>	MIDDLE NAME <b>W.</b>	LAST NAME <b>ABRAMS</b>	DATE <b>NOV 22 1963</b>	TIME <b>4:20 PM</b>	BY THREE PRINT
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>53</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>11-10-10</b>	HOME ADDRESS	I. D. NUMBER ARREST NUMBER
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; HOUSTON</b>		TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>TJ RAILROAD YARDS</b>			
CHARGE <b>ROBBERY - 1st DEGREE</b>		BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LIS. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>			
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>		LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)			
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
PROPERTY SEIZED IN FOUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)		PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM			
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD DOYLE WIMB3 JOHN T. HEDNEY WIMB3</b>					
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED					
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST					
<p>THOSE MEN WERE TAKEN OFF A TRAIN BOY CAR IN THE RAIL YARDS RIGHT AFTER A PASSENGER TRAIN WAS SHOT. THOSE MEN ARE PASSING THROUGH TOWN. THOSE HAVE NO JOBS OR ANY MEANS OF MAKING A LIVING.</p>					
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>					
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W. T. Chambers</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1057</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER I. D. NO.	
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER I. D. NO.	
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED		FILED BY	
DATE		DATE - TIME TO GO JAIL			
RELEASED BY <b>Beck 11-26-63</b>		DATE - TIME <b>9:25</b>		H.C. BOND BY	
COURT		DATE		TIME	
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON - CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU - CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)					
RECORDS BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	NONFIDE ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	SURETY THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED					

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
679-26-206

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>HAROLD</b>	MIDDLE NAME	LAST NAME <b>DOYLE</b>	DATE <b>Nov 29 63</b>	TIME <b>12:30</b>	BY THUMB PRINT
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>34</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>12-8-30</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>Red Jacket / West</b>	I. D. NUMBER ARREST NUMBER
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>Elm &amp; Houston</b>		TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>RAILROAD YARDS</b>			
CHARGE <b>In-Co. Vag. &amp; Robbery</b>		BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE WAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO.			
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>		LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)			
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
PROPERTY PLACED IN ROUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)		PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM			
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>GUS W. ABRAMS 11/15/63 John Forrester Gedney 11/15/63</b>					
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUBJECTS NOT APPREHENDED					

OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST

*These men were seen getting on a box car on a train right after President Kennedy was shot. These men are all from, though - they have no jobs etc.*

CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>		INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/>	SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W-E. CHAMBERS</b>	I. D. NO. <b>1087</b>	ARRESTING OFFICER	I. D. NO.		
OTHER OFFICER	I. D. NO.	OTHER OFFICER	I. D. NO.		
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO	CHARGE FILED	FILED BY	DATE	DATE-TIME TO CO. JAIL	
RELEASED BY <b>Butt</b>	DATE-TIME <b>11-26-63 9:30</b>	H.C. BOND BY	DATE-TIME	COURT	DATE-TIME
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON - CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU. - CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)					
RECORDS BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	BURGLARY THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>

USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED

It was about 12:30 p.m. when Gus Abrams and the others were arrested in the Texas and Pacific railroad yards at Elm and Houston. At 4:00 p.m., Gus Abrams was charged with vagrancy and possible robbery: "These men were taken off a train boxcar in the railroad yards right after President Kennedy was shot. These men are passing through town. They have no jobs or any means of making a living." Officer W.E. Chambers filled out the arrest form. Missing from the form was a home address, I.D. number, arrest number and thumb print. The arrest of John Gedney also generated paperwork. Except for a different name and date of birth, his arrest record was identical with that of Gus

Abrams. The last arrest record was on Harold Doyle, age 30, presumably the youngest of the three tramps. It was identical to the others, except in its description of the details of the arrest: "These men were seen getting on a boxcar in a train right after Kennedy was shot. These men are all passing through, they have no jobs..."

THE SECOND THREE TRAMPS ARE DETAINED

FORM 114 SUP. INV.

**COUNTY OF DALLAS**  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

Assassination Of President Kennedy

Offense

(Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E. Elkins)

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date 11-26-63 10

On the day of this offence I was standing in front of the sheriff's office at 505 Main St., which is a block south and just around the corner from the building from which the shots were fired. Just a few seconds after the president's car had passed my location I heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded like the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroads and the Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroads. There were several other officers in this area and we secured it from the public. After searching this area for about ten minutes and not finding any evidence, I went to a tower that overlooks the railroad yards and also has a vantage point over the area around the school book building. I talked to an employee there and he gave me the descriptions of two automobiles that he had seen in the area just a few minutes earlier. When I went back outside I learned from the other officers that it had been established that the shots were fired from the school book building. I went to the building and found that several officers were inside and others were gathering outside. I then went back to the street and mixed with the crowds trying to get people who were witnesses to the tragedy. After I had brought several people to the office I went to TV Station WFAA and got two witnesses who had been taken there by some reporters. A while later a City of Dallas policeman came to our office with three prisoners who he had arrested on the railroad yards. I took these three to the city jail and turned them over to Capt. Frits. I then came back to the sheriff's office where I remained the rest of the day talking to witnesses and taking statements.

Squad 33  
Elkins

I recommend this case be declared  
 Unfounded  
 Inactive (not cleared)  
 Cleared by Arrest

Case declared  Inactive (not cleared)  
 Unfounded

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Investigating Officer

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Commanding Officer

1780

1800

1820

1840



THE ELKINS DEPOSITION  
COUNTY OF DALLAS SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complaint: Assassination of President Kennedy.

Offense: (Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E.Elkins)

On the day of this offense I was standing in front of the Sheriff's office at 505 Main Street which is a block south and just around the corner from the building from which the shots were fired. Just a few seconds after the President's car had passed my location I heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded like the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroad and Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroads. There were several other officers in this area and we secured it from the public. After searching this area for about ten minutes and not finding any evidence, I went to a tower that overlooks the railroad yards and I talked to an employee there and he gave me the descriptions of two automobiles that he had seen in the area just a few minutes earlier. When I went back outside I learned from the other officers that it had been established that the shots were fired from the school book building I went to the building and found that several officers were inside and others were gathering outside. I then went back to the street and mixed with the crowds trying to get people who were witnesses to the tragedy. After I had brought several people to the office I went to TV Station WFAA and I got two witnesses who had been taken there by reporters. A while later a City of Dallas policeman came to our office with three prisoners who he had arrested on the railroad yards. I took these three to the City Jail and turned them over to Captain Fritz. I then came back to the Sheriff's Office where I remained the rest of the day talking to witnesses and taking statements.. [Elkins Sup. Rep. 11.26.63; WC Decker Exhibit 5323]

Sheriff Elkins did a number of things before receiving the three prisoners. This clearly indicated that a second set of tramps was arrested on November 22, 1963, since the first set of tramps were arrested and turned over to Detective Fritz immediately after the assassination. What happened that day was this:

The Dallas Police continued to exhaustively search the freight on which Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams were found, as well as others in the yard. The search involved dozens of deputies, policemen, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents, Army Intelligence Agents etc. They found no one on board. Bowers was told to sound the all

clear, and the trains left the yard. Several minutes later, at about 2:00 p.m., this police radio message was transmitted:

*[49] C.R. Gilbreath:*

10-4, 1:56 p.m.

*Dispatcher Hulse and McDaniel:*

32

*Dispatcher:*

On Shorecoast at the end of the N/S runway, report to location, 1:57 p.m.

*[61] Patrolmen G.W. Temple and R. E. Vaughn:*

We have information from the agent out here at T & P. Said that the train is stopped on the overpass, the triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine. Said he is hiding in a car.

*Dispatcher:*

Is the train stopped there now?

*[61] Temple and Vaughn:*

I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He had the train stopped. He said it is in the ninth car from the engine. Gondola-type car; said he is hunkered down inside.

*Dispatcher:* 393 (Criminal Investigation Division), did you receive information?

*393 (Criminal Investigation Division):*

10-4 En route.

*Hollingsworth:*

En route.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

<u>Caller</u>	<u>Conversations</u>
49 (Patrolman C. R. GILBREATH)	49 (GILBREATH).
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	Report to the City Hall Identification Bureau, pick up some equipment, take down to the scene of the earlier shooting on Houston.
49 (Patrolman C. R. GILBREATH)	10-4. (1:56)
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	32 (Patrolmen J. T. SMITH and W. L. HACKNEY)
32 (Patrolmen J. T. SMITH and W. L. HACKNEY)	32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	On Shorecrest at the end of the North-South runway, report to that location, 1:57 p.m.
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)	10-4.
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)	32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	Keep everyone moved out of that area, when you arrive.
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)	10-4.
61 (Patrolmen G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN)	61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN)
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN)

- 93 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974—Continued

At about 2 PM, two hours after the coup, railroad tower man Lee Bowers had stopped the freight because he had seen someone "jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine." The second set of tramps, HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, who had cleverly hidden themselves to escape detection during the first search of the freight yard, were found in a boxcar by five Dallas Police Officers, not by 50 assorted law enforcement officials.

HEMMING told this researcher:

They went undetected because they were good. They were in the gondola car. And nobody could get up on the side of the gondola car to look in. They were looking in boxcars, not gondola cars. A gondola car, when you walk by it, appears to be full because the gravel or grain is up above the top level. It's like it's full, but there's a space in it, a bit of space along the sides. He wouldn't see them in a boxcar. He looked down from his tower and saw them in the gondola car. When Bowers saw the people in the gondola car he stopped the train. He called up on a radio in his base station. Every engineer carries a lunch box Motorola HT-100 VHF Radio. The hobos stole the radios so portables were used. There was one in the cab of this yardmule. This is not a freight train that goes cross country. This is a yardmule diesel engine that does short moving around the year. Maybe someone bailed out of this gondola because he realized he had been spotted from the tower and jumped in a box car, not necessarily on

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

<u>Caller</u>	<u>Conversations</u>
61 (Patrolmen G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN)	We have information from the agent out here at T&P. Said that the train is stopped on the overpass, the triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine. Said he is hiding in a car.
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	Is the train stopped there now?
61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN)	I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He has the train stopped. He said it is the ninth car from the engine. Gondola-type car; said he is hunkered down inside.
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	Any squad 51m and Houston...
392 (Criminal Investigation Division)	392 (Criminal Investigation Division)
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	392 (Criminal Investigation Division), did you receive that information?
392 (Criminal Investigation Division)	10-4. En route.
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL)	10-4.
241 (Patrolmen J. P. HOLLINGSWORTH)	241 (HOLLINGSWORTH) en route
361 (Criminal Investigation Division)	361 (Criminal Investigation Division) en route.

- 94 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974—Continued

the freight that was being searched, but had no way out. My old man worked for the railroad. He was a conductor. I was raised around railroads, I used to ride the freights.

Robert Hemming confirmed this.

#### D. V. HARKNESS' ROLE

Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer assigned D. V. Harkness and a few other officers, "to some freight cars that were leaving the yard." D. V. Harkness was asked by this researcher: "About how long after the assassination did you search that train?" D.V. Harkness responded, "Oh, it was quite awhile, quite a time after that, they just didn't have anything leaving the freight yards till after they gave the all clear." When asked where the freight had been positioned during the assassination, D. V. Harkness replied: "It was in the railroad yards, right adjacent to the railroad yards when it happened." [tape rec. interview with Harkness] D.V. Harkness told the HSCA: "Either Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer or Lumpkin gave him an assignment to search the railroad cars and he helped roust the three tramps. He did not know their names or what happened to them."

In 1968, while investigating the assassination of Martin Luther King, FBI S.A. Bardwell Odum questioned Dallas Police Officer **William Lee Bass**: "On May 15, 1968, William Bass, Identification Division, Dallas Police Department, identified the officer leading these three men as himself, and stated that on November 22, 1963, at which time photograph was taken, he, Roy Vaughn, and Marvin Wise had found three men in a boxcar about a mile from the Texas School Book Depository, down the railroad tracks. They brought them to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and turned them over to an unknown deputy sheriff. He did not know the names of these individuals, and did not know if they were booked.

When William Bass was questioned by the Rockefeller Commission in 1975 he added, "The men were removed from a boxcar on the tracks in the vicinity of the Houston Street Viaduct. This area is approximately one half mile south of the Texas School Book Depository. They were all standing at one end of a boxcar." William Bass told the HSCA:

Somebody, maybe D.V. Harkness, said three men ran down the railroad yard and got into a grain car [the gondola car]. Me, Harkness, Wise, and Vaughn ran down the railroad tracks about one-quarter mile to the grain cars. Vaughn climbed up the ladder of one car and saw three men huddled in the corner of the freight car. Vaughn ordered the men out onto the ground and the men cursed at Vaughn. Vaughn then jacked a shell into the chamber of his shotgun, pointed it at the men, and ordered them out of the car. When the men got on the ground they were given a good pat-down for weapons - but none were found. The men were marched up the railroad tracks to Elm Street, across the front of the Texas School Book Depository, across the street to the County Jail, and

turned over to a Deputy Sheriff (name unknown). He observed that the men had hobo type clothing on, but from the neck up were clean shaven and had good haircuts. The men did not say anything while being taken to the Sheriff's office. [HSCA 11.11.77 Rose]

Dallas Police Officer **Roy Eugene Vaughn** told the HSCA that on November 22, 1963, he was in a patrol car with G.W. Temple. After the assassination Roy Vaughn stayed in a patrol car next to the Texas School Book Depository, then took a suspect to the Sheriff's office:

Vaughn then returned to the Texas School Book Depository and he heard someone say that some men had jumped into a boxcar down by Union Station. He told a Sergeant in front of the Texas School Book Depository. Vaughn, Bill Bass, Marvin Wise, and another officer, ran down the tracks for three or four blocks to the grain cars near Union Terminal. Vaughn climbed up and went to the rear of the car. He looked into an open car [HEMMING: "He climbed up the boxcar to look in the top of the gondola."] and saw three men at the opposite end of the car, kind of lying down. Vaughn pulled his revolver and ordered the men out of the car. Bass and Wise took the men to the Sheriff's office. Vaughn, and the other officers, rode the caboose back to the area of the Texas School Book Depository and got off. [Vaughn HSCA Depo.]

Sheriff Roy Vaughn was contacted on November 22, 1993. Buck Revell's story was circulating at this time to the effect that Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney were the tramps who had been photographed being marched through Dealey Plaza. Roy Vaughn:

I can't tell you if these guys were Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney. I don't know. A railroad man came down when I arrived on the scene. It was after lunch. 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., sometimes afterward. We were dispatched there. I was assigned to patrol in the South Dallas area. The dispatcher told us to report to that location - code three. And that's when I went. I was not there until sometime after the shooting occurred. This particular incident I am talking about was not immediately after the shooting, no. I was in between the Texas School Book Depository and what used to be a saw factory. And I did detain a man, a security guard brought him down. He had found that individual on the upper floors of the building. I took that man to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office that was directly across the street. Me and several others officers were involved in getting the people out of the open type car. If there was any arrests prior to these, I don't know. I can't say...I don't remember if they smelled. That was 30 years ago today. I was always under the impression there was no paperwork for 29 years then I heard about the arrest records [of Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams].

**Marvin Lynn Wise** told the HSCA that the police radio dispatcher told him to go to the Texas School Book Depository. He parked near the railroad tracks. He was sitting in his car and

A man working in the railroad building waved at him. Wise and another officer (name forgotten) were told by the man that three men got into a boxcar about four or five hundred yards down the track. Wise, in company with Bill Bass, Vaughn and Middleton, went to the boxcars and took the men off the boxcar. Wise stated the men acted scared, and he could smell wine on the breath of one of them. Wise took the men over to the Sheriff's office and, while waiting to turn them over, asked the men for identification. Wise stated that he believes two of the men had documented IDs. He wrote the identification down on paper and put it in his hat. He turned the men over to the Sheriff's Office (Deputy's name unknown) and went back to his radio...Wise stated that he put the paper with the tramps' identification on it in his locker, where it remained for over a year. He cleaned his locker out, and just after that, people began asking him for information. But he had thrown it out.

Marvin Wise, 60, was contacted in June 1994. He wanted \$1000 to tell his story. Marvin Wise:

The statement that I 'turned the men over to the Sheriff's Office (Deputy's name unknown) and went back to my radio' is not right. I did not go back to the car. I stayed with them. Number one, here's the deal: I was the junior man out of the five of us that was there. Everybody passed them on to me. Number two, how did they get from Sheriff Decker's up to Will Fritz? Will Fritz had them and had some kind of a record of having them up there. I never left them alone. That sure ain't right.

I can't believe that guy [from the HSCA] took it that way neither. I had trouble with those people though, let me tell you right away. I had trouble with them. The Rockefeller Commission is what I always remembered it is, but you named what it really was. I had trouble with the Rockefeller Commission. They tried to browbeat me, and pressure me, and do everything to make me talk to them on the telephone. I had a lot of people calling me up in my office wanting to get...I told him 'Now, you bring yourself to Dallas, Texas or you won't get no interview.' He said, 'I'm calling from the White House.' I said, 'I don't care if you're calling from the moon.' I had a hellish deal with them, and I really had a bad attitude from the way they treated me. And I told my Captain and told the Chief, 'They act like they're gonna ramrod through my ass.' I was in a hurry to get the interview over. They took me to the Chief's office cause they figured I wouldn't give them an interview. When I give it, it was there.

Marvin Wise went on to relate:

I went to work that morning at 7:30 a.m. I was a patrolman for the Dallas Police Department assigned to South Dallas, which was predominately black then, and is today. Up till about 11:00 a.m. I had numerous little calls of disturbances and thefts. About 11:30 a.m. I got a call of a robbery in progress over on South Lamar. And so I proceeded that way. I went on and got there, and while I was out of the car and talking to the victims they called me, and I said: 'I'm at the scene, I'm talking to the victims.' The dispatcher said 'Get back on the air here. I want you to report at Elm and Lemar.' I said 'Well, I'm interviewing the victims.' He said, 'Disregard that call, don't take no more information, report on down there.' Well, by then, it's already after 12:30 p.m. and the shooting had happened. This was around 12:35 p.m. or 12:40 p.m. Right after the shooting. See, I didn't know it at the time, I had no idea. I just figured the parade was downtown. We all knew the President was coming to the downtown, but I was lucky enough that I didn't have to be there and stop traffic. Me and one other squad was the only squad cars in South Dallas on that day. I still didn't know anything. He said 'You have an order Code 3-71 to Elm and Lemar.' So here I go. I thought 'What in the hell has happened down there?' I flip over to the b.s. channel and I heard 'He's expired.' It dawned on me then that they'd had a big shooting. I knew right then something drastic had happened. So I arrived down there and God, there's mass chaos. The police officers, deputy sheriffs and plainclothesmen were around that School Book Depository. Well, I parked nearly 50 feet from it. There was a vacant space right along the little street there, which was being, Elm Street goes on across Houston and you go right on, right in front of the School Book Depository, and it dead ends right in there. I parked right there on the right. I got out and got my shotgun, I don't what I got it for. By then everybody's talking. There was so many officers there they don't have real control of everybody. 'Surround the building!' A sergeant that I did not know told me 'Stay right here.' So I'm standing there, I been there probably 20 minutes after I got there. A guy from the railroad tower had told someone he wanted to speak with an officer. One of them sergeants out there said 'Go talk to that guy in the tower out there. He seen something.' We all run out there. I go out there and talk, to find what the hell he wants. I was with Roy Vaughn when we went up in the tower, to see Bowers. And he says, 'Down there in that boxcar' and he points way down. I'm talking three or four hundred yards, it's a long ways down there. Maybe seven. I can only guess. He said, 'I saw three men running down from there. Looked like they were running from down into the area of the underpass. Just running along the railroad tracks. They started running, I don't know why they run, and they run up and jumped up in the boxcar.' And he points down there and he gives a pretty good indication of which boxcar it is. But at that time, the boxcar was slowly moving. But evidentially they were shooting cars up in there from all them tracks. And it stopped by the time we got in there. We're talking about 90 minutes after the assassination. I mean the whole area is swarming with FBI agents.

This is when this occurred. So I run on down there. So we jump out, and so I go down and get the rest of the troops there, you know there's me, Roy Vaughn, Bill Bass, Middleton and Dave Harkness. So we all go down there to the boxcar, and when we got down there to the boxcar, everyone of us going down there had our thoughts about what it was. I wasn't the one that got them out. Maybe Vaughn. I talked to them in general conversation. Seems like one of those guys had a Midwest or and Eastern brogue. Not the old man. One of the others. After we got 'em and walked them away they didn't talk to nobody. No more conversation. I didn't try and interrogate them because I felt they were true winos. Their breath was unbelievable, smelling from wine. What we normally did with them, we had two options. If you couldn't find anything to put them in jail for, you could always city vag 'em. That's no visible means of support. Jails wouldn't hold all them people today.

We get them and bring them back up. All of 'em. Of course in the meantime they done shot our man across over in Oak Cliff. Anyway, I march them back up and across the street. It took about 15 to 20 minutes to walk them to Decker's. We got there at 2:30 p.m. As we march along the senior officers in the group, which is number one, Dave Harkness, leaves. Dave fell off and did not walk with us. He stopped over there, and then as we got on closer over there to Decker's there was one old sergeant standing on the street. I said 'What you want to do with these three guys here? They told us to go down there and get them out of the boxcar.' Two or three sergeants standing there and an inspector said 'Take them over to Sheriff Decker's office.' So we took them over. So the closer we get over there, the thinner the ranks get. It becomes me Roy Vaughn, Bill Bass. By the time we get inside there Bill Bass has split and left me with them and Roy Vaughn. Then Roy Vaughn jumps out. I'm junior man and I got five years. They leave me with them. So I present them to Decker. Decker takes them. They say 'You wait.' So I waited and I waited and I waited. Finally, they brought them back out there an hour or 45 minutes later. They send them back out there and say 'Take these three guys up to Will Fritz's office.' It's 3:30 p.m. Of course I knew where Will Fritz was. I walked those three guys out, put them in a city squad car. One set up front by me. Two in the back. We didn't have no cages back in those days. I drove them straight down, right in the basement. And took them right up, just me and those three guys. And these guys, none of them had no weapons on them, the only one that had anything was the old man. If you look at them pictures you'll see he's the only one. He's got a sack. In that sack was a little wrapped up washrag with a bar of soap in it, and what had been in it that I took out that none of the other officers knew, was a brand new bone handled knife that I knew he had stolen. Winos and bums, during that time, do not have it. He got it somewhere. He wouldn't have spent his last money to get him a brand new knife. So he took that, got it from some place, I have no idea where. But the



thoughts running through my mind when they get through jacking around these guys is, 'I intend to put him in jail for theft.' And we could, back in those days, all you had to do was have something that was reasonable, a brand new knife, he's not working, no visible means of support. I was the one that got it out of there, nobody else handled that knife. So I take them to Will Fritz's office. And I walk in the office. I went through the whole story, where they come from. The boxcars. The whole bit. And they say 'Okay, sit down there and wait, Wise.' I knew everybody up there. I known them for years. They take the three in the back and I sit up front talking to one of the secretaries. I'm getting real impatient by now cause in those days you had to fill out an activity report at the end of the day on what you did. How many prisoners you arrested, how many tickets you wrote, how many calls you handled. Well, so far that day I had arrested nobody. So I'm thinking, look, I'm spending all this time, I've got to take credit for these guys in some kind of way. If anyone's gonna put them in jail, I sure as hell want to know, because my name ought to be on there. And Roy Vaughn's name on there and Middleton, who was an accident officer. They didn't care. Where they were at, they didn't have to worry about arrests, we did. So I'm waiting there and I thought, God, they're going to put these people in jail for something. I did not get to see Fritz. He was in his office. On any given day, you can't just walk in and see him. And there was no way that I was going to be able to take three winos in there and get to see him. One of his detectives who was milling around there, took these people after I told my lengthy story over once again, and told them all about them. It could have been Ernest Beck, it could have been anybody. There was so many of them in there. I don't even know if Will Fritz talked to them. I really don't. Beck was the number one man. When Fritz wanted anything done number one he'd call on Beck first. Beck was around there talking to everyone and chewing on a cigar. He may have took them. His name comes to mind, but I cannot say for sure that he was the one. I go in there, and I take them in there, and they kept them. They talked to them 45 minutes to an hour, maybe an hour and half. Then they come outside. This blew my mind. Here they come. 'Marvin, we don't need these. Take them back to Sheriff Decker.' I looked at them and said, 'Do what?' They said 'Take them back to Sheriff Decker.' I never paid any attention to who it was. It could have been any number of people. I was so hot at the time. I sat out there 45 minutes to an hour, and it's nearly 4:00 p.m. I'm supposed to be off here. So they give 'em back to me. I was pissed. I looked at them and I said, 'Take them back to Decker? Man, these are goddamned bums here. You know, let's put them in jail, or throw them out on the street.' I was told 'Take them back to Decker, Marvin, I can only tell you what Captain Fritz said.' We go downstairs, all the way to the basement, right down there exactly where the man got shot on camera. Got in the car and drove straight back down there, and boy, I knew when I got down there with them they were going to be hot. I knew the Sheriff and his number one man and all them settin' around that office I don't know what they

were doing, what part they had with it, but I knew they would ask, 'Why are you bringing these bums back down here to me, these winos?' I take 'em back down there. They won't even see me. I knock on the door and a man comes out and I says, 'Captain sent these back down, he wants me to turn them back over.' I did not know anybody down there at that time. Decker was the only one I knew, when I saw him and knew his name. I had to go through the whole damn story and all this and I said 'Will Fritz has sent them back down here.' He said, 'Wait.' There was no waiting room there. You didn't sit, you stood right there. That's where we stood, right there in that little old room. I called in and was told 'We're holding the day shift over at least three hours. You just stay with what you're doing until you get off.' Finally they come out and say 'We'll talk to them, take them in here.' I said, 'I'm gone.' That's the end of it. That's how I got out of it. I said, 'That's the end of it, I'm out of it, I don't wait. I've turned them over to you.' And I went out in the car, cleared, and got on the air. I got off about 5:00 p.m. I have no idea who I turned them over to in Decker's office. I never seen them since then. The ones I had was bums and winos, because of the smell, the appearance of their old clothes. They weren't ragged. Like they'd been slept in. One of them had on a pretty good coat, but when you sleep in these things, a new dress coat, it will wrinkle. They had a social security card, no drivers license. It was social cards we had to go by. One of 'em had no I.D. I can't say which one. I was the only one originally that got these peoples names. I wrote them down. Before, back in those days, we had the hot sheets when we left the detail room. Folded those up. Instead of putting them on the dash, most of the Dallas officers put them in their hats. Then when you answered a call real fast and when you jumped out of the car and you was in a hurry what you wrote down your notes on was in your hat. I put their names on that hot sheet and kept it for years. Then I did away with it. I don't remember any of those names. I later asked a supervisor if I could carry the tramps as an arrest. As far as I was concerned they were technically under arrest.

Marvin Wise was asked if the tramps were in a gondola or boxcar:

It was a gondola filled with grain. Vaughn and Bass got up and got 'em. I stayed down, I knew what they were, I knew exactly what we were going to get out of them cars. You knew when you been there so long and I was hacked for having to go down there, so was Roy Vaughn. We were all pissed about it, and we are still pissed today.

Doyle and Gedney never mentioned being shuttled back and forth between the Sheriff's office and the Dallas Police Department as Marvin Wise described. Clearly, there were two sets of tramps.

In late September 1974, the FBI, acting on a request from FBI Director Clarence Kelley, located **Will Fritz** and showed him the tramp shots. He told the FBI that he did not

...recall having seen the three unidentified individuals in the above described photographs. He related that many people were taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on November 22, 1963, by various law enforcement officers for questioning and undoubtedly many of them were released when eliminated from any implication, and such individuals were neither booked, photographed, nor finger printed. He added that he feels sure that if HUNT and STURGIS were interviewed on November 22, 1963, a record would have been made of their interviews and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas Police Department, or Dallas FBI Office, would have a record of such interviews. He stated that it is possible the three unidentified men were interviewed, but without their names, there would be no way to definitely so state. When he viewed the photographs of HUNT and STURGIS, he stated he had no recollection of ever having seen or talked to either of them at any time on any matter. Captain Fritz concluded by saying that he is in full agreement with the findings of the Warren Commission."[FBI 62-109060-7136] Will Fritz, born June 15, 1896, died in March 1984.

The FBI then checked with James Kitching, Chief of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Identification Division:

He advised that he had personally looked up the jacket and photograph of each person booked on November 22, 1963, and did not find anyone who bears a resemblance to the persons appearing in the photograph with Dallas Police Officer Bill Bass. He advised that this indicates that these persons were not booked, but that they may have been interviewed. He advised that a sort of screening office was operated by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on November 22, 1963, and numerous persons were interviewed. He advised that without the names of the persons, it would be almost impossible to develop the names of the persons in the photograph.

Judging from the above testimony of the arresting officers, it is clear that considerable time elapsed between the assassination and the arrest of the tramps. Doyle and Gedney, by their own admission said they were picked up immediately after the assassination. There had to be two sets of tramps. The FBI interviewed **W. E. Chambers** in February 1992 who advised

that though his name appears as the arresting officer, he did not have contact with the three individuals until they had already been brought down to the Dallas Police Department Headquarters. Chambers speculated that the three had probably been rounded up in a dragnet and were dropped off at the Station without any paperwork...He was assigned by his supervisor, Captain D.R. Jones, to initially watch the three individuals, and then later to interview them regarding the assassination. Chambers indicated that he was later advised by Jones that a suspect had been arrested in the murder of TIPPIT, and that the person was the main

suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. Chambers indicated that he then released the three hobos, without booking them into the jail. During the course of the interview, Chambers was shown copies of the 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' and commented that though he did not recall filling them out, he recognized them as being written in his own handwriting. Chambers further noted that the three individuals were held in the City Jail until November 26, 1963. Chambers noted that the report reflected that they were released by Officer Marvin Buch. Chambers could provide no explanation as to how the three ended up in the jail facility. Chambers further added that because the reports bore no arrest numbers he believed there would be no record of them being booked into jail. As a result of the interview with Chambers, Dallas will attempt to locate and interview R.C. Wagner, Detective William Grinell, Captain Jones, and Marvin Buch. Dallas will attempt to determine whether or not any jail records exist regarding the incarceration of Gus Abrams, Harold Doyle and John Gedney, to include the mechanism by which the 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' were transferred to the City Archives section in 1989. Dallas will obtain photographs of the three individuals and display them to Officer Chambers in an attempt to determine whether or not they were the three hobos he interviewed on November 22, 1963. The same photographs will be displayed for the purpose of attempting to identify the uniformed officers accompanying the three. Dallas will provide copies of the aforementioned photographs to Portland and Tampa in order to have Harold Doyle and John Gedney identify the photograph as depicting them on November 22, 1963. Both have made reference to the photographs to the interviewing agents, but have not been presented with the photographs to positively confirm that they are the individuals depicted. [FBI 62-109060-8301]

Contacted by telephone, W. E. Chambers, one of the arresting officers, denied his role in arresting the tramps:

You mean all that stuff in the news about the tramps? They got that wrong. My name is on the document, but it is wrong, I never questioned them. I might have seen them, I don't remember. I signed the reports, but there was some mistake. I don't like discussing this with strangers.

Retired Dallas Police Officer Ernest Beck, credited with releasing all five hobos, stated: "I don't know, I don't know. I don't remember anything about that time...it was so long ago."

#### WHO RELEASED THE TRAMPS?

The second set of tramps were not booked, finger printed or photographed; the men were released. Why were they eliminated from implication? Why wasn't the second set of tramps locked up like the first set? Why were the first three tramps held for four days

in the Dallas County Jail and the second three released almost immediately? The most likely explanation came from Detective W.E. Chambers who said that after OSWALD was arrested in the Tippett shooting he released the tramps because the Dallas Police Department thought they had their man. Since the first set of tramps were picked up immediately after the assassination. When questioned about who released the tramps, Will Fritz told Michael Canfield: "Ask the FBI about that," and Fritz mentioned the "Dallas FBI Office" in his interview in 1974 with the FBI. Did someone from the FBI order the Dallas Police to let the tramps go, or tell them that their ID checked out? In July 1993 former S.A. James Bookhout, the FBI liaison man with the Dallas Police Department, said he had no information that the FBI released the tramps. Was the FBI man Hosty?

### S.A. HOSTY AND THE TRAMPS

James P. Hosty was contacted in August 1993, before this interviewer spoke with Marvin Wise, and asked if he would help me correct misinformation about him in this data base. He stated:

It all depends. I hope you are not going to say that I was responsible. Who you gonna say is responsible, Castro? Oh bullshit. It wasn't ANGLETON. If your going to go that route, I don't want to have anything to do with you. Okay? It's people like you who are screwing things up. You're just gonna have to face the facts OSWALD was a left-wing radical who killed Kennedy because Kennedy was trying to get Castro.

Q. Hosty, you were part of this whole thing, weren't you?

A. Bullshit.

Q. You we're probably the guy who ordered the tramps released.

A. Who released the tramps?

Q. You did.

A. Can you prove that?

Q. Can I prove that? Yes I can.

A. Okay, well very good then...

Q. So you don't want to go over it?

A. Go over it, okay, go over it. I was an ardent Kennedy fan, was then, and am now. I mostly investigated the right-wing, and I'm a liberal Democrat. Two thirds of my assignments were Ku Klux Klan, General Walker etc. I

definitely resent the fact that anyone would imply that I would go after Kennedy, when I'm a Kennedy supporter. I was a well known, outspoken supporter of President Kennedy. Got that in there? Are you aware of the fact that most CIA agents liked Kennedy? There was a near mutiny down in Mexico City when Johnson told them to stop investigating the Kennedy assassination. See, you're not looking in the right direction. They were told to stop investigating Castro for fear they would start World War III. Then they had to send an Assistant Director down there. Bobby Kennedy told them to lay off, and they finally did. Are you aware of that? To say the CIA is involved - that's ridiculous. The CIA down there in Mexico City all thought Kennedy was great.

Q. What about the Bay of Pigs?

A. That was a long time ago, and the same agents weren't involved. They got rid of E. HOWARD HUNT. Everybody cites the thing about Kennedy saying he was going to break up the CIA into a thousand pieces. He said that in April. Then in May he proceeded to do the exact opposite, and expanded the CIA. He was pushing them in OPERATION MONGOOSE and Second Naval Guerilla. Second Naval Guerilla was what caused Kennedy to be killed. When Kennedy threatened Fidel Castro, OSWALD went to Mexico City, met with the Cubans and Russians, and said he would kill Kennedy for them. He went back. Kennedy went to down to Miami and told the Cuba exiles, 'Go at it again boys' and that appeared in the paper on Monday. On Friday, OSWALD shot Kennedy.

Q. I have a different version of events.

A. That's because you are left-wing oriented. You can't accept the fact that he was one of your boys, and he killed Kennedy because he was trying to get at Fidel Castro. It's very simple. You don't want to accept the facts.

Q. What about OSWALD'S association with DeMohrenschildt who was a Nazi spy during World War II?

A. Well, some people said he was. They suspected him, yeah. He was very much leftist oriented, he liked to shock people. How could you be a leftist, but you are, and DeMohrenschildt was. See, there you go. I mean everybody's...I'm left of center myself.

You know the FBI has identified the three tramps they found back in the railroad yards. The pictures they have of the guy they said was E. HOWARD HUNT was 5' 6" and HUNT is over 6' so that...What's this about me releasing the tramps. How could the FBI release them when they didn't have charge of the case?

Q. Fritz said 'Ask the FBI about the tramps' release.'

A. Fritz is dead, that's convenient. Hoover becomes me? Where do I come in?

Q. You knew he was an operation.

A. How did OSWALD get through two weeks of intense KGB interrogation in that mental hospital after he defected, if he was an operation? How did he get through that, if he was an operation?

Q. He provided them with information on the U-2.

A. Therefore he worked for the KGB.

Q. He was ANGLETON'S vestpocket operation. ANGLETON opposed the Summit Conference.

A. Can you prove that?

Q. For one thing early documents about OSWALD went to CI/SIG.

A. That was after the assassination.

Q. No, that was before. Was OSWALD upset because he knew, that you knew, he was an operation? He wondered why you were bothering his family, if he was working for the government.

A. That proves that he wasn't working for the government, doesn't it?

Q. True. He thought he was working for the government, but was managed by rogue agents. He wondered about this in the HUNT letter.

A. The HUNT letter was a forgery, but go ahead.

Q. The same day he wrote the HUNT letter he delivered the note to Mrs. Fenner.

A. This is the letter that Nanny said she read without taking it out of the envelope? Is it that one? She changed stories. She's a little bit kooky. She was heavily medicated at the time.

Q. Were the Paines part of the communist conspiracy?

A. Of course not. Although Michael Paine's father was a Trotskyist. He was the one who made that call after the assassination about who was

responsible. Of course, he was talking about the Russians. Being a Trotskyite, he was very sensitive about the KGB, because they killed Trotsky. Let me get your full name here now. You know Posner's book is coming out tomorrow. That one is going to tell the truth. OSWALD did it alone.

Upon further consideration this researcher determined that S.A. Hosty did not release the tramps. If had done so then he would have been part of the conspiracy, which he was not. Will Fritz testified he went directly to the Texas School Book Depository, and then back to Dallas Police Headquarters 20 blocks away. OSWALD was there when he returned. S.A. Hosty was at the Police Station with Will Fritz, interviewing OSWALD. James Hosty told this researcher:

Jack Revell says it was 2:50 p.m. There's witnesses that could put me at the Police Station. I never saw the tramps. I wasn't with Fritz until 3:15 p.m. [The HSCA reported S.A. Hosty interviewed OSWALD from 3:15 to 4:45 p.m.] so I couldn't have told him to release the tramps. From 3:15 to 4:05 I was with Fritz. Fritz wouldn't have listened to us anyway. He didn't like the Bureau. Fritz was at the assassination scene and he came back from there at 2:15 p.m. or so. He probably released the tramps because there was no connection. The tramps were the usual suspects. They had no connection. Fritz could have released them by phone. Now are you convinced that I did not order the release of the tramps? Why would a lowly field agent...A Police Captain who was in charge of the case would not have listened to me. Are you going to put in your book that I was the one who authorized the release of the three tramps? What evidence is there? You don't have...You just have the quote Dallas FBI Office unquote, releasing them. But you don't have anything concrete.

James Hosty was asked why he was so concerned if they were just tramps? He said he did not want to be mis-portrayed as he had in Oliver Stone's film. FBI S.A. Wallace Heitman stated:

I was the first agent down at the scene of the crime. I remember telling Sheriff Bill Decker that, what I better do, is go into his office, which I did. I said 'Bill, you send me anybody in here who might have been a witness or has any information.' Some of these people became Warren Commission witnesses. If the FBI ordered the tramps release, it had to be Gordon Shanklin. This could go all the way up to Washington, William Sullivan. Bill Sullivan is dead and so is Gordon Shanklin. The line was pretty hot as you can imagine. Bill Sullivan called me several times. No minor agent would have that power.



## DeBRUEYS

John Gedney told the FBI that a federal agent verified his identification papers. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS flew to Dallas shortly after the assassination. Since the second set of tramps were shuttled back and forth until approximately 5:00 p.m. DeBRUEYS could have released the tramps or verified their ID.

## BONDED OUT?

HEMMING 1994:

People are brought in. They're arrested, the usual suspects are rounded up. They're handled, and put out of the way, very quickly. Any high profile case. Whoever you snatch up, whoever you wanna target for the press, this is all done selectively. All the other usual suspects are locked away. Ain't nobody seeing them but a fucking trustee. At that time, you could disappear someone's criminal record in a heartbeat, if you didn't mind paying for it. It was a primitive system. You got some people in a holding cell. Nobody knows. And really gives a fuck. And they're not going to call attention to them because it might fuck up the bosses' plan to go along with the press on his favorite theme.

Getting arrested wasn't the worst case scenario for the tramps. Once OSWALD had been popped, everybody forgot about everybody else, okay? He was the logical suspect. Nobody was worried about anybody else. The hobos had a steak dinner that night and went back to wherever their base was, and that was it. No big deal. They'd been through worse than that in foreign countries. Some people were really worried the guys picked up as hobos were really guys, players. Somebody made a blunder, thought they were players, and attempted to intervene. A Miami bail bondsman was contacted. That scared the shit out of a couple of Dallas cops. This is not a street hustle, this is the big time hustle. This is where someone is inside a building and is doing shit. The bondsman hustle; usually the lowest rank is a Sergeant. He's a jailer. He's allowed to deal with bondsmen who bond people out. And they're not there for the Magistrate's hearing. And 21 days goes by for the arraignment. And things are taken care of. How the fuck are you going to have payoffs if you got a paper trail? It's all handled by the bondsmen coming in and bonding him out. The bondsman makes the payoff. No big deal, no big conspiracy. No HOWARD HUNT, no STURGIS. Now there's something STURGIS knows, he knows the bond routine. He knows how to get people out of jail. Did the bondsman know what's going on? Knowing who the people were who he was springing? Never in a million years. Oh, he would suspect down the road that he was part of something, but he would never know what. He'd keep his mouth shut, though, because it's bigger than him. It's a money deal, no government or spook bullshit. No 'I work for the government,

National Security' bullshit.' You wanna make a few dollars, you wanna do a job. The bondsman got all the paperwork from Fritz and from Decker. Because of the President's assassination, he dies. He had a heart attack. He was the first one. If I heard my people were arrested, I would have bailed them out. Fritz was probably just trying to blame it on the Feds.

During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial G. Gordon Liddy stated:

We were both furnished for the FIELDING OPERATION alias documentation and pocket litter, and certainly we would have used it, which would have identified us as individuals who have never existed. The plan was if any of us were apprehended, we would be apprehended under bogus identification. Those who were not apprehended would see to bail, whereupon the individual would vanish. There would be no way of tracing him because the identity established was completely fictitious.

### THE TRAMP HOAX

In 1991 the Dallas City Council voted to open the JFK files of the Dallas Police Department to the public. As a result, the arrest records of the first set of tramps were released. Freelance journalists Mary and Ray La Fontaine wrote an article that stated Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney's arrest records were the arrest records of the infamous tramps photographed in Dealey Plaza. This meant the tramps were not HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, but were just run of the mill tramps. The La Fontaines located Harold Doyle, who claimed he was the CHRIST tramp. Doyle does not have a pointy nose, as does the CHRIST tramp.



DOYLE AND THE CHRIST TRAMP

The Dallas FBI reported:

During the week of February 9, 1992, researchers discovered documents which previously the City of Dallas Police Department maintained did not

exist. These documents are 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' regarding three vagrants who were taken into custody by the City of Dallas PD shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy...On February 12, 1992, FBI Dallas obtained copies of the newly discovered reports. The reports indicate that the three individuals were taken off a boxcar *'right after President Kennedy was shot.'* The reports were dated November 23, 1963, with the time of 4:00 p.m. The arresting officer was identified as W.E. Chambers."

## HAROLD DOYLE

The Dallas FBI started its "investigation" by having agents question the owner of a pool hall at Klamath Falls, Oregon, frequented by Harold Doyle. This individual, Robert E. Downing, told the FBI that he "recalled that years ago, Harold Doyle had told him that he got picked up in sweep of numerous individuals by officers of the Dallas Police Department after President Kennedy had been assassinated." According to Robert E. Downing, Harold Doyle said that he had been in a railroad yard in Dallas, Texas, "waiting to catch a freight train and heard a number of emergency sirens, but did not even know that President Kennedy had been shot until the Dallas Police took him in for questioning." [FBI 62-109060-8290, 8295]

On February 29, 1992, the FBI interviewed Harold Doyle at the Amtrack Station in Portland, Oregon. Harold Doyle advised that on November 22, 1963, he was

riding the railroad cars with two other individuals...All three arrived in Dallas on November 22, 1963, sometime during the morning hours and had spent the day previously in Houston, Texas. They went to the Irving Street Mission, where they showered, cleaned up and received a noon meal. They then left the mission en route to the railroad yard, heading towards Fort Worth, Texas. *After leaving the mission someone told them President Kennedy had been shot.* They asked one of the employees at the railroad yard if President Kennedy had been shot, and the railroad man confirmed this. They then got on a gondola, also known as a coal car, and *were heading toward Fort Worth when the train stopped.* After the train stopped they were confronted by *numerous police officers* who informed them not to move or they would be shot. [FBI 62-19060-8299]

Only four Dallas Police Officers arrested the second set of tramps. Lee Bowers said there were "possibly 50 policemen with shotguns" at the scene of the tramps' arrest. The arrest record of Harold Doyle indicated that he was arrested immediately after the assassination on a box car that had not left the railroad yard: "These men were taken off a train boxcar *in the railroad yards right after President Kennedy was shot.*" If the FBI was seeking the truth instead of trying to cover it up it would have concluded then and there that these men could not have been the tramps who were photographed in Dealey Plaza.

## JOHN GEDNEY

John Gedney was easier for the FBI to locate than Harold Doyle, who had no permanent home address. John Gedney

said they arrived by rail, spent the night of November 21, 1963, at the Salvation Army, had breakfast and lunch there on November 22, 1963, *thereafter heard about the shooting of President Kennedy*, then walked to the railroad yard where they got on a flatbed car that had large sheets of steel on it and shortly thereafter law *enforcement officials swarmed the car*, arrested them and took them back to the Dallas jail. John Gedney said he was not sure who actually arrested him, that he was probably fingerprinted and had a short interview at the jail by a Federal Agent who contacted Miami and verified his identity...John Gedney said they were in the jail approximately four to six days, released, and the three of them headed out by rail to Fort Worth, Texas, and then west to Arizona, where they picked lettuce."

John Gedney was described as weighing 190 pounds and being 6'1" in height. [FBI 62-109060-8306]

### INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GEDNEY

In July 1992 a researcher located John Gedney, who had become a Code Enforcement Officer in Melbourne, Florida. John Gedney claimed that he was the STURGIS tramp and that Harold Doyle was the CHRIST tramp, but he refused to be taped or photographed. When asked why, he said that the tape might be altered and that someone might retouch any photographs of him. When he was shown photographs of STURGIS and the STURGIS tramp, he remarked: "Look at the head, he is awfully dark, he parts his hair, see how I part it, like right-handed people, unless you reverse the photos. You can screw anybody. My face is more Nordic, his face is more Indian or Greek or Latin, something like that." John Gedney claimed he was arrested one hour after the assassination. His arrest records indicated: "These men were taken off a train boxcar in the railroad yards *right after* President Kennedy was shot." John Gedney was asked how much time elapsed between the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and his arrest. At first he said, "Why are you asking me this?" and claimed he did not know. Later in the interview, he commented: "*I think that guy was right, it probably was an hour after Kennedy was assassinated.*" John Gedney: "They arrested everyone in town, they even went into some guys homes." The investigator reported that John Gedney looked a little like the STURGIS tramp, but had to be ruled out since John Gedney was at least 6'2". The researcher asked John Gedney what his motivation in all of this was. He responded: "Not to let it go any further. If you don't stop these people out there it will go on and on. I am not worthy of a place in history any more than anyone else. The average man deserves a place in history, not the laococca's and the Schwartz's. Was it the patriotic duty of John Gedney to lay these false rumors to rest?"



GEDNEY and the STURGIS tramp.

Note the complete difference in skull shape. This is the only available photo of Gedney. It came from his drivers licence. Any other photos of Gedney would be greatly appreciated.

Why did John Gedney mention doctoring? Why did he use the word "Nordic? What "guy" had he heard about who said the tramps were picked up an hour after the assassination? And who had he heard about him from? When the FBI questioned Gedney, the agents told him that they needed his help in getting this matter cleared up and explained that certain subversive elements were using this matter for their own ends. Gedney, a law enforcement agent, was happy to cooperate. The La Fontaines sold their story to ***A Current Affair***, which calls itself "Tabloid Television." *A Current Affair* aired a piece on Harold Doyle on February 25, 1992, which purported to prove he was the CHRIST tramp. The program began:

Conspiracy experts have claimed the hobos, all of them who appear to be unusually well dressed, might have been Watergate burglars HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS...even Oliver Stone's movie, *JFK*, suggests the mystery hobos had something to do with the President's death...Only yesterday Dallas Police told *A Current Affair* that the hobos were detained for a few hours and finding them now is highly unlikely.

The La Fontaines traced Harold Doyle to Amarillo, Texas, where Kay Lyon remembered him talking about his arrest on November 22, 1963: "Well, he told me he was in jail for two or three days and during that time he had been finger printed and questioned. [No finger prints were located.] He showed me a photograph of him when he was arrested after they got off the train." From Amarillo, the La Fontaines tracked Harold Doyle to a pool hall in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Harold Doyle's story:

The only thing I want to say about it, we had nothing to do with it. I am telling you the God's and honest truth. We was booked and I went in front of the judge. [Michael Canfield checked every courthouse in Dallas and

found no record that Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams, John Gedney, Douglas or John Francis Elrod were ever arraigned.] I got six days for vagrancy and turned loose. That morning we went over to the railroad yards. We was going to Fort Worth and I seen a guy in the railroad. Before we went to the railroad yards, sirens and everything was going on and all and we asked somebody what happened and they said the President's been shot. Then all at once someone said, 'Don't make a move'. We looked up the end we were sitting in, and the far end down the side, we were surrounded by policemen with guns drawn and they said don't make a move. Because they got us out of the boxcar, took us through the park...all the people was a holloran, was a going on and the sirens were going and people were taking pictures of us and people were holloran, 'Are they the ones that done it?'...They took us into the jail. They took us up and interrogated us. Kept us till they caught OSWALD.

Harold Doyle did not display a photograph of himself circa 1963 to compare with photographs of the tramps. D.V. Harkness appeared on Dallas television and said that Harold Doyle was not the tramp he helped arrest. He also said the tramps he detained were released immediately. He had told the Rockefeller Commission: "Some bums were picked up from boxcars south of triple overpass 'couple of hundred yards' from overpass." *A Current Affair* ended when former Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Vincent T. Bugliosi stated: "Finding the hobos can finally lay to rest irresponsible theories of conspiracy about them." Vincent T. Bugliosi was working on a book supporting the conclusions of the Warren Commission. On March 4, 1992, this article appeared in *The New York Daily News*:

#### JFK TRAMPS, FBI SAYS, WERE JUST VAGRANTS

Washington, D.C. Nearly 29 years after the assassination of John Kennedy, the FBI has finally tracked down the mysterious three tramps arrested that day in Dallas and concluded they were just tramps. The FBI's Dallas Office said it traced the tramps after their names were printed in Texas newspapers...One tramp, Gus Abrams, is dead, the FBI said, but agents found and interviewed John Forrester Gedney in Melbourne, Florida and Harold Doyle in Klamath Falls, Oregon. They said they were at a mission the day of the assassination, 'had gotten some food and had gotten cleaned up and were wandering back toward the railroad yard' when they were arrested, said Oliver Revell, Dallas FBI Office head. Some theorists postulated that the tramps were future Watergate burglars HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS."

There were no photographs of John Gedney or Gus Abrams included in the article.



Gus Abrams and the HUNT tramp.

On March 24, 1992, the FBI reviewed its progress in the tramp matter: During the interview of Marvin Wise, one of the officers actually involved in the arrest of the three hobos, a great deal of insight was provided regarding the records keeping procedure of the City of Dallas PD in 1963...Discovered along with the arrest reports for the three hobos were three other arrest reports. All six of the documents purportedly originated from the same area within the Dallas Police Department. Dallas intends to interview the Commander of the City of Dallas Police Department Records Division in order to determine the source of all six arrest reports. It is anticipated that the information obtained will provide an explanation for the lack of any 'official' record of the arrest of the three hobos during the past 28 years. Vaughn was also interviewed. [FBI 62-109060-8320]

#### OLIVER REVELL

Who circulated this news story before the FBI's investigation was complete? If the FBI conducted a real investigation it would have concluded that there were two sets of tramps, since FBI records indicated that the tramps were picked up on a freight train that had already left Dealey Plaza at least one hour after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and John Gedney, Gus Abrams and Harold Doyle were picked up immediately after the assassination, according to Dallas Police Department records. The FBI official behind this false news story was Oliver "Buck" Revell.

Marvin Wise was contacted by Oliver Revell's agents:

The FBI come got me two years ago. We went through this whole thing. They told me two of them were still alive. The old man was dead. They never showed me photographs of what they look like today. They showed me the tramp shots. I told them basically what I've told you. They said, 'Look, we've already interviewed two of them.' The FBI questioned me about the clothes they were wearing. Roy later tried to say the clothes was

real nice. I said, 'Roy,' (Me and Roy Vaughn were raised together in South Dallas. It used to be white.) I said 'Roy, you got to remember what that old man was wearing. It might look pretty good in that black and white picture but I guarantee you that these people were not neat people trying to...' There was a lot of people detained for several days and some of them detained for five or six hours and they were just not even booked and we let 'em go. I was not down there at the time of shooting. I was on that call in South Dallas. And there was no way in the world I could be down there at the time. I didn't get down there until 12:45. I was not down there or even close to that location and couldn't have got there when the shooting took place. If they arrested these men they did that prior to me going there.



If you doubt the tramps were HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, ask yourself why Oliver Revell floated this false news story with the imprimatur of the FBI attached to it before the FBI's investigation was complete? Why go to all this trouble to discredit the tramp theory? As stated, the effect of these news stories was to convince many Americans that the tramps had been identified. People asked me "Do you still believe the tramps are HUNT and STURGIS?" since they were are under the false impression that the FBI had finally identified them. This was an abuse of authority by Revell. Former FBI S.A. Robert Gemberling remarked: "Since the JFK movie came out they've identified who the three tramps were." Robert Gemberling was informed that there were two sets of tramps. "If there were two sets, neither of them were in FBI custody. Why wasn't this pursued back in 1975 or was it? I mean, if this was an issue, why wasn't it pursued when the facts came to the [Rockefeller Commission]..." Robert Gemberling told this researcher that he would evaluate the contents of the pertinent tramp documents if they were mailed to him. He was sent the documents with a copy of *Coup D'Etat*. When Robert Gemberling was re-contacted, stated: "Yeah, I got it. I tell you I'm not going to give you a reaction because I know all you want is some more quotes for your next book, I guess. As far as I'm concerned, you sure did a lot of speculating. If you wanna quote me on that, you can do it." Robert Gemberling was asked if he had examined the tramp documents. "Yes." Gemberling was asked if he believed there were two sets of tramps. He stated, "I gave you my comment just a moment ago. I gave you my quote." When another researcher contacted Robert Gemberling several months later and asked him if the Dealey Plaza tramps were John Gedney, Gus Abrams and Harold Doyle he stated: "I believe that's right. One of them is dead. They were identified as the three tramps." To date, I can locate no further FBI serials on John Gedney, Harold Dolye and Gus Abrams beyond March 1992. [Gemberling 7106 Clemson Dr Dallas, TX 75214 telephone 214- 348-3906]

CLICK [HERE](#) TO SEE FIRST SET OF TRAMPS. They are in the background surrounded by numerous lawmen. Keep in mind the Rockefeller Commission determined there were six to eight "derelicts" picked up that day.





CLICK [HERE](#) TO SEE SECOND SET OF TRAMPS

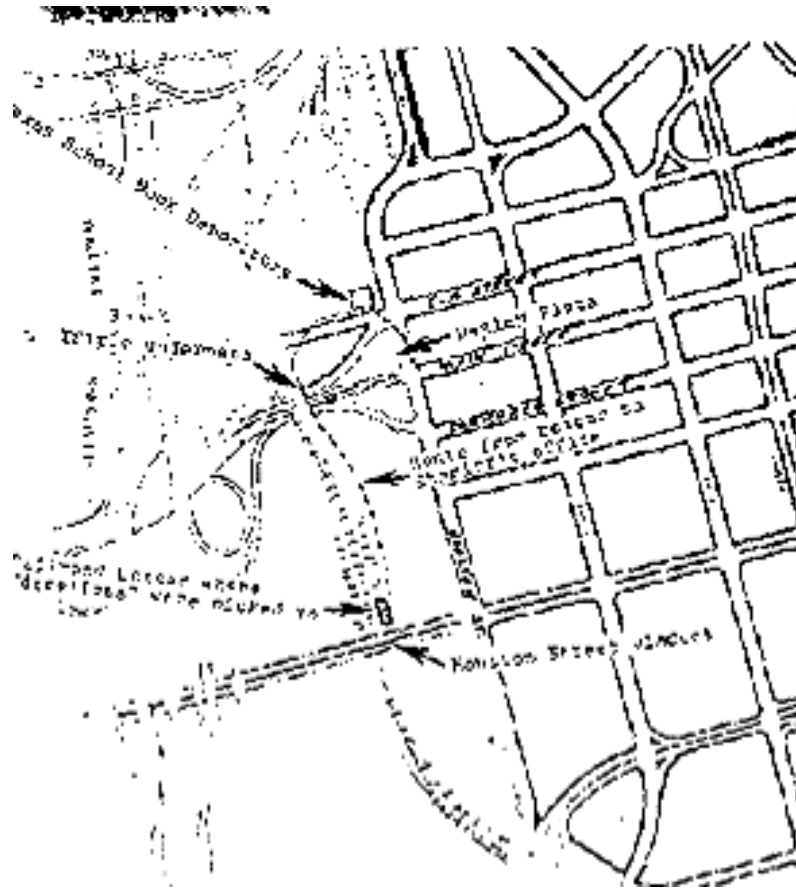


Note woman reporter who is seen holding her nose in one of the tramp shots. Note less policemen. **Rockefeller Commission** notes confirmed that Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams were not the infamous Dealey Plaza tramps:

*Several hours* after the shooting, Dallas Police Department Officers checked all the railroad freight cars situated on tracks anywhere in the vicinity of Dealey Plaza. About six or eight persons, referred to as derelicts were found in or near the freight cars. These persons were taken either to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's Office or to the Dallas Police Department for questioning. All were released without any arrest record being made, or any fingerprinting or photographing being done by the authorities. Among the six or eight 'derelicts' found in the vicinity of the freight cars were three men who, according to the arresting officers, were found in a boxcar about *one half mile south* of the scene of the assassination. They were taken to the Sheriff's office by the Dallas police officers, who walked northward along the railroad tracks to a point west of the Texas School Book Depository, then north to Houston Street and back south to the Sheriff's Office. This somewhat circuitous route was actually the most convenient one available, according to the Dallas policemen. As the police and the 'derelicts' passed the Texas School Book Depository

and headed for the sheriff's office, they were photographed by several press photographers on the scene.

A map of Dealey Plaza prepared by the Rockefeller Commission confirmed that the tramps were picked up outside the railroad yard.



**John Francis Elrod** was arrested while walking along the railroad tracks. John Francis Elrod had been arrested in 1961 for barbiturates, DWI in 1962, simple assault in 1963. In 1964 John Francis Elrod was suspected of planning to kill his estranged wife. No record of his arrest in Dallas appeared on his rap sheet. [FBI 44-1639-6059, 5999] Daniel Wayne Douglas was picked up near the scene of the TIPPIT shooting. John Francis Elrod and **Daniel Wayne Douglas** were released on November 26, 1963. On August 7, 1994, the La Fontaines had a cover story in the *Washington Post* previewing their new book to be published by Pelican Press. The book was based on the testimony of John Francis Elrod. In August 1964 John Francis Elrod told the FBI that while he was in jail on November 22, 1963, his cellmate pointed out another prisoner with a battered face. According to John Francis Elrod's unidentified cellmate, the man had been arrested while driving a Thunderbird loaded with weapons, and that he had been involved with JACK RUBY in gun dealing. This story traced back to the arrests of Lawrence Reginald Miller and Donnell Darius Whitter. Donnell Darius Whitter knew

RUBY, and since RUBY was also involved in gun dealing, the two men may have worked together. The LaFontaines combined this information with a new claim by John Francis Elrod that Oswald was his unidentified cellmate and that OSWALD told him that he knew RUBY. They wrote: "Is John Francis Elrod's account really credible? Given John Francis Elrod's history of alcoholism his account must be treated with caution...The more basic question is: Would the Dallas Police really have put the accused assassin in a cell where he could talk with another prisoner. The answer it turns out is yes.

A few hours after his arrest, OSWALD was allowed to make a phone call. On the log of prisoner telephone calls, OSWALD signed his name and wrote down his cell number which was F-2. John Francis Elrod's name does not appear on the phone log; he says he was not allowed to make a phone call. The only other prisoner listed in the log in an F Cell on November 22, 1963, between 3:00 p.m. and midnight was a Daniel Douglas whose scrawl indicates he was held in F-1 or F-4. *John Francis Elrod knew who the other man in Oswald's cellblock was.* This is a powerful point supporting his story. In an interview in July 1993 John Francis Elrod accurately described the other man in OSWALD'S cell as a 'kid from Tennessee who had stolen a car in Memphis.' Among Dallas Police Department arrest reports for November 22, 1963, was one for a Daniel Wayne Douglas, who was described as 19 years old, from Memphis and a confessed car thief. Douglas' current whereabouts are not known.

Neither John Francis Elrod nor Daniel Wayne Douglas were anywhere near OSWALD. The Warren Commission: "OSWALD was delivered to the jailer who placed him in a maximum security cell on the fifth floor. His cell was the center one in a block of three cells that were separated from the remainder of the jail area. The cells on either side of OSWALD were empty and a guard was nearby whenever OSWALD was present." [WR p198] John Francis Elrod was "wandering on the railroad tracks," Daniel Wayne Douglas had been in the vicinity of the Tippit shooting. This was the only thing that linked them to the assassination. It was unlikely that they would have been placed in a maximum security cell. The La Fontaine's article contained this paragraph:

The Legend of the Three Tramps - John John Francis Elrod might be called the fourth tramp of Dallas. His story is the legitimate offspring of a bastard parent i.e. the 'tale of the three tramps.' This trio of Dallas hobos inspired some of the most imaginative scenarios in the often bizarre Kennedy assassination literature. They were photographed in the company of a Dallas policeman shortly after the assassination. But the Dallas Police Department insisted - falsely it turns out - that it had no records of their arrest. Over the years conspiracy theorists claimed the men were actually assassination conspirators in the employ of either the CIA or organized crime. In 1991 the three tramps achieved pop icon status appearing ominously throughout Oliver Stone's conspiratorial epic, *JFK*. It

turns out that there were arrest records for November 22, 1963. The Dallas City Council, in response to Stone's hit movie, voted to make public all city documents concerning the assassination; among these files the long lost arrest records were found. When the names on records were traced, the three men were found to have been underemployed, hard-drinking transients who like to hop rides on railroad trains - in a word, tramps. The debunking of the three tramps legend first appeared in our front page story for the *Houston Post* of February 9, 1992.

**On August 9, 1966, Lee Edward Bowers, 41, was killed in a one-car accident in Midlothian, Texas, when his car went out of control he plowed into a bridge abutment.** His physician told researcher Penn Jones that he "never saw a case like this, that this man was in some sort of strange shock. I made mention to Jones that Bowers was sweating a lot. He was wringing wet when he came in and I wondered because of this whether he had a coronary." Lee Bowers was dead in three hours and cremated the next day. [Dr. Roy Bohl - Penn Jones] The HSCA questioned Lee Bowers parents who described their son as:

...reticent by nature and protective insofar as his family was concerned...He mentioned, the less others thought they knew, the less problems they would have. Also added they were aware of the mounting of deaths of 'Kennedy witnesses.' Mrs. Bowers then informed us that 'Lee would have told his brother, if he told anyone,' but added that he had since succumbed to cancer. The brother died first at the age of 40 and later Lee at 41."

Gerald Posner claimed Lee Bowers lied because he was busy at the time of the assassination, and in order to perform his duties at the control panel, his back would have been turned toward Dealey Plaza.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Bowers suspected something. Bowers got offed by a guy who worked with him all his life. He was in his 30's. Remember, Bowers ain't reading shit about nothing. There was just absolutely fucking nothing coming out except some jabber about OSWALD in the press. Nobody had a suspicion in 1964. Who gives a rat's fuck by 1966? But maybe Bowers thinks, wait a minute. Maybe he says the wrong thing to somebody, or somebody is searching and they're going to eliminate somebody that might be talked to. Who's searching at the time?

When he was asked to elaborate on the death of Lee Bowers HEMMING stated:

Who the fuck said this? You have bad fucking hearing, A.J. How would I know how Bowers died? Jesus Christ! All I meant was that perpetrators are usually well-known, if it's going to look like an accident.

## TRACES OF OSWALD IN THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

### THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO



When the authorities searched the Texas School Book Depository they found evidence that OSWALD had unwittingly planted. OSWALD'S rifle was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. The Dallas Police Department discovered the rifle hidden between several book cartons. Click [HERE](#) to see video of this discovery. OSWALD had weapon, complete with serial numbers, fingerprints and fiber evidence on it, earlier sent to OSWALD'S Post Office Box, at the scene of the crime, thinking that someone was going to pick it up while he was in the lunchroom. OSWALD could have purchased a rifle anonymously in any Texas gun shop or hardware store. Why leave one that traced back to him behind?

### THE THREE CARTRIDGES



Evidence planted by the conspirators included the three shell casings. HEMMING obtained from OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. The witnesses there reported

that OSWALD and his friend collected their spent shells. HEMMING 1995: "Could be." As stated, three spent cartridges were left behind in the Texas School Book Depository. If OSWALD left a rifle behind, he would also have had to leave spent shell casings that bore markings indicating they had been loaded, and then ejected, from that rifle behind. This would further strengthen the case against OSWALD. This was the cover story: Three shots fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Three spent shell casings. The three spent cartridges, however, did not mean that the Mannlicher-Carcano had been fired three times from the Texas School Book Depository window that day - it only meant that someone left three shell casings behind that had once been fired in OSWALD'S gun. The Warren Commission determined that the three spent cartridges had been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano. The HSCA agreed. [HSCA V7 p368] HEMMING told this researcher:

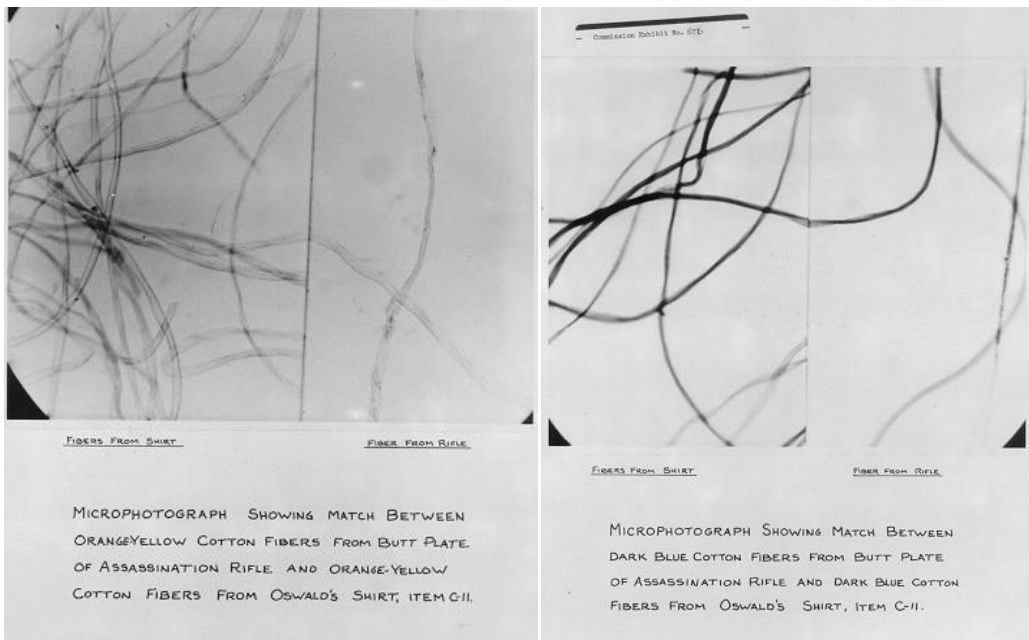
No other ammo was found in OSWALD'S safe house or anywhere else. He didn't even have a full clip for the weapon. He had four rounds of live ammo maximum. Bad news, somebody fucked up.

When the Dallas Police Department gave OSWALD a **Paraffin test** to determine if he had fired a rifle,

...the cast of the right cheek showed no reaction." [WR p560] To show that the Paraffin test would have proven negative even if OSWALD had fired the Mannlicher-Carcano, the FBI had one of its Agents fire the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle three times in rapid succession. The right cheek of the Agent tested negatively, however, there is a question regarding the objectivity of the FBI when it conducted this test since it was apparent that an FBI agent tampered with OSWALD'S paraffin casts before sending them to Oak Ridge National Laboratory for neutron-activation analysis. The Oak Ridge analysis resulted in findings of barium and antimony on the cast of OSWALD'S cheek. Barium and antimony were generally present in the rifle cartridge cases. This was consistent with OSWALD having fired a rifle that day. The problem: there was more barium and antimony on the outside of the cast than on the inside, when the inside of the cast was the only part in contact with OSWALD'S skin. The Warren Report: "Since the outside surface had not been in contact with OSWALD'S cheek, the barium and antimony found there came from a source other than OSWALD." [WR p562]

Frank Ellsworth was asked about this. He stated: "That doesn't make sense at all. If that happened, it would seem that someone badly contaminated the sample. There should not have been any of that on the outside of the cast at all. It was improperly administered." OSWALD did fire a gun that day when he killed Officer TIPPET in self-defense. The Dallas Police Department found **OSWALD'S palm print under the barrel of the Mannlicher-Carcano** and fingerprints around the trigger mechanism, yet the rest of the gun had been wiped clean. This made it seem as if OSWALD had made an effort to conceal his identity. Why wipe the fingerprints off a gun which could be traced to you

through your POB? OSWALD had assembled, disassembled and fired this gun before November 22, 1963, and his prints were on it. The Dallas Police Department and the FBI found **OSWALD'S fingerprints and palm prints on the paper and tape used to cover the rifle**. This bag was found near the assassin's window. The wrapper made by OSWALD had been left behind by the team to further incriminate him. The presence of the wrapper supported the testimony of Buell Wesley Frazier about the curtain rods and it was clear that OSWALD had brought something about the size of a disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano into the Texas School Book Depository that morning. When the FBI examined this wrapping paper, it determined that it carried **blanket fibers**. Three hours after the assassination, a detective saw a blanket roll, tied with a string, lying on the floor of Ruth Paine's garage. The fibers on the wrapping paper came from this blanket. The FBI linked the blanket to OSWALD by matching the limb and pubic hairs found on it, with OSWALD'S. [WR p590] No fibers found on the gun could be associated with the green blanket. This made sense since OSWALD had in fact stored the weapon in Ruth Paine's garage. The FBI examined **a tuft of several cotton fibers** that were found between the butt plate of the Mannlicher-Carcano and the wooden stock. These fibers matched, to a significant degree, the fibers in the shirt OSWALD was wearing on November 22, 1963: "In a crevice between the butt plate of the rifle, and the wooden stock, was a tuft of several cotton fibers of dark blue, grey black, and orange yellow shades. On November 23, 1963, these fibers were...compared with the fibers found in the shirt that OSWALD was wearing when arrested in the Texas Theater. This shirt was also composed of dark blue, grey black and orange yellow cotton fibers. S.A. Stombaugh testified that the colors, shades and twist of the fibers found in the tuft on the rifle matched those in OSWALD'S shirt...the fibers in the tuft on the rifle most probably came from the shirt worn by OSWALD when he was arrested." [WR p124] This tiny tuft of cotton linked OSWALD with the weapon on November 22.



Here are several possible explanations for the presence of the tiny tuft of cotton, the first being the mostly likely and the fifth being the least likely:

(1) OSWALD had worn the shirt when he disassembled the rifle on the night of November 21, 1963. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD had at one time handled this weapon. In fact, he brought it to the Texas School Book Depository to sell to somebody. He needed the money. He left this weapon in a particular spot where it wouldn't be found. And it was found. I'm not saying it was found in the spot where he left it, but it was found. You can't say what day he dry fired this weapon, or practiced fired this weapon, or just held it up to his shoulder or whatever. He had custody and control of the rifle and clothing and that connected one with the other.

### OSWALD'S WARDROBE

Marina Oswald testified that her husband only owned two jackets. [WR p175] Tom Bargas stated: "He wore the same old jacket." Ruth Paine said that she did OSWALD'S laundry, and he had plenty of shirts. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I have no idea how many shirts. Not very many. I had to wash and iron one shirt like in an hour." Most of OSWALD'S shirts were in storage in Ruth Paine's garage. These included three civilian shirts and five khaki colored long sleeved shirts. [NARA 124-10022-10085] The FBI: "The clothing found in LEE HARVEY OSWALD's room...consisted of one belt, one necktie, two sweaters and five shirts...The shirts all appeared to have been freshly laundered by hand. Most exhibited signs of much wear and one shirt was practically worn out. No fibers on the gun could be associated with any of the above mentioned clothing." [FBI 62-109060-1150, 917]

(2) OSWALD could have worn the shirt on another occasion when he fired the rifle, and worn that shirt again on November 22, 1963.

(3) HEMMING told this researcher: "The FBI is lying." A FBI document stated: "Cotton fibers from gun are same colors as cotton fibers composing shirt; however, due to limited number of colors in shirt it is not possible to state shirt is positively the source of these fibers." [FBI Memo Jevons to Conrad 11.29.63] S.A. Stombaugh could only match two of the blue shades present in the tuft with three of blue shades present in the shirt. [FBI 62-109060-NR 9.8.64]

(4) The fibers came from an identical shirt. The FBI fiber expert testified: "These fibers could have come from this shirt. There is no way, however, to eliminate the possibility of the fibers having come from an identical shirt."

(5) OSWALD was told to wear a particular shirt that day. Before November 22, 1963, OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano had been fired by OSWALD, or someone wearing OSWALD'S shirt, or a shirt identical to OSWALD'S. OSWALD wore that particular shirt



that day. It was interesting to note that while OSWALD was in police custody OSWALD claimed he had returned to his room and changed his shirt after the assassination. He claimed he had not been wearing the shirt he had on when he worked at the Texas School Book Depository that morning. The Warren Commission: "Although OSWALD returned to his rooming house after the assassination and when he was questioned by the police, claimed to have changed his shirt, the evidence indicates that he continued wearing the same shirt that he was wearing all morning and which he was still wearing when arrested...The testimony of those who saw him after the assassination was inconclusive about the color of OSWALD'S shirt, but Mary Bledsoe, OSWALD'S former landlady, saw him on a bus approximately ten minutes after the assassination and identified the shirt as being the one worn by OSWALD primarily because of a distinctive hole in the right elbow of the shirt. Moreover, the bus transfer which he obtained as he left the bus was still in his pocket when he was arrested."

OSWALD had gotten off the bus and taken a cab to within a few blocks of his room. He had never used the transfer. Why did OSWALD'S lie about having changed his shirt? HEMMING told this researcher: "He didn't know the shirt would be connected with the rifle. You got an eyeball witnesses who saw him kill TIPPIT."

#### THE SNIPER'S NEST



The sniper's nest used to frame OSWALD consisted of a 55-pound book box on which OSWALD allegedly sat. The Warren Commission stated this box was positioned nearby and OSWALD had not moved it. OSWALD'S right palm print was found on the carton, pointing west. The Warren Commission: "The position of the palm print on the carton was parallel with the long axis of the box, and at right angles with the short axis. The bottom of the palm rested on the box...Someone sitting on the box, facing the window, would have his palm in this position, if he placed his hand alongside his right hip." What about OSWALD'S left hand? Why didn't OSWALD do the same thing with it? This evidence was fragmentary and the palm print was also consistent with OSWALD having moved the box; his palm print was at a right angle to the edge of the box. The Warren Report wrongly concluded: "OSWALD'S palm print may have been placed there while he was sitting on the carton, rather than carrying it." But even if the Commission was

right, OSWALD could have sat on the box during the course of his normal activities at the Texas School Book Depository.



There was one 8-pound *Rolling Reader* box stacked on another *Rolling Reader* box. This one had prints on it which were consistent with OSWALD'S having handled it: Left palm print facing southwest, and right index finger also pointing southwest. There was one 55-pound book box placed under the window sill, and one 8-pound *Rolling Reader* box stacked on top of the 55-pound book box under the window sill. OSWALD'S prints were on neither of these boxes: "The carton on the window sill, and the large carton below the window, contained no prints that could be identified as OSWALD'S." [WR p140] OSWALD could have pushed the bottom box into its position with his feet, but how did the higher box get on to the window sill without his having handled it? If he wore gloves, why were his prints on the other two boxes? According to Frank Ellsworth:

They did get a good many prints off those boxes. Normally, you don't expect to find fingerprints on cardboard boxes. If they would have put fingerprint ink all over this guy he wouldn't have done a better job leaving prints.

HEMMING said he got OSWALD to bring the rifle to the TSBD by offering him double its worth. Did HEMMING have OSWALD hide the Mannlicher-Carcano specifically between the *Rolling Reader* boxes so OSWALD would have left his fingerprints on these boxes while moving them to hide the rifle? Did he tell OSWALD he was going to pick the rifle

up around lunchtime? HUNT and CHRIST would then use these boxes to construct "OSWALD'S sniper's nest." Or did they have OSWALD'S prints on them because he had handled them as part of his job? The Warren Commission: "In evaluating the significance of these fingerprint and palm identifications, the Commission considered the possibility that OSWALD handled these cartons as part of his normal duties." An effort was made to determine the freshness of one print. The Warren Commission: "The print...could have been placed on the carton at any time within a three day period." [WR p141] The other prints were lifted in a fashion that made it impossible to determine their freshness.

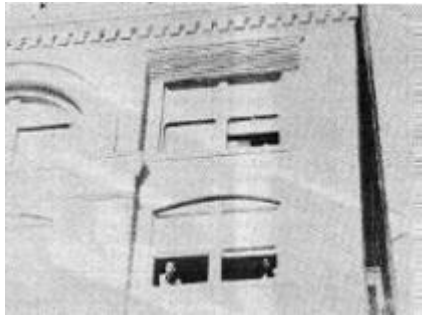
### THE SHIELD OF BOXES

The Warren Commission found that several boxes had been stacked up behind the sniper's nest to "shield OSWALD from the view of anyone on the sixth floor who did not go behind them."



Frank Ellsworth disagreed: "He made himself a nest, but there wasn't any cartons to hide himself by." Why weren't OSWALD'S palm prints found on these boxes? The Warren Commission commented on the difficulty of constructing only one part of the nest: "The arrangement of boxes at the window from which the shots were fired was studied to determine whether OSWALD required any assistance in moving the cartons to the window...both of the 55 lb. cartons could have been carried by one man...although the *Rolling Reader* cartons had to be moved 40 feet from their normal locations at the southeast corner window, it would appear one man could have done this in a matter of seconds."

## THE DILLARD AND POWELL PHOTOGRAPHS

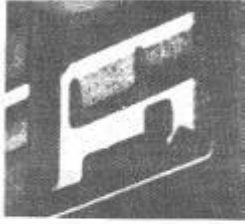


The HSCA autoradiographically enhanced the Dillard and Powell photographs. Thomas Dillard, a professional photographer, was riding in the press car of the Presidential motorcade. When he took his pictures of the Texas School Book Depository, he was approaching Elm and Houston. Thomas Dillard stated his picture was taken a few seconds after the last audible shot. In his photograph, only *two boxes* are visible in the southwest-corner window on the sixth floor, one each, to the left, and to the right, of the window frame. James Powell, an Army intelligence agent, was standing considerably to the right of Thomas Dillard, near the southeast corner of Elm and Houston. James Powell has estimated he took his picture one to two minutes after the last shot was fired. [HSCA V4 p401] The James Powell photograph showed at least *four boxes* in the southwest-corner window on the sixth floor. OSWALD'S sniper's nest was constructed after, not before, the assassination.

The HSCA: "There are two possible explanations for this difference.

(1) The James Powell photograph may reflect only an apparent change in the boxes; the different angle from which James Powell took his photograph may have caused a different set of boxes within the room to be framed in the window.

(2) The boxes were moved during the time that elapsed between the Thomas Dillard and James Powell photographs. Since the precise positions of Thomas Dillard and James Powell at the time of the photographs were unknown, it was not possible to calculate precisely the region within the sixth floor that would have been visible to each photographer. In the Thomas Dillard photograph, the two boxes at the left and right of the window frame appear to be in the full light of the Sun, with no shadows cast on them by the frame of the partially opened window. In the James Powell photograph (left) it also appears that the boxes are in full sunlight, with no shadow cast on them by the window frame. A simple trigonometric calculation shows that the two boxes at the left



and the right lie approximately six inches from the window's plane. (If the additional boxes in the James Powell photograph were so far back into the room that the difference in viewing angle made them apparent in the James Powell photograph and not in Thomas Dillard's, then they would not appear to be in full sunlight. Since at the time of the assassination it was late fall, the midday sun was south of directly overhead and therefore would have been entering those windows of the Texas School Book Depository facing directly south.) For this reason the panel concluded that the additional boxes visible in the James Powell photograph were moved during the interval between the Thomas Dillard and James Powell photographs." [HSCA V6 p115]

### THE SNIPER'S NEST AND THE DEBRIS

There was corroborative evidence that the sniper's nest was built after the assassination: Harold Norman, James Jarman (died 1989, age 57, stroke) and Bonnie Ray Williams were on the fifth floor - directly under the sixth floor window. Bonnie Ray Williams said he did not pay attention to the first shot because "I didn't know what was happening. The second shot, it sounded like it was right in the building, the second and third shot. And it sounded - it even shook the building, the side we were on. Cement fell on my head...gravel, dirt or something, from the old building, because it shook the windows and everything." James Jarman testified that Bonnie Ray Williams had "a few debris" on his head, "It was sort of white stuff, or something." [WR p70] Researcher Mary Farrell felt this was not extraordinary: "They were laying new flooring up there. There were holes in the floor from the fifth to the sixth floor." Harold Norman was contacted in July 1993: "I was sitting on the fifth floor. The floors were raggity. They was remodelin' the floors up there that day. The floors were in bad shape. Stuff hadn't fallen down in the past, just that time. I never said it was the rifle. I figured somebody was movin' around. It wasn't shaking. We just happened to look up, I think it was after the third shot that we noticed it. I saw it fall. It had to be some type of moving around up there. It was more like moving then stomping. I don't know how many peoples was up there at that time, you know." Was the debris caused by someone hurriedly moving boxes while building the sniper's nest?

If OSWALD had been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository firing his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, any shock waves it generated when the gun discharged would have been absorbed by his shoulder. The 6.5-caliber ammunition OSWALD allegedly fired would not have caused the floors to shake, even the rifle was tripod-mounted. Frank Ellsworth: "I don't think that Mannlicher rifle would cause any floors to shake. That is ridiculous. I don't even think a 50-caliber machine gun firing a single shot would have shaken the building. Have you ever been around one of those little pop guns when they go off? They're not much of a gun. I don't personally think that even a 12-gauge shotgun would cause that sort of vibration. I can't imagine any weapon having such a recoil that it would have vibrated the floor, even if it was tripod mounted...with one exception. If you were to take a 50-caliber machine gun, bolt it to the floor and fire short bursts, four or

five rounds, then yes, but you would need a very strong contact between the mount and the floor. I think you could have fired a Mannlicher-Carcano all day up there and it wouldn't cause that sort of vibration."

After Harold Norman and Bonnie Ray Williams told the FBI they heard the "shell being ejected from the gun and hitting the floor," the Warren Commission went to the Texas School Book Depository and had someone on the sixth floor drop shells directly above them. They heard each shell drop. The Warren Commission failed to have someone fire the rifle above them to see if firing 6.5-caliber ammunition would cause plaster to fall from the ceiling onto their heads. HEMMING told this researcher: "The sniper's nest was probably built after the assassination. Either the niggers were lying, or it was a result of building the nest."

### THE COKE AND THE SNIPER'S NEST

Had David Belin known the sniper's nest had been built after the assassination, he would have been forced to direct the FBI agent to reenact the scenario by having the agent playing OSWALD wipe his prints from the rifle, move at least one 55-pound book carton under the window then put two 8-pound *Rolling Reader* boxes on top of each other. This is assuming that the *Rolling Reader* boxes were already moved from their original position - 40 feet away from the window - before the assassination, and placed close by. Then the agent would have to hide his rifle between two rows of boxes in the northwest corner, near the staircase, on the sixth floor, run down six flights of stairs and purchase a Coca-Cola (optional). The additional 30 seconds, to one minute, it took to construct the sniper's nest after the assassination, meant that OSWALD could not have rendezvoused with Marion L. Baker within the one minute the Warren Commission allotted, even if he purchased the Coca-Cola after encountering Patrolman Marion L. Baker. The assassin had not used the boxes for an arm rest. He stood in the window and fired the scoped weapon. The purpose of the sniper's nest was to link that area with OSWALD. The Warren Commission attached "some probative value to the fingerprint and palm print identifications in reaching the conclusion that OSWALD was at the window from which the shots were fired, although the prints do not establish the exact time he was there." Despite its finding that the nest was built after the assassination, "The HSCA believed that the way the boxes were stacked at the window...must be considered as evidence indicating that he handled the boxes in the process of preparing the so-called sniper's nest..." [HSCA R p57]

### THE UNIDENTIFIED PRINTS

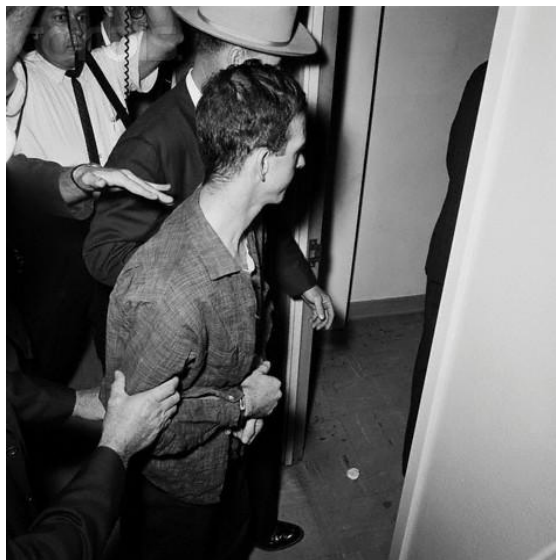
The FBI attempted to identify the prints on the book cartons that comprised the sniper's nest. Aside from OSWALD'S, none of the prints could be matched with those of any Texas School Book Depository employees, although some prints were unidentifiable because of poor quality. The Warren Commission explained: "The presence on these cartons of unidentified prints, whether or not identifiable, does not appear to be unusual, since these cartons contained commercial products which had been handled by many people...these cartons could contain the prints of many people having nothing to do with

the assassination...the fingerprints other than OSWALD'S on the boxes thus provide no indication of the presence of an accomplice at the window." J. Edgar Hoover commented on an unidentified palm print: "There is no question in my mind but that we failed in carrying thru some salient angles of OSWALD investigation. It ought to be a lesson to all but I doubt if some even realize it now." [Memo to Tolson FBI 105-82555-5084] HEMMING told this researcher: "These guys were pros. They didn't leave prints."

### OSWALD'S PROPAGANDA COLLECTION

When Dallas Police Officers searched 1026 North Beckley on November 23, 1963, they found letters to OSWALD from the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the School for Marxist Studies, the Soviet Embassy and the Gus Hall Defense Committee. All of OSWALD'S correspondence with the left was found there. Three of the letters were dated 1962. The latest was dated September 19, 1963. Why did OSWALD keep these documents in his room instead of in Irving? When Dallas Police searched Paine's house they found "Fair Play for Cuba Committee papers in an envelope" and "Blue notebook with Cuba papers and other papers of a communistic nature." OSWALD'S blue suitcase contained a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlet" and "1 copy of October 20, 1963, *Worker*." His address book was also found at the Paine home, as was his Russian/English dictionary. FBI S.A.'s Hosty, DeBRUEYS and Kenneth C. Howe took possession of this evidence from the Dallas Police.

OSWALD was politically inactive around this time. What use could he have had for this stuff? Was he told to bring them to his room? The Dallas Police also found Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets and application forms, articles concerning his defection, Russian identification documents, Marine Corps identification, OSWALD'S passport, letters from Jesuit Eugene Murret, a book on Communism - dozens of documents identifying OSWALD and linking him with both the domestic left and the Soviet Union.

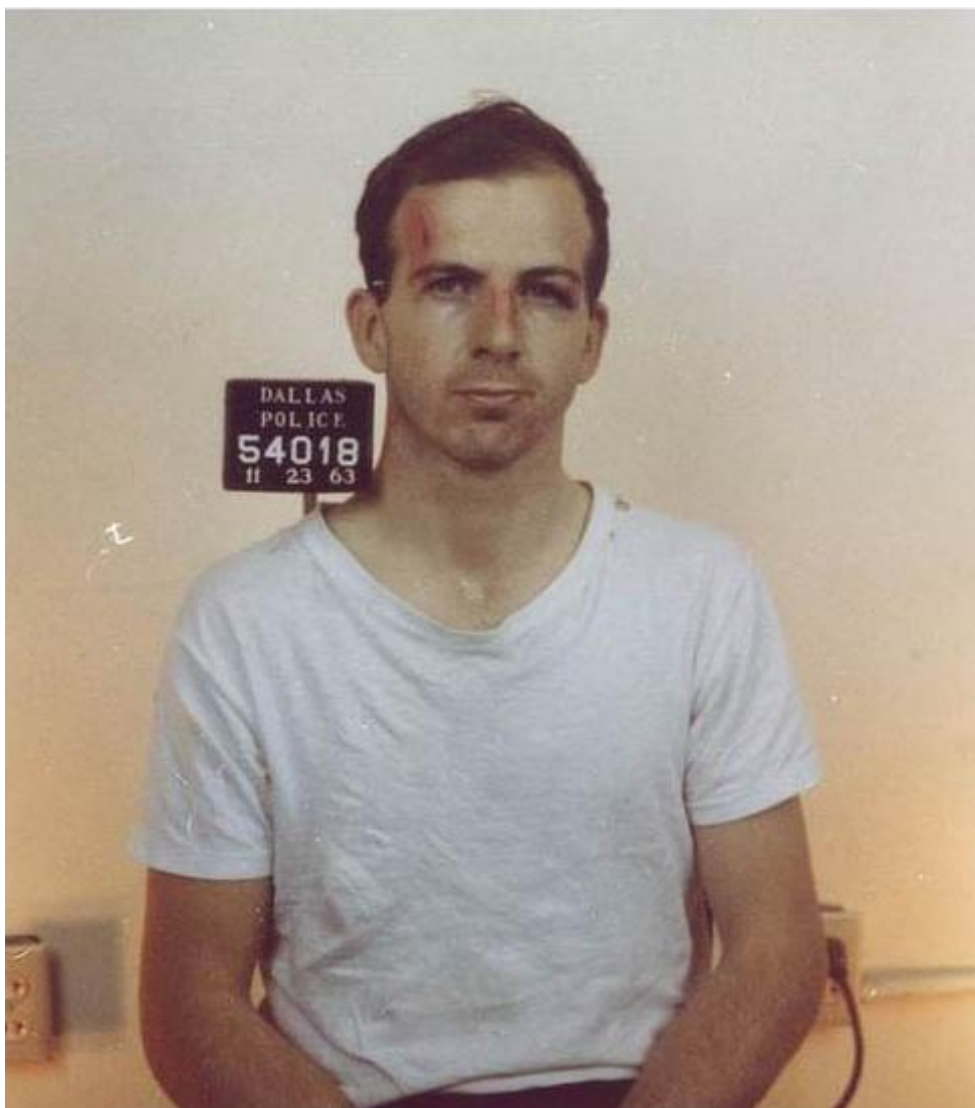




The Dallas Police Department kept no records of the numbers that OSWALD tried to call. On November 22, 1963 OSWALD made a call at 8:00 p.m. that lasted 30 minutes. [WCD 1444] He made other calls at 12:30 a.m. 1:40 p.m. and 4:22 p.m. the next day. The Dallas Police records were censored. [WCD 1472] OSWALD called Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number TU-3-0926.

Of course OSWALD lied about having killed TIPPET. "I didn't shoot anybody". I work in that building, naturally if I work in that building I was there at the time. They are taking me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. I'm just a patsy. Click [HERE](#) to see OSWALD in custody.

### OSWALD'S POST ASSASSINATION INTERROGATION



OSWALD lied about having owned a rifle, having brought a rifle into the Texas School Book Depository, having eaten with his fellow employees, and having gone to Mexico



City. Why didn't he tell the authorities the truth if he was working for what he believed to be the CIA? How do we know he didn't? There were no tape recordings of OSWALD'S interrogation. The men involved, except for James Hosty, refused comment. Will Fritz was the only one that took notes. No one knows for certain what OSWALD did, or didn't, say. Scott Malone claimed that documents dealing with OSWALD'S interrogation remain classified.

Assuming the reports of OSWALD'S statements while in custody are true and do not contain any omissions, the reason he did not immediately expose his connection to CIA staffers was because OSWALD was himself an ideologue. Only a dedicated ideologue would devote years of his life to a "defection" and long term penetration that bore little monetary reward. OSWALD refused to implicate what he believed to be the CIA, even if it meant imprisonment or death. He might have appreciated this plot had he not been the patsy. OSWALD told reporters: "They've taken me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. I'm just a patsy. No sir, I am not a communist..." He continued to pretend to be a leftist until the day he was assassinated by JACK RUBY. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD thought he was an actual intelligence officer of some sort. The guy had that aura about him in 1959 in Monterey Park. He thought he was somebody. You can't be somebody when you're that fucking dumb. You can tell by his demeanor that he believed he had done absolutely nothing wrong. Now if killing TIPPIT ain't wrong, he could have known some bad shit on TIPPIT. Killing the President ain't wrong? That's stretching it too far. That's his Commander & Chief. Whether he killed TIPPIT or not, this guy was walking around the fucking police station knowing he had done nothing wrong. He wasn't really sure what the fuck was going on. He figured that the Agency would come to his aid.

JAMES WOLLWEBER

One very hot lead on the team's escape that was never adequately investigated because the FBI was afraid of what it might find concerned a report by Atlanta Klansman James Wollweber.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 26, 1963

JAMES WOLLWEBER, 3031 Rebecca Drive, S.W., telephonically advised that he had received a telephone call at 5:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, from a man who identified himself as (FNU) JOHNSON.

JOHNSON told WOLLWEBER that he knew that WOLLWEBER was a person who could keep quiet and he wanted WOLLWEBER to fly him to Dallas, Texas, on the following day. There they were to pick up an unknown individual and fly him to Nassau.

JOHNSON wanted WOLLWEBER to meet him at 12:00 noon on November 23, 1963, at the Opalocka Airport near Miami, Florida, but WOLLWEBER was not certain that he would keep the appointment.

WOLLWEBER advised that he is a pilot and flies his own plane.

20

- 20 -

11/22/63 of Atlanta, GeorgiaFile # Atlanta 105-3193SA CHARLES S. HARDING/evg/hld

CS COPY

Date dictated

11/22/63 201-289248

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

James Wollweber, 3031 Rebecca Drive S.W. telephonically advised that he had received a telephone call at 5:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963 from a man who identified himself as (FNU) JOHNSON. Johnson told Wollweber that he knew Wollweber was a person who could keep quiet, and he wanted Wollweber to fly him to Dallas on the following day. There, they were to pickup an unknown individual and fly him to Nassau. Johnson wanted Wollweber to meet him at 12:00 noon on November 23, 1963 at Opa Locka Airport near Miami, but Wollweber was not certain that he would keep the appointment. Wollweber advised that he is a pilot and flies his own plane.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 26, 1963

JAMES WOLLWEBER, 3031 Rebecca Drive, S.W., telephonically advised that he will not make the trip to Opalocka Airport near Miami, Florida, to meet (FNU) JOHNSON as he had planned because of the bad weather conditions in the Atlanta area and the unavailability of the specific airplane he wanted to use for the trip.

WOLLWEBER advised that he would advise the FBI if he should change his plans.

2

- 21 -

On 11/23/63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193  
by SA CHARLES S. HARDING /evg/hld Date dictated 11/23/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

James Wollweber, 3031 Rebecca Drive, S.W. telephonically advised that he will not make the trip to Opalocka Airport near Miami, Florida, to meet (FNU) Johnson as he had planned because of the bad weather conditions in the Atlanta area and an unavailability of the specific airplane he wanted to use for the trip. Wollweber advised that he would advise the FBI if he should change his plans.

[REDACTED] HAS CONTACTED ATLANTA AND MIAMI OFFICES IN PAST  
IN CONNECTION WITH [CUBAN MATTERS] AND IS BELIEVED TO BE UNRELIABLE  
BY ATLANTA OFFICE.

ATLANTA WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH [REDACTED] TO  
DETERMINE IF HE MAKES TRIP, AND WILL ADVISE BUREAU AND MIAMI.

SECRET SERVICE ATLANTA ADVISED

CORR LINE E 3 WRD 2 [REDACTED]

END ACK [REDACTED]

WA 8-14 PM OK FBI WA DH

MM 8-14 PM OK FBI MM RE

TU DISCHT

CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

11-22-63  
tel- AT, AA, DL  
RD [REDACTED] 62-109 out  
MR. [REDACTED] 60-690

transmitted  
to SS 11-22-63  
bulletin  
AC

regardless  
of this  
run it  
out  
60-690  
3  
ULC  
ETA

When the FBI checked its files on James Wollweber it found he had contacted its Miami and Atlanta offices in the past concerning Cuban matters "and he is believed to be unreliable." Regardless, the Atlanta FBI office was ordered to "run it out." The FBI stated: "In view of the extreme importance of this matter, possibility of WOLLWEBER contacting unknown individual with last name Johnson should be appropriately resolved. Keep Bureau and Dallas advised per all SAC Radiogram. Furnish results of inquiry in form suitable for dissemination. Must receive preferential treatment."

The next morning, James Wollweber called the FBI and said that due to weather conditions in the Atlanta area, and the unavailability of a specific airplane, he would not make the trip. James Wollweber said he would contact the FBI should he change his plans. Had the FBI been interested in unearthing a conspiracy, an agent pretending to be James Wollweber would have made the trip. What struck this document analyst about the Wollweber investigation as reflected in the FBI files was it's brevity. In total, less than one page was devoted to it. In June 1993 STURGIS associate William Johnson, stated:

Wollweber was a smuggler. He was a scam artist that was takin' money from all over the country. He'd buy an airplane and sell it to two people and never paid for it. He was a tall guy, about 50, out of Atlanta. He was tongue-tied. He had a wife that was like a show girl. And I was on a boat with him - we did a seizure for Customs of a narcotics shipment out of Jamaica. Wollweber had a record at the time. He was working-off a beef. I think the beef was out of Atlanta - it could have been Dallas. That would be interesting. There was a Wollweber. Now that was my name, but I didn't want to go to Dallas. I'll tell ya who could have called him. It's your buddy, STURGIS, he was using my name. Wollweber didn't come into my life till about 1970. He didn't know my first name. If my name popped in, they would have sure started lookin'. The mention of the Bahamas, that is

consequential. That's funny how that guy came to me - I got to think this one out. [FBI 89-43-1166, 62-109060-640, 790]

William Johnson was mailed copies of the James Wollweber documents. He commented:

Wollweber worked for Wallace Shanley. I got a picture of him. FRANK used my name. I confronted him with it. He didn't give me the right answers. I said to him that I was going through Freedom of Information papers and 'What do you think about this?' He says, 'There's a lot of Johnsons.' I said 'Not the one that flies to the Bahamas and not the one who knows Wollweber. Somebody used my name, and I think it's you FRANK.'"

HEMMING:

The Johnson was Bill Johnson. Look at Johnson's attitude when he was asked about it. He ain't too happy with STURGIS. It puts FRANK in Florida trying to get somebody out of Dallas. Johnson ain't gonna pay for this shit. Johnson was a pilot and had access to aircraft. Why would he want this guy to fly him? Czukas knew Wollweber.

William Johnson probably called James Wollweber on behalf of the crew. He wanted to evacuate a team member who had been left behind. HEMMING: "This is an indicator of the level of competence of a team. Team members aren't pilots? That tells me they're fucking amateurs." When the CIA stole STURGIS' briefcase *Bahamian* Air Navigational Charts were found.

#### WOLLWEBER WAS PROFESSIONAL RELIABLE SNITCH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC MIAMI NOVEMBER 27, 1959

FROM: SAC ATLANTA

RE: JAMES WILLIAM WOLLWEBER- IS-CUBA ROLANDIO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS

James William Wollweber appeared Atlanta Division November 27, 1959 and advised he had been approached by Gaylord Saxton, address unknown, Miami, Florida to fly airplanes to Cuba and drop incendiaries on Cuban sugar crop. And Saxton were in Atlanta Penitentiary together. Wollweber stated advised by Saxton to come to Miami November 29, 1959 to make arrangements for flight to Cuba. Wollweber stated willing to go to help FBI but would need expenses paid. Wollweber was advised Bureau could not encourage him to go, and if he went he would be on his own. He was further advised Bureau would be glad to receive any information he might gather. Miami attempt. Miami attempt to identify

Saxton and Suarez through file reviews and logical sources. UACB by November 38. Miami advised interested federal agencies.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DECEMBER 3, 1959  
FROM: SAC MIAMI  
SUBJECT: ROLANDO MASFERRER

On December 3, 1959 James Wollweber telephonically contacted Miami Office and advised he arrived in Miami and was staying at the Biscayne Terrace Hotel. He went to see Gaylord Saxton, who told him plans to burn sugar cane in Cuba were still being considered, but Masferrer had no money and was waiting for Pedro Sanchez to obtain money for this operation. Saxton was occupied by some legal matter and did not indicate to Wollweber that this plan of burning sugar in Cuba would become effective in the immediate future. Wollweber did not meet Masferrer or Suarez and was unable to furnish any further indentifying info concerning Suarez. Attempts to contact Wollweber again have been negative. By letter post marked December 8, 1959, New Orleans, Louisiana Wollweber advised that after talking to Saxton, he learned it would be at least another week "before he could see the parties again." Wollweber said he decided to go to New Orleans and sell aerial items for the Sugar Bowl game, and would return to Miami as soon as he was finished. When Wollweber returns to Miami and contacts this office, the Bureau will be advised.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM DATE NOVEMBER 30, 1959  
TO: A. H. BELMONT  
FROM: S. B. DONAHOE  
SUBJECT: ROLANDO MASFERRER

On November 28, 1959 Miami Office advised Saxton released from Alcatraz July 1954 having been arrested by Border Patrol for smuggling European aliens in US from Cuba and convicted for this offense. Miami had record of one Pedro Suarez Hernandez, wealthy Cuban contractor reportedly connected with Cuban gambling, residing in Miami. Miami did not know if Suarez Hernandez was identical with Pedro Suarez. Miami Office also advised that U.S. Customs, Miami, was in contact with Gaylord Saxton who had recently stated he had received proposition from Subject, former Cuban Senator and anti-Castro leader in Miami, to drop phosphorous in Cuba, but that no definite plans have been made as yet. We disseminated above data orally to State, CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force and Joint Staff November 28, 1959. On November 29, 1959 Atlanta advised Wollweber had been in contact with Saxton evening of November 28, 1959 and that Saxton wanted him to come to Miami. Wollweber plans

to go to Miami about December 2, 1959 and will contact Miami Office on arrival.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Customs, Miami, has been in contact with Saxton, it appears Customs is already investigating this matter as case involving possible illegal attempt to take implements of war out of U.S. It is noted both plane and arms would be considered such and matter within primary jurisdiction of Customs. If Customs has matter under investigation, we should maintain liaison with Customs and Wollweber available to Customs if he is agreeable. Saxton's approach to Wollweber may have been step in developing Customs' case. [FBI 100-344127-32

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC MIAMI  
FROM SAC ATLANTA

December 2, 1959

SUBJECT: MASFERRER

REMYTEL December 1, last captioned JAMES WILLIAM WOLLWEBER  
AND BUREAU TEL DEC ONE

Atlanta recommends that Wollweber not be placed in contact with Customs. Wollweber has excellent potential as criminal informant in Atlanta area. He is completely willing to help FBI but wants identity to be kept confidential. Miami requested to instruct Wollweber to furnish all information he learns as result of contact with Saxton to Miami Division who can in turn furnish same to Customs. It is further requested Wollwebers identify not be revealed to Customs. FBI 100-334127-28 initialed by Hoover.

JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON

John Robert Klinner, and nine others, were picked up by the Cuban coast guard while trying to infiltrate Cuba in February 1963. The group told the Cubans they were shipwrecked and drifted into Cuban waters, but the ruse was uncovered when a shipmate of John Robert Klinner was recalled as a previous CIA suspect. The FBI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR., on January 30, 1964:

On December 27, 1963, JOHN C. SULLIVAN, JR., Attorney-At-Law, 2505 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent WARREN R. WELSH as follows:

SULLIVAN represents MARGARITE PATRICIA DIGNUM in a divorce proceeding against JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. SULLIVAN volunteered

information to the effect that his client informed him on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that prior to the time of the assassination, KLINNER and his client were in Burdines' Department Store. After the news came that the President had been assassinated, his client stated that she and KLINNER immediately left the store and went home. At that time KLINNER made a telephone call to a person he addressed as "Major". The question to the "major" was to the effect "Was it one of our boys or was it one of our group that did it?" The files of the Miami Office of the FBI indicate that JOHN ROBERT KLINNER correct name is JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON. He is white, and is approximately 40 years of age. He has FBI Number 2426610. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on various charges.

On February 16, 1956, he was sentenced in the United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, following conviction for violating the White Slave Traffic Act, to serve five years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He was conditionally released on January 29, 1960, in custody of the United States Probation Officer, Savannah, Georgia. A Conditional Release Violator's Warrant was issued for his arrest by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1960, charging him with absconding supervision, loss of contact, and failure to report. KLINNER was apprehended by FBI Agents at Miami, Florida, on October 1, 1960, and turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

KLINNER was one of a group of repatriates who arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, on April 9, 1960, aboard a chartered Pan American Airways Flight from Havana, Cuba. The April 10, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article entitled "Nine Yanks Return After 43 Days in CASTRO Jail." This article described the repatriates as nine shipwrecked Americans who spent 67 days in Cuban prisons including 43 days in solitary confinement. On this occasion, information was received that JOHN KLINNER was born on November 13, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. His U. S. address was shown as 200 S. E. 12th Street, Miami, Florida.

On January 7, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER, nee DIGNUM, 5925 S. W. 42nd Terrace, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information: On July 20, 1963, she married a man known to her as JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. She later learned that true name was not "KLINNER" but was "WETHINGTON." Immediately following their marriage, they moved to Nassau, Bahamas, where they lived until MARGUERITE KLINNER returned alone to Miami approximately September 1, 1963. JOHN KLINNER remained in Nassau. About three weeks before Thanksgiving,



1963, JOHN KLINNER appeared in Miami, and was from time to time in contact with her. To the best of her recollection, about a week before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER told her that he had just returned from Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, she and JOHN KLINNER were in Burdine's Department Store, Miami, when it was announced that the President had just been assassinated. KLINNER insisted that they return to her home at once. Immediately upon returning to her home, JOHN KLINNER made a telephone call to someone whom he addressed as "Major". She stated that to the best of her recollection KLINNER immediately asked the following question to the person to whom he was speaking: "Was it us?" or "Was he one of our boys or was he one of our group that did it?" She stated she could not further interpret the meaning of the telephone call. She said, however, that KLINNER had engaged in further conversation indicating that he and the person to whom he was speaking were speculating whether any persons would be arrested in Miami as a result of the assassination. Mrs. KLINNER stated that during the time she lived with JOHN MANNER he often made reference to the fact that he was associated with the "Cuban Freedom Fighters", and made frequent telephone calls to persons whom he addressed as the "Major" and "Wong". When speaking to Wong KLINNER often used words or phrases which she assumed were in the Chinese or Japanese language.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know the substance of the telephone conversations. She said she got the impression at times that they were made solely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of importance for her benefit on KLINNER's part. Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know what JOHN KLINNER did for a living; that he told her he received money from an aunt in Decatur, Georgia. While KLINNER lived with her he associated with M. B. and C. B. TAMAN'S, Blue Ribbon Shipping Company, Nassau, Bahamas, who owned the "British MV Inak." The "Inak" docks at Miami every second Monday. When in Miami, KLINNER may stop at the Ocean Ranch Hotel, 200 S. E. 12th Street. Mrs. KLINNER said she is suing KLINNER for divorce and that she was then attempting to locate him for the purpose of serving him with process. Records of the Dade County Sheriff's Office indicated that KLINNER was arrested on January 11, 1964, on charges of selling property under lien - and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond.

Specific inquiry concerning JOHN ROBERT KLINNER was made of individuals familiar with the Second National Front of Escambray, Alpha 66. Each advised that they had to personal knowledge of JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, Room 123 Santa Anita Motel, 16421 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida advised as follows:

He is employed as a swimming pool attendant at the Castaways Motel, which is located immediately adjacent to his place of residence at the Santa Anita Motel. KLINNER is separated from and is in the process of securing a divorce from MARGARITE PATRICIA DIGNUM. KLINNER advised that to the best of his knowledge on the afternoon of the date upon which President KENNEDY was assassinated, he heard of the assassination while in an automobile with his wife on the way to the Miami International Airport. He stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of having been in Durdines' Department Store, Miami, Florida, on that date. KLINNER stated he was on his way to the airport to catch a plane for Nassau. He said that after arriving at the airport, he and his wife did make some telephone calls concerning the assassination, but the only people to whom they talked were his wife's relatives.

KLINNER specifically denied making a telephone call to anyone who he referred to as "Major". He stated he knew no one named "WONG". KLINNER stated he was acquainted with a man who referred to himself as "Major", that this individual is connected with the Alpha 66 Movement in Miami, and that he KLINNER had been approached by members of the Alpha 66 Movement in an effort to induce KLINNER to join them in their endeavors. KLINNER stated that he had refused to have anything to do with this group. KLINNER said he felt that his wife was merely trying to embarrass him due to their pending divorce action.

The FBI: "Mrs. John Robert Klinner said that during the time she lived with John Robert Klinner he often made references to the fact that he was associated with **the Cuban Freedom Fighters.**" The Cuban Freedom Fighters was another name for the International Anti-Communist Brigade. [FBI 62-109060-3038 p655] HEMMING told this researcher:

When STURGIS found out this International Anti-Communist Brigade shit was sticking in people's throats, they created a Freedom Fighters thing with Alexander Rorke. Edith Kermit Roosevelt gave them \$75,000.

On July 21, 1962 *The Long Island Press* carried an article by Edith Kermit Roosevelt titled: "Freedom Fighters At Odds With CIA." The article stated:

Rorke's group, the U.S. Freedom Fighters, has information that out of 400 Cubans sent by the CIA to Cuba in the last six months about 320 men or 80% have been captured and killed by Castro's police...U.S. Freedom Fighters organize phantom cells in Cuba, cells of from one to five persons, who carry out sabotage. Only last week Cuban guerillas were infiltrated in

40-foot boats by U.S. Freedom Fighters to aid rebels in the Matanzas Province. They were sent there to exploit last fall's phantom cell operation within the province which resulted from leaflet raids by Rorke, Bill Johnson, Bill Wall, and FRANK FIORINI, all of Miami.

Dignum said that Klinner frequently made calls someone he called 'the Major' and 'Wong.' "For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, Dignum also advised that John Robert Klinner, on numerous occasions, told her he had been associated with the CIA. [FBI 62-109060-2272, FBI 62-109060-3083] The CIA advised the FBI it had "no interest whatsoever in John Robert Klinner." [FBI Miami 89-43-3123] Marguerite Dignum attorney, John C. Sullivan Jr. reported John Robert Klinner's suspicious activities to the FBI on December 27, 1963. Miami FBI indices reflected that John Robert Klinner was the Subject of Miami File 76-1938, and 105-7037. [NARA FBI 124-10268-10396, 10431] On January 11, 1964, John Robert Klinner was arrested for selling property under lien and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond. On January 20, 1964, S.A. Frank P. Griffie questioned John Robert Klinner.

Major Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo was the leader of Alpha-66. The FBI questioned Antonio Veciana about Klinner. "On January 30, 1964, (Deleted) advised that he had no personal knowledge of John Robert Klinner who was being investigated in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy." [FBI DL 89-43 G Cover Page] Marguerite Dignum sought protection from the CIA in Miami in October 1964, because she believed her life was in danger: "She was afraid her husband was connected with the Kennedy assassination, and that he fears she will expose him." The last quotation was taken from a synopsis of a CIA document withheld because of National Security considerations. [WCD 1107; *Miami Herald* 4.11.63; FBI 62-109060-2272, 2442; CIA Index JFK Doc; CIA 891-908]

# NODULE X24

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE THE TRAMP SHOTS



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex24.pdf>

## FRANK STURGIS IN 1963 AND TRAMP PICKED UP IN DEALEY PLAZA ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

### BRUCE HALL: FIRST TO DISCOVER TRAMP IS STURGIS

A document about journalist Bruce Hall appeared in the *Watergate* file at FBI Headquarters:

The Bureau and Washington Field Office were furnished the following information by May 30, 1973, Dallas Nitel [Night Telex]: On May 5, 1973, Assistant Chief of Police Thomas A. Hutson, Dallas Police Department, advised that during the last week of January 1973, Bruce Hall, an Atlanta, Georgia, CBS representative, contacted the Dallas Police Department and showed them two photographs taken during the day of the Kennedy assassination in Dallas. The photographs depicted two Dallas police officers walking along the street near the assassination site with two white males. Hall asked that these persons be identified. The policemen are Marvin Wise and Billy Bass...Hall indicated that the man on the right in the photographs is FRANK A. STURGIS, without saying anything about his being connected with *Watergate*. The Dallas Police Department did not realize the connection until recently when Bob Shaw, Dallas Police Department, Press Officer, noticed STURGIS' name in the newspaper. Then on May 29, 1973, Shaw received a call from a UPI representative who stated that the rumor was all over Washington that STURGIS had been photographed in Dallas on the assassination day. Mr. Leopold, associated with the Senate *Watergate* Committee investigation, has contacted the Dallas Police Department and asked for any arrest record that they have on STURGIS under his true name and aliases. The Dallas Police Department has no record of any arrest under such names. Leopold is sending fingerprints to Dallas Police Department for checks against its identification records. Copies of the photographs mentioned in the above quoted nitel were obtained from the Dallas Police Department and were furnished to the Bureau and WFO by Dallas airtel to the Bureau and WFO, dated May 31, 1973, in the *Watergate* case.

There were some cryptic handwritten notes on the right-hand side of the document: "No follow up (illegible) has a small ino. No interest. Photo (illegible)." This was followed by what appeared to be several initials. The "Thomas Hutson" mentioned in the document helped arrest OSWALD on November 22. Hutson was contacted in August 1993:

I don't grant interviews. I'm not interested in discussing anything that happened in 1963. I only deal with the facts. It's in the Warren Report. It's a bunch of bullshit - all the rest of it. Not fact. All these people writing and doin' all this is just tryin' t' enrich theirselves and gain a bunch a money. They can't deal with the cold, hard facts as it really happened.

The document about Bruce Hall cited five reports of S.A. James J. O'Conner captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Miami," about, or mentioning, FRANK FIORINI. The FBI:

This possible connection has come to the attention of the FBI from several different sources and centers around a series of photographs taken in Dallas, Texas..." Bruce Hall was one source. Bruce Hall was contacted in June 1993. He told this researcher: "I had reason to believe, at that time, that it [the tramp] was FRANK STURGIS. I had been given some information from someplace that it was, in fact, STURGIS. I will not disclose my source at this time, although I will say it came from another person within CBS who was dealing directly with the other person. In order to keep that person in the clear, we set up a system where he got the information, and it was passed on to me, and I would do the leg work and field on it. His source was within the government, but I do not know who his source was. I made my first trip to Dallas to investigate the information on Friday, January 19, 1973. I still think it is STURGIS. We spoke with a number of people in Dallas at that particular time who we thought might recognize the picture, or who we thought might comment, we wanted to see what their response and their reaction was.

In the Spring of 1973 a rumor that circulated in Washington, D.C., placed STURGIS in Dallas on November 21, 1963. Bruce Hall said that his report to the Dallas Police and the rumor circulating in Washington that STURGIS had been arrested in Dallas on November 21, 1963, were unrelated. When the FBI checked its files on STURGIS, it found he had been questioned about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1964. STURGIS should have been questioned by the FBI in May 1973. The FBI erroneously concluded that:

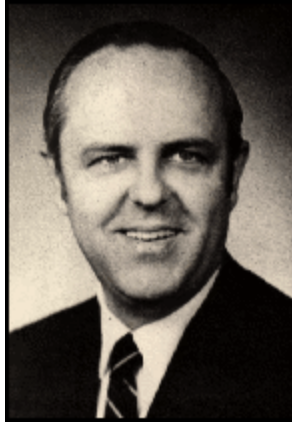
It appears possible that E. HOWARD HUNT and FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS were eliminated as being identical to the unidentified individuals in the photographs with the Dallas police officers taken November 22, 1963, *during the Watergate investigation*. If not, it would appear that the Miami Office would be able to establish STURGIS' whereabouts on November 22, 1963, outside of Dallas. The above would indicate that all logical investigation has already been conducted in the MURKIN case, and the *Watergate Case*, to identify the three unknown persons with the Dallas police officers, none of which, investigation has indicated, were finger printed. UACB, no further action taken by Dallas.

**The Ervin Committee** was given the tramp shots; however, it did not do a photo analysis. During the Ervin Committee Hearings in the summer of 1973, an alibi for HUNT, BARKER, McCORD and STURGIS could not be established. Congressman Henry Gonzalez (Dem.-TX) said that their alibis were all unsatisfactory. As stated, in November 1973 this researcher discovered the resemblance between HUNT and one of the tramps. An article about this discovery appeared throughout the underground press. When the Warren Report was released in September 1964, the CIA's Propaganda Notes Bulletin stated: "Covert assets should explain the tragedy wherever it is genuinely misunderstood and counter all efforts to misconstrue it intentionally." [CIA 871-388A] In 1973 **Bernard Fensterwald** and his associate, **Richard E. Sprague**, were the keepers of the tramp shot negatives. In the 1960's and 1970's Richard E. Sprague was a computer programmer who worked for Northrup Aircraft and Touche Ross, an accounting firm that handled Fortune 500 corporations such as Boeing Aviation, then Sprague opened his own business. As stated, Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig signed an affidavit in which he stated that he observed **Eugene Edgar Bradley** in Dallas on November 22, 1963, driving a get-away station wagon for OSWALD. Roger Craig was shown a picture of Bradley by a member of Jim Garrison's staff. Garrison had been led to believe that Eugene Edgar Bradley was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Vincent Salandria, an attorney from Philadelphia who was close to the Garrison investigation, commented:

He's a clever one and he's one of them. Big Jim Garrison made a terrible error based on Sprague regarding Eugene Edgar Bradley. He's poison. He was first to bring out the Bradley thing. He almost destroyed Jim in the Bradley thing. He pushed Hoover-did-it and right-wing interpretations. He came around with bundles of beautiful pictures and reports. He was from Wall Street then.

Garrison was also convinced that Fred Lee Chrisman, a right-wing radio personality from the West Coast, was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Sprague denied having given Jim Garrison the Bradley lead:

Some guys and a woman tipped off Jim Garrison on Bradley. He was not there and was innocent. Garrison asked me to look through photographs and I found that Bradley had a close facial resemblance to the tallest tramp. That spurred Garrison on." Sprague said he went to Dallas and conducted a height study that indicated the tramp was 6' 2" to 6' 4". This eliminated Bradley who was 5'9" tall.



On July 18, 1968, the FBI generated this note regarding Sprague:

Richard E. Sprague was the subject of memo 'A. Rosen to DeLoach March 26, 1968,' captioned 'Assassination of President Kennedy November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas.' (Copy attached) It was approved that contact with Sprague should not be made. Sprague telephonically contacted Supervisor H.A. Schutz of the General Investigative Division on July 8, 1968, indicating he was in town attempting to obtain Government contracts for his computer business, company name, 'Personal Data Services Corp.' Sprague said he had his research monograph and desired to submit it to the Bureau. He was informed that any information he had would be accepted, and no commitments were made to Sprague whatsoever. Upon receipt of his monograph it was determined to be identical with that previously received. Therefore his communication is being answered as indicated, and the salutation 'Dear Sir' is being utilized since Sprague had been in close contact and assisted individuals who have been severely critical of the President's Commission and the FBI. [FBI 62-109060-6520]

On March 24, 1970, Sprague again contacted the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover responded:

With respect to your request, it will not be possible to furnish the assistance you are seeking as all pertinent material, including movies and photographs, relative to the assassination of President Kennedy, was made available by this Bureau to the Warren Commission. That Commission subsequently turned the material over to the National Archives. Note: Our files disclose in a Rosen to DeLoach memo dated April 26, 1968, it was noted that Richard E. Sprague had written the Administrative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, enclosing a number of photographs taken at the assassination site and stated he was a proponent of the theory that more than one individual was firing shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated. It had been determined



that Sprague assisted individuals who have been severely critical of the Warren Commission and the FBI. We wrote him on July 18, 1968, utilizing above salutation and complimentary closing in view of data in our files regarding him." [FBI-62-109060-6926]

Richard E. Sprague published the tramp shots in *Computers and Automation* magazine in May 1970. They had already been published in Penn Jones' book *Forgive My Grief*. In 1973 Bernard Grossman called Richard E. Sprague and requested negatives, or prints, of the tramp shots. Richard E. Sprague was interested in the researcher's interest in the tramp shots, but refused to give him copies. When the researcher asked if Richard E. Sprague had seen this researcher's article about the tramps, he said:

A.J. WEBERMAN is a CIA agent spreading disinformation. Tom Forcade is also an agent. He worked for the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) and I can show proof. He worked for the FBI. The *Fifth Estate* [an underground paper in Detroit] people have proof of it. He should have been arrested. He was a government agent for ten years.

This researcher obtained the tramp photographs from Jack Beers (two weeks before he died) and from Fred Newcomb thanks to researcher Bernhard "Gustave" Grossman.

#### SPRAGUE'S LETTER TO THE *BERKELEY BARB*: MAY 1973

The article about the tramps is full of plagiarism, errors, misquotes and invented facts that mislead the readers of the *Berkeley Barb* in unfortunate ways. I suppose the reason the author, A. J. WEBERMAN of Greenwich Village, New York, did not sign the article (or at least the *Barb* did not publish his identity) was fear of a libel suit. Mr. WEBERMAN and the editors of the *Barb* opened themselves up to that possibility, when the article suggested the Committee to Investigate Assassinations is a CIA front organization and implied that I have been working for the CIA since before May 1970. WEBERMAN states in the article 'Judging from his (Sprague's) connection with the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, a CIA front group, the purpose of running these pictures was to make sure no-one was on to anything.' Much as I would like to have discovered HUNT and STURGIS in Dealey Plaza, I must tell the *Barb* editors that WEBERMAN is wrong. The short tramp with the felt hat bears a very strong resemblance to Fred Lee Chrisman, a Minuteman from Washington. He is also about the same age as Chrisman and has two identical scars on the right side of his face...I started on the project in 1972, as soon as HUNT, STURGIS, BARKER and Company surfaced, to see if I could find any of them in the thousands of still photos and movie frames taken in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1973. (sic) I also began research to find out where each one was that day. I suspected, and still suspect, that all six of the Watergate men who were involved in the Bay of

Pigs (All but Liddy of the seven burglars) were involved in the assassination of John Kennedy. I could not find any of the six in Dealey Plaza.

### SPRAGUE'S LETTER TO JOSEPH OKPAKU

After *Coup D'Etat In America* was published in 1975, Sprague sent a 30-page critique to its publisher in which he suggested that the book be taken off the market:



The widespread publicity given to the 'HUNT and STURGIS in Dealey Plaza' idea by Dick Gregory and others, the denial by HUNT under oath, the threats of law suits, the use of this 'tool' by David Belin and the Rockefeller Commission against qualified researchers and Warren Commission critics, and far more importantly, the potential future use of this gross error by the next official body set up to discredit the researchers and members of any House or Senate Committee investigating the assassination; all of these factors should have given you pause for deeper reflection and greater efforts to validate that author's claims. I assume in making this criticism, that your basic motivations are purely to seek the truth about the assassination wherever it may lead us.

If Henry Gonzalez and Thomas Downing are successful in creating a special House committee to investigate the JFK assassination, they will need all the credibility they can muster. Both men are certain to come under personal attack from the powers on the other side of this giant battle

for truth. Those forces will no doubt use Mr. Gonzalez's writing of the foreword for your book, to discredit him, largely because of the HUNT-STURGIS-Dealey Plaza error.

None of us who have been supporting Henry Gonzalez through the last year would want to see that happen, and I assume you would not either. In addition to the discrediting possibility, the book sets up, there is a more subtle negative impact of the HUNT portion of the error. Focusing attention on whether or not HUNT was in Dealey Plaza draws attention away from where he really was that day, and more importantly, what he was doing at the moment the shots rang out in Dallas.

You are in a position to turn this around, again assuming your real motivations are to get at and print the truth about the assassination and HUNT'S true involvement. By doing your homework now you can easily determine that HUNT was involved on November 22, 1963, in a very important meeting in Washington, D.C. with Richard Helms and Lyman Kirkpatrick [Inspector General of the CIA at the time of the Bay of Pigs] to decide whether the CIA would back another attempt to invade Cuba. One meeting on your part with the fourth man who was there, can settle this matter.

I believe it should be obvious to you why that was an extremely significant meeting, and why HUNT, Helms and Kirkpatrick would deny that it ever took place. Just six short months before, Jack Kennedy had ordered the CIA and its anti-Castro agents to cease and desist from their plans for another invasion. He ordered the funds withdrawn, the training camps closed, the weapons confiscated, and the men arrested. All of that did take place..."

#### FORCADE TURNS THE TABLES ON THE CTIA

WEBERMAN and Tom Forcade asked the CTIA people, Bud Fensterwald, Bob Smith and others, as well as the Georgetown University people, for permission to post signs on the campus near the auditorium where the CTIA meeting was being held. Georgetown University was a co-sponsor of the conference, supplying the auditorium as well as volunteer workers handling facilities, registration and other details. CTIA did not have the people or facilities of our own. Forcade and WEBERMAN also wanted to hand out the posters, or leaflets, as C calls them, both in front of the auditorium and inside the auditorium after the conference started.

If you haven't seen one of the leaflets you should. It was in extremely poor taste. There was a horrible cartoon of RICHARD NIXON holding President Kennedy's brain (presumably) and leering at it. Large printed characters

said the President's brain is missing. The rest of the poster was equally distasteful. Several congressmen and their staff people were planning to attend the CTIA conference. It was not the kind of material any of us wanted to see associated with the conference. Nor did we want to have the CTIA conference in any way connected in the minds of the senators and representatives with the demonstration in front of the Archives. We preferred legal approaches taken under the Freedom of Information Act. The CTIA conference had been planned and announced publicly months before WEBERMAN and his friends dreamed up the Archives demonstration idea.

At any rate, the Georgetown people, who had the final say as far as what could or could not be done on the campus was concerned, apparently must have given WEBERMAN and Forcade permission to post the posters near the auditorium and to hand them out near the front door. When I arrived there shortly before the conference began, I saw the horrible posters on trees and poles and the sides of buildings all around the area. I also saw people handing out the 'leaflets.' I must admit my immediate reaction was to want to vomit, and my next reaction was a desire to run around the campus tearing down all of the posters. However, I resisted the impulse and entered the auditorium, going upstairs to the registration foyer at the auditorium entrance...Shortly after the conference began I was aware of a disturbance in the foyer. The door between the foyer and the auditorium was partly open as people were still entering in large numbers. I looked out and saw two men in straw-like derby hats colored black with a gold or yellow trim, creating a scene with Sally. I later found out they were WEBERMAN and Forcade. I had never seen either of them before. Everyone from the registration group except Sally had moved into the auditorium to listen to the opening speeches. I could hear them yelling at Sally. I believe several people near the door went out into the foyer. Then I could see papers flying all over the foyer, some loud screaming and a big thudding noise. Fensterwald and Smith had gone into the foyer by then along with other Georgetown people.

I did not find out what had happened until later when Sally and the Georgetown girl told me what had occurred. WEBERMAN and Forcade came storming into the foyer, demanding they be allowed to enter the auditorium while the conference was in progress and distribute the 'brain missing leaflets.' Sally told them no and before she could do anything else, Forcade grabbed one of the CTIA registration tables and literally threw it on top of Sally, scattering books, forms and literature in all directions, grabbing handfuls of them while wildly running around the foyer. Sally's finger was broken in the action and she was badly shaken up. I don't know exactly what WEBERMAN was doing during Forcade's performance, but he surely was making no effective effort to stop it.

The Georgetown girl and CTIA people tried to get WEBERMAN and Forcade under control and were having difficulty doing it. They finally called the campus police and had both of them thrown out of the auditorium, and I presume, off the campus. I had nothing to do with giving the campus police any orders. I assume that when campus police anywhere discover two ruffians disturbing a conference and breaking a young girl's finger in the course of violent actions, they need no orders from anyone... WEBERMAN and Forcade should have ended up in jail after that action at Georgetown, not demonstrating in front of the Archives. If Sally hadn't been too frightened to press charges, they probably would have. All you had to do to find out about the garbage in the book or any of the other errors I have pointed out to you, was to make a telephone call. It was even a local call, to my office in Manhattan. That is hardly a very great limitation on your ability...Eventually this book will bring discredit to you and your publishing company, which I doubt that you really want. It is that last item that I hope will cause you to take the turn around actions I suggested in the early part of this letter. Yours sincerely, Richard E. Sprague, 193 Pinewood Road, Hartsdale, N.Y. P.S. Friends have told me that Mr. WEBERMAN is telling people that I am a CIA agent. If everyone who disagrees with his conclusions turns out to be a CIA agent, the Agency will be employing a large percentage of the American population.

Sprague did everything he could to have my work suppressed. He threatened to sue the *Berkeley Barb* for libel when they reprinted one of my articles. He implied that I was a tool of the Rockefeller Commission that David Belin used against qualified researchers. In other words, I was an intelligence operative. Why was Sprague worried about "Mr. Gonzalez's writing of the introduction to *Coup*?" Wasn't this Congressman Gonzalez's worry? Sprague wrote "assuming your real motivations are to get at and print the truth about the assassination." This implied that there were other people who had a secret agenda in connection with the Kennedy assassination. Sprague stated: "HUNT, Helms and Kirkpatrick would deny that [the meeting] ever took place." Very convenient explanation of their *denial* of the Sprague story. Denial becomes confirmation. If there was such a meeting, why have HUNT, who was in the Domestic Operations Division, attend? Sprague wanted to set up a meeting between Enrique Williams and my publisher, Joseph Okpaku. What was Sprague's relationship with Williams? Sprague felt that it was illegal to hold a demonstration in front of the Archives: "We preferred legal approaches..." Sprague's true feelings: "WEBERMAN and Forcade should have ended up in jail after that action at Georgetown, not demonstrating in front of the Archives."

Sprague's theory on the Kennedy assassination named Clay Shaw, HUNT, Guy Gabaldin, a CIA agent, Albert Osborne, Harry Dean, Richard Case Nagell, Fred Lee Chrisman, William Seymour, Ronald Augustinovich, Mary Hope, OSWALD and Emilo Santana, Jim Braden, Frenchy, Jim Hicks, Breck Wall, Jack Ruby and Larry Craford. How could someone of his intelligence possibly believe this scenario?

There was no way Richard Sprague was legitimate. Either Sprague was a free lance right-winger who decided help suppress the truth about the Kennedy assassination on his own, or he had some connection to the CIA. Sprague spent a lot of time dogging my tracks in Washington. Whenever I visited a member of Congress I would note in the guest book that Sprague had recently visited there. He would tell them that I was a crazy hippie/yippie from Greenwich Village whose theories should be dismissed out-of-hand. Why all this interest on the part of an executive level individual in this researcher? No CIA documents have surfaced that linked him with the Agency as of 1996. This researcher has been unable to determine if for certain if Sprague died so a Freedom of Information Act Request could be not filed for documents linking him with the Agency, however, one factor that makes me wonder about Sprague was how the FBI cleared him for an appointment by former Warren Commission member President Ford with the National Commission on Electronic Funds Transfer.

In 1976 Richard E. Sprague was appointed by President Ford to the National Commission on Electronic Funds Transfer. Emilo Q. Daddario was on the National Commission on Electronic Funds Transfer. During World War II, Emilo Q. Daddario, a Connecticut attorney, saved Fascist Marshall Rodolfo Graziani from Socialist partisans. One day later, ANGLETON would similarly rescue Prince Valerio Borghese by disguising him as a U.S. Army officer. In 1958 Emilo Daddario was a Democratic Congressman from Connecticut. Daddario was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. Other members of the Electronic Funds Transfer Board included Thomas E. Kauper, former head of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department. [Moldea, Dan *Dark Victory* 1986 page 277] Richard E. Sprague was a member of the Senior Staff and a Program Manager whose area of responsibility was "Use, Access and Control of EFT Systems and International Development." President Ford appropriated \$1.8 million for this Commission. [Harris *OSS* p119; Laurent, Frederic, *L'Orchestre Noir* p43; Comm. on Elect. Funds Transfer brochure; Mader *Who's Who in the CIA; Computers and Automation* 5.70] Sprague croaked in 1996. May he got in hell along with the others who worked diligently to keep America's history hidden. Journalist Jack Anderson was contacted about the tramp shots. On April 16, 1974, a column by Jack Anderson appeared in the *Washington Post* about STURGIS entitled

A Bum Rap for FRANK STURGIS in Miami. After FRANK and his friends were arrested at gunpoint inside the Democratic Headquarters, they were pictured in the press as figures of fun, bunglers and petty thieves. On another level they became caricatures of Orwellian enemies of the American system. It was even whispered that they had been behind the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. As evidence, one group brought me a news photograph taken on the streets of Dallas on assassination day. They eagerly pointed out a man they said was STURGIS lurking in the shadows. The man resembled STURGIS, but was definitely not STURGIS.

The article made no reference to STURGIS being disguised as a tramp. Michael Canfield and this researcher displayed the tramp shots to Anderson as "walk ins" in his office in late 1973 or early 1974. We explained that they men were picked up behind the Texas School Book Depository, and never mentioned anyone lurking in the shadows. Jack Anderson had made up his mind that STURGIS had nothing to do with the Kennedy assassination before he observed the photos, based on his evaluation of FRANK'S personality and his close relationship with him - when STURGIS was arrested at Watergate Anderson offered to post bail for him. Anderson didn't even take the time to get the tramp story straight. It was not until April 12, 1975, that Anderson got his facts straight. He wrote: "The special commission, headed by Vice President Rockefeller, is examining "evidence" which allegedly links STURGIS and HUNT to the Kennedy assassination. The chief exhibit is a picture of two vagrants, resembling STURGIS and HUNT, who were picked up in Dallas after the assassination. Upon close examination, the picture of the man who is supposed to be STURGIS does not resemble him in some important details. The relative height of the two men in the picture also doesn't correspond to the actual height of STURGIS and HUNT." [*Washington Post*] Canfield and this researcher displayed a series of photographs to Anderson, not just one. On October 15, 1974, the CIA generated another Memorandum for the Record on STURGIS and HUNT.

1. This memorandum will record actions taken by the undersigned with respect to the allegation that the Subjects were arrested by the Dallas, Texas, Police as suspects in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.
2. On October 10, 1974, the undersigned was requested to meet with Mr. Seymour Bolton Special Assistant to the DDO who had been contacted by Mr. Unumb, Deputy Assistant to the Director concerning the aforementioned allegation. According to Mr. Bolton an underground newspaper had photographs purported to substantiate the allegation that the Subjects had been arrested by Dallas Police. (See reference to same in the attached copy of Columnist Jack Anderson's April 16, 1974, column.)
3. I met with Mr. Bolton on October 10, 1974, at which time I discussed the action that I had taken with respect to this allegation approximately six weeks ago at the request of the Director of Security. At that time various courses of action were discussed our action was limited to a review of both Subjects' files and a search of our records which produced the Jack Anderson article referred to above and which is attached. (This article was made available to Mr. John Richard of the Inspector General Staff at the time.)
4. Mr. Bolton appeared satisfied and advised that no further action appeared necessary at this time. [Seven lines were deleted only to be

released in 1993.] However, he expressed some concern over the possibility that we might have to reopen the matter again if and when the Agency is ever asked about the same by one of the Congressional oversight committees insofar as the allegation pertains to HUNT because he was an Agency employee on the date in question. If this should occur, we would probably have to produce evidence that HUNT was not in Dallas on that day. We discussed various courses of action that we could take in this regard if necessary.

5. Mr. Gambino will be advised in the event that there are any future developments in this matter. (Ervan E. Kuhnke, Jr.) [*Allen v. DOD CIA* 41750, 41748]

Seymour Bolton was involved with David Phillips in OPERATION MONGOOSE, a psy-warfare project aimed at Castro's Cuba. Bolton worked in the Plans Division. His son Josh became part of the Bush the Elder's White House staff.



~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6 June 1962

~~SENSITIVE~~

**MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL LANSDALE**

**From: Lt. Colonel Patchell**

**Subject: Psychological Operations Group**

Meeting held 1430-1450 on 4 June 1962. Attended by Mr. Hurwitch, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Summ, and Mr. Curtis (State), Mr. Bolton (CIA), Mr. Smith (USIA), and myself. Following is a summary of discussion items:

(1) USIA will provide advance notice of TV programs scheduled re Cuba.

(2) Free Cuban Group (DRE) has arranged for strong representation at African International Student Meeting in Canada 27-28 June. They will surface copies of report on student conditions in Cuba. They asked for no advance publicity - then big "follow up"



- - State and CIA coordinating to include preparation of releases to U.S. press.

(3) CIA has looked at CRC's mailing lists for various types of info, to include the publication "Cuba Nueva." They find lists most elaborate, complete and well organized for each purpose.

(4) USIA reports they are on top of stories pointing out loss of rights by workers in Cuba. USIA provided sample copies of their daily wire output and of weekly mail output for me to look at in greater detail. (I will report separately on this.)

(5) Much exploitable info in Castro's speech on housing -- corruption, unavailability etc. USIA and CIA to exploit.

(6) CIA reported that the Latin American edition of Time Magazine was in English -- that Time Magazine in Spanish was a Latin publication (Bogota) using same format, but not useful for purpose of exploiting Blas Roca story.

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

(7) Reports of hunger strikes etc. at Isle of Pines prison to be played up by USIA. (Berne's cable 527).

(8) Copies of cartoon books and other publications were requested by Lt. Col. Patchell.

(9) USIA requested to provide info on the public opinion poll conducted and schedules for future polls.

Seymour Bolton privately asked me to inform you that subject to any comment from you, he was using the approach on psy war that the means of delivery would not be tied to attribution. Although it might be more convenient to work completely through the CRC, he believed that we should reserve flexibility by organizing the "pipeline" and then putting stuff in from CRC, or other Cuban organizations, as well as stuff created by the U.S., with or without signatures or attribution. He feels that such control would best insure that we sent in just what was needed and no more or no less.

## CLARENCE KELLEY: "STILL" THE TRAMP SHOT INVESTIGATION

The tramps shots were displayed to Robert Horton, a reporter for the Reuters News Agency, in early August 1974 by Michael Canfield. Robert Horton called the FBI:

For information of Miami: On August 7, 1974, a reporter for *Reuters News Service* contacted FBIHQ to advise he was in possession of photos depicting three individuals in custody of the Dallas Police on November 22, 1963, in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. According to the above reporter, these photos were received from two young yippie individuals who were attempting to reopen the Kennedy assassination. Two of the individuals depicted in the above photos are purported to be HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS, both associated with the Watergate break-in. Leads: Miami locate STURGIS and attempt to establish his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. If STURGIS able to establish his whereabouts on that date, set forth leads to discreetly verify this information. S. A. W. Douglas Gow. [NARA FBI 124-10265-10134 FBI 89-35-409]

W. Douglas Gow entered the FBI in June 1965 he served in the Dallas Field Office until his transfer to FBI Headquarters in 1974, where he was appointed a supervisor in the criminal investigative division and an associate deputy director. This came about as a result of Oliver Buck Revell choosing to become SAC in Dallas. By November 1990 Gow was an FBI assistant director who headed foreign counterintelligence operations. Gow acknowledged in a television interview that French intelligence agents took part in an attempt between 1987 and 1989 to collect industrial secrets at foreign offices of the American computer companies I.B.M. and Texas Instruments Corporation. The operation was uncovered by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI. In 1995 Gow was described as a "Former Associate Deputy Director of the FBI, Mr. Gow is a nationally recognized expert on terrorism and intelligence affairs. Currently Mr. Gow is a consultant to the CIA on counterintelligence policy." You get the picture, the CIA investigating the CIA. [<http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/ustreas/usss/t1pubrpt.html>]

On August 7, 1974, FBI Director Clarence Kelley, who been appointed by NIXON, wrote:

*The Los Angeles Times* inquiry of Jack Nelson on the Wallace assassination continues to give us trouble. Please try to *still* present one to avoid the same situation as above, which continues.

E: 8/7/74  
The LA Times  
quint of Jack  
Held on the Wilbur  
assassination continued  
to give us trouble.  
RAPHs  
Pls. try to still present  
one to avoid the  
same situation as  
above which continued  
er for Reuters News Service

Exec AD Adm  
Exec AD Inv  
Asst Dir: Adm. Serv.  
Asst Dir: Ident.  
Asst Dir: Insp.  
Asst Dir: Intell.  
Asst Dir: Lab.  
Asst Dir: Legal Coun.  
Asst Dir: Plan. & Insp.  
Asst Dir: Rec. Mgmt.  
Asst Dir: Tech. Serv.  
Asst Dir: Training  
Asst Dir: Public Aff.  
Director Sec'y

Clarence Kelley joined the FBI in 1940 and in 1961 he was named Police Chief of Kansas City. In April 1968, after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Clarence Kelley ordered his police force to teargas black protesters. After the *still* order was given, the FBI's investigation was tainted. [FBI-62-109060-7121] [Kelley.JPEG] On August 14, 1974, the FBI tried to acquire the tramp shots from Michael Canfield, who refused to accommodate the Bureau.

On August 17, 1974, Art Lundal, a former CIA employee received a call from **Sam Jaffe**:

1. I met Jaffe in the Dominican Republic during the time of Trujillo's assassination. I knew he left from there for Moscow as the ABC correspondent. I next heard from him when he called me in 1970 to say he was working with Metromedia in Washington, D.C. During this present conversation he told me he no longer needed the 'corporate body' and he was now a free-lance journalist operating out of his home. He said it was he who broke the story on United States companies' plan to exhibit surveillance equipment in Moscow. After the story was published, he said, Senator Mansfield gave the matter congressional recognition and stopped the exhibit of surveillance gear in Moscow. I told him I had read the story.

3. Jaffe went on to say that his friends (the "young guys on the hill") have photographs of a couple of derelicts ("bums") who were arrested in back of the Texas School Book Depository minutes after President Kennedy was assassinated. Jaffe said these bums look very much like HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS, the Watergate codefendants. [NARA 1993.08.11.13.52:34:650060]

On September 13, 1974, Scott Breckinridge generated this Memo For the Record regarding the "Press Inquiry Into Kennedy Assassination."

1. John Hicks phoned to say that he was passing to me what he had just passed to the DCI and OLC.
2. Hicks had a phone call from Art Lundahl, vacationing in Michigan. Lundahl's home is 616-731-5491. Lundahl was phoned by a man identifying himself as Sam Jaffe. Jaffe said that a couple of others are doing an investigation of the JFK assassination. In the course of this they were in Dallas where they reviewed photographs taken by the Dallas Police of persons rounded up following the assassination. Among these photographs were pictures of 3 hobos, two of which Jaffe said he identified as HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS.
3. The telephone call to Lundahl was at the suggestion of Victor Marchetti, who knew Lundahl's familiarity with photographic development. He wanted to know of a commercial place where they would do enlargements in order to study the pictures more carefully for a more certain identification. Lundahl avoided telling Jaffe anything, saying he was retired and out of contact.

September 20, 1974,

Memorandum for the Record/Subject: Inquiry - HUNT and STURGIS

1. Subsequent to Jaffe's inquiry to Art Lundahl last week, relayed to us by John Hicks, we have been in touch with the Office of Security (Charlie Kane) and have checked other records to ascertain HUNT'S whereabouts at the time of the Kennedy assassination on November 22, 1963.
2. The Office of Finance has checked HUNT'S leave and travel records for the period of September 1963 to January 1964, not knowing the purpose of our request. The record shows for the four week pay period ending November 23, 1963, that HUNT took 11 hours of sick leave and no annual leave. In the following pay period he took three hours sick leave and 27 hours annual leave, but this follows the particular period in question. His travel record shows official travel in September, October and December, but none in November. All this travel was to New York. John Richards states that we already know, as a result of responses to previous requests, that we have no records on STURGIS that would show similar information; he was not an Agency employee.
3. Security provided us with a column by Jack Anderson of April 16, 1974, in which he covered the HUNT-STURGIS rumor, dismissing it. A copy of

the news column is attached. This would suggest that, rather than police photographs of people rounded-up and booked, the photographs in question are random snapshots of crowds. If this is correct, there would be no related fingerprint records that could be checked for verification.

4. Kane feels that any inquiry would attract more attention than it would be worth. I agree. I suggest that we only hold this information against possible future inquiries on the subject.

S. D. Breckinridge.

Sam Jaffe contacted Art Lundahl regarding a possible photo analysis. Art Lundahl reported this contact to the CIA who, according to Victor Marchetti, advised Art Lundahl to steer clear of Sam Jaffe. After WWII Lundahl became chief of the Photogrammetry Division of the Naval Photogrammetry Division. In 1953 he moved to the CIA to manage both general photo-interpretation and then the products, in the late fifties, of the U-2 program. U-2 photographs taken on October 14, 1962, in which analysts, under Lundahl's direction, found visual evidence of the placement of Soviet SS-4 Medium Range Ballistic Missiles (MRBM), capable of hitting targets, in the continental United States, with nuclear warheads. This triggered the Cuban Missile Crisis, sending the US intelligence community into maximum effort and triggering an unprecedented military alert. Lundahl died in June 1992. [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur\\_C.\\_Lundahl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_C._Lundahl)]

The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated this index card:

JAFFE, Sam August 20, 1974 (Deleted) TRUJILLO August 17, 1974  
MANSFIELD, Senator CHAVEZ, Frank 1961 KENNEDY, President  
HUNT, HOWARD December 1950 STURGIS, FRANK AGEE, Phil July  
1953 July 1962 July 1964, June 1957, March 1960, April 1960,  
December 1963 January 1964, August 1966, September 1966, June  
1967, July 1967, November 1968 IG FILE #49 TAB 24

MEMORANDUM FOR: Robert Wall, William Sturbitts, Ray Reardon December 17, 1976  
FROM: S. D. Breckinridge, Acting Inspector General  
SUBJECT: Document on Kennedy Assassination

1. The attached paper was provided by the Office of the Assistant to the Director.
2. Paragraph 3 cites the story of photographs of vagrants in Dallas, which we understand has been refuted.

-----  
I.G. File #49  
Tab #24

M/R (Deleted)

Sub: Telephone Conversation with Sam Jaffe

Jaffe went on to say that his friends ("the young guys on the hill") according to his friends ("some of the young guys on the hill") have photographs of a couple of derelicts ("bums") who were arrested in back of the Texas Book Depository minutes after President Kennedy was assassinated. Jaffe said these "bums" look very much like Howard Hunt and Frank Stugis, the Watergate codefendants. Jaffee said his information is that at the time of Kennedy's assassination Howard Hunt was the Acting Chief of Station in Mexico City. I said I didn't think so, and Jaffee responded that one man who should now "is that former CIA officer Agee." I said I did not know Agee but read an account of him in the newspapers.

In early September 1974, on the suggestion of Sam Jaffe, Michael Canfield gave a set of tramp and comparison photographs to Richard Pearle who worked for **Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson** (Dem.-WA). Michael Canfield told him that he wanted a non-governmental agency to perform a photo analysis. Richard Pearle gave the photographs to Senator Jackson's aide, Don Donahue, who told Michael Canfield he would have a photographic expert look at the pictures and that he should have the results of this examination by September 16, 1974, when Michael Canfield was scheduled to return to Washington from New York City. The FBI reported:

Donahue and Jaffe described Michael Canfield as a 'scared kid' who is possibly afraid for his safety...Donahue is reluctant to re-contact Jaffe or Canfield seeking the identity of the police officer unless absolutely necessary since he feels this may cause them to lose confidence in him. He indicated he would make further inquiry in this regard if we are unable to locate Harkness through the Dallas PD. Donahue said he intends to tell Canfield when he contacts him on Monday that he has had an expert look at the pictures and 'there may be something to this;' hence we would want to keep the photographs and refer them to the FBI. He said he would like to have the photos back by Monday to have them in hand when Canfield contacts him. It was pointed out to Donahue that should he make such a statement to Canfield this could be used by Canfield in giving credence to his story and might be interpreted as an acceptance of this story by Senator Jackson. Donahue then agreed he would make no statement whatever and would merely put him off should Canfield contact him before the Bureau is complete with its inquiry on this matter. [FBI 62-109060-7131]

The FBI did not receive the shots from Don Donahue until September 10, 1974, more than one month after FBI Director Clarence Kelley issued his '*still*' order. The FBI had determined the tramps were not HUNT and STURGIS *before* examining the tramp photographs. Why did the FBI need our tramp shots? The FBI had the tramp shots in its files because the Dallas Police Department had given the Bureau copies in 1968. [FBI 62-109060-7138] But either these shots were missing, or were overlooked. The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated this index card on July 26, 1977:

#### U.S. CITIZENS GENERAL TAB 15

Memo for the Record from Chief, CI/R&A. Subject: Probing of David Martin for Classified Case Information: David Martin, Peer Da Silva, William Harvey, Richard Kovich, Leonard McCoy, *Sam Jaffe*, George Kisevalter, JAMES ANGLETON, CI Staff, Popov, Golitsyn, Nosenko, Dolnitsyn.

Peer Da Silva was chief of Security at Los Alamos and was mentioned in the Pentagon Papers:

The efforts of those advocating reorganization began to bear edible fruit in December 1965 and January 1966, when a conference was held at Warrenton, Va., to which the Mission sent an impressive collection of Mission Council members...General Lansdale, CIA Station Chief Jorgenson, and Brigadier General Collins, representing Westmoreland. From Washington came the second and third echelons of the bureaucracy: ...William Colby and Peer da Silva, CIA; Chester Cooper, White House; and Sanford Marlowe, USIA. Other participants included: Major General Hutchins, CINCPAC; Rufus Phillips of Lansdale's group; Charles Zwick and Henry Rowen of BOB; George Lodge, the Ambassador's son; Desmond Fitzgerald, CIA; and Leon Goure, of RAND.

*Richard Kovich* was a SR (Soviet Recruitment) officer who had handled half a dozen of the CIA's most sensitive cases. He supported *George Kisevalter* in the running of Pyotr Popov, the GRU colonel who was the first major CIA penetration of Soviet intelligence. He was the case officer for Mikhail Federov, whose CIA code name was UNACUTE, a GRU illegal whom Kovich had recruited in Paris. With the knowledge and consent of the Norwegian secret service, he ran Ingeborg Lygren, a Norwegian woman who worked in her country's embassy in Moscow but reported through Kovich to the CIA. ANGLETON believed Kovich might have been a mole and damaged Kovich's career.

#### PHOTO ANALYSIS OF THE TRAMP SHOTS

#### THE C. F. DOWNING REPORT

Clarence Kelley's FBI issued a report that stated the FBI, preeminent in forensic examination, had determined the tramps were not HUNT and STURGIS. On September

12, 1974, FBI S.A. C. F. Downing, who had worked extensively on the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, [FBI 105-126032 NR 8.26.64] wrote:

Reference is made to a memorandum from R.E. Gebhardt to Mr. Adams requesting that the FBI Laboratory compare photographs of three individuals arrested in the vicinity of the Kennedy assassination with known photographs of E. HOWARD HUNT, FRANK STURGIS...It was determined that the two individuals in these photographs suspected of being HUNT and STURGIS are not HUNT and STURGIS. This conclusion is based on the existence of differences in facial characteristics. There are no photographs available in the identification record for Thomas Arthur Valle or otherwise available in the Laboratory with which the third individual in the submitted photographs could be compared. [At this time Thomas Arthur Vallee was suspected of being the CHRIST tramp. Vallee was at work in Chicago on November 22.] Although the possibility of doctoring these photographs cannot be completely eliminated because of the possibility that such 'doctoring' can be done without detection, no evidence was found to indicate that any of these photographs have been 'doctored.'

In a synopsis of the C. F. Downing Report, the FBI wrote:

The FBI Laboratory has examined the photographs and advised that two of the persons under arrest are not HUNT and STURGIS, but they could not positively eliminate the possibility that the photographs had been doctored." [FBI 62-109060-7134]

In a FBI Memorandum dated March 11, 1975, to the Rockefeller Commission, the disclaimer was eliminated: "There was no evidence found of retouching or alteration of the photographs of the three individuals in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository.

A copy of the C. F. Downing Report was forwarded to S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt, the Bureau's photographic identification expert. S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt did most of the photographic work for the Warren Commission. S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt was granted CIA liaison clearances in December 1954, August 1962, and August 1968, at the request of the Technical Services Division. [CIA SRS/OS Sarah K. Hall 2.6.69] When a Freedom of Information Act request was filed for C.F. Downing's laboratory report, the FBI stated that no such report existed:

Please be advised that the results of the Laboratory examination were furnished by the individual conducting the examination to his superiors by the memorandum which you enclosed with your request letter.



It was standard operating procedure for FBI laboratory technicians to file an FBI Work Sheet and an FBI Laboratory Report, accompanied by a memorandum that summarized the results of its findings. When the FBI obtained a photograph of Thomas Arthur Vallee from the Chicago Police Department, it turned it over to S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt, who did a FBI Work Sheet and Laboratory Report. [FBI 62-109060-10288] Where was C.F. Downing's HUNT and STURGIS Report and Work Sheet? Apparently there was no time to create them. FBI Director Clarence Kelley wanted the story quickly quashed. S.A. C.F. Downing had been ordered to *still* the investigation, and that meant issuing a negative report. C. F. Downing looked at the photographs, shook his head, and signed his memorandum. C. F. Downing claimed: "No evidence was found of doctoring." Where were the investigation notes concerning doctoring? C.F. Downing, who was not about to discredit his own previous work for the Warren Commission, had done what he could on short notice. Now the FBI was officially prepared to dispose of any serious journalistic or Congressional inquiry into the tramp shots and Watergate.

On September 13, 1974, Don Donahue told Michael Canfield that "his contact does not believe the 'bums' are HUNT and STURGIS and that he does not want to become involved in this matter since he feels it is a situation which should be handled by the FBI." Don Donahue was a former Bureau Agent and the FBI protected him from being identified as the source of the photographs. [FBI 61-109060-7134] On May 23, 1975, the SSCIA requested the CIA do a photo analysis of the tramp shots. The CIA requested the photographs from the FBI. Don Donahue requested his identity be concealed as the source of these photographs. [FBI 62-109060-7193]

On September 13, 1974, Sam Jaffe called S.A. Ruhl and asked him to evaluate Michael Canfield's credibility. S.A. Ruhl refused to do so. "Jaffe expressed concern that the FBI Lab would not do a proper evaluation of any photographs submitted by Michael Canfield because of a lack of confidence in Michael Canfield's theory." [FBI 61-109060-7127] Sam Jaffe died on February 8, 1985, at age 55, of cancer. Before he died Jaffe stated: "The last nine years have been incredible," Jaffe said in an interview with the *Washington Post* in 1985. If it weren't for a few friends I would be broken...I say I am not a Russian spy, the FBI says, 'Yeah, you are.' Well I want them to prove it. I want it all out in the open. I want my family cleared. If I should drop dead I don't want them living with this stigma. The CIA has cleared me. Now I want the FBI to do the same." Jaffe was member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Overseas Writers, the White House and State Department correspondents associations, and the Marine Corps Combat Correspondents Association.

#### BEN BRADLEE, THE C. F. DOWNING REPORT AND THE TRAMPS

On October 7, 1974, FBI Director Clarence Kelley conferred with Mr. Benjamin C. Bradlee, Editor of *The Washington Post*...Mr. Bradlee stated that certain photographs have come to his attention which allegedly showed E. HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS, of Watergate notoriety, in the custody of Dallas, Texas, police officers shortly after the

assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bradley said that since *The Washington Post* Watergate investigation was just about over, they were looking for a new inquiry to direct their attention toward. He said he was considering sending a team of investigative reporters to Dallas to begin an investigation into these photographs, but decided to check with the Director beforehand to see if the Bureau was aware of the photographs and had possibly already resolved the matter. Mr. Bradley was informed that this matter had come to our attention in August 1974, through A.J. Weberman and Michael Canfield, who were described as underground newspaper people from New York City...A copy of the March 15, 1974, to March 21, 1974, edition of *The Berkeley Barb*, a California underground newspaper, which contains the photographs in question...was given to Bradley. An article from the May 24, 1968, edition of *The New York Times* pertaining to the photographs was also mentioned to Mr. Bradley. Mr. Bradley was also told Michael Canfield made a deal with the German magazine *Stern* in regard to selling his story." FBI Director Clarence Kelley continued: "The photographs have been compared by the FBI Laboratory with known photographs of HUNT and STURGIS with a determination being made that HUNT and STURGIS are not the ones in the photographs. He was also informed that all three officers in the photographs have been previously identified in relation to other investigations, and that all three officers advised that they took three individuals, names unknown to them, off a boxcar about a mile from the assassination site about 20 minutes after the shooting. They took them to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office where a screening office had been setup. Numerous people were taken to that office on that day and released without charges or booking, after being interviewed. No records have been located pertaining to these individuals arrest.

It was also pointed out to Mr. Bradley that there had been allegations that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Miami, Florida, prior to the assassination and had been in contact with STURGIS, who was then using the name FRANK FIORINI. Extensive investigation, including interview of STURGIS, indicated that there was no substance to this.



Michael Canfield had displayed the tramp photographs, and the HUNT and STURGIS comparison shots, to Ben Bradley. Before he spoke with FBI Director Clarence Kelley, Ben Bradley believed the tramps looked enough like HUNT and STURGIS to consider hiring a photo analyst to study the photographs. He was going to send a team of reporters to Dallas to investigate the circumstances of their arrest. After speaking with FBI Director Clarence Kelley, Benjamin Bradley dropped the matter. FBI Director Clarence Kelley explained:

Mr. Bradlee then stated he was satisfied that the Bureau was well aware of these allegations and instead of investigating the matter, he planned to run a story to the effect that the FBI had checked these allegations and found no substance to them. After Mr. Bradlee's departure, the Director advised that Captain Will Fritz, who was the Dallas police officer in charge of its Kennedy case investigation, *and who apparently authorized the release of the persons in the photographs*, should be interviewed for any knowledge he might have of this matter. The Director also stated that HUNT and STURGIS should be contacted to ascertain their whereabouts on the day of the assassination. The Director pointed out that these interviews should be conducted to carry out our determination that HUNT and STURGIS were not the ones in the photographs one step further and hopefully lay these allegations to rest. [FBI 62-109060-7137]

FBI Director Clarence Kelley suppressed the tramp story. Why bother investigating a story if the FBI Director, as well as the FBI Lab, has assured you that there was no substance to it? In any event, Ben Bradlee realized the story had already been published, and that Michael Canfield was trying to sell it to other publications while trying to sell it to *The Washington Post*. Ben Bradlee, however, was unjustified in turning it down. The FBI was intent on characterizing OSWALD as a loner, and not part of a broader conspiracy which it failed to detect. It could not be relied upon to be objective. In early 1979 Ben Bradlee was asked why he believed the FBI. In December 1981 he replied:

You people die hard. If you believe in various conspiracies, as you plainly do, there is nothing I can say to convince you. I can only tell you that I did go to the FBI. I did talk to someone who was identified to me by FBI Director Clarence Kelley as the photo interpretation expert. He pointed out magnification of certain features, like ears, that satisfied me that the tramps were not HUNT or STURGIS...

The tramp shots were doctored. No mention of possible doctored of the photographs was made to Ben Bradlee by the FBI. Without taking this into account, at least one set of ears did not match.

Thanks to the FBI, *Stern Magazine*, *Reuters* and other publications did not run the story. Klaus Liedke of *Stern Magazine* contacted the FBI about the tramps shots. The FBI: "In general terms he was advised that the FBI had looked into this matter and determined the individuals were not identical with HUNT and STURGIS." [FBI 62-109060-7150] By the end of 1974, the tramp story had been turned down by *The New York Times*, *The Associated Press* and by Mike Wallace and Les Midgley at *Sixty Minutes*. *The Village Voice* uncovered "a handwritten note on CBS stationery from Ellen McCloy [the daughter of John J. McCloy] to Les Midgley." Ellen McCloy, who was employed by CBS, was working on a program about the John F. Kennedy assassination. In September 1975 the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency William Colby described a

meeting he had with Dan Rather and Les Midgley: "He referred to the work of Mark Lane in this field and I referred to Dick Gregory's paranoia on the subject of CIA connections with the Kennedy death." In February 1975 Clarence Kelley and Gordon Shankin visited the Texas School Book Depository. Kelley told the press that the FBI possessed no evidence that HUNT was at the scene of the Kennedy assassination. [*Dallas Times Herald* 2.13.75]

#### PROFESSOR RAINER KNUSSMANN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

In January 1975 a source at *Stern* magazine informed the CIA that the publication was working on the tramp shot story:

To buttress this conjecture, *Stern* hired Professor Rainer Knusmann of the Anthropological Institute at Hamburg University, to do a 'scientific' comparison of the Dallas photographs with stock shots of HUNT and STURGIS. The total report is 37 pages, of which only the introduction and conclusion were provided. The translation commences with page 35: 'The given question about the identity of STURGIS and HUNT with the two designated persons on the Death Site pictures can only be answered clearly to the extent that a firm identity denial is not possible from the photographic documentation placed at my disposal. In this connection there is a noticeable discrepancy in the amount of ear protrusion, in the photographs of the man who could be HUNT which, however, fails by far to be sufficient for a sure negative identification. In all, the resemblance analysis with respect to both persons led to a clear majority of positive resemblance factors, which above all for STURGIS were in part very convincing since it concerned a clearly established similarity in relatively rare distinguishing marks. Because of the indifferent quality of the source photographs which handicaps a scientific comparison, and because of unsimilarities which cropped up in the course of the analysis - though these were nearly all of a minor nature - the total result is not adequate for the establishment of an absolutely sure identity. Such a result from photo materials such as were furnished me is in principle very difficult to achieve. The symptoms of identity never-the-less are so convincing that it must be advised in any case that the material be pursued further. A successful identity establishment could truly be expected if STURGIS and HUNT photographs, which should be obtainable, were prepared showing the Subjects from the same head angle and under similar lighting as in the Death Site photographs.

The probable identity from the resemblance analysis is given a special weight because the margin of error is significantly reduced when both HUNT and STURGIS are analyzed in combination. This is on the common sense ground that while an accidental resemblance between HUNT or STURGIS on the one side, and one of the persons shown in the Death

Site pictures would be understandable, there is a very narrow probability that STURGIS accidentally resembles one, and HUNT accidentally the other of both persons shown in the Death Site photographs. Possibly what is finally expected of me is a precise probability quotient for the possible identity of STURGIS and HUNT with the questioned persons on the Death Site pictures. Such a numerical probability estimate can certainly be produced by mathematics, but would show false exactness. However, to give a preliminary examination, I estimate that the positive resemblance between STURGIS and the questioned person #1 in the Death Site photographs has a probability of 0.1 (10% error, that is 90% for identity). The similar value for HUNT being person #2, I estimate at 0.3 (that is a 30% chance of error and 70% probability of identity). From this a theoretical error probability for the combined results figures at only 0.03 (that is 3%, therefore, 97% probability). In closing I should like to assure you that in preparation of this evaluation I have taken pains to work according to the best conscience and knowledge without any political presumptions. Prof. Knussmann Officially Registered Court Hereditary Biology Expert, Examining Laboratory, Duesseldorf, Markenstr. 5, West Germany. [CIA Inspector General File #51 Tab 6 Gerard J. Hahn to Berns - source at *Stern* Frau Radziwell?]

The CIA's Inspector General's Office had an interest in this photo study and it generated this index card:

Sterns January 7, 1975  
George J. Hahn  
HOWARD HUNT  
January 9, 1975  
FRANK STURGIS  
President Kennedy  
October 1975  
(Illegible)  
(Illegible)  
October 25, 1975  
(Illegible)  
(Illegible)  
November 5, 1974  
Frau Radziwell  
University of Hamburg

IG FILE #51 Tab #6

C/DDO (Attention Mr. Berns) from Gerard J. Hahn. Subject: German Magazine Attempts to Tie HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS to the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy. Efforts by *Der Stern* to tie HUNT and STURGIS to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attachment: (Illegible) translation by Prof. Knussmann of scientific (illegible) of Dallas photos (illegible) HUNT (illegible).

A Magdelona Radziwill was mentioned in a book titled *The Secret War Against the Jews* by J. Loftus and J. Arons which was published in 1994:

A top secret interrogation of a White Russian Nazi by General George Patton's intelligence chief names a Bishop Cikota as a 'Nazi agent' inside the Vatican. Princess Magdelona Radziwell is named in the same intelligence files as the corresponding Nazi agent in Switzerland. Her relative, Prince Radziwell, later surfaced as a petitioner to retrieve war German assets of Dulles's clients that had been seized by the United States.

In 1996 Professor Knuessmann was a Consulting Editor of the international journal *Collegium Antropologicum*, which was published by the Croatian Anthropological Society.

#### DICK GREGORY GETS THE TRAMP SHOTS NATIONAL PUBLICITY

In January 1975 comedian Dick Gregory was contacted. He was given the comparison shots, and the work to date on the links between the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and HUNT and STURGIS. Dick Gregory held a press conference on February 5, 1975, during which he displayed the tramp shots and the photographs of HUNT and STURGIS. On February 16, 1975, about one week after Dick Gregory's press conference, Jacks Beers died of a heart attack. Mrs. Beers related that he had a long history of heart problems, including a heart attack in late November 1963. On March 8, 1975, the Rockefeller Commission agreed to investigate the tramps. After the Rockefeller Commission issued a press release, the tramps became the front page story in many newspapers. Headlines read:

Rockefeller Panel to Probe CIA Role in JFK Death - Gregory Charges Founded on Photographs.

Washington - The Rockefeller Commission on the CIA is looking into allegations that the CIA was somehow involved in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, according to informed sources close to its investigation. One focus of the commission's inquiry is the recent assertion of a group headed by Dick Gregory, comedian and civil rights activist, that E. HOWARD HUNT Jr. was seized by Dallas police near the Kennedy assassination site within minutes of the shooting...The Gregory groups charge is founded on photographs published last year in underground newspapers and elsewhere purporting to show HUNT and FRANK A. STURGIS, another Watergate burglar, being led by the police from a

grassy knoll across from the Texas School Book Depository. [*The Los Angeles Times Herald Examiner* 3.9.75]

The wire services reported: "Comedian and political activist Dick Gregory flew to Washington Thursday to deliver documents to the Rockefeller Commission..." *The New York Times* ran two stories: "Three Men Studied in Kennedy Assassination Photographs" which stated that the Rockefeller Commission was going to do a height study and "Rockefeller Unit Said to Check Report of CIA Link to Kennedy Assassination." HUNT wrote this in *American Spy*:

But even that did not end the continuing harassment. Early in 1975, political activist Dick Gregory was given a series of photographs of the Dallas tramps together with several of Frank Sturgis and myself. In press conferences and talk shows, Gregory professed to see unmistakable similarity between the tramp photos and those of Sturgis and Hunt, and pressed the photographs upon the Rockefeller Commission with demands for satisfaction.

Shortly thereafter, in a timing sequence not entirely coincidental, a book by Alan Weberman and Michael Canfield was published, *Coup d'Etat in America*, which relied heavily on a presumptive likeness of Sturgis and myself to the so-called Dallas tramps. The defamatory intent of the book was so clear that I sued the authors and publisher of the book for libel. The publishing company went out of business, and the publisher returned to his native Nigeria. Litigation against the two authors is active to this day.

HUNT dropped the lawsuit two days before it was to come to trial.

# 3 Men Studied in Kennedy Assassination Photos

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, May 11 — Photographs of three shabbily dressed men being led by the police from the scene of the assassination of President Kennedy are being re-examined by a photographic expert for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The expert was sent here from Washington on orders from the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating involvement in domestic affairs, according to Herb Grubert, an assistant special agent of the bureau.

The pictures, mostly taken by newsmen covering the assassination in 1963, show three men who were temporarily detained by the police who converged on the assassination site after the shots that killed the President.

Conspiracy theorists contend that two of the men have strong resemblances to E. Howard Hunt Jr. and Frank A. Sturgis, convicted in the Watergate break-in both of whom had associations with the C.I.A.

The unidentified expert took

## 2 'Vagrants' in Pictures Said to Resemble Watergate's Hunt and Sturgis

original negatives of the controversial pictures this week and reconstructed the manner in which the pictures were taken on Nov. 22, 1963, even down to the distance from the ground the person who took the pictures held his camera, explained Mr. Grubert.

Then, the Washington-based expert took new photographs from the exact spots the original pictures were snapped.

By duplicating the distances and angles and by locating reference points that appear in both the 1963 photos and the new pictures, he will be able to compute heights and weights of the three men who were released by the Dallas police in 1963. He will also be able to obtain details of bone structure and other individual traits by comparative analysis, Mr. Grubert said.

Once computed, the new data

will be compared with existing information about Mr. Hunt and Mr. Sturgis as they were in 1963.

In all, six different photographs of the three mysterious "vagrants" are being analyzed by the F.B.I. for the Rockefeller Commission.

**The New York Times**

Published: May 12, 1975

Copyright © The New York Times



# Rockefeller Unit Said to Check Report Of C.I.A. Link to Kennedy Assassination

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Rockefeller commission on the Central Intelligence Agency, is looking into allegations that the C.I.A. was somehow involved in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, according to informed sources close to its investigation.

One focus of the commission's inquiry, the sources said, is the recent assertion of a group headed by Dick Gregory, the comedian, and civil rights activist, that E. Howard Hunt Jr. was seized by the Dallas police near the Kennedy assassination site within minutes of the shooting.

Mr. Hunt, convicted two years ago of conspiring to carry out the Watergate bugging plot, was a clandestine political officer for the C.I.A. at the time President Kennedy was murdered.

The Gregory group's charge is founded on photographs published last year in underground newspapers and elsewhere purporting to show Mr. Hunt and

the Rockefeller commission, reportedly denied that he was in Dallas at the time of the assassination or that he knew Mr. Sturgis then.

## Employed by C.I.A.

Mr. Sturgis reportedly was employed by the C.I.A. as an operative in the Miami area around the time of the agency-inspired Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

The school book depository was identified in the final report of the Warren Commission, which investigated the Kennedy assassination, as the location from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded John B. Connally, then Governor of Texas, as they passed by in a motorcade.

Davis W. Belin, the executive director of the panel headed by Vice President Rockefeller, the Presidential commission on C.I.A. activities within the United States, declined today to comment on specific areas of the panel's inquiry or on any tentative conclusions it might have reached.

the Rockefeller commission is limited by its charter to investigate the C.I.A.'s activities within the United States and is thus excluded from any inquiry into the agency's covert activities abroad.

Mr. Belin, an Iowa lawyer who served as a counsel to the Warren Commission, said that although it was not his intention to "reopen the entire investigation of the assassination" of President Kennedy, "the allegation has been made that the C.I.A., and particularly Mr. Hunt, was in Dallas on 22 Nov. 1963."

After leaving the Warren Commission, Mr. Belin wrote a book analyzing its work entitled, "You Are the Jury," supporting the conclusion that Oswald was the lone killer of both President Kennedy and J. D. Tippit, a Dallas police officer slain shortly afterward outside a movie theater.

## Alde's Assessment

Asked for a personal assessment of any evidence gathered by the Rockefeller commission hearing on a possible C.I.A.

When the media contacted HUNT and STURGIS about these allegations, HUNT denied having been in Dallas:

Accusations made by Dick Gregory and others connecting me to the murder of President John Kennedy are totally without foundation. They constitute a false and vicious libel. These charges are bizarre products of sick minds. The political Left has never been able, or willing, to accept the fact that Kennedy's assassin was a man of the Left; thus the Leftist preoccupation with finding an alternate assassin. Dick Gregory's smear represents the ultimate in slander and innuendo customarily characterized as McCarthyism. The Rockefeller and other investigative committees will probably examine Gregory's charges as indeed they should. For my part I would welcome a through high-level investigation and a full airing of all relevant findings. Only if this takes place will I have any hope of clearing my name and living free from the threats made against my life already

made by neurotics. I was not in Dallas on November 22, 1963; in fact I never visited Dallas until eight years later. I did not meet FRANK STURGIS until 1972, nine years after we were allegedly together in Dallas. I was not in Mexico in 1963, and I did not meet LEE HARVEY OSWALD there or at any other place or time. Moreover I shared the nations grief over the murder of our President...Continued publicity given to these reckless charges could stimulate some yet-unpublicized maniac into violent action against me and my family. [RCD 2.5.75]

### CANFIELD GETS STURGIS' REACTION

STURGIS would neither confirm nor deny his presence in Dallas that day. Michael Canfield called STURGIS to get his reaction to the story. STURGIS did not know where Dick Gregory had gotten his information or Michael Canfield's connection to this researcher. STURGIS acknowledged:

Yeah, I saw the pictures. He's claiming that we were there in disguise and he swears that guy is me and hey, who knows? So I don't affirm or deny it...I doubt they've got any evidence. Really, I think they're just blowing smoke. I think that. Mike, between you and me, I think Dick Gregory is of the radical Left, and I think Dick Gregory and his group are being financed by foreign outsiders in order to put pressure on the CIA. He is using both HOWARD HUNT and myself as a tool for them. I don't think they can stand the idea that OSWALD, who was of the Left, one of their own people, you know, that took the rap, or at least one of the persons that took the rap for killing the President of the United States. He has to prove that HOWARD HUNT was in Dallas on that day and he has to prove I was in Dallas on that day. He's claiming that we're in disguise. O.K. Well, you know, you've got to have more proof than that, than just a picture. Because pictures really don't mean anything. D'you know? They don't mean a damn thing.

Note how STURGIS did not deny he was one of the tramps: "Who knows?" Secondly he "doubts" and "thinks" Dick Gregory has no other evidence. If he were innocent, he would have *known* Dick Gregory had no evidence. When STURGIS said "took the rap," rather than "was guilty of," the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he made a slip and realized it, so he tried to obscure his error with the next sentence which made little sense: "At least one of the persons who took the rap." Who else besides OSWALD took the rap for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy? STURGIS stated that Dick Gregory "had to prove I was in Dallas that day." He was saying that all Dick Gregory had to prove was his presence in Dallas. Numerous people were also in Dallas that day and did not take part in the assassination.

## THE ITCHY TRIGGER FINGER

STURGIS confided in Michael Canfield:

Well, let me speak off the record, Mike. HOWARD and I are both concerned about it, you know what I mean? In more ways than one, because you know you can get some damn kookie guy come down here wanna kill him, kill me. You know. This is a terrible accusation he's made. You know, that we had something to do with killing the most powerful man in the world. It's a terrible thing to do. And I hope he can prove these accusations, because if he can't, he's gonna have problems. He'll have legal problems. But evidently he don't care. I'm hoping it will just die away, personally, you know. Like I told the press, you know, let the dead alone, let them be. It's a helluva mistake. He may be turning, you know, we're talking off the record, you know, but he may be digging up things that other people may not want dug up. You know what I mean? Well, let's say if there was a conspiracy, right? And people like him going around the country, not the fact that he's accusing HOWARD and me and the CIA, but let's say that other people, others in, you know, suppose he's wrong, okay, that's one thing. He may stumble across something or somebody, who probably might have been involved in it. And he may decide to go ahead and do something about it. You know, he's big enough stuff that maybe people will get a little itchy about, you know, and give him problems. Well I don't know (if it would be physical) it would be up to, you know, whoever the people are. I don't know. So I think he's wrong, you know, doing what he's doing, I think he should let things lie, you know, leave it alone...

STURGIS also believed that the tramp shots could have triggered a violent reaction in someone. Note how STURGIS referred to President Kennedy as "the President of the United States, the most powerful man in the world." STURGIS was proud to have participated in a world class operation. If he hadn't, how would he have known what things were being dug up, (having nothing to do with HUNT and STURGIS, of course) which might result in the death of Dick Gregory? Whose trigger finger was getting itchy?

## THE TRAMP SHOT NEGATIVES

The FBI received orders to contact the photographers who took the tramp shots and obtain negatives. The FBI:

The files of *The Dallas Times Herald* have been thoroughly searched personally by S.A. Gemberling, and photographs numbered 2, 4, and 5 are believed to have been taken by photographer William Allen who, on November 22, 1963, was working in Dallas on assignment for *The Dallas Times Herald*, but was on the payroll of UPI. *The Dallas Times Herald* files do not reflect any photographic negatives identical to the other four

photographs described above. On April 14, 1975, *The Dallas Times Herald* made available two proof sheets, one 4" X 5" positive of each of the three photographs numbered 2, 4, and 5 above, and one 4" X 5" copy of each of the three copy negatives of the three photographs...it was stated the original negative of these three photographs will be available for examination by an FBI representative at any time at *The Dallas Times Herald*.

*The Dallas Times Herald* representatives indicated:

It is possible some of the photographs from their files were taken shortly after the assassination, because many individuals were examining them and it is possible some original negatives or photographs may no longer be available.

The FBI contacted *The Dallas Morning News* and was apprized that:

Jack Beers was a photographer for that newspaper in November 1963 but had died in February 1975. He stated no photographic negative is available at *The Dallas Morning News*, and that the original negative would likely be in the possession of Mrs. Christine Beers.

When the FBI questioned Mrs. Beers, she explained that the original negatives were in the possession of "some magazine" and she gave the FBI a contact sheet. That accounted for five out of the seven tramp shots. The FBI reported: "It should be noted that of the seven photographs furnished by the Bureau...all have been identified, with the exception of those numbered one and three." Despite extensive research, no FBI documents could be located on the photographs taken by George Smith of the *Fort Worth Star Telegram*. There was no way to determine if the FBI obtained all of the tramp shots. No reference to the last two tramp shots surfaced in any Freedom of Information Act-retrieved FBI documents. Dorothy Hopper at the *Fort Worth Star Telegram* recounted that she first noticed the tramp shots missing on December 3, 1973. Just before they were stolen someone called and inquired about them. A researcher reported that in 1974 someone entered his home and removed the prints of these two photographs, which he had recently obtained. On May 8, 1975, Earl Golz of the *Dallas Morning News* reported that the FBI found six of seven disputed photos.

#### SHANEYFELDT'S PHOTO ANALYSIS FOR ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION

The Rockefeller Commission did not conduct its own investigation of the tramp shots. It did not hire an independent photo analyst. Instead, the Rockefeller Commission used the FBI's report. On April 25, 1975, an investigator for the Rockefeller Commission interviewed S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt and was told "Shaneyfeldt is 'positive' has no reservations about these Dallas persons NOT being HUNT or STURGIS." [SSCIA 157-10003-10001] In late April 1975 Warren Commission veteran S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt

telephoned Warren Commission veteran S.A. Robert Gemberling at the Dallas FBI. S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt told him the Rockefeller Commission wanted an on-site height study, as well as the negatives and the cameras with which the tramp shots were originally taken.

## THE CIA'S PHOTO ANALYSIS OF THE TRAMP SHOTS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD, May 28, 1975

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations (HUNT Photos)

1. On May 21, 1975, Mr. Tom Brown contacted the Security Analysis Group for copies of photographs of HUNT for use in the DDS&T responding to question #15 of a memorandum by E.H. Knoche, dated May 21, 1975, captioned, "Assassinations, Primarily Castro" for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations General File.

2. On May 27, 1975, Mr. John P. Dempsey gave the attached photographs to the writer, which Mr. Dempsey stated he had received from the Office of Security. Some of the photos are badge type photos apparently recovered by Tom Brown from the HUNT Office of Security file. Also returned were seven large glossy photos showing three individuals apparently under police detention. It is unknown where these photos originated, but they are believed to be the comparison photos for use in answering reference question number 15. It is further surmised that these glossy photos were taken in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, attendant to the arrest of three 'box car bums' in connection with the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Recently, numerous persons have alleged that HUNT and STURGIS resemble the "bums," thus necessitating the requested DDS & T comparison of the HUNT photograph. DDS & T's conclusions are unknown.

Jerry G. Brown,  
Acting Chief,  
Security Analysis Group.  
[CIA FOIA F81-0351/ D0652]

The CIA's Deputy Directorate of Science and Technology conducted a "physiological comparison" of the HUNT and STURGIS photographs with the tramp photographs. [CIA F81-0351 D0652] Before the CIA sent this photo report to the HSCA, Hal Clark SA/DDS&T, asked Ed Cates, NPIC, to sanitize it.

Two experienced portrait artists and an expert in the field of disguise studied the four photographs of HUNT (1949, 1961, 1968, and 1974). It

was concluded that he was an ideal Subject for this sort of analysis for two reasons:

(1) His features are prominent and angular, facilitating identification of key points and measurement of distances and ratios.

(2) his overall appearance varied insignificantly over the 25-year span of the data. These characteristics make positive identification of HUNT from a photograph of good quality highly probable. The physiological character of HUNT can be briefly summed up as: athletic, firm, and assertive with an overall tone of classic leanness. Neither of the two detained men in the Dallas scene had this character. The one with the hat is flaccid, atrophied and passive and has a general tone of deterioration. The hatless one is stocky, has a blocky face and has the overall appearance of a less sophisticated Subject. The unanimous and highly confident judgment of these experts is that neither of the detainees is HUNT.

A similar, but less confident, conclusion was reached concerning STURGIS. This evaluation was performed with only the single snapshot of STURGIS from *Newsweek*, no other being available; it is believed that a higher confidence judgement concerning STURGIS would have been rendered if the STURGIS snapshot could be dated to the 1963 time frame.

In addition to the basic comparative differences observed, the disguise specialist, (with almost 25 years experience) noted:

(1) It would be physically impossible to reduce the height of a 5' 10 ½" man to the shorter man in the photograph.

(2) Overall facial shapes could not be effectively changed with the use of cosmetic make-up.

(3) Putty or facial masks could not be used to alter features because of the animation displayed between the various photographs. Three experienced photogrametrists who have previously worked on identification problems analyzed the four photographs of HUNT (1949, 1961, 1968, and 1974) and made measurements on non-changing facial distances. The dimensions on the known photographs of HUNT were compared with the two detained men in the Dallas scene and a unanimous and confident judgement was made that neither of these two men could be HUNT. A similar analysis was made between the *Newsweek* photograph of STURGIS. However, because of the quality of the *Newsweek* portrait, *the data is inconclusive*. The physiological and photogrammetric analysis were supplemented by visual comparison of all the photographs imagery

by experienced imagery interpreters. In the conduct of this examination, steps were taken to insure that:

(1) All Subjects were magnified to the same scale, using the distances between the eyes and mouth as a standard.

(2) Contrast and texture differences between images were minimized during the scaling process (continuous tone photographs were employed wherever possible).

(3) Angular comparisons were made to offset errors incident with different head angles and tilts. From his visual comparison it was concluded that neither of the two men in the Dallas scene is HUNT, nor is STURGIS (utilizing the only photograph we have available, i.e. the *Newsweek* photograph) one of the two men in the Dallas scene.

Why did the CIA have only one photograph of STURGIS? This was an agency with a billion dollar budget. Was the CIA reluctant to obtain better shots because it might have had to conclude the tramp was STURGIS? S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt was first brought into the tramp shot investigation by FBI Director Clarence Kelley when he was asked to determine whether the CHRIST tramp and Thomas Arthur Vallee were identical. As stated, he received the Downing Memorandum on the HUNT and STURGIS comparison to the tramps. When questioned in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, however, Shaneyfeldt said he was unaware of the tramp photographs until the Rockefeller Commission brought them to his attention in April 1975. Attorney Marvin Miller asked: "So, to your knowledge, to your recollection now, it was the first time anybody had asked you to do any work on these particular photographs?" He responded: "That's the, to the best of my recollection, yes." S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt lied to conceal his predisposition towards a particular conclusion. Like C. F. Downing, Shaneyfeldt was not about to discredit his work for the Warren Commission. The Downing report was a cue that the Director wanted a negative report. Not only Shaneyfeldt's veracity at risk, but there were serious questions about his qualifications as a photo analyst. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt:

I started with the FBI in 1940 as a photographer, having been a photographer with the newspapers in the Midwest prior to that time. I worked in photographic work with the FBI from 1940 to 1948, at which time I was transferred to the FBI Laboratory as a forensic photographer taking photographs of evidence being examined by document examiners and other experts in the laboratory, firearms people and various others; making of photomicrographs, evidence-type photographs. And, during this period, except for 19-, see I was in the Service in 1945 for a year and, as a result of that, I used the GI Bill to get a degree to become a Special Agent. Went to Southeastern University in Washington, D.C., got an accounting degree, applied for a job as Special Agent, and was appointed Special Agent in 1951. I was, after agent training, assigned to the Detroit

FBI office as an investigator for approximately one year. After returning...I was transferred back to the Laboratory to be trained as a document examiner. This training covered about three years...and from 1955 until my retirement in 1975, I was a fully qualified document examiner. Because of my photographic experience, I also did photo-related examinations, comparison of photographs, identification with various examiners, various photo-related investigations. During this period of time that I was a document examiner, I was also doing photographic examinations and testifying in court.

Lyndal Shaneyfeldt was a document examiner, not a photo analyst. Self-educated in the art of photography, he held no college or university degree or any official FBI documentation in photography or photo analysis. Attorney Marvin Miller called his background in photography "on the job training." In the Alger Hiss case, S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt identified the camera that took the "pumpkin pictures." S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt was one of the two FBI agents allowed to testify by the Justice Department at the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans.

Memorandum For The Record: February 6, 1969  
Subject, Lyndal L. SHANEYFELDT #363001-1152 (ser. 2)  
Reference: Washington Star clipping dated January 25, 1969

1. Subject, a former FBI agent and photo expert, has been subpoenaed by Garrison as a witness at the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans.
2. Subject was granted continuing liaison clearances in December 1964, August 1962, April 1968 and August 1968 as the requests of TSD. His services were needed for coordinating technical skills with respect to photo comparisons.

Sarah K. Hall SRS/OS

#### ROBERT OLSEN'S PHOTO ANALYSIS

In his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*, Lyndal Shaneyfeldt testified that he did his first photo analysis after the FBI received two letters from Rockefeller Commission Senior Counsel, Robert B. Olsen, one dated April 2, 1975, and the other April 5, 1975.

Robert B. Olsen was already convinced the tramps were not HUNT and STURGIS:

A comparison was first made by Rockefeller Commission staff members, none of whom are photo identification experts. Even as non-experts, however, it appeared to the staff members that there was, at best, only a superficial resemblance between the Dallas 'derelicts' and HUNT and STURGIS. The derelict resembling HUNT appeared to be substantially



older and smaller than HUNT. The derelict allegedly resembling STURGIS appeared to be thinner than STURGIS and to have facial features and hair markedly different from those of STURGIS. The witnesses who testified to the 'striking resemblance' were not shown to have any qualifications in photo identification beyond that possessed by the average layman...The photographs of the derelicts in Dallas have been displayed in various newspapers in the United States, on national television programs, and in the April 28, 1975, issue of *Newsweek Magazine*. No witnesses offered testimony to the Commission or its staff to the effect that either of the derelicts was personally known to be HUNT or STURGIS; and no qualified expert was offered to make such an identification.

After S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt's report was given to the Rockefeller Commission, Chief Counsel David Belin asked the Department Of Justice to "make available to us, for interviewing, the Bureau personnel who compared the photographs and reached the conclusion embodied in the report. Preliminary to such interviews, we would like to have a detailed description of the methods, processes and equipment used in making the comparisons." The FBI responded: "Portions of this study were made with a low-powered magnifier to permit detailed study." [RCD Belin to Wilderotter 3.7.75] S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt's report was released circa July 1975 and his determination that the tramps were neither HUNT nor STURGIS was widely publicized. Bernard Fensterwald commented that the Rockefeller Commission examined the tramp shots because they were easily refuted. S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt's analysis "involved visual comparison and study of the facial characteristics and contours of the individuals in the questioned and known photographs, including a comparison of the contours of the ears, noses, hairlines, chins and all other visible facial features." The Rockefeller Commission concluded:

While the 'derelicts' were found in a boxcar not far from the assassination scene, that fact cannot form the basis for drawing any inference of involvement in the assassination. Neither can such an inference be drawn from the fact that the derelicts were relatively clean-shaven and showed signs of having had recent haircuts. The Commission believes that it is not uncommon for derelicts to shave and to receive haircuts, especially at such places as barber colleges, jails, and missions. In view of the absence of any credible evidence tending to identify HUNT or STURGIS with the 'derelicts' in question, or otherwise to establish the presence of HUNT or STURGIS in Dallas on November 22, 1963, the Commission finds that it is unnecessary to consider the allegations that other persons participated in the assassination. If there were other participants in the assassination, no evidence was found that would connect them in any way with the CIA...For the reasons expressed above the Commission concludes it found no evidence of CIA involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. The products of the investigation of the Commission staff, however, will remain with the official records of the Commission.

Marina Oswald told this researcher: "David Belin is a Judas. He sold out his country. And that's the crime itself." The investigators for the Rockefeller Commission detected a superficial resemblance between the Dallas 'derelicts' and HUNT and STURGIS. However superficial, it was a resemblance. Why didn't the Rockefeller Commission investigators realize that even if the tramps slightly resembled HUNT and STURGIS, when this was put together with HUNT and STURGIS' backgrounds and their hatred for Kennedy, it meant that even if they left the slightest, most superficial traces of their presence at a crime of this magnitude, it meant that they were there. What prevented them from seeing the truth was a predisposition against something of this nature being true, because if one believes that coup d'etats do not happen in a country like the United States of America, you are not going to believe the tramps are HUNT and STURGIS. The implications of placing HUNT and STURGIS on the scene of the Kennedy assassination would mean the disbandment of the CIA, something the establishment could not accept.

#### HSCA'S PHOTO ANALYST: CLYDE COLLINS SNOW



The next photo study of the tramp shots was conducted by the HSCA. Clyde C. Snow headed the HSCA's investigation. Clyde C. Snow: "I guess you can say I was in charge of it. I had some other anthropologists working with me on that." Clyde Snow had received his B.S. in zoology from Eastern New Mexico University in 1950, an M.S. in zoology from Texas Tech University in 1955, and a Ph.D. in physical anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1967. He was Chief of the Physical Anthropology Division of the Federal Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeromedical Institute. Clyde Snow was a forensic anthropologist who examined human remains, not a photo analyst. In 1985 he was sent to Paraguay by the Simon Weisenthal Center to examine the remains of Nazi war criminal Dr. Joseph Mengele. [Posner, *Mengele*, p320] Clyde Snow stated: "That's one of the things we do. Forensically we examine human skeletal remains. But we are consulted quite frequently in comparing photographs of people, for example, suspects in bank robberies. We're not just skeletal people. We do a lot of work in the variations of living people." [see HSCA V4 p381] In February 1992, Dr. Clyde Snow appeared on the national news program *60 Minutes* and discussed Iraqi war crimes in Kurdistan. A few weeks later, Clyde Snow went to Bolivia in search of the remains of the Sundance Kid. Next, he was in Bosnia, examining remains.

Clyde Snow was not a photo analyst. The HSCA did hire photo analysts: Robert R. Hunt, a Professor of Optical Sciences at the University of Arizona who worked as a consultant to the Committee, was a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry. The HSCA did not use IDEB Digital Vidicon Scanning System (DVSS) and the Comtal Vision in its analysis, although this technology was available to it. These techniques involved processing categorization according to the Subject's look angle. Comparisons are done both visually and mathematically using photogrammetry

techniques. [CIA Memo from Dr. David L. Gifford, Chief, Interactive Digital Exploitation Branch APSD/TSG/NPIC 12.15.78]

An April 10, 1978, HSCA Outside Contact Report indicated a telephone call was initiated by HSCA employee Michael Goldsmith regarding Clyde C. Snow: "Summary of contact: regarding consulting work as forensic ID specialist. He's interested. Suggested we contact the Federal Aeronautics Administration Air Surgeon to get approval. That way there would be no expense for HSCA." [HSCA 180-1007-410425] Clyde Snow was originally asked by the HSCA to "reconstruct a 3-D model of President Kennedy's head from 2-D photographs and X-rays." Clyde C. Snow told this researcher: "They called me. My guess is that they may have talked to some people over at the Smithsonian. At that time, Doctor Larry Angel, and T. Dale Stewart, were the Smithsonian's physical anthropologists. Traditionally, they had done the forensic work for the FBI. I never found out for sure, but I think that was it. They could have gotten it from other sources. At that time I was fairly well-known."

### ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND THE CIA

A report dated January 1967 by the Committee on Research Problems and Ethics of the American Anthropological Association stated that in many parts of the world, American anthropologists were believed to be engaged in intelligence activities. Members of the Association reported that CIA agents had posed as anthropologists, or used anthropological research as a cover. Qualified anthropologists were hired by the CIA for intelligence work either directly or through a roster of CIA fronts. [Donner, Frank *Age of Surveillance* p161]

Clyde C. Snow was asked if the CIA Domestic Contacts Division had ever debriefed him. He stated:

The only time I've been - during the HSCA investigation I went over to the CIA building there and they gave me a stack of photographs of HOWARD HUNT. That was arranged by the HSCA. I had quite a collection. I have never had any direct CIA contact on anything involving any of my missions. I know it used to be very common for the CIA to debrief people who came back from various places. I almost felt neglected, but that's never happened to me.

Snow is a Forensic anthropologist, has helped investigate many massacres and political killings. Snow has worked extensively with Americas Watch and other human rights groups. In the 1980's he went to Argentina to exhume mass graves filled with innocent civilians who had been killed by government death squads during the war. He has worked in Argentina, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Philippines, Croatia and in former Yugoslavia, near Ovcar. Snow still teaches at the University of Oklahoma and sometimes lectures to Forensic Science organizations and Law Enforcement personnel. Snow worked in Guatemala where CIA has always had an interest. When thousands of

pages of documents regarding the CIA's complicity in Latin American death squads were released Snow was called upon to investigate. There is no doubt in my mind that Clyde lied to me when he said the Domestic Contacts Division of the CIA overlooked him. The Agency has an interest in anything to do with Guatemala” Anthropologists, led by Clyde Snow, dug away at a village site. The Guatemala Forensic Anthropology Team, working under the authority of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), will begin gathering evidence from a remote mass grave site in Guatemala. Initial training was directed by Clyde Snow, Ph.D. (Norman, Oklahoma), internationally known forensic anthropologist who has worked in Chili, El Salvador, Argentina, Guatemala, and Bosnia, and is currently investigating human rights abuses in the Congo.” In 1991, Snow was appointed by President George Bush to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Clyde Snow testified before the HSCA:

Genzman: What were the issues before the panel of anthropologists?  
[Snow, Ellis Kerley and Stephen Rosen, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Maryland]

Snow: We were asked, again using the best available information and materials, to metrically and morphologically compare these photographs with those of the tramps to see whether or not any of these individuals could be identified as one or more of the tramps.

Fithian: It is my understanding that the CIA and the FBI conducted their own analyses of the tramp photographs that attempt to identify the individuals. Did you get into that?

Snow: We didn't participate in either of those analyses. However, after being called as consultants to this committee, we were furnished copies of the reports of the CIA and FBI analysis.

Fithian: Did you then study those reports?

Snow: Yes, we have looked them over and we found that although they varied in method from our approach, to some extent, with some overlapping, they came to the same conclusions.

Edgar: Do we have any evidence of the identities of the three tramps?

Genzman: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Edgar. There is an on-going staff project.

Once the anthropologists received the CIA and the FBI's reports on the tramps they realized that a higher scientific authority had already made a determination on their

identity. They would be risking their careers by going up against these two prestigious institutions. Again, the implications of their findings had to be taken into consideration. A positive finding would have decimated the Warren Commission and the Rockefeller in one swift blow. Who are these men to challenge the findings of numerous employees of the federal government? The photo study should have been conducted overseas, in a politically different environment. When this was done, by *Stern Magazine*, a positive match was obtained.

#### THIS RESEARCHER'S PHOTO ANALYSIS OF THE CHRIST TRAMP DISGUISE

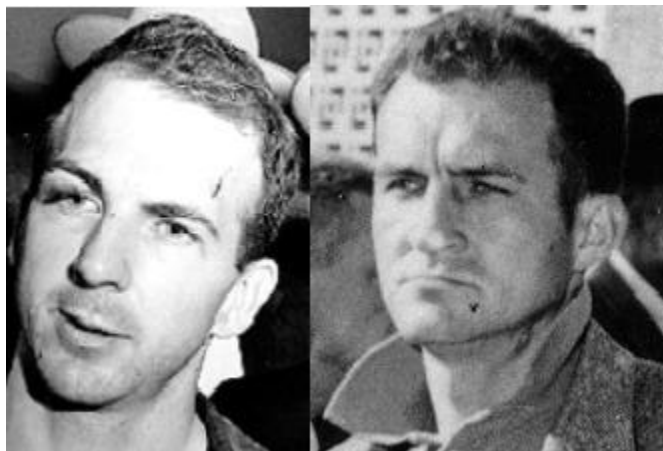
- (1) Wore old clothes.
- (2) Had a different hairline.
- (3) Flexed his nostrils and elongated his lips.

#### ANALYSIS: CHRIST COMPARISON SHOTS OSWALD/CHRIST

CHRIST, out of disguise, did not look anything at all like OSWALD..

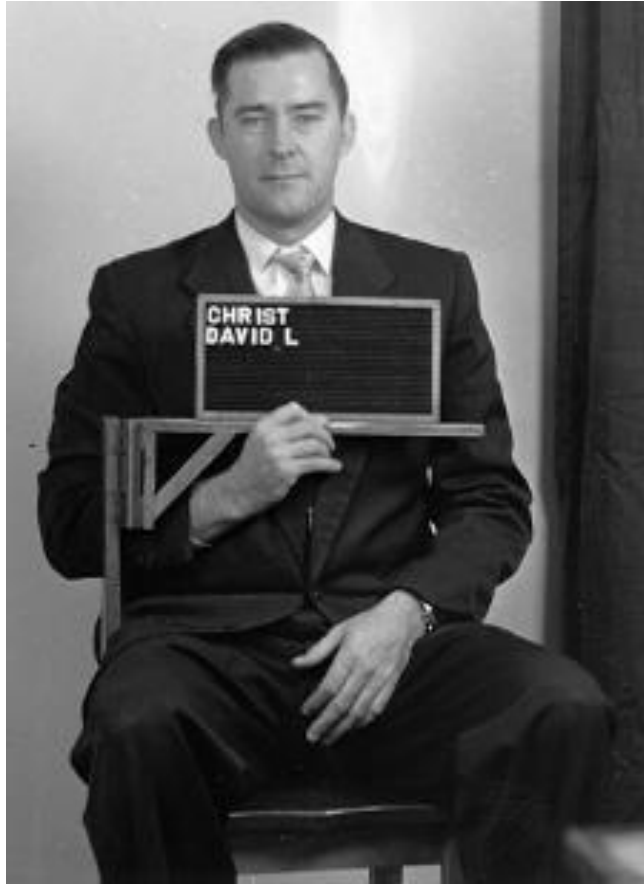
#### OSWALD/CHRIST

Compare Oswald to the CHRIST tramp. Could the CHRIST tramp have been mistaken for OSWALD if he were standing in a sixth floor window and someone tried to identify him from the street? When Marguerite Oswald was shown a photograph of the CHRIST tramp, she told this researcher: "That looks just like my son, LEE." She would not say anything more at the time because we did not have the funds to pay her for an interview.



CHRIST/CHRIST TRAMP

The CIA gave Clyde Snow an undated photograph of CHRIST. The CIA's photograph of CHRIST looked like it was taken much later than 1963. It was a front view. The configuration of CHRIST'S ear was not visible in the CIA shot, nor was the profile of his nose. In 1994 the CIA released a better photograph of CHRIST.



CIA PHOTO OF DAVID CHRIST



CHRIST deplaning after being released from prison in Cuba



CHRIST and the CHRIST tramp. Note the identical noses. When comparing the mouths, remember that the lines of CHRIST'S mouth were distorted by his pipe. Compare the photograph of CHRIST boarding the bus, on the right side of the composite, and the tramp photograph. Note the angular features and identical nose.

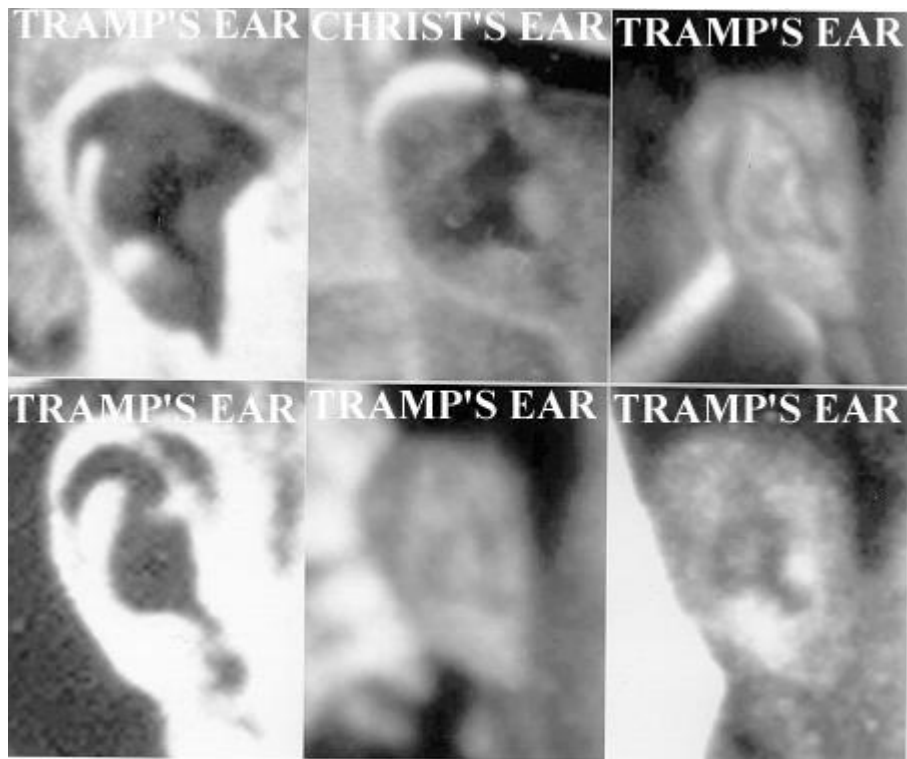


CHRIST and Tramp comparison shots.





Photograph created by electronic imaging to give some idea of what the tramp would look like with CHRIST'S pipe.



EAR STUDY so the reader might observe the identical ear cartilage configurations of CHRIST and the CHRIST tramp. Click [HERE](#) to see a digital morph of DAVID CHRIST and the CHRIST TRAMP.

**Clyde Snow** stated that "of the three men who have been proposed as tramp A, the resemblance between the latter and CHRIST is the least impressive. As noted previously, they diverge in facial index values by an average of 7.0 points." This was false. Clyde Snow compared the CHRIST tramp to Thomas Arthur Valle and STURGIS. He found the resemblance to STURGIS the least impressive with an 8.6 divergence. Next came CHRIST with 7.0 divergence, and then Thomas Arthur Valle, with a 4.0 divergence. Little space was devoted to CHRIST in the HSCA Report, and it did not include even a brief biography. The HSCA described HUNT as a "principal figure in the Watergate burglaries and a CIA employee at the time of the Kennedy assassination." STURGIS was described as a "Watergate burglar," but nothing was said of CHRIST. He was immediately ruled out as the tramp:

CHRIST'S face is relatively long and narrow; Tramp A's is short and broad. This length difference is especially expressed in the lower face, with CHRIST'S chin and upper lip being very long when compared to the tramp's. CHRIST'S nose is also much longer, relative to its breadth. Differences in ear structure are also striking. In the tramp, the lobes are attached, whereas in CHRIST, the lobes are 'welded' - that is they attach to the side of the cheek with no discernible lobe at all. The antihelix of the ear (the elevated ridge just in front of, and parallel to, the outer margin of the ear) is well developed in Tramp A, but very poorly developed in CHRIST.

#### ROBERT GENNA AN INDEPENDENT PHOTO ANALYSIS

In 1991 Attorney Jeremiah Gutman sent the negatives of CHRIST and the CHRIST tramp to two forensic photo analysts without mentioning the purpose or reason. To do this, the tramp shot was cropped so that only the outline of Tramp A was visible - this eliminated the other tramps and the Texas School Book Depository. Robert Genna was one of the photo analysts. Robert Genna was Assistant Chief of the Suffolk County, New York, Crime Laboratory. He had a B.S. in forensic science since 1975, and an M.S. in forensic science since 1987, from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He was a member of the American Academy of Forensic Science. He stated:

The three negatives submitted for examination and comparison were developed and made into print 8" X 10" photographs to assist in the analysis. The following facial characteristics were noted in all photographs, and, in my opinion, are significant: The nose has a characteristic slope that terminates into a distinctive point. The nostrils are elongated as a result of the sloping nose. The opening in the right ear has a geometrical shape consistent in all photographs. Furthermore the ear lobe in all photographs is continuous and is attached to the face. Although the hair length differs, the hairline appears to be consistent both horizontally and vertically with respect to the face line. Finally and most

significantly, there is a skin blemish on the right cheek noted in all three photographs. This blemish appears located in the same area of all the photographs. The blemish is located by fixing a horizontal parallel line along the right nostril following front to rear. Furthermore, the blemish can be located by fixing a vertical parallel line along the hairline, on the right side of the face, following top to bottom. As a result of the above-listed characteristics, specifically the skin blemish, it is my opinion that the same person appears in all of the submitted photographs.

Robert Genna's contention that CHRIST'S earlobe and the CHRIST-tramp earlobe is continuous and attached to the face contradicts the finding of Clyde Snow that, "In the tramp the lobes are attached, whereas in CHRIST, the lobes are welded - they attach to the side of the cheek with no discernible lobe at all." The Robert Genna report affirmed: "Finally, and most significantly, there is a skin blemish on the right cheek noted in all three photographs." There was a problem with this blemish. To show the tramp and CHRIST from the same angle, the photo analyst flipped the negative of the tramp so that both figures would be facing the same direction. By doing so, he moved the mole visible in P1 and P2 from the left side of the tramp's face to the right side. The photo analyst measured this mole, and it happened to be in the same place as a mole on the right side of CHRIST'S face. He based part of his conclusion on this finding. In the CIA HSCA shot of CHRIST, a blemish was present in the same position on CHRIST as on the left cheek of the tramp. This blemish was very difficult to miss. Why the right-cheek mole was there is a mystery, although it is possible for someone to have a mole on both cheeks.

**Dennis Fahey** also did a photo analysis. Dennis Fahey was Executive Vice President of Physical Evidence Consultants, Inc. of Manasquan, New Jersey. He has expertise in the field of physical evidence examination. From 1984 to 1990 he worked for a firm that dealt in anti-terrorism and hostage negotiations. From 1975 to 1982 Dennis Fahey was a police officer in charge of Photography and Identification. In 1970 and 1971 Dennis Fahey was a Narcotics Squad Officer. He was a member of the Evidence Photographers Council and was awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster during his tour of duty in Vietnam.

Dennis Fahey:

As per your request, an examination of three (3) 8" X 10" black and white negatives were made. Three contact prints were made from the original negatives obtained from your office. These prints have been marked A, B, and C. Photograph A depicts a white male wearing sunglasses with a pipe in his mouth. The Subject has short, cropped hair and appears to be in an airport setting. Photograph B is an enlargement of photograph A depicting the previously mentioned white male. Photograph C depicts a white male in a street setting. It is initially apparent in photograph C that there is a weight difference between the two Subjects. Further, there is a time

sequence delay in the photographs. This is obvious from the hair style and the hair length. Given those conditions, there are striking similarities in the facial features of both Subject A and C. Upon examining the hairline, you will note that there is a high recessing forehead on the right-hand side. This is seen in both photographs. The shape of the ears are similar in both of these photographs. We are unable to make a determination of the eyes due to the presence of sunglasses in photograph A. The forehead shape and size are again similar between the two photographs. The nose and nostrils have similar characteristics. The Subject in both photographs has a long, thin jawline. Although the lips are turned up in photograph A, one can see that the lips in photograph A and C are similar that being long lips. Examination under magnification indicates a mole of some type located on the right upper cheek of both photographs A and C. As previously mentioned, there is a time delay between the taking of photograph A and C. Even given this time delay, both Subjects have strikingly similar characteristics. Given those physical attributes as described and including the apparent mole as seen in all three (3) photographs, I would conclude that Subject A and C appear to be one in the same.

Dennis Fahey relied less on the blemish in reaching his conclusions. Dennis Fahey was told the tramp shot negative had been inadvertently flipped and he was given the CIA CHRIST photograph. He stated it was of little value since it was a frontal shot. Dennis Fahey believed there was a "time sequence delay" between the two photographs because of a weight difference in the two men. There was a lapse of seven months between the photographs. CHRIST was released in April 1963, and was photographed in Dealey Plaza in November 1963. In 1956 Christ described himself as 185 pounds and 6' 0" tall. It should be noted that when CHRIST was arrested in Havana he weighed 200 pounds. The U.S. Embassy provided him with food until it closed in January 1961. He would have had to have lost weight in prison and regained it by November 22. Dennis Fahey: "The nose and nostrils have similar characteristics." Clyde Snow: "CHRIST'S nose is also much longer, relative to its breadth."

#### THIS RESEARCHER'S PHOTO ANALYSIS OF THE STURGIS TRAMP DISGUISE

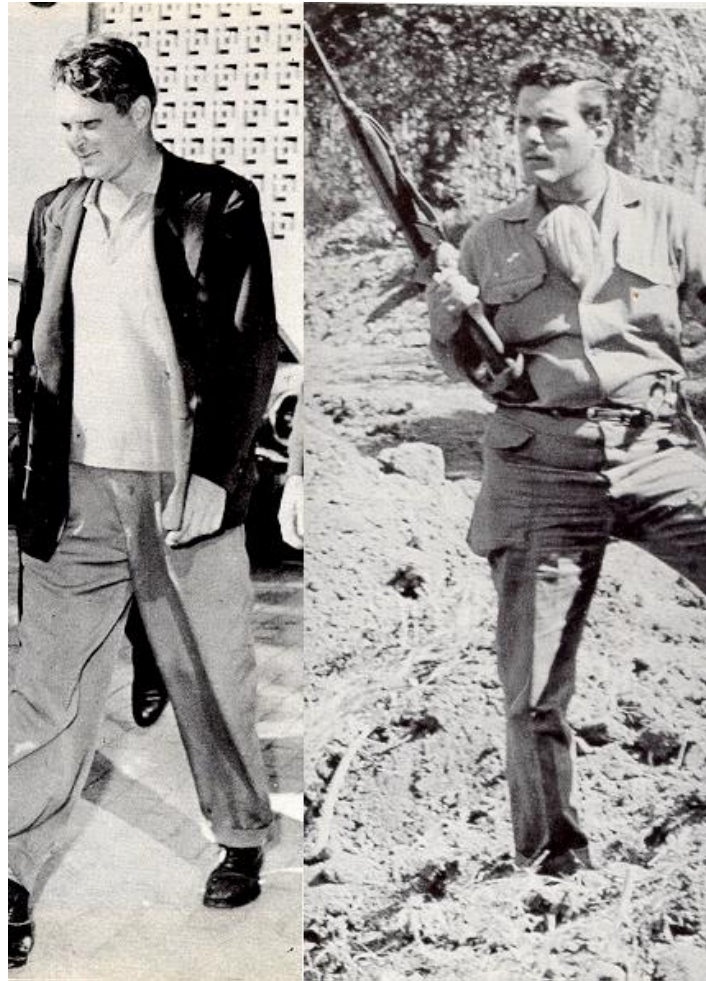
Looked *Nordic* because he:

- (1) Dyed or bleached his dark hair and eyebrows.
- (2) Straightened his wavy hair.
- (3) Washed his greasy hair and not used 'the greasy kids stuff' that FRANK usually rubbed in his hair. The rest of STURGIS' features were not commonly perceived as Italian: Square jaw, triangular nose.

(4) Held his jaw in to change his chin shape, flexed his nostrils and squinted.

(5) Wore old clothes.

#### ANALYSIS: STURGIS COMPARISON SHOTS



Photograph of STURGIS taken in January 1959 in Cuba. The photograph of the STURGIS tramp was taken three years later. The configurations of the cartilage of the inner-ear were identical. The contours of the edge of the ear were the same, although the overhead sunlight in Dealey Plaza made it appear that the earlobe of the STURGIS tramp was attached to the side of his cheek. This was not so. Examine the STURGIS tramp's ear in P5. Again, the tramp flexed his nostril held his chin in and squinted to further disguise his appearance.



A 1974 shot of STURGIS discovered by Gaeton Fonzi in the files of United Press International, and was taken under similar lighting conditions to Dealey Plaza. See this photo along with another photo of STURGIS. Gaeton Fonzi discovered a photograph where STURGIS had to squint like the tramp. When compared to the STURGIS tramp in P5, the lips, the eyes, the nose, the mouth and the skull shapes were identical.



A profile study of STURGIS and the tramp. Note how STURGIS' hair changes your conception of the image.



Overlay of STURGIS and the tramp. The metric measurements of STURGIS' features (the distances between the various facial features) and those of the tramp's were the same. If there were differences, no matter how slight, the features would not have lined up. Click [HERE](#) to see digital morph of STURGIS and the STURGIS tramp.

#### LYNDAL SHANEYFELDT AND CLYDE SNOW

S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt never presented a photographic overlay to the Rockefeller Commission. Instead, he based his report on the following evidence:

- (1) The tallest of the three men in the Dallas photographs has the general appearance of a *Nordic* type and FRANK STURGIS has a very definite Latin appearance.
- (2) FRANK STURGIS has very black wavy hair, and the *Nordic* individual has light or blonde straighter hair.
- (3) FRANK STURGIS has a rather round face with square chin lines and the *Nordic* individual has an oval shaped face with a less square or more rounded chin.

Dr. Snow said same thing:

Some of the features that we noticed were that in overall facial configuration terms, STURGIS...is fairly typical of what anthropologists would classify as a Mediterranean type, whereas this individual is more typical of individuals of *Northern European* extraction. Among other features noted, tramp B has slightly wavy hair, and in all the photographs we have seen Mr. STURGIS hair has a very crisp curl. The hair color of tramp B shows up as rather light, and the STURGIS photographs show



him as deeply brunette. STURGIS is a very dark brunette with strongly waved hair; Tramp B has medium dark hair with a slight wave.

### THE QUESTION OF DISGUISE

Clyde Snow's and S.A. Shaneyfeldt's descriptions of the tramp's hair differed. Clyde Snow said the STURGIS tramp had medium dark hair with a slight wave. S.A. Shaneyfeldt noted he had light or blonde straighter hair. Both agreed STURGIS had darker hair and this was an important difference. Had it not occurred to these men that STURGIS might have been in disguise? Were they aware processes existed which could change the color and wave of human hair? Gaeton Fonzi of the HSCA wrote:

About the time Schweiker began his investigation, a new book raised again raised the HUNT-STURGIS story. Titled *Coup D'Etat in America*, it was written by Michael Canfield and Alan J. Weberman, with a forward by Congressman Henry Gonzalez. The book incorporated a novel device. It came with film positive photos of STURGIS and HUNT designed to be overlaid on photographs of the tramps. Superimposed, the images did bear striking similarities.

I would later discover that photo comparison and analysis is an exceptionally non-conclusive technique. The HSCA spent \$84,154 on it. Among the photographs we submitted to a panel of experts for analysis and comparison were not only those of STURGIS and HUNT, but also those other individuals who resembled the tramps. The panel concluded that STURGIS and HUNT were not the tramps in the photographs. It did conclude that one of the tramps, the one who resembled HUNT - was most likely a man named Fred Lee Chrisman, a right-wing activist. When those results came in, Committee investigators were sent out to find where Chrisman was on November 22, 1963. They came back with official records and eyewitness affidavits that Chrisman was teaching school in the state of Washington that day. So much for the conclusiveness of photo analysis. What was interesting, however, was the panel's conclusions in its comparison of photos of FRANK STURGIS with those of the tramps. It used two comparative techniques. One it termed 'metric traits' and the other 'morphological differences.' One was a comparison of the measurement of six facial features and their metric relationships; the other was simply whether or not various facial features were shaped the same. The panel concluded the average deviation between the tramp's features and STURGIS' features was "low enough to make it *impossible* to rule out STURGIS on the basis of metric traits alone." However, the panel said, it was morphological differences that indicated that STURGIS was not the tramp. In other words, STURGIS just didn't look like the tramp. The HSCA staff in charge of the photo panel's work was an attorney named Jane Downey. One day she came to me and asked me to help gather some of



the photographs that would be sent to the panel members for analysis. I recall asking her at the time to find out whether or not the experts would take into consideration the possibility that the tramps might be wearing sophisticated disguises. That had to be the case if they were not just real drifters in the wrong place at the wrong time. (As a member of Nixon's White House plumber, HUNT had obtained disguises from the CIA's Technical Services Division and used them on more than one job). Downey promised she would ask the photoanalysts about the use of disguises. Several days later Downey told me she had checked with the photo analysts. 'I'm told there's no way they can tell if disguises were used.' In other words I said, 'If the tramps were in disguise there would be no way that analysts could tell who they really are? 'That's what I'm told.' 'Then why do a photo comparison at all?' I asked. Jane Downey just shrugged her shoulders. 'Well, I said, I hope that point is mentioned in the final report.' 'I'm sure it will be.' It was not. [Fonzi, *Last Investigation* p75]

## HUNT AS A MASTER OF DISGUISE

JUNE 30, 1972

NIXON: This guy is a wiretapper. He's been taping for years, hasn't he?  
Haldeman: I don't know. I don't know what he - he's a disguise type guy.

NIXON: And deep cover.

Haldeman: He writes dirty books.

MacGregor: The phrase, the CIA phrase is deep cover operative.

NIXON: Deep cover...Of course he was also with Kennedy and he worked for Johnson.

NIXON: About this fellow HUNT, I mean after all the gun and the wiretapping doesn't bother me a bit with this fellow. He's in the Cuban thing, the whole Cuban business. He's out of the country.

Haldeman: No.

NIXON: Is he back in the country?

Haldeman: He never went out but it doesn't matter. He's a - at least they say, his main stock and trade is he's a master of disguise. (Chuckles) He's someplace under some disguise, although he's supposed to go abroad...

Attorney Marvin Miller asked S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt about the disguise question. He answered:

A. I would not say that I did not consider it, because I did consider it, but from the photograph it would not be possible to tell whether or not some makeup had been applied. You could derive certain conclusions, I believe, but gross things. But I accepted the fact that makeup could be used. I've accepted that all along.

Q. Right, and that could have altered - a dye job would have changed hair color and a straightening job would have changed hair, whether it is curly or flat or how much.

A. Yes, makeup could have altered those, some of those things. As I recall one of the features of the *Nordic* individual was the nose-to-forehead ratio. With what Hollywood does today, I suppose it's even possible to have changed that, but I saw no evidence. I felt that the photographs did not suggest any evidence of that. But without examination of the individual, himself, strictly from a photograph, I could not rule that out as a possibility, even though I felt that there was no evidence of that present, and the possibility was remote.

Q. All right. Now, you indicated, for example, regarding Mr. HUNT, that when you compared that shorter man's photograph with HUNT'S, you determined there was a marked and significant age difference and that Mr. HUNT had a much younger appearance. Had he done something as light as add a few lines with makeup and a few other things like that, as you say, in the Hollywood bag of tricks these days, that could have affected that. You agree with that, don't you?

A. I don't believe that it could have been done with makeup as simple as you implied.

Q. No, I'm not saying simple; sophisticated makeup, as you described.

A. Could have been, yes.

S.A. Shaneyfeldt acknowledged he could not rule out the possibility of a disguise, and admitted that sophisticated make-up could have made the HUNT tramp look older.

Clyde Snow dismissed tramp disguises since he did not believe that the CIA had access to old shoes in 1963:

All three men are shabbily dressed, befitting their apparent status as vagrants. Tramp A, however, is the better attired, wearing well fitting jeans and a tweed-like sports jacket, although this, judged by 1963 styles, was several years out of date. Tramp B is wearing ill fitting slacks and a double breasted suit coat. Tramp C, from his battered fedora to his worn out

shoes, has managed to achieve a sartorial effect similar to what one would expect had he been fired from a cannon through a Salvation Army thrift shop. While such clothing might be a disguise, their footwear seems consistent with their classification as vagrants. All three men are shod in worn, low cut Oxfords that appear to be leather soled. Tramp C's shoes seem to be several sizes too large for him.

Clyde Snow was asked by this researcher, "What's the point, the CIA could obtain old, large shoes?" He said, "Oh yeah, I was talking about the general context." Gordon Liddy was asked:

Q. Do you know whether or not HUNT had any skill and expertise in the use of disguise, or training in disguise?

A. Well, I know that he did in fact, employ disguises on several occasions when he was with me and when he both employed disguises. The disguise was furnished to both of us by a technician from the CIA.

Q. Was HUNT the individual who suggested the employment of that technique, or skill, in the situation in which it was employed?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it he who suggest, for example, or ever suggested to you in operations, that he favored the use of rubber gloves, walkie-talkies and other types of radio equipment in operations of the type in which disguises were employed?

A. Well, I would say that that was sort of a consensus between Mr. HUNT and myself with respect to that. Neither of us wanted those who were working for us in that kind of activity to leave fingerprints.

#### LYNDAL SHANEYFELDT AND CLYDE SNOW

Lyndal Shaneyfeldt cited a not easily altered trait, chin shape: "STURGIS has a round face, with square chin lines, and the STURGIS tramp has an oval shaped face, with a less square, or more rounded chin." Clyde Snow believed there was a very "strong resemblance" between STURGIS'S chin and the chin of the tramp's: "Chin eminence height: Lower face height deviation = 4." An average deviation of 5 or less may be considered evidence of a strong resemblance. Shaneyfeldt continued:

The ratio of the length of the nose to the height of the forehead from the bridge of the nose to the hairline, shows these measurements approximately equal on STURGIS, as compared to a greater forehead height than nose length on the *Nordic* individual. This is most obvious in

the right profile where the nose and forehead of STURGIS measure approximately 7/8 inch. The nose of the *Nordic* individual measures 7/8 inch, and the forehead approximately 1 3/8 inches.

The 1/4 inch difference cited by Lyndal Shaneyfeldt could have been attributed to easily accomplished hairline alteration. When Clyde Snow examined the "Forehead height: Total face height," he also found a high deviation (8) due to hairline alteration. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt's tramp report continued:

Some differences in ear contours were noted, with STURGIS' right ear being slightly triangular in shape. STURGIS' left ear has a slight projection along the outer edge about one third down from the top. This projection does not appear in a similar view of the left ear of the *Nordic* individual. The general left ear contour is more triangular on STURGIS and has a more distinct lobe, while the ear of the *Nordic* individual is wider at the lower half and has very little lobe.

Clyde Snow found the ears were identical: "Lobe length: Ear Length deviation (0) Ear length: Total face length deviation (3)." Lyndal Shaneyfeldt continued:

Differences were noted in the nose contours and general facial contours between comparable photographs of STURGIS and the tallest individual in the Dallas photographs.

Clyde Snow could not make a nose determination. He tried to measure "Nose breadth: Nose length" but was unable. The overlay supplied an indication of how the noses and facial contours line up. Clyde Snow compared: "Mouth height: Lower face height" and came up with a deviation of (2), indicating the mouths were probably the same; but when he measured "Nose length: Lower face height," the deviation was (7), which indicated the noses were different.

#### THE FACIAL MEASUREMENTS OF STURGIS & TRAMP IDENTICAL

Clyde Snow concluded the mean metric deviation between STURGIS and the STURGIS tramp was (4), which meant that there was a strong possibility that the two men were *identical*. Too bad there was no facial recognition software available at this point in time, because FRS relies on metric measurements.

#### MORPHOLOGY

Clyde Snow found that the following "morphological differences" between STURGIS and the tramp indicated they were different:

(1) Hair: STURGIS is a very dark brunette with strongly waved hair; Tramp B has medium dark hair with a slight wave.

(2) Hairline: Tramp B's hairline shows more bilateral recession than is observed in STURGIS.

(3) Nose: Tramp B has a concave nasal profile with a rounded, slightly bulbous nasal tip. STURGIS' nasal profile is slightly convex and the nasal tip is less bulbous than the tramp's.

(4) Chin: The most striking difference between the two men is the chin form. STURGIS' is massive and square; Tramp B has a small rounded chin.

(5) Ears: Tramp B's ears are considerably more projecting than STURGIS' which are rather close set.

(6) Physique: Tramp B appears to be considerably more linear in body build than STURGIS, who is broad and stocky in physique.

STURGIS was ruled out as being a tramp because of easily alterable morphological traits. What are morphological similarities in relation to human identification? *Webster's Dictionary* defines morphological, when used in this context, as: "Of, or relating to, points for taking measurements that are present on the skeleton as well as on the living person or the cadaver." Clyde Snow used the word much more loosely. The first morphological trait turned out to be hair color, and the second was hairline, both easily alterable. Clyde Snow was asked by this researcher if disguise could alter morphological features. He responded: "To some extent. For example a person who had straight hair could have his hair curled. And visa versa." Clyde Snow compared STURGIS' nose with the tramp's. According to Snow, the tramp's nose was more arched, or curved in, than STURGIS,' whose nose was more spherical or semicircular. STURGIS' nose was also described as being less bulbous than the tramp's. There was little evidence of this, but this difference might be perceived if one failed to consider that the STURGIS tramp distorted the shape of his nose by flexing his nostrils and squinting. In P1 STURGIS flexed his nostrils, in P2 his nostrils were also flexed. This was more apparent in P3, P4, P5. It was less apparent in the last two photographs, since the sun had overexposed STURGIS' nose. Nowhere in the HSCA Report was mention of deliberate facial distortion, nor did the HSCA show its readers the photographs in which it had detected these alleged nose, chin and eye differences.

Like S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt, Clyde Snow claimed that STURGIS had a squarer chin than the tramp. Could this difference be related to the fact that in P1 STURGIS was distorting chin shape by bowing his head? In P2, he was squinting and looking down; in P3, P4 it was most apparent and the folds of flesh in STURGIS' chin are seen as he holds his head at an angle. In P5 and P6, we get a good look at his chin, but in P7, he was again pulling it in. Clyde Snow commented to this researcher "Pretty sharp" in regard to this way of further disguising oneself. Regarding ear projection: This was dependent upon hair fluffiness, which is easily alterable. Regarding physique: Clyde

Snow contended that STURGIS was stockier, while the tramp was more linear. This might have been a result of the tramp's hairstyle adding about an inch to his height. While there was no major difference in physique between STURGIS and the tramp, it was evident that STURGIS weighed less in late 1963. When Snow made this determination, he compared the tramp shot to a photograph of STURGIS. Was this photograph taken in late 1963? STURGIS could have changed his weight in a matter of weeks by dieting and exercise. Snow's "morphology" relied on his subjective perception of a photograph, rather than by objective scientific measurements. This was because when SNOW did the metric analysis of STURGIS he came out with positive results and he could not live with that.

#### THIS RESEARCHER'S PHOTO ANALYSIS OF THE HUNT TRAMP DISGUISE

(1) Remained hidden behind the other tramps: In P1 and P2, HUNT stood behind CHRIST; in P1 he could not be seen, and in P2 a half-profile was visible. In P4 he was visible, and in P3 he was visible. In P6 his face was in the shadows, and in P5 and P7 he was again hiding behind STURGIS.

- (2) Squinted and grimaced as in P3.
- (3) Had hat, old clothes and carried a greasy bag.
- (4) Sophisticated make-up that made him look older.
- (5) Had his hair dyed grey.

ANALYSIS: HUNT COMPARISON SHOTS Note P6.



HUNT TRAMP placed between two HUNT shots taken after Watergate. It has also been enlarged. Note the open-mouthed expression in the tramp shot and in HUNT photograph "B." This "fly catching" expression was characteristic of HUNT.



Another composite of HUNT and the HUNT tramp.



HUNT'S head embedded in tramp shot P1 where the tramps head should be.



Overlay of HUNT and the tramp. A CIA document about HUNT indicated the Agency had no photographs of him in 1961. [*Allen v. DOD* document number deleted "1961?"] Click [HERE](#) to see digital morph of HUNT and the HUNT tramp.

S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt reported:

- (1) The shortest and the oldest man of the three men arrested in Dallas compared with HUNT photographs shows a marked and significant age difference, with HUNT having a much younger appearance.
- (2) The jowl area of the chin of the old man has protruding pouches, while this area of HUNT'S chin is smooth and tightly contoured.
- (3) The old man's nose appears more bulbous, while HUNT'S nose is more angular or pointed.

HUNT was disguised to look older, and he did. S.A. Shaneyfeldt's statement about HUNT'S jowl made no sense. The only time we saw jowls was in P2, but in P3, HUNT seemed to be grimacing to distort their shape. In P4 he was out of focus, and in P6 he was too far back to make out much detail. As for Shaneyfeldt's contention that the tramp's nose is more bulbous than HUNT'S, again P3 contains the only reasonable view of his nose, albeit twisted. Clyde Snow, like S.A. Shaneyfeldt, emphasized: "The tramp has a relatively broad nose with a bulbous fleshy nasal tip. The nasal tip is not depressed. HUNT has a narrow nose with a salient nasal bridge and an angular, moderately depressed nasal tip." Coincidentally, Clyde Snow had also concluded that the nose of the STURGIS tramp was more bulbous than STURGIS' nose. Could this have been a result of both men having distorted their faces? Clyde Snow agreed with Lyndal Shaneyfeldt and stated:



In comparing HUNT with tramp C, the average difference of the six indices of the two men is 9.0, a value significantly high to suggest no particularly strong resemblance in facial proportions. In addition, in comparing the photographs of the tramp to those of HUNT taken in the late 1950's and early 1960's, the following morphological differences were noted: Forehead: Tramp C has several well-developed transverse frontal sulci and a strong vertical interciliary sulcus. These are not observed in HUNT who, even in the photographs taken years later, had only slightly developed transverse frontal and interciliary furrows.

Clyde Snow contended that HUNT and the tramp had the same forehead furrows except the tramp's were more pronounced. In which tramp shots was the HUNT tramp's forehead even visible? The best shot occurred in P3, and even here, the depth of field of the camera blurred the grimacing face of the HUNT tramp. In P4, he was farther back, and in P5 and P7 his face was doctored out. In P6 his face was also a blur. Perhaps Clyde Snow had photographs that were closer to the originals? Assuming what Snow said was true, makeup might have been used to accentuate HUNT'S already existing features. HUNT was made up to look older by the cosmetic alteration of pre-existing features. This theory was consistent with Clyde Snow's analysis of HUNT'S cheeks and the tramp's: "Cheek: Tramp C has well-developed nose-labial folds, whereas in HUNT these are only incipiently developed in his photographs taken about the time of the assassination." Clyde Snow ignored this possibility and cited age as a difference between the two men: "Age: In general facial tone, age lines and other features, Tramp C appears to be at least a decade older than HUNT."

Regarding HUNT'S mouth and lips, Clyde Snow stated: "Mouth: Tramp C has thick, full membranous lips; HUNT is thin lipped." In P3, HUNT'S lips are contorted from his frowning. Look at the lip comparison. Not only were the lips identical, but the way HUNT and the tramp shaped them was also identical. Clyde Snow pointed out a scar on the tramp that was not visible in the HUNT photographs: "Scars. In the tramp there is a pit-like ovoid scar about 1 centimeter in diameter located immediately above the lateral end of his right eyebrow. This feature is not observed in the HUNT photographs provided for examination." This scar appeared prominently in P2, but not in P3 and P4, although it might be argued not enough of the right side of HUNT'S face was visible in P3 to see the scar, and that P4 was too blurred to make it out. The scar was not visible in P6. David Wise reported: "In 1972 James A. Everett, a veteran CIA agent in Europe, was reassigned to the Chicago Domestic Operations Division. He was given a hairpiece, different glasses and a wart. The wart was a stick-on type..." [Wise *The American Police State* p188]

## DOCTORING OF HUNT'S PHOTOGRAPHS

HUNT was a high ranking official in the CIA. The Agency could not have plausibly denied this. Photographs of HUNT disguised as a tramp, at the scene of the JFK assassination, would have caused the CIA to be disbanded. Why didn't the CIA destroy

the tramp shot negatives? It had the undoctored negatives in its possession before they were doctored. If, however, the photographs had disappeared, the photographers might have gone to the FBI. This would have called unnecessary attention to the tramps. Then the tramps' arrest, release, identity etc. would have had to have been investigated by the Warren Commission. The tramp shots had never been published in any of the local papers and instead, had been filed as out takes. As it was, the only references to the tramps were made by Bowers and law enforcement personnel. No FBI reports were generated on them. Additionally, the Agency did not know for certain that these were the only tramp shots. Private individuals, as well as a local television news crew equipped with a 16-mm movie camera, were also present. After destroying these, others could surface.

The cover-up of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy involved many more CIA personnel the conspiracy or act itself. The CIA, acting as an institution, doctored the photographs so they would have negative forensic value, co-opted their dissemination, and waited to see if anyone credible made a valid identification. There were very few photographs of STURGIS and CHRIST available in 1963 (and none of HUNT) so the CIA had little to fear - until Watergate. HUNT: "The Watergate episode brought my photographs to the national fore and was the core of the speculation about me and the JFK assassination. The Watergate episode evolved this into the JFK mess." [*HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* 1.29.85 Miami #80-1121-Civil-Kehoe p61]

It was pointed out repeatedly to the HSCA that to obtain an accurate photographic evaluation, the first issue that had to be addressed was doctoring. It was suggested the HSCA apply sophisticated photo analytic techniques to the tramp shots to determine whether they had been tampered with, but the HSCA refused. The word doctoring appeared nowhere in its report, though it was obvious that the tramp shots had indeed been doctored. Doctor Clyde Snow:

No, I never determined whether the tramp shots had been doctored. The way I thought it was set-up was that the photographs would first be examined by people who were experts in determining whether or not photographs had been doctored. After they were certified as undoctored, we would get the copies. Were they examined?

It was pointed-out to Clyde Snow by this researcher that there was no report on doctoring of the tramp shots in the HSCA files, nor was it listed as withheld. There was no reference to it in the HSCA Report, or supporting volumes. Clyde Snow:

It was my understanding that everything had been looked over by other analysts on our committee. I've forgotten their names. That's an interesting point. I just took what was given to me.

Clyde Snow was told that unless one accounted for the doctoring, one would arrive at a negative conclusion. He commented, "That could be true." Clyde Snow was sent a set of tramp shots and asked to comment on the doctoring:

I looked at it very briefly. I haven't had a chance to analyze it. I can't take the time off. I don't know how big a hurry you're in. I just got back from Chiapas, then I have to go to Austin, and to Chicago for a murder trial. Then Ethiopia. Perhaps several months from now. Give it a try." [Snow 3.2.94; 2230 Bluecreek Norman, OK 73071 405-364-7471]

Clyde Snow was re-contacted in June 1994. He stated:

No way can I do an analysis on the doctoring. I'm just too tied up on many, many, other things to get involved in the Kennedy assassination. It's history now. There's probably better people out there than me to do it. Technically, things have moved so far beyond what they were whenever we were doing that in 1975, 1976. I'm no longer the state of the art in photo comparison. I would have no way of doing it, I don't have the equipment, I don't have the time, and I don't have the money." Clyde Snow was told that he would be paid for his time. "Well ah, that would have to be a given. But I don't think I want to get involved. I don't look at photographs primarily. I'm an anthropologist, and anthropologists have been used to compare photographs from time to time. But there are other people who just do that full time. I think what we did was pretty good. Find another expert to shoot me down. As far as I'm concerned the case is closed.

Clyde Snow clearly did not want to get involved in examining the photographs for doctoring. If he reported the photographs were doctored, it would have reopened the case. Again, would Clyde Snow have been willing to issue a positive photo report to the HSCA despite its implications? HSCA Chief Counsel Robert Blakey commented:

The implications of these questions is enormous, about a Watergate burglar, and a former longtime CIA officer, who directed the 1972 break-in, might have been involved in the assassination...for years the tramp photographs were little more than conversation pieces, but in 1975, in a book called *Coup D'Etat in America*, Michael Cranfield [sic] and Alan J. Weberman [sic] proposed that two of these three tramps were none other than HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS who had been involved in the Watergate prosecutions. [HSCA V4 p366]

When I first called Clyde Snow he told me:

I'll second guess anybody. I got to look at the evidence. I get involved in criminal trials all the time on one side or the other. Like most forensic

scientists I go in with an open mind. Very often I have to tell my own side, 'Counselor if you use me as a witness I'll blow you out of the water because I look at the evidence, and I'm not going to be able to tell them what you want to hear.'

Clearly, this was untrue.

### THE BRUSH STROKE

P7: There was a brush stroke covering the small part of the cheeks and ear of the HUNT tramp that would normally have been visible in the picture. The brush stroke extended to the face of the tallest tramp.



The brush stroke.

Marvin Miller showed Lyndal Shaneyfeldt the brush stroke and asked him about it:

Q. Does it appear to have a brush stroke over that area?

A. I would not interpret that, myself, as a brush stroke across there. That area of the photograph over the right shoulder of the *Nordic* individual is really not identifiable from this photograph. It is only with the knowledge of the other photographs, and knowing that there was a shorter man with a hat, that it could be interpreted as being the edge of the hat and part of the forehead of the older individual, but I will not interpret that as brush stroke, and I see no evidence of retouching in that.

(Marvin Miller pointed out the brush stroke once again.)

A. I see a, the white, lower line.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. - just along the shoulder, I think corresponds with a, with white fleck along the cheek -

Q. Yes.

A. - which tends to suggest a, a stroke across there.

Q. All right.

A. It is not quite in alignment, but it's rather close.

Q. All right. Thank you sir.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Do you know how to account for that mark on the photograph that we have just discussed?

A. No, other than happenstance. I would have to see the original negative.

Q. All right.

A. That, that does not -

Q. All right. It appears at least that this photograph, at least, has had some kind of alteration to it, whether the negative did or not?

A. No, it does not. That does not imply that to me. I said that there are a couple of white specks along the cheek line along the *Nordic* individual that almost correspond with the highlight line along the shoulder. That I would interpret as being accidental happenstance. If it appeared, dirt on the negative. Could be anything.

Q. All right, but you could not discern that actually until you had the real negative?

A. That's right, in absence of other retouching on there it is not suggestive of a retouched photograph to me.

Q. All right, the [original] negative has the answer?

A. May have the answer. The negative may not have the answer either.

Q. All right, but it would be the best evidence, so to speak?

A. All right.

Lyndal Shaneyfeldt attributed this instance of doctoring to accidental happenstance.



#### THE TWO BLOCKS OF LIGHT

P5: Before I had a good copy of P5 I perceived what I believed to be two blocks of light in front of the HUNT tramp. Due to these apparent white blocks, the photograph was totally worthless in reference to HUNT, since the only HUNT parts visible were his shoes, pants and hat. Attorney Marvin Miller pointed out this phenomenon to Lyndal Shaneyfeldt:

A. Because of the screen pattern in this reproduction the detail is really not adequate for, for making any determination. Is this the dark line you're speaking of?

Q. Yes, and it seems to be interrupted by a little white blotch or two right up in there.

A. Yes, it's just from, from examining this photograph I believe that to be a branch of a tree or something and not the outline of the face, because it's too far out from the edge of the hat and the edge of the face is over in this

area. I would interpret that as being another one of these branches of the bushes back there. I do not interpret that as the edge of the face but again, the reproduction in the book is not clear enough. Again, we would need to have a good photograph or the original negative.

How could the blocks of light be explained as branches from a bush, when one of them appeared in front of the HUNT tramp's face in a location that clearly had no bushes? Nonetheless, he allowed that his conclusion was not scientifically valid unless he examined the original negative. This testimony intimated that either the FBI never possessed the original negative, or it had the original negative and never examined it for evidence of doctoring. Recently, I examined the clearest version of P5 available to date and the block of light does not appear. It seemed to have been a result of having had a third or fourth generation copy. None-the-less even though there is a large area under the HUNT tramp's hat where part of his face should be it is just not there.

#### HUNT'S NEW EAR



P3: A new ear has been spliced on to HUNT'S head. Note the minute art knife notch at the tip of the arrow. This ear appeared to be identical with the ear of the tallest tramp shown in P5. The latter would have been used, because the P5 photograph of STURGIS' ear was taken under identical lighting conditions. This was not HUNT'S ear, and did not correspond to the tip of the projecting left ear that stuck out behind the CHRIST tramp, under a hat and some thin hair in P1.

## PLASTIC SURGERY

HUNT underwent plastic surgery on his left ear after the assassination in order to alter the contours of that wing-like projection. S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt reported: "There are some inconsistencies in the ear contours; however, the known photographs of HUNT show differences in the ear contours between the late 1950 photographs and the mid to late 1960 photographs. The ear contours of the oldest individual in the Dallas photographs are different from the ear contours of HUNT in the mid to late 1960 photographs." Lyndal Shaneyfeldt was questioned by Marvin Miller about this statement:

A. I did find inconsistencies in the ear contours of Mr. HUNT in the 1950 photograph as opposed to the 1960's photographs, but my final analysis was there were some differences between ear contours, particularly of the ear in the 1960's. Now, that's the closest I can come to answering your question.

Q. All right. Do you have any way by which you can account for the difference in Mr. HUNT'S ears relative to themselves between the 1950's and the 1960's?

A. No, other than, other than camera angles. Primarily camera angles. You don't always have exactly the same angle and the ear contour can be very greatly affected by changes of angle of view. What I am saying is the angle at which you view the ear in the photograph is affected very much by the angle of the head relative to camera angle.

Lyndal Shaneyfeldt did not attribute the difference in the contours of HUNT'S ears to plastic surgery. Instead, he claimed that a technical factor was involved - camera angle. Why couldn't this factor be accounted for? HUNT had his ear contours modified by plastic surgery. Ear contours are the outer most configuration of the ear or rim. There was no way to calculate what effect such surgery might have had on the rest of the configurations of HUNT'S ear, since the entire ear itself was essentially squeezed and restructured into a new shape.





Note that HUNT did not just have his ears pinned back, he changed the configurations of his inner ear. HUNT had protruding ears before his surgery. Why did he wait until after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to have them fixed?

Clyde Snow detected the plastic surgery: "From his photographs, apparently HUNT underwent surgery to correct his rather projecting ears. The date of this operation was not determined, but from the photographs, it would appear to have been within a few years before or after the assassination. In degree of projection, the tramp's ears *appear to more closely match HUNT'S presurgical condition.*" Although the tramp shots had been doctored, HUNT'S protruding ear could still be detected in P1.

Characteristically, HUNT had prepared for every eventuality he could anticipate, such as the surfacing of more photographic evidence. Better to have altered evidence, such as one's own ear, than to have it used against you.

Clyde Snow examined two features of HUNT'S ear which he believed was unaffected by surgery, and found that they were strongly different in the photographs:

One of these is the helix, the fold of flesh that forms the outer rim of the ear. In the tramp, this fold is wide and prominent, whereas it is more narrow and weakly developed in HUNT. The second difference is the antihelix, the secondary fold that roughly parallels the helix inside the ear. This structure is strongly developed in the tramp, and, in fact, its lower portion appears to extend beyond the helix. In HUNT, the antihelix is weakly developed.

Clyde Snow believed he was examining ear features which had been uninfluenced by surgery.

In P2, the HUNT tramp's right ear was visible. The inner configurations were barely discernible, but the outer contour looked normal. Compare the contours of the tramp's ear with HUNT'S ear in the *HUNT EAR STUDY*. The outer contours match. One problem with these shots was the overexposure of one and underexposure of the other.

Now compare the right ear of the tramp with HUNT'S presurgical right ear. There was no similarity whatsoever as a result of the doctoring.

In *HUNT DIGITAL EAR IMAGING STUDY 1* his presurgical right ear has been electronically grafted to the HUNT tramp's face in P3 to illustrate the purpose of the doctoring. Note that the brush stroke in P7 covered the HUNT tramp's right ear. Clyde Snow stated that the tramp's right ear and HUNT'S right ear, were totally different. The dissimilarity was caused by falsification of the original tramp negatives in order to conceal the HUNT appendage, which became the key to identifying him as the tramp. One man who could have told us if P3 was doctored was the photographer, Jack Beers. Finally, Doctor Clyde Snow was told by this researcher, "You asked, 'Is it HUNT? Is it STURGIS? Is it CHRIST?' Shouldn't you have asked, 'Is it HUNT and STURGIS and CHRIST?'" Clyde Snow stated:

I would have to go back to the original report. As I recall, we took them on a case by case basis. The point is in photo identification the questioned photograph always looks somewhat like the person who is identified as the suspected person. Otherwise, if he looked like Arnold Schwartzegger? There's generally a general resemblance to the person who was identified. Someone came up with the names of three people who kind of look like the tramps. It's an interesting point. I would want to go back and look at the report to see whether that was taken into account.

#### THE HEIGHT STUDY STURGIS

The Rockefeller Commission had the FBI conduct an on-site tramp height study to determine the height of the tramps and compare it against that of HUNT and STURGIS. The FBI did a study of the height of the STURGIS tramp so that it could be compared to STURGIS' height, which it determined was 5' 11", the height listed on his drivers license. On May 7, 1975, and on May 8, 1975, the FBI "conducted studies in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository to determine the height of the derelict thought to be FRANK STURGIS." The FBI used an overlay method:

Some of the photographs were duplicated using height standards, and these duplicated photographs were superimposed over the photographs of [the tramps] to establish the approximate heights of these individuals. Based on the comparison made, it was found that the tallest derelict, purported to be STURGIS, is in the height range from 6' 1" to 6' 3" tall...since STURGIS is 5' 11" tall, this determination of height supports the conclusion previously given that FRANK STURGIS is not the derelict.

Five days after the FBI filed this report, however, it filed a revised report that stated the FBI Laboratory had determined that part of the street visible in the tramp shots had been repaved in 1973: "The addition of this resurfacing material would normally subtract

approximately one to one and a half inches from the height as shown in previous report." This would make the tramp 5'11 ½" to 6' 1- ½" tall. As stated, STURGIS was 5' 11" tall. The half-inch difference could have been accounted for by the tramp's fluffier hair style. A few weeks before the FBI did its study, Michael Canfield did his. He determined the tramp was 6' + or - 1". During his deposition in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Shaneyfeldt stated:

I went to Dallas and made on-site studies to try to establish the derelict's height, particularly the *Nordic* individual, and the elderly, shorter man. I was furnished with the camera that was used by the news photographer to make the original tramp photographs. I was also furnished with copies of the photographs. I reenacted those photographs placing in position of the individuals in the photograph height standards that would record the height of anyone who was standing in that particular position. Using that technique, and setting up the camera based on fixed objects as they were recorded in the original negatives, buildings, trees, things that were still in position at that time, I did make a height study and then using the photographs that were made with that same camera, I made transparencies which were enlarged to the same size as the photographs, and overlaid, and determined the height of the individuals. It was found that the tallest of the derelicts purported to be FRANK STURGIS, is in the height range from 6' 1" to 6' 3" tall."

Lyndal Shaneyfeldt claimed that his study results were accurate, since they were generally unaffected by the street's resurfacing: "However, considering the fact that the camera position in the street is also elevated by one inch, this would tend to limit the effect [of the resurfacing]." The FBI had disagreed. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt, however, did not deny that the repaving had some effect, he merely claimed that his methodology tended to limit that effect. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt said his report was only "relatively accurate."

S.A. Lyndal Shaneyfeldt worked with William Gaston Allen's photograph P6. When the FBI questioned William Gaston Allen in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1975, William Gaston Allen did not recall taking P6 or any of the other tramp photographs: "He believes he could have taken them. He recalled taking photographs from the corner opposite the front entrance of the Texas School Book Depository." William Gaston Allen believed he was standing on the sidewalk when he took photographs that day.

## HUNT

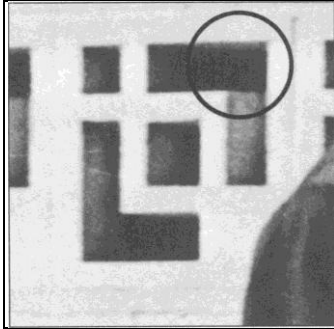
The initial report of the FBI listed the height of the shortest tramp as 5' 6" to 5' 8". [FBI 62-109060-NR 6.16.75] The revised FBI report that followed estimated the short tramp's height to be normally 5' 4 ½" to 5' 6 ½". [FBI 62-109060-NR 6.2.75] The Rockefeller Commission chose to use the FBI's initial calculation, and listed the height of the short tramp as from 5' 6" to 5' 8". When Michael Canfield did a height study in 1975, he

determined that the HUNT tramp was 5' 8". This height study was published in *Coup D'Etat In America*. Michael Canfield and the FBI's findings agreed. To prove its thesis that HUNT and STURGIS were not the tramps, the Rockefeller Commission misstated HUNT'S height as 5' 9". During a deposition in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT was asked to display his drivers license. His height was listed as 5' 8" tall. HUNT'S resume was obtained and he listed his height as 5' 8". In 1948 HUNT listed his height as 5' 10 ½".

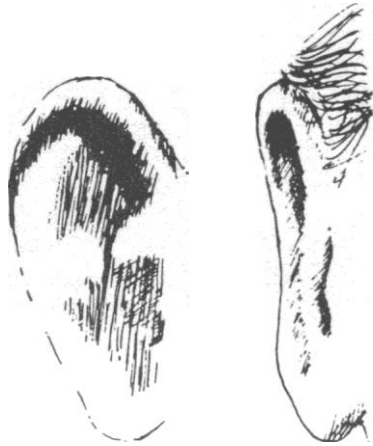
## THE HEIGHT STUDY

Many people in the media have argued that the tall tramp could not be Sturgis, who is six foot tall, because the tall tramp appears to be at least six foot five inches tall. This has proven to be misinformation. It was first propagated by Richard Sprague in his article in the Los Angeles Star. Sprague said he measured the wall which is in the background when the tramps are pictured walking along (see page 208), and he found a height discrepancy of six inches between the tallest tramp and Frank Sturgis. We decided to conduct our own investigation, and Michael Canfield went down to Dallas, Texas. What we did was run a scale and two graduated yardsticks up the wall at the exact point on the Texas School Book Depository that the tramps were at when the photo on page 208 was taken. The way we determined the exact position on the wall was to find the same imperfections in the brick work that are evident in the photographs. These coordination points are labeled A, B, C, D and E in the tramp photo matched up in the height study on the following page. In trying to determine the height of the tramps, one must take into consideration the angle of the photograph and the position of the tramps in relation to the wall. There are two factors that make the tallest tramp seem taller than he really is.

The position of the camera when the shot was taken is about chest high of the tallest tramp on the right. This was determined by the fact that the bottom of the ornamental brick work on the first row is visible at the right of the tall tramp's head (see Figure 1, page 201). This indicates that the camera was held a few inches below that point. The tallest tramp is two feet closer to the camera than the wall in which the scale is attached. So with the laws of perspective in operation the tramp appears higher on the scale than he really is. Taking into account the diminishing point and camera angle, we find that the tramp is approximately six foot tall give or take a half inch, not six foot five inches tall. Sturgis has been listed as six foot or six foot one inch. Now, comparing the smallest tramp, on the far left of the photo on page 208, to the scale on page 209, we see that his hat barely comes to the inner square of the second brick, which is approximately five foot eleven inches on the scale. Subtracting about two inches that the hat adds to the height and an inch because of the camera angle and the diminishing perspective optics law, the height of the small tramp is five foot eight inches. Hunt has listed his height as five foot eight inches on his personal employment resume. Thus, the tallest tramp and the small tramp are approximately six foot and five foot eight inches, respectively. Figure 1



The underside of the brick just behind the Tall Tramp is visible indicating that the camera was held below this point. Blow-up P2, next page.



Shadow indicating curved ear      Shadow from the Curves top of the ear



Figure 1 THE CAMERA WAS HELD LOW, BELOW THE HEADS OF THE MEN BECAUSE THE BOTTOM OF THE ORNAMENTAL BRICK IS VISIBLE



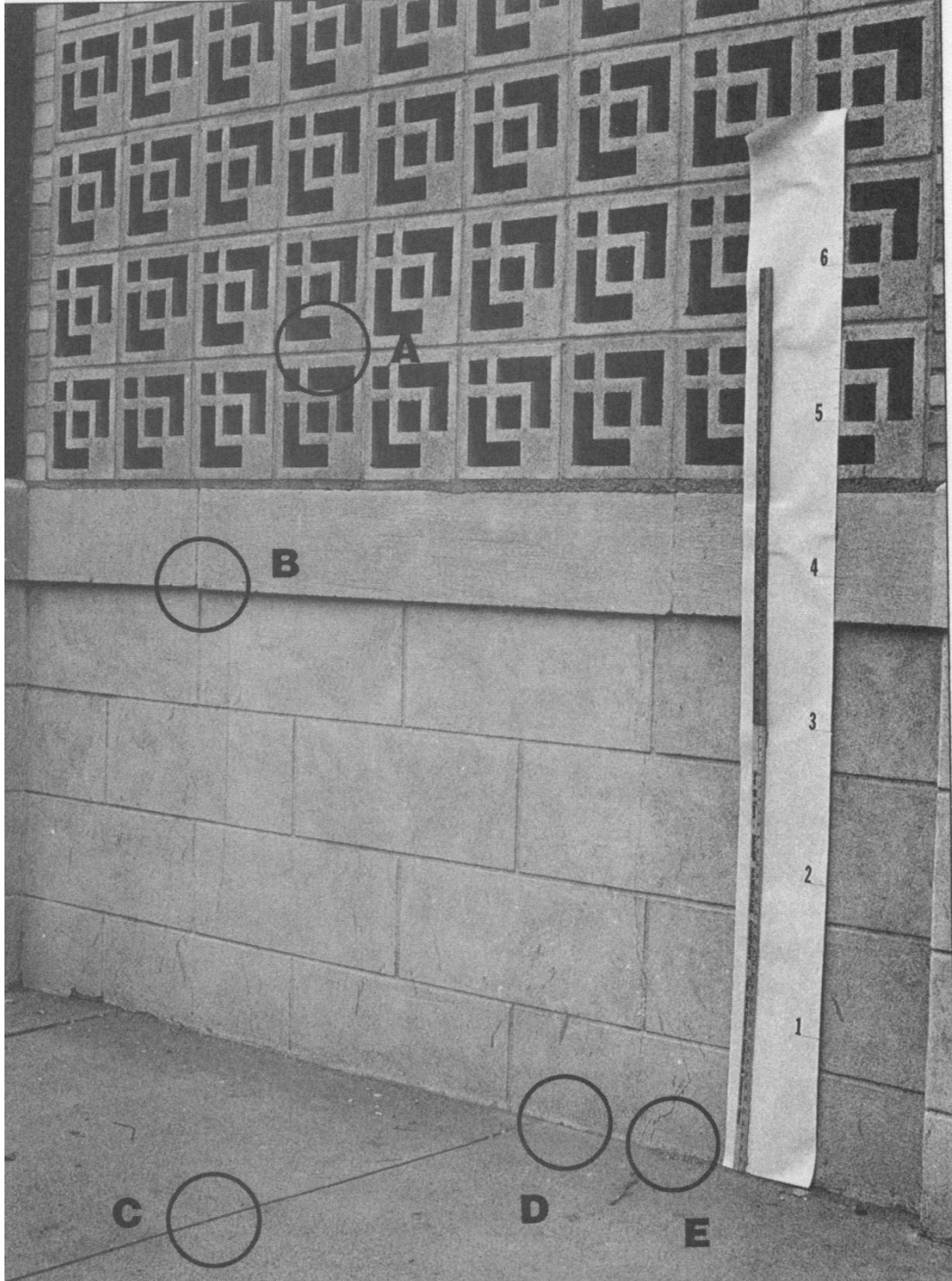
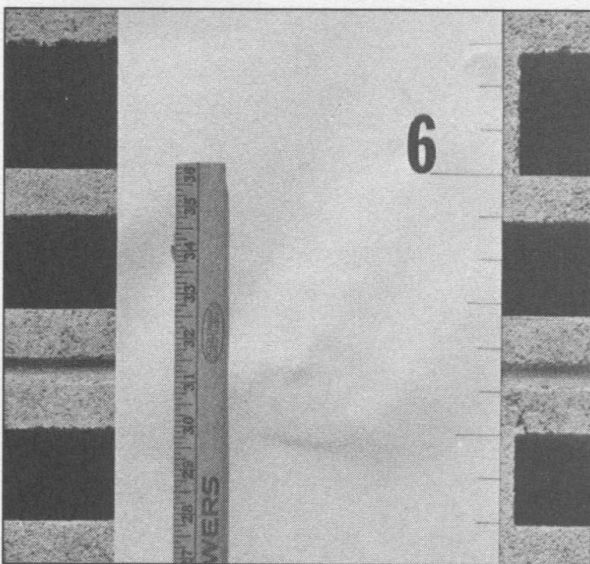
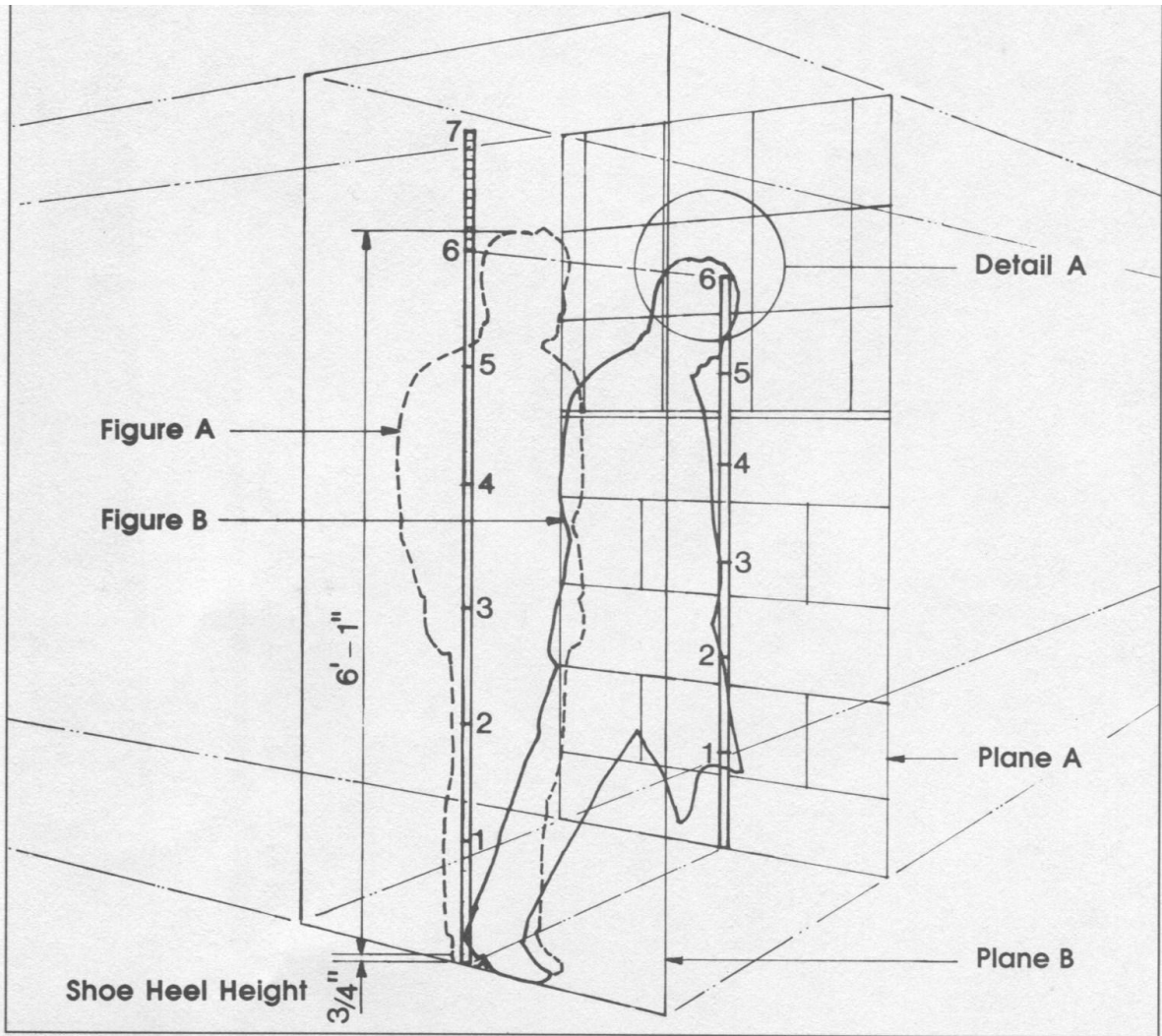


Figure 2 The angle of the camera and the position of the tramps to the wall gave the illusion that the tramps were taller. Therefore a head on shot of the tall tramp would show that at most he is only 6' 1". Imperfections of the wall (marked A-E) were used to determine the exact positions for the height comparison.



Engineered perspective drawing uses vanishing points to establish the true height of objects. After accounting for the tilted head, uplifted heel, and thick shoe sole our drawing indicates that the Tramp's height is 6'1" when standing upright.



## NODULE X25

AFTER THE COUP:  
FRANK STURGIS, WHITE HOUSE  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex25.pdf>

## STURGIS' ALIBIS

In 1974 Michael Canfield questioned FRANK STURGIS about his alibi for November 22, 1963. STURGIS: "I was home watching television...in Miami." The television listings for November 22, 1963, in the *Miami Herald*, indicated that at 1:30 p.m. (12:30 Dallas time) *Search For Tomorrow, Truth or Consequences* and *Father Knows Best* were on television at the time. Why would an active, macho guy like STURGIS be at home watching television? STURGIS worked as a used car salesman at the time. Why wasn't he at work? The reason was he had to be placed in a non-public environment

### THE NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Later in 1974 STURGIS told Michael Canfield that he was watching television on the day of the assassination, possibly in Washington, rather than Miami:

Well, yeah, I love to watch television. Well, and regardless of where its at, I don't care if *I'm in Washington*, or anyplace, I'll watch television. But they've asked me that, like I said, they asked me where I was on that day and I told them 'Well, I've got no comment on that.' So I suspect that maybe I'll be dragged up there to Washington before one of those Congressional Committees, or the Rockefeller Commission.

As stated, STURGIS and Wilfrado Navarro testified before the Rockefeller Commission on April 3, 1975. Present were Staff Members William Schwarzer, Robert Olsen, James Roethe. During his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you remember giving a story to anybody, especially Mr. Canfield, that you may have been in Washington, D.C. on November 22, 1963.

A. I don't recall.

WEBERMAN: I've got it on tape.

A. I'm sorry. Then one of us is wrong.

WEBERMAN: You said you didn't know where you were, but you were watching television.

A. Because I was home.

WEBERMAN: So you weren't working that day?

A. I was at home and I did leave the house. Supposedly Jim Buchanan came and told me that, I went with him and left the house with him.

Around this time Bernard Fensterwald and Richard Sprague circulated a story that on November 22, 1963, STURGIS was at a meeting in Washington, D.C., with Richard Helms, HUNT, and Cuban exile Enrique Williams. Sprague told a researcher:

HUNT was at a meeting of Operation 40 with Helms, Enrique Williams, Lyman Kirkpatrick. This was confirmed by Williams. Williams was a leader of the Bay of Pigs Brigade. Hanes Johnson told me Enrique Williams was at this meeting, and I confirmed it with Williams. Williams was a very honest individual, as any guy would be, who came under fire on that beach. If HUNT said he was at this meeting I would not believe him. Williams told this story long before Watergate. The meeting concerned the CIA putting more money up for another invasion of Cuba.

The notes of a Rockefeller Commission investigator indicated confusion about this meeting:

Check Bureau files on HUNT interviews in 1974. Did HUNT claim to be in the company of Agency officials on November 22, 1963? and give their names to FBI & claim they could corroborate his presence there? Check with HUNT'S lawyer regarding content of HUNT'S TV denials of Dallas matter in November 1974. Did HUNT say he was at work at Agency at 1:30 p.m.? (Taped by Kaiser.) HUNT refused to say who he was with. Contact Robert Blair Kaiser at *Rolling Stone* regarding whether he had recording or notes of his November 1974 interview with HUNT in New York.

STURGIS said that he might have been in Washington on November 22, 1963. The CIA planned to provide STURGIS with an alibi, and leaked it through their asset, Bernard Fensterwald. In 1978 STURGIS said he did not recall telling Michael Canfield anything about a meeting in Washington, D.C. This was because the CIA abandoned "the meeting in D.C." alibi, since it would have put HUNT and STURGIS together prior to 1971.

#### JAMES A. HUNT

STURGIS told Rockefeller Commission "he was in Miami Florida throughout the day of the assassination, and his testimony was supported by the testimony of his wife, and by the testimony of his wife's nephew [James A. Hunt]. The nephew, who was then living with the STURGIS family, is now a practicing attorney in the Midwest." Rockefeller Commission investigator Pete Clapper: "I phoned James A. Hunt, attorney, Cincinnati, Ohio, 513-381-0656, before noon on April 1, 1975. I explained that the Commission

seeks to ascertain the whereabouts of FRANK STURGIS on November 22, 1963. Mr. James Hunt said he wished to check with STURGIS, and then would call back. He called before noon this date and provided the following information:

James Hunt was living with his aunt, Janet Sturgis, and her husband, FRANK, at their home at Northwest 122nd Street in Miami on November 22, 1963. James Hunt was attending Miami Day Junior College. He had enrolled there in August 1963.

To the best of his knowledge, he recalls having an early class that day. Before leaving the house, he saw FRANK STURGIS at home about breakfast time. Hunt returned to the house in mid-morning. His grandmother was home. He took a nap. His grandmother awakened him to report there were news reports that the President had been shot in Dallas. James Hunt remembers they watched CBS correspondent Walter Cronkite.

James Hunt reports that STURGIS returned home that afternoon and they watched TV. He believes STURGIS was a used car salesman at the time. He is certain that it was a working day for STURGIS. Prior to STURGIS returning to the house in the afternoon, James Hunt recalls taking a drive around Miami during the afternoon alone. He recalls his aunt was upset by the TV reports. He recalls his cousin, Gale, a grade school student, was present in the household, and watched TV with them during the evening. STURGIS was at home that evening, he believes to the best of his recollection.

James Hunt says the day stands out particularly in his mind because only five days earlier he had seen Kennedy in person. James Hunt and a friend were at the Miami airport the previous Monday. Kennedy happened to be arriving. They joined the crowd and watched him.

Hunt agreed to draft an affidavit. I have given him my name and the Commission address to send the affidavit to. [RCD Memo Robert B. Olsen to Clapper 4.3.75]

James Hunt's affidavit for the Rockefeller Commission stated:

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES A. HUNT

STATE OF OHIO

COUNTY OF HAMILTON

James A. Hunt, being duly sworn and cautioned, deposes and says that:

1. I am submitting this Affidavit to the Commission on CIA activities within the United States at the request of Peter R. Clapper, who contacted me by telephone and told me he is a staff member of the foregoing Commission.

2. The purpose of this Affidavit is to record, to the best of my knowledge, my recollection of certain events that occurred on November 22, 1963.

3. During the period August 1963 until May 1962, I was enrolled as a freshman student at Miami-Dade Junior College located near the corner of northwest 119th Street and 27th Avenue in Miami, Florida.

4. During the aforementioned period, I lived in the household of my aunt, Mrs. Janet Sturgis, and her husband, my uncle, FRANK STURGIS at 2515 Northwest 122nd Street, Miami. My grand-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, now deceased, also lived there.

5. Taking into consideration the fact that November 22, 1963, is a single day which occurred almost 11 ½ years ago, the following is offered as my best recollection of the day.

A. As I recall, I had an early class at Miami Dade Junior College on November 22, 1963, and arose early enough to arrive at school at least before 9:00 a.m. It is my recollection that I saw FRANK STURGIS at home prior to my leaving for school that morning.

B. I returned to the STURGIS household sometime during mid-morning, probably sometime between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. Since I had not eaten breakfast previously, it is my recollection that, upon returning to the STURGIS' household, I ate breakfast and retired to my room to take a short nap and do some reading prior to the late afternoon class which I had to attend on that day.

C. At some time between 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m. I was awakened by my grandmother who told me that reports of an attempted assassination on the life of President John Kennedy were being broadcast on television.

D. I then arose and watched the news. It is my recollection that besides my grandmother, my aunt, Mrs. Janet Sturgis was also at home watching the television.

E. Later in the afternoon on that day, probably at approximately 3:00 p.m., I drove back to Miami-Dade Junior College to see if my afternoon class had been canceled.

F. Upon arriving at Miami-Dade Junior College that afternoon I discovered that the class had, in fact, been canceled; thereafter I took a drive through

the city of Miami, contemplating the significance of the events of that day and trying to get some idea of their impact on other people.

G. I arrived back at the STURGIS household in the late afternoon, probably between 3:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

H. Upon my arrival back at the STURGIS household, or shortly thereafter, I recall seeing my grandmother, my aunt, Mrs. Janet Sturgis and my uncle, FRANK STURGIS. It is further my recollection that the aforementioned persons ate dinner at the STURGIS household and remained there for the rest of the evening.

6. The foregoing represents, to the best of my recollection, a summary of certain events which occurred on November 22, 1963, the day on which President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Further Affiant Saith Naught. James A. Hunt.

STURGIS said that he was at home, watching television, when news of the assassination was flashed across the screen. He said he was with James Hunt. James Hunt had a different version of events. He said that his aunt woke him up when the news was flashed, however, FRANK STURGIS was not there at the time. James Hunt told Olsen during their phone conversation that STURGIS returned home that afternoon and they watched TV *before* he went for his drive. In his affidavit he stated he saw STURGIS *after* his drive. He believed STURGIS was a used car salesman at the time. He was certain that it was a working day for STURGIS. STURGIS never mentioned anything about working that day. He claimed he was home, watching TV. James Hunt could also be mistaken about seeing STURGIS at breakfast because this event occurred before the assassination and was less likely to be as clear in his mind as events that followed it. James Hunt said he had a very early class to attend. Why would STURGIS be eating breakfast at so early an hour if all he had planned for that day was to stay indoors and watch T.V?

#### TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH JAMES HUNT

James Hunt was contacted in January 1994 and asked:

Q. Was FRANK there when you were woken up and told about the assassination?

A. No, he wasn't there when I woke up.

Q. But FRANK said he was there.

A. Not in the afternoon. I never saw FRANK'S testimony. Where did he say that? FRANK may have his times mixed-up there. I must admit that part I don't remember. I got to say as I sit here, 'It's been a long time.' -

What, 30 years? - But I don't remember FRANK being there when she woke me up. I'm not quite sure whether he was there when they made the announcement of his death. I certainly stand behind the affidavit I gave to the Rockefeller Commission. My recollection is that I saw FRANK early in the morning. I came home, laid down, my grandmother woke me up and said 'He's been shot.' I went out and watched the news for awhile. I had an afternoon class that day, and somewhere around mid-afternoon I went over to see if they were going to hold class. It turned out they weren't, and I drove around for half an hour or so and I got back. That was probably when I saw FRANK again, you know what I mean. Hell, that would be 3:00 p.m., something like that, yeah. 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. sounds about right.

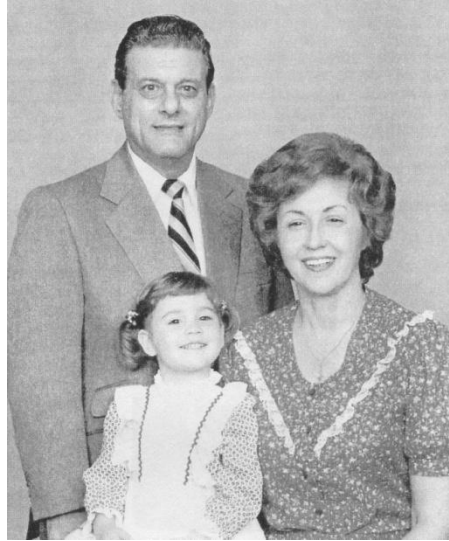
Q. FRANK'S alibi was 'I was watching TV when the news came on about the assassination. My nephew was there, with me, when it first happened.'

A. I am not trying to be unfriendly, but I don't know what the purpose of this call is?

Q. I am trying to resolve this contradiction in the testimony.

A. He could have been there, but I just don't remember he was there.

I swear the following is true and correct: In 2008 I met with Bob Risch, the co-author of a book that Jim Hunt was planning to do about his uncle FRANK STURGIS entitled *Cuba On My Mind*. He told me that Jim had retracted his statement to the Rockefeller Commission and that FRANK had asked him to alibi him for the day in question. When the book was published Hunt stuck to the statement that he gave to the Rockefeller Commission. He did say that he believed STURGIS was part of the conspiracy to kill Kennedy but was not a shooter. I asked him what part could STURGIS have played? Did he write a White Paper on the Bay of Pigs? Did he arrange the flowers at JFK's funeral? I pointed out to him that FRANK was a killer and that if he was part of the plot his role involved murder. Hunt did not believe that FRANK had killed his best friend, Alex Rorke or that he machine-gunned dozens of Masferrer supporters at San Juan Hill in Cuba. I told him that in HEMMING's words, "FRANK was a stubble bum."



### THE AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. JANET STURGIS

RECOLLECTION IS A STRANGE THING. SOME HUMANS ARE MORE GIFTED WITH REMEMBERING CERTAIN EVENTS THAN OTHERS. BUT I WOULD HAZARD A GUESS THAT ALMOST ALL AMERICANS (WHO WERE ABOVE THE AGE OF FIVE) CAN, WITH PERFECT CLARITY, DESCRIBE WHAT THEY WERE DOING ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, WHEN THEY FIRST HEARD THE NEWS BULLETIN FROM DALLAS, TEXAS, STATING THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT.

ON THAT DAY IN NOVEMBER, WHICH WAS A TYPICALLY WARM SOUTH FLORIDIAN DAY, MY HUSBAND (FRANK STURGIS) AND I WERE IN OUR BEDROOM. MY MOTHER WAS IN THE FLORIDA ROOM WATCHING TELEVISION. I RECALL MY MOTHER RUNNING INTO OUR ROOM DECLARING THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT. MY MOST VIVID RECOLLECTION IS THE EMOTION I FELT: DISBELIEF AND ANNOYANCE WITH MY MOTHER: FOR SURELY SHE HAD MISUNDERSTOOD OR GOTTEN HER FACTS CONFUSED. SUCH THINGS COULDN'T HAPPEN. BUT FRANK AND I WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE FLORIDA ROOM TO LISTEN TO THE TELEVISION. AS SOON AS WE REALIZED THIS PRONOUNCEMENT WAS TRUE, FRANK LEFT THE HOUSE. I STAYED AT HOME, GLUED TO THE T.V. UNBELIEVING (LIKE PROBABLY EVERYONE ELSE IN THE COUNTRY AT THE TIME) AND YET MESMERIZED BY WHAT WAS BEING BROADCAST.

MY NEPHEW, JAMES A. HUNT, JR. WAS LIVING WITH US WHILE ATTENDING HIS FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE AT MIAMI DADE. I HONESTLY DO NOT REMEMBER WHAT TIME HE RETURNED HOME



FROM CLASSES, ALTHOUGH IT WAS PROBABLY EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON.

I DO REMEMBER THAT MY NEPHEW AND GONE EARLIER IN THE WEEK TO MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO BE AMONG THE THOUSANDS WHO WELCOMED PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON HIS STOP-OVER IN MIAMI PRIOR TO A FLIGHT TO DALLAS, TEXAS. I ALSO REMEMBER, QUITE VIVIDLY, FANK (sic) AND MY (sic) WATCHING TELEVISION THAT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 24, 1975 (sic) WHEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS BEING ESCORTED THROUGH A DALLAS POLICE STATION AND WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN VIEW OF MILLIONS OF TELEVIEWERS.

THIS MUCH I CAN ATTEST TO: AT THE MOMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY MY HUSBAND - FRANK A. STURGIS - WAS WITH ME IN OUR HOME AT 2515 N.W. 122 STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA. JANET STURGIS.

Janet Sturgis lied in order to provide an alibi for her husband. Her affidavit conflicted with that of James Hunt. The Rockefeller Commission did not mention this conflict, however the Rockefeller Commission concluded: "It cannot be determined with certainty where STURGIS actually was on the day of the assassination." This conclusion was derived from the fact that: "All witnesses directly supporting the presence of STURGIS in Miami, Florida, on the day of the assassination are family members or relatives. Less weight can be assigned to the testimony of such interested witnesses..."

#### STURGIS' SECOND ALIBI

During his deposition in 1978 in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS was asked if he was watching television at 1:30 p.m. (12:30 p.m. in Dallas)? STURGIS: "I don't remember, so many years ago, I don't recall, I think it was on all stations..."

Q. What were you doing about 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963?

A. On November 22, 1963, at about 12:30 p.m., I was at a party at my home in Miami, Florida, with my wife Janet Sturgis, my mother-in-law, Elizabeth Hunt, and my nephew, who was at my home at that time, James Hunt.

Q. Where was this home located?

A. 2515 N.W. 122nd Street, Miami, Florida, 33167.

Q. Is this the same home you maintain today?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Can you describe your movements on that day, to the best of your recollection?

A. Not really; it was so many years ago. I was at home, I did not go out. I have other people with the Federal Government that do have on record, that could testify or have already testified that I was in Miami on November 22, 1963...I have nothing to hide. The Federal Government knows of my activities, knows where I was at on that particular day of the assassination, and I am quite sure that the government - as far as I'm concerned - is well aware of who is behind -- if there was a conspiracy, I believe there was a conspiracy -- and they are well aware of who was behind the conspiracy.

Q. November 22, 1963, was a working day. Were you working at that time?

A. Most likely.

Q. Did you have any reason for not being at work that day?

A. Friday? No reason.

Q. What were you doing that day? You say you don't remember. Do you remember --

A. I don't recall.

Q. Do you remember talking to a Mr. Michael Canfield, the co-author of this book?

A. On that day?

Q. About the events of that day?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what you told him?

A. Not really, it's been so --

Q. Could you have told him you were watching television?

A. Possibly yes, yes. As a matter of fact, I think my mother-in-law told me the President was assassinated.

Q. Were you watching television around 12:30 in the afternoon that day?

A. I don't remember; so many years ago. I don't recall.

Q. So you wouldn't remember what program was on?

A. I think it was on all stations. It was a continuation that day of the assassination.

STURGIS said that he was at home on November 22, 1963, watching T.V. and, at the same time, at work that day. He was asked: "Do you remember what you were doing for a living at the time of the assassination, what your job was or how you earned your living?" He responded: "That's quite a long spell. I would have to really wrack my mind to find out at that particular time what I was doing. Right at the present time, I don't know; but I could, you know, through records and so forth...I could look through them and tell you what I was doing that particular time...[I was] at home that day and did leave the house." STURGIS was asked:

Q. Are there any other witnesses besides your immediate relatives and Geraldine Shamma, to verify your whereabouts on November 22, 1963?

A. Yes.

Q. Who are they?

A. William Johnson, we call him Bill Johnson.

Q. Where is he?

A. He lives here in San Souci Estates in Miami, Dade County.

Q. Do you know anybody else?

A. His telephone number is 305-893-6013. Jim Buchanan, as a matter of fact, I believe Jim Buchanan came to my house on that date of November 22, 1963, him and I went off the day of the Kennedy assassination.

Q. Anybody else you remember?

A. Geraldine Shamma, Jim Buchanan, William Johnson, my nephew, Jim Hunt.

Q. What did you tell the Rockefeller Commission?

A. The same thing.

Q. But the Rockefeller Commission said your witnesses were only close relatives.

A. I'm sorry, you're right. I glad you brought that up because just recently, because of all the publicity, people did contact me and tell me, "Hey, you remember this, this, this? If you need any help, fine." Well, I told Fonzi and Fonzi supposedly , I'm not sure whether he had already been in touch with these people or not, but he is aware of these people I came across. So I turned it over - -

STURGIS said he had seen William Johnson and Geraldine Shamma that day but he was unable to recall the identity of any impartial witnesses. In June 1993 William Johnson was asked whether or not he was with STURGIS that day: "I was not there, no sir. I was not there."

Attorney Mark Friedman asked STURGIS:

Q. Were you with HOWARD HUNT on November 22, 1963?

A. I don't recall.

Q. "Yes"or "No"?

A. No. If I don't recall why should I say "Yes" or "No"? I don't recall it.

Q. Were you involved in a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

A. Never in my life. That is part of the polygraph. The United States Government knows where I was on November 22, 1963. They know where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was three weeks to the day of the assassination, working at the book depository. There is a witness that knew his whereabouts every day three weeks before. As far as I'm concerned I don't see how in the hell LEE HARVEY OSWALD could be in Miami riding with Marita Lorenz to Dallas, Texas, who she calls OZZIE, is the biggest fabrication of a lie she ever said in her life. I don't know how she could do it. Let her take a polygraph test.

#### A SUSPECT: NOVEMBER 23, 1963

On the morning of November 23, 1963, a FBI agent interrogated STURGIS. The Michael Canfield interview revealed:

A. Hey I can show you a clipping where they say I was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Q. Who said this?

A. Newspapers, I even got investigated by that Watergate thing. They asked me where I was. I told them I knew nothing about it. I was home

watching television. They felt the CIA might be behind it. So they wanted an investigation of E. HOWARD HUNT and myself on the assassination of President Kennedy. What the hell do I got to do with the assassination of President Kennedy? I may have disagreed with his policies and so forth, but that doesn't warrant killing the President of the United States. And they asked me about other attempted assassinations. I said yeah, Cuba. Some people say that if you attempt to assassinate people outside of the United States, wouldn't you be capable of the assassination of the President of the United States? I said, "Well, the thought never entered my mind." But I'm capable of doing many things. I'm that type of a man. But I see no grounds for me doing something like that. You know, he was my Commander-in-Chief.

Q. What about other people in the CIA?

A. The CIA had a lot of different factions, some of which I didn't trust.

Q. Are you convinced the Warren Commission Report was correct?

A. On what?

Q. On the Kennedy assassination.

A. Let me tell you something about the Report. Nobody knows what's in that Report. Only what they wanted to give out. And I don't believe the report is complete. I think there is a conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and they covered it up.

Q. Who do you think did it?

A. I don't have the slightest idea. But I think it's one big cover-up.

Q. That's strange they would investigate you for that.

A. Well, they sure did. I had FBI agents over at my house.

Q. For the assassination?

A. Yeah.

Q. When, right after it happened?

A. Right after it happened.

Q. Why did they come to you?

A. I asked them that. They told me I was one person they felt had the capabilities to do it. Heh, heh, heh. They said: "FRANK, if there is anybody capable of killing the President of the United States, you're the guy that can do it." Heh, heh, heh that's funny I told them, "I'm not mad at you or nothing, I had nothing to do with it, but that amuses me..."

STURGIS also told Canfield: "You have to look at my past. I've done a lot of things. I've been on assassination attempts. I was involved in so many things. Skullduggery, intrigue, espionage.

Q. When you say assassination attempts?

A. Well, in foreign countries.

In 1978 STURGIS stated: "Now the FBI did make contact with me after President Kennedy's assassination, yes...I was questioned by the FBI shortly after the assassination. They did come and visit me and question me about my activities during President Kennedy's assassination." STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you remember one of those agents indicating to you the following words: "FRANK, you are one of the few people in this country capable of pulling off something like this?"

A. No. The agent told me that I was one person in this country that could possibly do this, if I *wanted* to.

The notes of Rockefeller Commission investigator Robert Olsen revealed: "Whereabouts November 22, 1963: In Miami, at home, two FBI Agents came to visit him. Bob Dwyer was one. To find out his whereabouts & to get help. Witnesses: His wife Janet Sturgis (Married since 1961) wife's nephew, Jim Hunt (Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney)." **Robert James Dwyer** was one of the FBI agents who questioned STURGIS on November 23, 1963. Dwyer knew HEMMING. STURGIS was an informant for Dwyer. STURGIS explained: "You must understand that I set up an intelligence apparatus here in the United States...and naturally, this information was turned over to the United States Government." Robert Dwyer never filed a formal report of the interview. HEMMING said Robert Dwyer told him he had worked with Herbert Philbrick.

#### DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN TO LINK OSWALD WITH CASTRO STURGIS AND JAMES BUCHANAN NOVEMBER 26, 1963

Immediately following the Kennedy assassination James Buchanan, FRANK STURGIS, JOHN MARTINO and others launched a campaign to blame the Kennedy assassination on Fidel Castro. The propaganda operation started with an article dated November 26, 1963, which appeared in the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel* that quoted STURGIS: "OSWALD was in Miami in November 1962 [OSWALD had been in Miami in December 1962] and had contact with Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro who were agents of

the G-2. OSWALD gave out his Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature, and Jerry Buchanan, who was with my group, did tell me there was a possibility that OSWALD was in the area, and that he had a fight with OSWALD." Buchanan claimed he knew the name of the printer where OSWALD had his literature printed.

STURGIS was questioned about this during his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*:

Q. Do you remember Mr. Buchanan giving out a news story that alleged that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Miami in 1963?

A. Oh yes! As a matter of fact, his brother, Jerry Buchanan, was one of the people that was with my group and Jerry did give me some information to the fact that he thought there was a possibility that one of the persons, now, you must remember that during that particular time there were hundreds of Americans in the area, plus Canadians, in this area here, trying to make contact with various Cuban groups in order to be involved against Cuba, and Jerry did tell me that there was a possibility that OSWALD was in this area and that he had a fight with OSWALD. He wasn't sure but this was what he told me.

On November 27, 1963, STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that his comments in the article were guesses and speculation, and that he had no hard information. S.A. James O'Conner sent a report to Washington concluding that STURGIS was unreliable, and that his story had no basis in fact. The reports of S.A. James O'Conner in which STURGIS linked OSWALD to Fidel Castro were withheld. [FBI 62-109090-63rd NR 172 Hoover] On April 22, 1964, the Director of the FBI sent this message to the Miami Field Office:

Bureau also desires Jim Buchanan to be interviewed in order to pin down, once and for all, wild statements concerning alleged activities of OSWALD in Florida which for the most part appear to emanate from MARTINO and Buchanan. If Buchanan uncooperative, set forth results in LHM form suitable for dissemination to President's Commission at which time consideration will then be given to suggesting Buchanan as well as MARTINO be subpoenaed before President Commission. Handle promptly and surep results. [NARA FBI 124-10035-10367]

The FBI reported:

James Buchanan, former reporter for the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel*, stated he has no personal or firsthand knowledge of OSWALD or OSWALD'S activities. He stated his newspaper stories on OSWALD were obtained from sources he regarded as reliable, whose accuracy he did not question. He declined to reveal the identity of a printer at Miami whom he alleges printed pro-Castro literature for OSWALD. Concerning the alleged fight between his brother, Jerry Buchanan, and OSWALD, he maintains

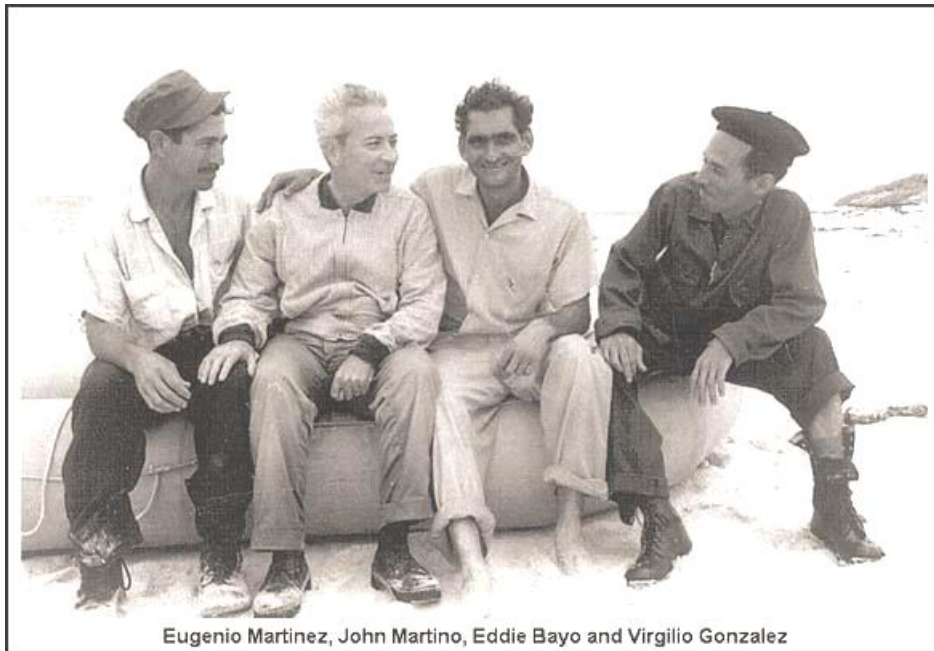
this information was received from a Cuban named Sanchez, a member of the organization 'Los Pinos Nuevos,' and has never talked to his brother about this alleged fight. He says he knows no person who was a witness to the presence of OSWALD in Miami, but thought his brother, Jerry Buchanan, should be contacted in that respect. When informed that his brother had been contacted and had furnished a varying account, Buchanan said he knew only what Sanchez had told him. Efforts to identify Sanchez through anti-Castro organization Los Pinos Nuevos, or through interview of one Jesus Sanchez, resulted negatively.

#### BUCHANAN'S SECOND STORY

A second article in the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel* stated:

OSWALD tried to infiltrate several other major organizations in Miami, including the Anti-Communist Brigade, which is headed by Major FRANK STURGIS, a former Commander in Castro's Air Force. STURGIS said his outfit turned down OSWALD'S application, because they could not find out anything about his background. STURGIS told me, "We have already established that he was in contact with G-2 agents while here in Miami. We are trying to get the billing record from the telephone company. He called Havana. OSWALD was known to have a bad temper while here in Miami...His other G-2 connections were in Mexico this past summer, and in New Orleans, just five weeks ago. We are in the process of checking out the leads. We already have a few names and places. Men are on the scene interviewing people who may have witnessed the meeting in Mexico City and in New Orleans..." The Miami FBI Office responded: "The Miami Office does not contemplate interview of Jim Buchanan inasmuch as the previous concerning an article by Buchanan, reported in Miami report dated January 25, 1964, in instant caption, reflected that Buchanan deals in rumors an unverified information which he attributed to anonymous sources. [FBI Rep. of James O'Conner 4.4.64]





Eugenio Martinez, John Martino, Eddie Bayo and Virgilio Gonzalez

## MARTINEZ AND GONZALEZ WERE WATERGATE BURGLARS

Allen Courtney suggested that S.A. James O'Conner interview JOHN MARTINO, but MARTINO was traveling from city to city on a lecture tour for the John Birch Society. Instead, S.A. James O'Conner interviewed JOHN MARTINO'S associate, Nathan Weyl, who told him OSWALD was a G-2 agent. On December 2, 1963, S.A. James O'Conner interviewed MARTINO, who told him that a confidential source had told him OSWALD was in Miami in October 1962, and made several telephone calls to Cuba from the home of a suspected Castro double-agent. MARTINO said that when OSWALD distributed his Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in Bayfront Park, Jerry Buchanan attacked him. In January 1964, MARTINO told one of his audiences that he had special knowledge of OSWALD. According to MARTINO, when OSWALD was in Mexico in October 1963, he caught a clandestine flight from the Yucatan Peninsula to Havana, Cuba. S.A. James O'Conner contacted MARTINO a few days after he made this speech. He told S.A. James O'Conner his source for OSWALD'S clandestine trip to Cuba was a high official in the Castro Government. On December 3, 1963, STURGIS supplied the CIA with information on a possible air strike over Cuba. [Index Card (Deleted)-04183] On February 7, 1964, Helene Finan, Chief of the Office of Security, Security Research Staff, CIA, debriefed Hede Massing regarding her knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassination. [CIA 3.26.64 03681; CIA 1288-1022] Hede Massing, a former Soviet spy who was once the toast of Vienna, had once been married to Gerhart Eisler, an agent of Moscow. Senator Joseph McCarthy used Massing to observe the behavior of American Government employees in Europe. Massing worked with Roy M. Cohen in this regard. [*Senator Joe McCarthy* - Richard Rovere, Torch Books, 1959] The FBI stated: "Massing worked, and might still work, for the Central Intelligence Agency." [FBI Dallas 100-10461-4075] ANGLETON'S Deputy, James Hunt, was in contact with Hede Massing. [FBI 3.31.64 Branigan to Sullivan; FBI 105-82555-2993, 2464, 2906]

Subject reported on various personalities she heard discussed while she was visiting Sylvia and Nathaniel Weyl in Florida from December 30, 1963, to January 8, 1964.

### JOHN MARTINO

Mr. and Mrs. MARTINO visited the Weyls one evening when Massing was present. John Martino and Nathan Weyl are co-authors of the book, *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, which was published in November 1963. Massing, at this point, cautioned the writer to remember that all she was relating regarding the Weyls remarks were rumors, and or, gossip, and that source has no means of checking the truth of their statements. JOHN MARTINO is the individual who carries the stories to Nathaniel Weyl and both JOHN and Nathaniel are deeply entrenched with the Cuban anti-Castro forces. MARTINO claims to have a friend in Miami who keeps him well-informed on Cuban matters.

MARTINO and Nathaniel spoke of a trip that MARTINO had made to Cuba with an American newspaper woman, one Lapin and two CIA agents. Nathaniel Weyl did not accompany them. It is Massing's opinion that Nathaniel, who is a coward, just welshed on the trip, but that he did finance it. The purpose of the trip was to contact a Cuban who was serving as liaison for the four Russian Generals in charge of training and organizing the Cuban military. The Cuban, who met the group in the water, at the edge of a beach in Cuba, told them that the four Generals wanted to escape and seek asylum in the United States. MARTINO is going ahead with a follow-up plan whereby on a given signal, he and a group would sail to Cuba to pick up the Generals. Weyl is going on a long lecture tour and will not be able to accompany the pick-up team to Cuba.

### LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Cuban friends of the unnamed individual in Miami know that OSWALD contacted the Cuban MI-6 by telephone from a private home in Miami. They also know the man who furnished the information on OSWALD to the FBI.

From the reports given by the Cubans to this unknown individual, it seems very definite that RUBY went to Havana to make a shady deal with a creature by the name of Praskin, who works with the Cuban Communists and who is also tied up with call girls in Cuba.

A friend of Weyl, who ran for the Presidency of Cuba in 1958, shortly will testify before the Senate Internal Security Committee. Massing says this information may be confidential. Sourwine of the Committee, contacted Weyl to get in touch with this individual.

[Massing Debriefing 2.7.64 Helene Finan NARA 1993.08.04.18:45:23:780037]

On February 27, 1964, a memorandum from William Branigan to William C. Sullivan was generated:

CIA has furnished a memorandum through Liaison channels indicating that according to a confidential and reliable source, whose sources are unknown, LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly was telephonically in contact with MI-6 (Cuban Intelligence) from a private home in Miami, Florida. Further allegations indicate JACK RUBY, alleged assassin of OSWALD, went to Havana, Cuba, to make a shady deal with 'Praskin' who works with the Cuban Communists and was a dope pusher used by the Communists; that a friend of the source claims there is more to Marina Oswald than meets the eye; that Marguerite Oswald, mother of the Subject, is an old line communist and that OSWALD'S return to the United States was part of a Russian 'gimmick.'

CIA has confidentially advised that source of the above data is Hede Massing, a resident of New York City known to the Bureau and CIA, and CIA has no objection to this Bureau contacting her and advising that the information furnished by her to the CIA had been furnished to the FBI.

Bureau files reveal Massing is a former Soviet agent who defected in 1938. She has been utilized by the CIA and has been a source of information of the New York Office since 1947 concerning Soviet espionage. By letter February 4, 1964, captioned 'Foreign Political Matters -Cuba - IS - Cuba. New York' submitted information furnished by Massing concerning JOHN MARTINO and Nathaniel and Sylvia Weyl, which information was similar to that furnished by the CIA in the above-mentioned memo; however, the data concerning OSWALD and RUBY above apparently was not furnished to the New York Office by Massing.

MARTINO has previously been interviewed by Miami, at which time he pretended greater knowledge of Cuban affairs than he actually possessed. He also indicated various statements made concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD were based on information received from unidentified Cuban aliens, and he no firsthand knowledge or information concerning OSWALD. The unnamed individual in Miami referred to by Massing on page 2 of CIA memo could possibly be MARTINO.

By airtel February 26, 1964, New York was instructed to immediately re-interview Massing for all the information in her possession concerning the OSWALD matter, specifically ascertain basis for all statements made by her to the CIA and immediately set forth additional leads necessary to definitely pin down these allegations. [FBI 105-82555-2464; Branigan to Sullivan 2.27.64]

J. Edgar Hoover initialed and expedited this memorandum. S.A. James O'Conner had received orders from J. Edgar Hoover:

With regard to the information furnished by MARTINO, Bureau desires that MARTINO be pressed to force production of his source in order to pin down this allegation. If he continues to be evasive and uncooperative on this point, set forth results of recontact with him in LHM form suitable for dissemination for President's Commission. Consideration with then be given to suggesting MARTINO be subpoenaed before President's Commission. [FBI 105-82555-33199 - page 2 w/h]

On March 13, 1964, S.A. O'Conner interviewed Nathaniel Weyl, who said he

...was not sure of the identity of his source, with respect to the information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had contacted the Cuban intelligence by telephone from a private home in Miami. He said that his source for this information may have been a newspaper article written by James Buchanan. He recalled that Buchanan had quoted FRANK STURGIS, described as an individual active in the Cuban situation at Miami, as stating that STURGIS knew that OSWALD had made such a call from Coral Gables, Florida, to the Cuban intelligence office in Miramar, Havana, Cuba. Mr. Weyl said his source for this information may have been JOHN MARTINO, who, in turn, may have obtained the information from either BUCHANAN or STURGIS...With respect to the information that JACK RUBY had made a trip to Havana, Cuba, to deal with an individual named PRASKIN, Mr. Weyl stated he had been informed of this by an old friend, Carlos Marquez Sterling, resident at Washington, D.C...Mr. Weyl said he did believe that OSWALD had been in Miami, Florida, in the past, and it was his recollection that Jim Buchanan, or possibly the latter's brother, Jerry Buchanan, had told him that OSWALD had attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro groups in Miami, but had been rejected by these groups because he was uncommunicative as to his background. Mr. Weyl said that it was probably Jim Buchanan who told him that his brother Jerry had been involved in a scuffle with OSWALD in downtown Miami, and that Jerry Buchanan had punched OSWALD. Mr. Weyl said this incident was supposed to have occurred when OSWALD was observed distributing some pro-Castro literature in Miami...He said he recalled that OSWALD reportedly attempted to join the anti-Castro organizations known as the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Revolutionary Directorate), and Unidad Revolucionario (UR) (Revolutionary Unity). Mr. Weyl said he had no corroborative information concerning the alleged stay of OSWALD in Miami, other than the news articles by Jim Buchanan and contact with Fernando Cabada, described as a leader of UR.

S.A. O'Conner interviewed Fernando Fernandez Cabada, who said he never furnished information to the Weyls regarding OSWALD. On **March 24, 1964, S.A. James O'Conner re-interviewed MARTINO.**

With respect to information that Cuban friends of MARTINO knew that OSWALD had contacted the Cuban Intelligence Service in Cuba by telephone from a private residence in Miami, Florida, MARTINO claimed this was correct information. He refused to identify the source of such information, claiming that to pinpoint the source could conceivably result in harassment, if not more serious consequences, to the source or his family in Cuba.

MARTINO stated the information concerning such an alleged telephone call by OSWALD to Cuban intelligence did not originate with his friend, Felipe Vidal Santiago, a Cuban exile active in anti-Castro activities. He also stated the information had not originated with STURGIS, an American citizen residing in Miami, who has been engaged in anti-Fidel Castro activities, and who headed an organization called the Anti-Communist International Brigade. Mr. MARTINO stated that the information in this respect had not been received from James Buchanan, although he had discussed the information with Buchanan. MARTINO stated he would contact his confidential source as soon as the latter had returned from Tampa, Florida, to Miami, expected to be March 22, 1964, and would seek to obtain his consent to interview by the FBI.

With respect to the other alleged information that Cubans with whom MARTINO might have contact had stated that JACK RUBY had gone to Havana, Cuba, to engage in a shady deal with one (FNU) Praskin, who was also alleged to work with Cuban communists and be tied up with call girls in Cuba, MARTINO stated as follows:

This information came in the form of a letter from Cuba, which was shown to MARTINO by a Cuban whom MARTINO said was named Jose Madero. He said Madero, a man in his late 30's, had infiltrated back into Cuba as of December 1963, and was thus no longer available. MARTINO said he had known Madero when he was incarcerated in Cuba during the period July 1959 to October 1962. MARTINO said the letter was not directed to Madero, but to another individual not known to MARTINO. He said he had no idea where the letter might now be located. He said the letter related that Praskin had a business on Sanja Street in Havana, and that he supplied American girls to 'Girlie Shows' operated by Chinese in Havana. He said the letter made no mention of the nature of the shady deal alleged to occur between RUBY and Praskin, and did not indicate when RUBY had gone to Havana or how he had traveled...

MARTINO stated this same source had informed him that OSWALD had stayed in the home of a pro-Castro Cuban in Miami, Florida, and had paid this pro-Castro Cuban the cost of a long distance telephone call made from the home of the pro-Castro Cuban to Cuba. MARTINO further stated that according to his source, the pro-Castro Cuban, after the assassination had occurred, made the statement, 'I didn't think it would go this far.' in referring to OSWALD.

MARTINO said that additional information to establish that OSWALD had been in Miami was received was received by him from Jim Buchanan. He said he used to give a lot of stories on the Cuban situation to Buchanan, and during the days immediately following the assassination, Buchanan, during a telephone call, told him that Buchanan's brother, Jerry Buchanan, had a fistfight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami, Florida, about a year prior to the assassination. According to MARTINO, OSWALD at that time was attempting to get aboard a boat [Alexander Rorke's *Violyn III*] that was being used by Jerry Buchanan and anti-Castro exiles in connection with their anti-Castro plans. Mr. MARTINO told Jim Buchanan that he intended to use this information in his speeches if it were true, and Buchanan told him to go ahead and do so. Mr. MARTINO stated he never used the information, however, because he considered it 'confidential to the government' and he was 'Not fighting that battle.'

MARTINO also told S.A. O'Conner that OSWALD had secretly flown from the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, to Cuba, and that his source had the name of the printer in Miami OSWALD used to run-off his Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets, and even had a copy of the check OSWALD used to pay the printer. The funds had been withdrawn from the account of the Miami Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The FBI:

The only hearsay readily traceable to origin is alleged fight between OSWALD and Jerry Buchanan at Miami about beginning of 1963. MARTINO has in the past pretended greater knowledge of Cuban affairs than he actually possessed, and has declined to divulge his sources. Instructions previously furnished Miami to pin MARTINO down and attempt to press to force production of his source. During interview on March 26, 1964, Jerry Buchanan stated he was one of a group which fought with members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee distributing pro-Castro literature, Bay Front Park, Miami, in October 1962. Following assassination, he recognized OSWALD as having been one of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which his group had fought. Also stated OSWALD had been in Miami in March 1963, distributing pro-Castro literature, and stated his brother, James Buchanan, a newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD'S being in Miami

during these periods. This should be pinned down and run out as above.  
[NARA FBI 124-10035-10367]

When the FBI checked Jerry Buchanan's parole records, it found that he was released from the Florida State Penitentiary on October 16, 1962, and was in Tampa, Florida, during the period October 21, 1962, to October 30, 1962. HEMMING told this researcher:

Jerry Buchanan wasn't in the can. He's on the streets. How the fuck do they know where he is? He might have been down rolling fags in the Men's Room at Bay Front Park.

On **April 7, 1964**, S.A. James O'Conner questioned STURGIS again. STURGIS said he had "quit the IACB because James Buchanan had called John Kennedy a Communist." STURGIS denied hearing about a fight in Bayfront Park between OSWALD and Buchanan. On **April 27, 1963**, after many visits from S.A. James O'Conner, MARTINO told him that his source was coming to Miami for a meeting of Manuel Artime's group, MRR. MARTINO agreed to approach him on behalf of the FBI. MARTINO was warned that unless this matter was resolved, he would be called before the Warren Commission. MARTINO'S response was: "What can they do, put me in jail?" The SAC of the Miami Field Office stated:

As pointed out in referenced Miami teletype, Miami considers MARTINO to be unreliable. It is further believed that MARTINO would probably welcome a subpoena before the President's Commission, as it would add to his stature, and furnish him additional notoriety on which to capitalize in his lecture engagements which he gives on Communism and Cuba. It is felt, however, he would be as equally evasive with the President's Commission as he was with the Miami Office, and there is no evidence to indicate he could furnish the Commission with anything but untraceable hearsay and speculation. [FBI 105-82555-3995]

The FBI briefly considered having James Buchanan testify before the Warren Commission. [FBI 105-82555-2993] S.A. James O'Conner conducted his final interview with MARTINO on May 11, 1964. MARTINO told him Cuban exile "Oscar Ortiz" was his source for his information on OSWALD. S.A. James O'Conner had the Immigration and Naturalization Service check its files for Oscar Ortiz; it found no such person. The Immigration and Naturalization Service informed S.A. James O'Conner that MARTINO had previously furnished it with erroneous information based on a nonexistent source. STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that he personally "could not remember OSWALD." In 1975 STURGIS told this to Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission:

Doesn't ever recall meeting OSWALD. Doesn't know of his (OSWALD) ever coming to Miami. Had no part, direct or indirect, with assassination of the President. Has made past investigation of Kennedy assassination. Thinks there could have been conspiracy...Has been in Dallas several

times. Not at time of assassination. Never met Ruby. Feels it's more than just speculation. Lots of hatred vs. Kennedy among Cubans. Very good probability that there was a conspiracy. Some kooks on Tel. have something to say about Kennedy assassination. Radical left can't stand idea that it was one of their own that shot Kennedy. CIA can't control everybody connected with Agency. Could be a question about contract agents. Warren Commission was put there to write the history as government wanted it - not to tell the whole truth. Thinks there's lots of evidence, yet, of conspiracy to be found in Miami. Never met any of the Dallas Derelicts. Miami was hotter anti-Kennedy place than Dallas. Cubans there were upper class and middle class. Stole their way to wealth in Cuba and are now engaged in Cuban crime wave on East Coast. Now have Cuban crime syndicate in U.S. This was the group recruited by Company to overthrow Castro.

When S.A. James O'Conner asked STURGIS if he had another source linking OSWALD to the G-2, STURGIS referred him to MARTINO. MARTINO'S source did not exist. On another occasion, when STURGIS was asked for the name of his source, STURGIS pointed to James Buchanan. When James Buchanan was asked for his source, he pointed to STURGIS. These guys were the Tweed Gang of disinformation.

#### DRE DISINFORMATION

The second James Buchanan article in the *Sun-Sentinel* that linked OSWALD to Fidel Castro also accused the FBI of preventing the DRE from distributing information that would have supported James Buchanan's initial article. James Buchanan claimed that certain members of the DRE knew of OSWALD'S visits to Miami, and knew of the Bayfront Park incident. S.A. James O'Conner went to the Miami office of the DRE. Everyone there had no knowledge of the FBI preventing the distribution of any of the DRE's information on OSWALD, with the exception of DRE member Eduardo Diaz Lanz, the brother of Pedro Diaz Lanz and Marcos Diaz Lanz, who said he vaguely remembered the story. Eduardo Diaz Lanz had brought STURGIS to the DRE office several times following November 22, 1963, and said he may have given him the information during one of these visits. S.A. James O'Conner again questioned STURGIS, who told him that Eduardo Diaz Lanz told him that the FBI prevented the DRE from releasing proof of OSWALD'S G-2 connections. STURGIS told S.A. James O'Conner that Jerry Buchanan had told him about OSWALD'S visit to Miami, about his fight with OSWALD in Bayfront Park, and that OSWALD had tried to infiltrate the International Anti-Communist Brigade.

#### SOLOMON PRATKINS

On December 21, 1963, the Miami FBI Field Office received information that one Hose Antonio Juan had received a letter from his son living in Cuba wherein it was alleged that RUBY had visited a Mr. Pranski in Havana in late 1962 or early 1963. On December 24, 1963, the DRE released a letter from a woman in Havana which stated



RUBY had a meeting in 1963 with Solomon Pratkins, a G-2 agent who used a gift shop for a front. The FBI reported: "The statement that RUBY visited Communist Cuba last year, as attributed to a New Orleans Cuban exile, refers to one CARLOS BRINGUIER, a New Orleans delegate to the DRE." [FBI Memo Rosen to Belmont 2.11.64 44-24016-1110, NR 3.9.64, NR 3.12.64] On December 24, 1963, the DRE affiliate in Cuba published the Solomon Pratkins story in its underground mimeographed paper, *Accion Cubana*, founded in May 1960. [FBI-109-609-6] This periodical was allegedly funded by Fulgencio Batista. [CIA March 1, 1962 To: C/WHD from Chief of Station WAVE] The FBI requested by memo dated January 7, 1964, that the CIA attempt to verify this rumor through sources in Cuba.

On January 9, 1964, ANGLETON received this memo:

9 January 1964 SAS 64-18  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief CI/Staff  
James Angleton  
SUBJECT Memo received from AMTOUT-1

Attached is a translation of a memo sent to Carlos Marquez Sterling. Sterling gave a copy of the memo to AMTROUT-1, an SAS/EDE asset, who passed it on to us. "The Brigadier of Giron, Sr. Evidio Pereira, who is in constant communication with Cuba, informs the General Delegate of the Movimiento Patriotic() Cuba Libre, ... news of great importance.

1. Notify the Pentagon of this fact: Ruby, the assassin of Oswald was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and customer of a citizen named Praskin, owner or manager of a novelty shop for tourists located between Animas y Trocadero, Paseo dui Prado, in front of the Hotel Sevilla.

This information, received in Miami, as noted at the beginning of this memorandum, were received by Brigadier of Brigade 2506, Evidio Pereira, who is ready to verify them. New York, 29 December 1963.

Pereira is probably Evidio B. Pereira Acosta, DPOB 12 March 1927, Graf, Carrilo, Las Villas, 201-298242, member of Brigade 2506. There are no SAS traces on Praskin.

ANGLETON reported to the FBI on January 30, 1964, that an unevaluated and unconfirmed report of a visit by RUBY to Cuba in late 1962, or early 1963, had been received from Havana in the form of an article in *Accion Cubana*. [CSCI 3/779,814] ANGLETON advised that the allegation could possibly be verified through one Pereira Acosta who resided in Miami, Florida. [FBI 44-24016-1047] In March 1964, the CIA reported that it's source who furnished lists of passengers flying from Mexico to Cuba could not locate RUBY, Rubenstein, etc. [FBI 44-24016-1222] MARTINO also told the FBI the Solomon Pratkins tale. On August 2, 1976, after STURGIS revived the Pratkins tale in the media, the CIA commented:

The Agency reported to the FBI in CSCI 3/779, 814 on January 30, 1964, that an unevaluated and unconfirmed report of a visit by Ruby to Cuba in late 1962 or early 1963 had been received from Havana. This report was actually based on a two page mimeographed newsletter entitled '*Accion*' which was mailed from Cuba in an envelope postmarked December 28, 1963, purportedly by an underground anti-Castro group. This newsletter, received in Miami on January 13, 1964, by the anti-Castro group known as the DRE, was widely circulated in the Cuban exile community and was the subject of a newspaper article in the January 29, 1964, edition of the *Miami News* under the headline 'Ruby Visited Cuba -- Exiles Say.' R. Wall DC/CI/OG.

#### THE DRE IN MADRID

On December 3, 1963, the CIA reported that on:

1. November 27, 1963, the CIA Station, Madrid, received the following information from Source Two: On the morning of November 22, 1963, Amparo Godinez, the owner of the Marquesa De Cuba bar located in Madrid, overheard former Cuban journalist Baston Baquero tell Rosendo Canto Hernandez, editor of *Accion Cubana*, that he *had received a letter stating Kennedy would be killed that day.*
2. Source Two received information on November 26, 1963, from Maria Manuela de Canal whose address is Plaza Del Nino Jesus No. 6, 2nd floor, Apt. D, Madrid. Maria Manuela de Canal is a close friend of Amparo Godinez. Source Two en route JMWAVE area from Madrid and unable learn further details of alleged conversation.
3. Since AMWORLD program requires that any contact between (illegible) and ODYOKE not be revealed in any follow up on this information, Madrid Station may wish to center inquiries on Baston Baquero via liaison with local service.
4. Have not passed above to 30FGA Miami.

On December 5, 1963, C/WH 3 cabled the CIA Station in Madrid:

1. Please follow up this case. Suggest you have Source 3 question persons mentioned to see if any foundation at all to this story. Imperative that Source 1 [Baston Baquero] not be revealed as source (deleted).
2. Please slug all traffic on assassination. [CIA 321-123]

SECRET 051645Z  
WAVE INFO DIR CITE MADR 9854

RYBAT TYPIC (Deleted) 8ITE AMWORLD]  
REF WAVE 8447 (IN 72832) \*\*

1. Cuban journalist line 3 para 1 ref is Baston Baquero (deleted). Staff Officer GROWERY saw him on November 26, 1963, when President's death was naturally discussed. At no time did Baston Baquero give any indication he had any advance word or rumor that GPIDEAL would be killed. If he had received letter reported para 1 or any other information concerning killing, however, will query him directly.

2. No index.

C/S COMMENT: DISSEMINATION APPLICABLE TO RYBAT GRFLOOR CABLES.

\*\*On morning of November 22., owner of bar "Marquesa de Cuba" in Madrid overheard former Cuban journalist tell one Canto that he had received a letter stating GPIDEAL (3) would be killed that day.

On December 7, 1963, the CIA Station in Madrid sent this cable to C/WH 4:

1. Source 1, [Baston Baquero] questioned by Source Two on the night of December 6, 1963. Baston Baquero said "he and Rosendo Canto Hernandez, Alberto Salas Amaro, and Jose Chelala Lopez after attending lecture together at Syndical Palace, Madrid, entered bar 'Marquesa De Cuba' at about 8:00 p.m. on the night of November 22, 1963. They were told by bartender, who was alone at the time, that President Kennedy had been assassinated. Salas Amaro called his wife who confirmed this, and group went to UPI office nearby to read the ticker. They later returned to bar to have drinks and then the group broke up.

2. Baston Baquero said Amparo Godinez was in the bar when group returned, but refused his invitation to drink and left almost immediately. This was the only time Baston Baquero saw Amparo Godinez during that day. He did not see him on the morning of November 22, 1963.

3. Baston Baquero said he received no word, verbal or written or even rumor that President Kennedy would be killed and any allegation that he made any statement to this effect at any time to anyone is completely absurd and absolutely untrue.

4. Baston Baquero added that Rosendo Canto Hernandez, editor of *Accion Cubana* who is a well-known American hater, was the only person in the bar to express satisfaction at Kennedy's death. [CIA 345-139, 315-119, 277-105; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 12129]

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT'S DISINFORMATION

In mid-January 1964 STURGIS and James Buchanan flew to Panama and Costa Rica and investigated setting up a training base. The FBI had pressured *The Sun-Sentinel* into firing James Buchanan, to insure that no more of his "OSWALD in Miami" stories appeared. A FBI document dated February 5, 1964, concerning Orlando Bosch read:

Synopsis: FRANK FIORINI, admitted associate of William Johnson, denied implication in or any specific knowledge of attempted MIRR air raid December 28, 1963. Dr. Orlando Bosch gave statement to press claiming that bombs would have been dropped on crowds in Havana celebrating 5th anniversary of the revolution on January 2, 1964, had not boat been seized carrying bombs to secret base in the Caribbean. MM T-1 has advised that Bosch gave this distorted statement to the press for propaganda purposes as MIRR intended only to bomb (deleted) Cuba. MM-T1 also advised that Bosch is presently attempting to raise more money to carry out further bombing raid against Cuba."

The FBI interviewed FRANK:

FIORINI is a personal friend of WILLIAM JOHNSON. About two weeks ago Fiorini was with JOHNSON at Broward International Airport. JOHNSON introduced FIORINI to Charles Bush, who operates an airline charter business at that airport. This was the first and last contact FIORINI had with Bush. After this introduction, JOHNSON went with Bush to the latter's office at the airport, and FIORINI went to a nearby restaurant where he chanced upon Antonio Sansone, a Cuban exile pilot. FIORINI said that he did not know the nature of JOHNSON'S business with Bush. He denied specific knowledge of JOHNSON being involved in an air raid attempt in cooperation with ORLANDO BOSCH. He states however, that he knew JOHNSON was "up to something" but he did not know what.

On April 28, 1964, S.A. James O'Conner interviewed James Buchanan, who was employed by Caribbean Press Service, a subsidiary of the Agencia De Informaciones Periodisticas (AIP), a CIA front exposed by *The Miami Herald*. James Buchanan said that he knew the name of OSWALD'S printer in Miami, but he was sworn to secrecy. STURGIS associate Victor Paneque supplied S.A. James O'Conner with a story that linked OSWALD to a G-2 agent named Fernandez. The FBI documents about this interview listed S.A. James O'Conner as Miami SAC. Richard Davis played a part in the imaginary scenario of Victor Paneque. The CIA reported:

DDP relationship: A POA for PANEQUE's use was granted the Miami Station on November 13 1964. The Miami request had stated that he was to be used "as an infiltree and radio operator. A report of August 10, 1964 stated that he had been infiltrated into Cuba in June 1964 on behalf of the Christian Democratic Movement. Whether he was used operationally is

not stated in PANEQUE's 201. He was terminated effective October 31, 1965 for lack of an immediate operational use.

On February 25, 1964, Cyril B. Hamblett, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy retired told the FBI that

Interview for all pertinent information concerning MDC plans to drop magnetic mines on Cuban ports and attack ...

While in Miami during the week of January 13, 1964 Hamblett was contacted on three occasions by Jose Ignacio Rasco who reportedly seeking assistance, guidance and financial help in connected with the proposed dropping of magnetic mines in five Cuban ports. Rasco and his group, the Christian Democratic Movement (MDC) are also reportedly interesting in effecting an operation wherein one plane would bomb Guantanamo Naval Base; the plane would be imputed to Castro forces, thereby creating an immediate anti-Castro movement in the United States...Hamblett also stated that Jose Ignacio Rasco had told him that the CIA had approached the Christian Democratic Movement to offer assistance to Christian Democratic Movement group which is in some Central American country. Hamblett had already furnished this information to Naval Intelligence Unit DIO-3ND. FBI Bufiles indicated Hamblett was Subject of an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property investigation in 1957 in which prosecution was declined. [FBI 97-4110-102]

A highly deleted document dated April 8, 1964 stated Rosco "told Hamblett that the CIA agent's name was (Deleted as of 2010) who made this offer, but nothing has ever materialized. For info of Bureau Captain John F. Brownlee is Chief of DIO 3ND 90 Church Street, NYC." [FBI FOIA/PA #211,326] On March 4, 1964, the FBI disseminated a lengthy Letter Head Memorandum about the Christian Democratic Movement:

Batista said naturally he has some opposition in the organization. Some people consider him as being at odds with U. S. Government policy. Batista said it was his opinion that the United States political aims and foreign policy does not coincide with that of the Cuban exiles. To work with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), is to work for the U. S. aims and goals, which are not necessarily the aims and goals of Cuba for Cuban exiles.

According to Batista, there is no mutual field of interest between the United States Government and Cuban exiles. For the U. S. Government to overthrow the present government of Cuba, is to resolve a United States problem, not a Cuban problem. If Cuban exiles would overthrow the present government of Cuba, there would still be many U. S. Government problems not resolved. Batista said he had in the past visited Washington, D. C., and conferred with U. S. Government officials in an effort to

establish a mutual field of interest where Cuban exiles and the U. S. Government could work for mutual benefit, without success. Batista charged that while the U. S. Government complains there is no unity among Cuban exiles, he believes the United States actually does not want unity. He alleged that during 1960, when the Frente Revolucionario Democrato existed, and later became the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC), a unity organization, the CIA still worked against unity of Cuban exile groups. He said CIA did not work for unity within the CRC, but dealt with each individual organization on different terms. CIA refused to work with the leaders of the CRC as representatives of the several organizations. He alleged the policy has persisted to the present time. Batista stated that military operations from the United States against Cuba would probably be continued by himself and other members of the Christian Democratic Movement. They prefer to work in Miami, Florida, area, because of its closeness to Cuba, good facilities for operating boats, availability of the large number of Cubans to serves as mechanics, and to do other necessary labor. [FBI 97-4110-86]

On April 7, 1964, STURGIS was interviewed by the FBI "in connection with another matter." [FBI 2-1499-129 pages withheld] On April 21, 1964, U.S. Customs Agents raided the Headquarters of the Christian Democratic Movement and arrested the leader of the Christian Democratic Movement, Laureano Batista Falla. On April 27, 1964, the FBI generated a document about the Christian Democratic Movement and the DRE that was deleted except for the words "U.S. Customs." [FBI 4110-104 (?) 4.27.64]

#### INTERNATIONAL ANTI-COMMUNIST BRIGADE OPERATIONS STURGIS SUSPECTED CIS AGENT: MAY 1964

In 1964 an Index Card was generated by the CIA concerning STURGIS which read in part "Ref DBA-82236 September 2, 1964, FIORINI, FRANK; FIORINI, FRED; FRANK, ATTILE; CAMBELL, FRANK; ATTILA, FRANK; BONELLI, FRANK. Suspected Cuban Intelligence Service Agent. Manager of Courteous Motors, Miami, May 1964." [Corr Card. #UFG 2194120] In a deposition related to STURGIS' lawsuit against the New York Police Department he said that in the 1960's he used the name Bonelli "in an operation in Central America. It was an operation to do, the operation specifically was to make commando raids against Cuban companies." [USDC SDNY 78 Civ.5113] The results of the FBI investigation of STURGIS during the period of December 10, 1963, to May 13, 1964, were deleted except for these paragraphs:

Information set forth in this report reflecting interview of Subject (FRANK STURGIS) by S.A. James J. O'Conner is contained in an FD-320 located in Miami 105-8342, Bufile 105-82555, captioned 'LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.' (Deleted as of 2010) Miami is not recommending the opening of any cases based on (deleted as of 2010) communication. For the information of the Bureau, on May 11, 1964, Wallace Shanley Assistant Supervising Customs Agent, Miami, Florida, advised S.A.

Leman L. Stafford Jr that he had conversed with the Subject on frequent occasions over the past few months. He stated subject has furnished him very little valuable information in the recent past and felt at this time any active investigation conducted by the Miami Office would not jeopardize the relationship between the subject and Customs. Shanley added that he is not utilizing Subject as source anymore, though Subject does contact him infrequently. The extensive period of this investigation was necessitated by various expeditious technical matters assigned to reporting agent. (Deleted – names of informants)." [FBI 2-1499-129]

#### STURGIS AND AMERICA'S AIR DEFENSE: MAY 1964

The May 26, 1964, issue of the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel* contained an article captioned "I Flew Mercy Mission to Cuban Guerillas." The source for this article was "Manuel Fernandez" who claimed to be a member of the 30th of November Movement and the International Anti-Communist Brigade. The article stated that a twin-engine aircraft took off from a South Florida airstrip shortly after midnight, Monday morning, May 25, 1964, carrying cargo of food, equipment, one hundred and fifty thousand propaganda leaflets and a complete field hospital. Three persons were allegedly on the plane which flew a supply mission to 30th of November forces fighting guerrilla war in Eastern Cuba. On **May 25, 1964**, the International Anti-Communist Brigade announced it had conducted a bombing raid over Cuba. The next day several Congressmen inquired how the International Anti-Communist Brigade team eluded the air defenses of the United States on its return. The FBI reported:

On **May 27, 1964**, Elmo Rainbolt, Chief Patrol Inspector, U.S. Border Patrol, advised he received a telephone call from Paul Rogers, member U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on morning May 27, 1964, in which Rogers stated following: Rogers had received information that an aircraft had asked for, and been given, a checkout inspection by United States Border Patrol on May 25, 1964, at Fort Lauderdale International Airport. A twin engine Beechcraft then allegedly departed at 12:30 a.m. that date from Tamiami airport, Miami, as a substitute for the inspected plane. It allegedly returned, undetected by radar, to the Tamiami Airport at 4:15 a.m. May 25, 1964. Rainbolt said his investigation had revealed no inspection or flight plans were filed during that period, and there was no report on radar of any unknown penetration of the air defense identification zone...On May 27, 1964, Arthur Eno, head of the FAA Miami advised he has been unable to develop any information concerning the flight as alleged by Representative Rogers. [FBI Miami 2-1499 NR 180 6.15.64]

On **May 26, 1964**, the Pentagon told a House Committee that investigations by four government agencies showed that a reported flight on May 25, 1964, by members of the International Anti-Communist Brigade to Cuba, did not take place, and was a concocted publicity story. The Defense Department issued a press release which stated

that the raid never occurred. [FBI 2-1499-131, 132] The Associated Press reported that the U.S. Defense Department had the statement of STURGIS in which he said: "To the best of my knowledge a raid on Cuba on **May 25, 1964**, did not take place. I declare that U.S. radar defenses were not violated while leaving or entering the U.S." On June 3, 1964, United States Customs, Miami, advised the FBI that FIORINI denied any connection with alleged flight. A CIA representative told the FBI (Deleted). [FBI 2-1499 NR 6.4.64 p.2] Gaeton Fonzi reported that on May 27, 1964:

Priority telegram regarding alleged air drop into Cuba: FYI Colonel Sam Kail received a call from General Maxwell Taylor's office on May 26, 1964, referring to an article in the *Pompano Beach Sun Sentinel* regarding reported air drop over Cuba...The story reported that the International Anti-Communist Brigade, and the 30th of November Movement, collaborated on the flight. Allegedly FRANK STURGIS, Craig Sheldon and James Buchanan were involved.

On May 28, 1964, the FBI in Miami generated a document about STURGIS and the 30th of November Movement: "For information of the Bureau, U.S. Customs Agency, Miami, is presently endeavoring to locate and interview (Deleted) concerning the 30th of November Organization's participation in the alleged flight on May 25, 1964, over Cuba." This highly deleted report indicated that a copy of this document was filed in STURGIS' file. [FBI 12-1499 NR 6.15.64] Circa May 30, 1964, the CIA received a cable about James Buchanan:

1. Miami Herald **May 27, 1962** carries front page item by James Buchanan entitled, "Miro Fades As Exile Chief: Three Latin Leaders Behind Ray." Article flatly states Miro and council have been replaced by Manuel Ray with backing Gov Nuno Marin, Pres. Romulo Betancourt and former President Jose Figueras, that Ray has taken over post with "blessing of the United States." Further article states, "From variety sources Herald learned that Miro was notified of change only this week" and that Ray's reappointment as "Chief in Exile" came from "underground in Cuba" according to Joaquin Godoy, provisional MRP head in Miami. After furnishing resume Cuban activities since origin of AMBUD, article credits Cubans in Miami as saying "the new man in the field" is Adolf. A. Berle, Jr. who has been special assistant to State Department and is also "member of President Kennedy's special task force on Latin America." Implication being that Berle is running new United States sponsored Cuban effort.

2. This release causing some furor in local Cuban colony to extent at least one OPS Agent destined for isolation training has asked to be relieved if the (illegible) story. Meanwhile WAVE checks with knowledgeable contacts has produced little other than William S. Wibalda's statement that Buchanan journalistic reputation indicates he is inaccurate and sensationalist. AMCLATTER-1 and PASSOVOY attempting to discreetly trace Buchanan source for "U.S. blessing."



3. Buchanan has previously attacked Miro during the return of Playa Giron prisoners Miami. Have no real insight info significance these attacks but believe they could reflect Buchanan or Miami Herald attempts to force changes in United States posture re: Cuba.

4. Expect article will have further repercussions as it spreads. Wish alert HQS that it may be necessary initiate action discredit Buchanan story as well as reassure Miro. Will forward suggestions this regard after we have opportunity to further asses story's impact. Andrew K. Reuteman

In June 1964, the FBI received information from its New Orleans office that the Christian Democratic Movement planned to bomb Havana's oil refineries. [Airtel To SAC NO From Hoover (97-4110-114) mailed 6.17.64] On July 14, 1964, STURGIS furnished the CIA with information on a raid planned by Orlando Bosch. On July 16, 1964, another Letter Head Memorandum about the FBI Christian Democratic Movement was generated.

Re: MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO

(CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT, INTERNAL SECURITY, NEUTRALITY MATTERS)

MM T-1 who has been involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years on July 7, 1964 furnished the following information.

Laureano Batista Falla continues to be the Military Chief of the Christian Democratic Movement maintaining headquarters at 1732 NW 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Miami, Florida. On April 21, 1964, representatives of the Dade County Sheriff's Office and the United States Customs Service raided Christian Democratic Movement headquarters, confiscated a large amount of arms and ammunition, and arrested Batista. Later Batista established the military headquarters at 837 Southwest 29<sup>th</sup> Ave. The MDC continued to maintain its organization office at 1732 Northwest Seventh Street, Miami. Batista established the military headquarters on 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue to have a point where arms and ammunition could be stored and which members of the military section could use to plan infiltration and attack missions against Cuba. Batista left Miami Florida with several people and two boats on about July 3, 1964. He has been in periodic contact with the second in command of his military action group, Angel Vega. On July 5, 1964 Batista returned to Miami, Florida, and visited with Vega at military headquarters. He said he had just returned from three infiltration operations into Cuba and was accompanied by Victor Paneque, also known as Commandant Diego. Batista indicated he had returned to Miami for the purpose of trying to obtain additional arms and ammunition and military equipment for some of his men who are presently outside the United States, not in Cuba, but who are believed to be somewhere in the Bahamas. Batista stated the

purpose of his trips to Cuba was to infiltrate equipment and some men. The two groups which he now has in Cuba will eventually form guerilla bands. At the present time these two groups are living quietly with their relative in Cuba. They are waiting the time when Batista can supply them with adequate arms and ammunition, at which time they will form guerilla bands and go into the mountains. [FBI 97-4110-123 page 3 w/h]

The Christian Democratic Movement was still active from 1965 to 1968. On October 30, 1964, the FBI generated this LHM:

On August 9, 1964 Batista stated he wanted to leave the following day to visit his military training camp outside the United States. Batista stated he planned to meet an unidentified person in the parking lot of an unidentified supermarket in Miami during the night hours, to receive some home-made bombs, which previously belonged to Frank Sturgis an American mercenary and adventurer living in Miami Florida...During the middle of August 1964 Batista was studying a number of detail maps of Cuba. Some of these maps bear the stamp "For Official Use Only." These maps were obtained by Batista from Robert K. Brown, an American adventurer, part time writer, former University of Colorado student and U.S. Army Reserve Captain. These maps appear to be classified and are the regular military maps used by the United States Army...*Patria* is a Spanish language paper published weekly in Miami, Florida. On September 11, 1964, *Patria* contained an article stating that the MDC issued a lengthy document accusing American agencies of being led by Cuban exile movements that are split up and divided. The MDC claimed the United States Government artificially creates leaders for the Cuban exile movements, persecutes independent Cuban exile organizations, and interferes in Cuban exile affairs. The MDC uses the term "check eaters" to refer to those person or organizations which have received financial aid or backing from the U.S. Government. [FBI 97-4110-132]

In 1968 the FBI conducted a Secret study of Laureano Batista Falla, the Christian Democratic Movement and the Dominican Republic. [FBI 97-4623-180 2.27.68] Laureano Batista Falla died of cancer in 1992 at age 56.

#### STURGIS: 1965 TO 1967

On February 3, 1965, Bill Johnson arranged an air strike against Cuba for Orlando Bosch's MIRR. Jack Brooks Wright crashed in Freeport after similar raid on January 17, 1965. In January 2004 I received this email:

In Nodule 19, you mention a pilot killed in the Freeport by the name of Jack Brooks Wright who worked for the anti-communist organization. I am his son. For the record, the twin-engine Beechcraft flying under the radar mentioned in the paragraphs prior (the May 25th raid) was more than

likely my father's plane (A twin Beech Bonanza). I have heard about my father's trips into Cuba under the radar for years from my Mother and all about the man from the anti-communist organization who was stealing from the Cubans. I have always suspected that my father's crash was not an accident, but after reading the accounts and knowing what else I know from my mother and the event around the time of his death, my suspicions now seem real. He refused to fly for the organization again and coincidentally crashed several days later February 2, 1965. The day before someone else flew the raid (February 3rd, 1965). My father also flew into Mexico several times around the time of the Ruby flight and knew the Cuban route well. I was really shaken up by the article. I found it by typing in "Jack Brooks Wright" pilot and when shocked when your site appeared. I am going to do some more research into my father's crash. If you know anything else, I would appreciate it.

With Respect,  
Wesley Brooks Wright

In 1966 STURGIS was employed at the Gulfstream Park Race Track as a bartender, and had been fingerprinted in conjunction with this employment on March 12, 1966. [FBI 139-4089-1435] In April 1967, STURGIS was involved in a plan to blow up a Cuban ship in a Mexican seaport. Ronnie Sturgis told the FBI: "I was present when explosives and detonators were hidden in the body of my father's car at a Miami garage. Orlando Bosch was there. The car would be placed on a ship at Vera Cruz. It was an anti-Castro action." On June 28, 1967, STURGIS was mentioned in "FBI File #45-1102, Subject: Unknown; Attempt to Bomb Freight Boat *Oro Verde* of Nassau Bahamas Registry, Pier Three, Miami, Florida, October 18, 1966." On September 25, 1967, the *Miami News* contained an article captioned "Exile Ransom Try Seeks Swiss Aid." This article indicated that STURGIS' organization, International Anti-Communist Brigade, was endeavoring to arrange ransom of 500 Cuban political prisoners in exchange for five million dollars worth of medicines and foodstuffs. Geraldine Shamma joined STURGIS in attempting to carry out the ransom plan.

Mrs. Shamma stated the committee is comprised of six Cuban woman and herself, each of whom were former Cuban prisoners in Cuba and an "American anti-Castro adventurer" FRANK FIORINI. The article related Shamma announced the ransom had allegedly been pledged by several anti-communist Latin American "businessmen, politicians and military men", whose names were being withheld by the committee. Alter stated if a favorable reply from Fidel Castro should be relayed by the Czechoslovakian embassy, ne then "would consider" travelling to Cuba to start negotiations.

On December 7, 1967, Mr. Henry Taylor, Office of the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, United States Department of State, advised that the International Anti-Communist Brigade had alleged 15 million dollars was

available for use in obtaining the release of Cuban political prisoners. Reportedly, Shamma has been in contact with the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, and allegedly obtained permission from the Cuban Government to enter and leave Cuba. Mr. Taylor stated Shamma had not been in contact with his office since their first meeting several months previously. On December 8, 1967, Shamma declared to *Replica* that she would go to Cuba to negotiate the freedom of political prisoners. According to an article which appeared in this publication on December 4, 1967, Shamma was quoted as saying she was 'prepared for any eventuality.'...This article also reflected she had exhibited to a reporter of *Replica* a photostatic copy of an answer from the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D.C. stating the Cuban Government was studying her request. Shamma added she was ready to go to Cuba and personally talk with Fidel Castro, if that were possible, in order to help rescue the Cuban political prisoners. Benjamin Alter [IACB legal advisor] indicated the two principal members of the IACB connected with this activity were Geraldine Shamma and FRANK FIORINI. They reportedly had financial supporters from 12 different Latin American countries however, their identities were not disclosed. [FBI 105-172694-2p]

In 1968 STURGIS met with SANTO TRAFFICANTE. He told the HSCA: "I met him once in a Miami restaurant in 1968." In July 1968 FIORINI formulated OPERATION SWORD. The FBI reported:

During **June 1968**, information was received from various persons in the Miami area that STURGIS was attempting to organize a mercenary force to fight in Cuba. STURGIS solicited volunteers for this force through advertisements placed in South Florida newspapers. Several persons answered the ads were interviewed and verified that they had been offered varying amounts of money to become part of STURGIS' mercenary force organized to fight Castro forces in Cuba. (Deleted)

STURGIS associate Ray Sandstrom placed a newspaper ad for adventurers. STURGIS stated: "I believe Ray flew for the CIA in Broward, Fort Lauderdale. Yeah, I received information that Ray was working for the CIA." Max Gonzalez, a close associate of STURGIS, screened the applicants. Out of 60 applicants 11 were chosen. The men were to meet in Guadalajara, Mexico, however, when they arrived, they found that the hotel they were supposed to stay at had been torn down. After two weeks of training in the mud, they went to Progreso, Mexico. In October 1968, a boat load of mercenaries commanded by STURGIS left Progreso and headed toward Cuba, but ran aground off the coast of Belize, British Honduras. The FBI reported:

On October 23, 1968, and October 24, 1968, STURGIS and 12 other individuals were arrested by British Honduras authorities on charges of illegal entry. Various weapons, ammunitions and supplies were confiscated from the group at the time of arrest. FIORINI and his group

reportedly had hijacked a 24-foot yacht, *Amigo*, in order to transport themselves and their supplies to a remote island off British Honduras. All participants interviewed at Miami, and most admitted knowledge of participating in a military operation against Cuba. At the time of interview FIORINI indicated Col. Francisco Quesada, and at least 25 other Cuban exiles participating in the plan were to rendezvous with the *Amigo*, but that the rendezvous had failed when the *Amigo* ran aground through the incompetency of its captain. It was through this accident that the boat was forced into the port of Belize, British Honduras, for repairs and re-fueling. No charges were lodged against FIORINI and his group by the U.S. as a result of this incident. [FBI 139-4089-394]

On October 26, 1968, the Domestic Intelligence Division of the FBI prepared a "TREAT AS YELLOW" URGENT cable about STURGIS, much of which was withheld:

Previous data indicated FRANK FIORINI, long-time anti-Castroite and head of anti-Castro International Anti-Communist Brigade claimed his group would assist Guatemalan Government in cleaning out communist guerillas in exchange for Guatemalan assistance in invasion of Cuba. FIORINI and some 12 men reportedly recently departed Florida for Mexico. Department October 17, 1968, advised activities of group constitute possible violation of neutrality statutes and we are investigating. On October 24, 1968 US Consul, Merida, Mexico, advised group observed boarding vessel in Mexico and alerted authorities in Guatemala and British Honduras.

Attached data indicates our Consul in Belize, British Honduras, has advised the arrest Fiorini and group. Fiorini claimed group planned landing in Cuba. Attached data was furnished to by teletype to State, CIA and military intelligence agencies [Department of the Army, Air Force and to the Defense Intelligence Agency]. State was requested to furnish background data to Consul in Belize. Data is also being furnished to Internal Security Division, Customs, and Miami Office. [FBI 105-172964-19]

STURGIS told the US Counsel that the plan of the group was to land south side of Cuba and enter mountains. "Charles Connelle was identified as Jerry Buchanan. Governor, British Honduras appears inclined turn all over to Mexican Government. Fiorini admitted coercion of Mexican Captain who was handcuffed at one point during trip. Fiorini desires return to US and requested lawyer Ray Sandstrom and Senator Smathers be advised." The FBI had checked on STURGIS with its representative in Mexico City. The representative cabled "brief, descriptive data on the International Anti-Communist Brigade" to the U.S. Consul in Belize. [FBI 105-172694-37] The FBI noted the departure of STURGIS from Belize aboard TACA Airlines on October 31, 1968. [FBI 105-172694-30, 31 FBI 105-172694-29 – 35 NARA Record Number: 124-10302-10152]

## THE NATURE OF THE MISSION

Was STURGIS involved in an attempt to hijack a Soviet freighter and ransom it for the U.S. spy ship Pueblo and its crew? STURGIS told Paul Meskil:

The men were told it was to be a commando raid into Cuba to free political prisoners from Castro's concentration camps.' To lend credence to his story, STURGIS displayed a map showing the locations of Cuban prisons and prison camps. He also had a list of prisoners who supposedly were to be freed. None of the men, not even Gonzalez, were told of the real objective. 'This operation was planned months in advance. The CIA in Miami was aware of it. So were several other federal agencies, including the FBI and Customs. The objective was not to raid Cuba, but to rendezvous with another ship off the coast of Mexico and, with the assistance of this ship, seize a Russian vessel. We were to meet a Cuban vessel. I assume it was a naval vessel, commanded by Cuban navy officers who were disenchanted with Castro. The orders for completing the operation were aboard the Cuban ship. The captain also had a sailing schedule listing arrivals and departures of all Soviet and Communist bloc vessels in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. We hoped to grab a Soviet fishing trawler that was actually a spy ship. This ship was to be intercepted by the Cuban vessel. The captain of the Soviet ship probably would not be suspicious of a boarding party wearing Cuban Navy uniforms. We would then capture the ship. We were to take it off the coast of Venezuela. The orders were not to go into any port, but to stay off the coast. Certain officials in the Venezuelan Government were aware of the plan. They would participate in negotiations for the release of the captive ship and crew. A statement would be issued to the effect that we wanted to exchange the ship and crew for certain political prisoners in Cuba. But this was a ruse. Then we would go into the second phase of the operation - to dicker with the Russians and the North Koreans for the release of the U.S.S. Pueblo, its captain and crew, who were still in confinement at this time.'

The FBI reported:

STURGIS had plans to lead his army to a rendezvous in the mountains of Mexico and from there proceed to Guatemala. STURGIS claimed the Guatemalan Government would be assisted by his organization in cleaning out Communist guerillas from the hills of Guatemala. When this accomplished, Guatemalan Government supposedly had promised to assist STURGIS in a planned invasion of Cuba.

Max Gonzalez claimed OPERATION SWORD was a mission to assassinate Fidel Castro. On July 25, 1975, an unidentified component of the CIA prepared this Memorandum for the Record on Max Gonzalez (No Security File):

One Max Gorman Gonzalez, who may be identical with the name of interest, circa early June 1975 stated publicly that he planned to sue the CIA for involving him in what he charged was a plot headed by Watergate burglar FRANK STURGIS to assassinate Fidel in 1968. Apparently Max Gorman Gonzalez is basing his suit on recent claims of FRANK STURGIS that he, STURGIS, has been a long time CIA employee. STURGIS' claim of CIA employment is not supported by security records. Gonzalez claims that he was used unwittingly, without his consent or knowledge, by the CIA. Gonzalez claimed use by this Agency vis STURGIS apparently involves the arrest in October 1968 of STURGIS, GONZALEZ and several other individuals connected with STURGIS' International Anti-Communist Brigade while they were attempting to invade Cuba in contravention of the Neutrality Act.

In November 1968 the FBI questioned **Max Gonzalez** (born December 29, 1929; aka Max Gorman) about this aborted operation. He told them: "It was a CIA operation. STURGIS was a CIA agent at the time, although his employment was not supported by Security records, and may still not be. He was in contact with other CIA agents in Guadalajara and Mexico City. STURGIS never told me what our real mission was, but I knew it was important to the Agency." The FBI generated a message about the International Anti-Communist Brigade dated October 26, 1968. [CIA FOIA F81-0351 D0532] Due to Senator George Smathers pulling some strings, no federal indictments were sought against STURGIS or his group, however Max Gonzalez was arrested on a outstanding warrant for bad checks. [FBI 105-172694-34] The FBI questioned Max Gonzalez at Miami International Airport:

He has been involved actively in the IACB for about four years. He that, to his knowledge, FIORINI is the only IACB leader, although he feels for the operation which ended abortively at Belize, British Honduras, FIORINI must have been working with some other group of persons outside the IACB as FIORINI does not have the finances or organizational ability to mount such an operation. Upon reflection, however, he conceded that the cash outlay for this venture had been minimal in that the men were not paid for their services, furnished their own transportation, and, for the most part, their own food, lodging and equipment. He also indicated on reflection that the organizational work for the operation had actually been very slipshod and amateurish.

He said that any indication by FIORINI that the true leader of the expedition was a Colonel Francisco Quesada would be, in his opinion, a falsehood. He said he believes Colonel Quesada does not exist, but is a fictitious scapegoat upon whom FIORINI would place responsibility for this operation in the event it misfired. In support of this, he read from a leaflet concerning Quesada which had been furnished several months ago by FIORINI to those persons who had answered a newspaper ad calling for volunteers to fight Communism in Latin America. This leaflet described

Quesada as a Latin, born in Argentina, who had seen action in four wars, had served in all branches of the services, was a pilot, and an expert in conventional, guerilla, and counter-guerilla warfare. Quesada was further described in the leaflet as the "prime organizer of the underground in Latin America. A price of \$100,000 has been placed on his head by a communist government which sent agents to kill him and his associates. He has been captured and tortured by two foreign armies...At the present time he is traveling throughout Central and South America and is raising funds to form a mercenary army to fight the communists throughout the Americas..." He said that based on these similarities in the backgrounds of FIORINI and Quesada whom, to his knowledge, no one but FIORINI has ever seen, he feels that Colonel Francisco Quesada is a fictitious and idealized FRANK FIORINI.

He said that the IACB plan before leaving Miami was to train in Guatemala for approximately six weeks, then to proceed by boat to Cuba on November 1, 1968, and to conceal themselves in a pre-arranged Sierra Maestre Mountains, Oriente Province, hideout until next January 1, 1968, when a raid to capture political or military prisoners would be carried out, these prisoners would later be exchanged for Cuba-held political prisoners. He said the he, and all the others involved were aware of this general outline of the planned operation before departing from Florida or in small groups. He added, however, that he was not to participate in the Cuba phase of the operation. His part, he said, was to furnish his Spanish language ability during the training period in Guatemala and give Spanish lessons to those in the force who did not speak Spanish. He was to remain with the volunteer group until their departure for a sea rendezvous with a craft which would take them into Cuba. He was to return to his Florida home.

He said that the plan to train in Guatemala had to be changed because it was learned, after the IACB arrived in Mexico, that communist guerilla activity in Guatemala was too intense at the time to permit training activity to be undertaken there, although he spent several weeks in Guatemala reconnoitering, escorted by an unknown Indian guide, who was paid for his services, and had no connection with the IACB. He added that to his knowledge, none of the other members of the IACB group entered Guatemala.

He recalled that he departed Miami in behalf of the IACB operation alone on August 16, 1968, by Greyhound bus, to Harlingen, Texas, where an undisclosed man picked him up, by pre-arrangement in Chevrolet with Florida license plates. He and his companion, who he declined to name, entered Mexico at Matamoros, near Brownsville, Texas, on approximately August 22, 1968. He said that he entered Mexico as Max Gorman and showed the Mexican border guards a Florida drivers license in that name.



He said that he had purchased the drivers license, already filled out, in Florida several weeks previously especially for this operation. He declined to furnish the name of the person who sold him the driver's license.

He said that he and his companion proceeded inside Mexico to Ciudad Mante for about two days, then the driver of the car went his separate way. At Oaxaca, he picked up an M-1 carbine and some ammunition from an undisclosed person, then proceeded by bus to San Christobal Las Casas. He looked over this area for a possible base camp, but did not find a suitable site. He then proceeded to Comitán, again by bus, where he met three others of the IACB group. From Comitán, he proceeded into Guatemala, accompanied by an Indian guide, as previously mentioned...Upon his return, he found an IACB base camp already set up outside Comitán, about one mile from the Guatemalan border.

He said that the base camp near the Guatemalan-Mexico border was broken up about October 23, 1968, no real training actually having been conducted, and those, number no disclosed, encamped there had proceed to Merida. This encampment was called Camp Sand, in contrast to the mountain encampment which had been called Camp Mud.

Around October 28, 1968, they boarded the *Amigo*, a Mexican charter fishing boat, at Progreso, and head to sea for a rendezvous with another craft. The others were to transfer to the second boat and proceed to Cuba, while he was to return to Progreso in the *Amigo* then return to Florida. He said he had no information concerning the second boat or its passengers.

He said the captain of the *Amigo* was not intimidated in any way, was paid in Mexican pesos the equivalent of about \$250 American money, and cooperated fully with the he IACB group in attempting to affect the sea rendezvous with the second craft. He said the problem was that FRANK FIORINI was too secretive with the *Amigo* Captain about their sea destination as regards the course which had to be set to reach it. He had a feeling that they were a little early and that FIORINI was directing a zig-zag course as a means of delaying their arrival at the rendezvous point. At any rate, the *Amigo* ran aground on the Turneffe Islands near Belize, British Honduras. He recalled that the *Amigo* captain had warned FIORINI that he, the captain, was unfamiliar with these waters. It was obvious to Gonzalez, from previous course settings by FIORINI, that the vessel was off course prior to the grounding, but FIORINI insisted on directing the movements of the *Amigo*.

He said that the *Amigo* had to limp into Belize as a result of the grounding for refueling and repairs. At Belize, those aboard the *Amigo* were detained, after several inspections by British Honduras Customs and Immigration authorities. These and the expedition members who had been

left near the site of the grounding, awaiting the return of the *Amigo*, were eventually charged with illegal entry into British Honduras and were jailed at Belize. Their arms and ammunition were seized and, after a hearing at Belize on November 1, 1968, all were ordered deported from British Honduras.

He said that contrary to public reports, no automatic weapons were seized by British Honduras authorities, nor were any in the possession of the IACB group at any time, to his knowledge. He added that he carried no arms or ammunition of any description into Mexico with him and knows of no other IACB member who transported arms or ammunition from the United States into Mexico.

He says he knows of no stolen or rented cars possibly involved in the IACB Operation and added that he had only seen one car in use in Mexico by the group. He declined to describe this car, but said that it was not new, and apparently belonged to one of the International Anti-Communist Brigade members.

He said that he had not been issued, in connection with this IACB operation, a blank birth certificate, United States Army honorable discharge papers, or a blank Florida Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title, and knows nothing of any of the others being issued any of these documents...

He said that he had considered the possibility that the whole operation was a hoax perpetrated by FIORINI as a means of obtaining publicity. However, he has been unable, since the British Honduras authorities arrested the group, to extract any information from FIORINI which might substantiate this theory. He continued that if the operation was a hoax, he had been completely taken in as, until the past few days, he was convinced that the expedition had a landing in Cuba as its objective and that a rendezvous with a second boat would have taken place had it not been for the *Amigo* running aground.

He said that due to his participation in the IACB operation he had missed a Miami court date regarding non-payment of a long overdue bill for newspaper advertising in connection with a former business venture. He said he expected to be arrested by the Dade County Department of Public Safety in connection with this court missed date, but he felt that satisfactory arrangements could be made for a new court date without his being jailed in the interim. The following description of Gonzalez was obtained from interview and observation: Height 5'6"; Weight 130 pounds; Hair brown, receding at temples; Eyes blue; Characteristics: Broken, discolored teeth.

DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS stated that Cuban exiles in Florida, with no connection to the CIA, planned to "slip ashore into the United States naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and launch their attack against Castro from there." PHILLIPS informed the CIA of the plot and when a wire service carried an account of this story,

I had a reaction from Florida. A man named Maxim Emilio Gonzalez told Associated Press in Miami that he planned a multi-million dollar lawsuit against the CIA because he had been 'thrown to the wolves' by the CIA when an assassination plot he was involved in had to be aborted...STURGIS said the scheme was very possibly OPERATION SWORD, in which he had conspired with Gonzalez. [PHILLIPS *Nightwatch* pp. 284, 208]

HEMMING told this researcher: "OPERATION SWORD was a lot of STURGIS horseshit. Heh, heh. Bethel told PHILLIPS about it." STURGIS wrote: "1963 travel and business (operation sword) Mexico and Honduras." STURGIS told Paul Meskill the recruits used in OPERATION SWORD "were to provide their own transportation." The men rented cars using the false identification provided by STURGIS. STURGIS' men sold these cars in Mexico. Six months after STURGIS and company ran aground, Robert Curtis, a member of STURGIS' group, was arrested for automobile theft. It took a Broward County jury 20 minutes to convict Curtis of the unauthorized use of a car, a crime for which he went to jail. According to the indictment of STURGIS and his co-defendants as prepared the U.S. A. Robert Rust in 1973, Curtis's rented car was one of at least three Florida cars the entered Mexico with STURGIS' self-styled army. Max Gonzalez drove another one. By October 7, 1968, the indictment stated, the Floridians traveling in various cars had regrouped in Guadalajara, Mexico. According to Curtis, the cars disappeared and STURGIS' Brigade hung around a Mexican motel. Then Curtis said, he and Richard Brown were told that "we had to go back to Texas and rent another car. FRANK had a typewriter with a leather case. Sewn into the case were Florida license tags, blank titles, birth certificate forms and blank registration forms. With the typewriter kit and a Gulf Oil Credit card in the name of Charles Connell, Curtis and Brown went to Brownsville, Texas, and rented another car. We put on the Florida tag and threw away the Texas tag. Then we drove the car into Mexico." Curtis also contended that the Captain and the First Mate of the *Amigo* were forced to sail when STURGIS wanted them to sail because they were held at gunpoint. [*Miami Herald* 9.7.73] Less than a week later, according to the indictment, Curtis was at it again on orders from STURGIS and Buchanan. STURGIS had issued false ID to his recruits so that they could rent cars that were to be abandoned in Mexico, not sold, however, some of STURGIS' men sold the cars in Mexico or retained them. Curtis testified: "I had a number of blank duplicate Florida titles, Registration Cards, Birth Certificates, Drivers Licenses, that I obtained from FRANK STURGIS."

HEMMING told this researcher: "STURGIS was a fucking car thief."

On November 14, 1968, the *Norfolk Virginia Ledger Star* carried an article entitled EX-CASTRO FRIEND JAILED FISH HEADS, RICH SLIM DIET:

The latest chapter in the running saga of Norfolkian FRANK FIORINO'S fight with Fidel Castro includes an 11 day stay in a British Honduras jail where he lost 20 pounds while living on fish heads and rice. It happened three weeks ago while FIORINI and 12 other Americans were on their way to make a commando raid against sabotage targets on the coast of western Cuba. FIORINI stated: "We left one of our camps on the Yucatan Peninsula in a 30-foot cabin cruiser called *The Amigo*. We were supposed to rendezvous at sea with another boat and transfer the stock of weapons and medical supplies for a run into the coast of Cuba. Because of bad weather, *The Amigo* ended up on a reef just south of Mexican territorial waters off the coast of British Honduras. We had to spend the night there. The next morning we finally got her off with the help of a couple of native boats. Unfortunately the night on the reef had opened up the seams so *The Amigo* had to limp into the nearest port - Belize. There, they began unloading the rifles and over \$1,000 in medical supplies. Then the ship was taken over by British Army Units. We were kept in jail for four days before we had a hearing before a British Magistrate. The Chief of the Honduran intelligence section asked for a week continuance in order to investigate further. They continued to keep us in jail during that week. The jail, incidentally, was 156 years old. I was by myself in a cell four and a half feet wide, and eleven feet long. We had one meal a day of fishheads and rice. Occasionally we got chicken necks and rice. The authorities apologized they couldn't give us more, but said it was a poor country. At the end of the week I was brought to the magistrate again. I served as a spokesman and asked that we not be deported to Mexico as had been suggested. I knew it was filled with Castro sympathizers there and my life would be in great danger.

CIA Agent David McLean saw this article and sent it to CIA Agent Harry T. Mahoney: November 15, 1968. "Dear Harry: Presumably anyone who has been 'making frequent raids inside Cuba' will be of interest to Dave Phillips & Co. Hence I enclosed another clipping from my favorite newspaper, *The Norfolk Ledger-Star...Dave*." [CIA D002224] The activities of FRANK STURGIS from 1969 to 1971 remained a mystery. In February 1969 the CIA had the FBI run a check on him.

#### THE WHITE HOUSE SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP 1971

In early 1971 STURGIS set up a tax-exempt church in Miami. During *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked:

Q. Did you start your own church?

A. Why? I had none. Well, I wanted to set up some missions in Central and South America for poor people in the Andes, and so forth; but, unfortunately, Watergate destroyed that.

That year, James Buchanan was arrested entering Mexico with a truckload of automatic weapons. In late 1971 BARKER recruited STURGIS for the White House Special Operations Group. STURGIS:

Well, BARKER again, having contact with him, socially and business-wise, and what have you, one day, I don't know when he told me, or it might have been weeks or months prior to my involvement with the Special Intelligence Unit, or my recruitment, he sat down and spoke to me and he says, 'FRANK, do you remember 'EDUARDO'? Well I spoke with 'EDUARDO,' and we are putting something together, your background and so forth. And we would like you to get involved with us again. The same people as before, the same Americans upstairs who were involved in the Bay of Pigs. And my name was given for a clearance. And naturally I was cleared."

Evidence suggested that NIXON wanted the same crew who were involved in the Kennedy assassination as part of the White House Special Operations Group. In a Motion for Discovery of Exculpatory Information, STURGIS asked for telephone conversations between White House personnel and the CIA, FBI in 1971, 1972 and 1973, relevant to his activities. STURGIS also believed that NIXON had discussed his activities, and that this discussion had been picked-up by the White House recording system during the years 1971, 1972, and 1973.

ALLEN MICHAEL FITZGERALD  
FBI COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
JANUARY 25, 1973

KNR 022 LA PLAIN  
852 PM NITEL 1-24-73 MAN  
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (139-4089)  
WFO (139-166)  
FROM LOS ANGELES (139-306) (P) 3P

Reference: Regarding Boston teletype to Director, January 23, 1973, and Bureau telephone call to Los Angeles January 24, 1973.

On January 24, 1973, Cheryl Kathleen Fitzgerald, 5312 Kester Avenue, Apt 2, Van Nuys, California, was interviewed by Bureau agents and advised she spoke with her husband, Allen Michael Fitzgerald on November 27, 1972, while he was in custody at Adult Correctional Institute, Howard, Rhode Island. Fitzgerald asked her if she recalled him telling her approximately three years ago of his meeting of his meeting with then CIA agent JAMES McCORD at the Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, California, through an introduction by Los Angeles Police Department Detective Gene Scherrer. She advised Fitzgerald did recall

his mentioning this meeting. Fitzgerald then indicated that this was the same individual indicted in the Watergate matter.

Fitzgerald advised that she and her husband resided in Mexico from September 1970, through December 1971. While in a hotel restaurant at Hermosio, Sonora, Mexico, in either October or November 1971, she recalls her husband walking to another table and engaging in a conversation with an individual she now believes to have been FRANK STURGIS. She viewed six black and white photos, one of which was a photo of STURGIS. She was unable to identify STURGIS, photo 3. Fitzgerald based her belief that this individual her husband met in Mexico was STURGIS from a photo she saw in *Time Magazine*.

Fitzgerald stated she did not write a letter to *The New York Times*, however, she believed her husband, Allen Fitzgerald, wrote the letter and she recalls having him tell her on November 27, 1972, that he had in fact written a letter to *The New York Times*.

Fitzgerald advised her husband, Allen, told her three years ago that he had written a letter to 'Kenneth W. Clawson,' at that time a *New York Times* reporter, which letter Fitzgerald alleged was used by Clawson to 'gain a position on the White House Staff.' The letter was believed to contain information regarding narcotics and political affairs. Fitzgerald stated she never saw the letter.

On January 22, 1973, she received a telephone call from Seymour Hirsch, *New York Times*, requesting additional information regarding her husband's connection to [Watergate]. She advised she furnished no further information on the subject matter. (Deleted) She further advised she is considering pleading under Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property to charge pending against her in Rhode Island.

Her former husband, Captain Peter Lucarelli, Los Angeles Fire Department, advised he knows Allen Fitzgerald and considers him to be a con man. Consequently he doubts Fitzgerald's reliability. Report follows: (Deleted).

## THE 1972 CONVENTION PROVOCATION

The 1972 Republican and Democratic Conventions were scheduled for July and August in Miami Beach, Florida. In a "Secret, Eyes Only" memorandum prepared for USDC Judge William M. Hoeveler, HEMMING claimed that:

During January 1972 I was contacted by FBI Agent Robert Dwyer in reference to assisting Miami FBI project involving Ed Kaiser and FRANK STURGIS that motivated a 1972 meeting with Alcohol, Tobacco and

Firearms Miami Supervisor Hale for backstop briefing. STURGIS was at the time a White House/Special Operations Group operative, and was later arrested at Watergate during June 1972.

In April 1976 HEMMING told Dick Russell:

There were some plans for the convention. I talked to some of the people participating in it, who later participated in the Watergate thing. Create a shoot-out using the Yippies and the Zippies and the other 'hard core commies' they were so worried about. The people I spoke to were going to put some of this equipment in their hands, and some in law enforcement hands, and use some of the local vigilantes to start a shoot out. This would finally straighten out Washington as to where the priorities were on overcoming the 'domestic communist menace.'

HEMMING stated to this researcher in 1993:

I get a phone call from Bob Dwyer. I hadn't talked to him in months, since the NIXON compound thing. Some of Veciana's boys had a scheme to have a Cuban Comar fire a STIX missile at the compound. There was a similar plan to attack Guantanamo during the Bay of Pigs. They were gonna take out NIXON and put Agnew in power. I told Dwyer that to me it was all a provocation, and would end up in arrests, and I'm the fucking guy standing in the middle. Czukas shows up at my home to discuss this. Shanley should have been there. Czukas asks me to withdraw my license to export weapons to the Guatemalan Congress. A quarter of a million dollar deal. When I told my partner, he said, 'That lying cocksucker wanted me to give weapons to STURGIS who was over here earlier and spilled the fucking beans.' Czukas was always the domineering bad type of cop asshole who was going to put us all away. He was a company motherfucker. I told my partner, 'You know Bob Dwyer. He called me the other day with the same shit. They're trying to set us up.' Whatley shows up, I was using BERNARDO De TORRES office at the time. He shows up with his cousin - here's an ex-felon carrying a badge and a gun. His cousin was a Lieutenant in the Sheriff's Department in Jefferson City, Colorado. We meet at the Holiday Inn Motel at the airport. I said 'I'll demonstrate the weapons to you.' I call BERNIE and tell him to leave the weapon in the office I'll come over there. We fired it into a phone book behind the office. We demonstrated the silencer and the whole thing. Whatley wanted me to sell them to him under the table. I told him to get a letter from the Jefferson City Chief of Police saying he needed machine guns. We considered this a provocation. The first question that comes up in my mind is 'Why aren't they going to Powder Springs Georgia and talking to Werbell?' They wanted more than one machine gun. My guess was that they were going to give them to FRANK. They need silenced weapons so that somebody in the crowd of demonstrators, maybe Kaiser, could crank

off a few rounds. The guys would be told 'Shoot some demonstrators in the back, drop your weapons, and get the fuck out of there!' Now other people with silenced weapons would be taking out direct targets. No one would hear this. The weapons dropped would be the same caliber. They didn't want 45 caliber Mac 10's, they wanted nine millimeter. The nine millimeter round was a sonic round. We had to half load the powder to keep it below supersonic so that the silencer would work effectively. A 45 round is subsonic. They wanted a nine millimeter because they were going to have thrown down pieces that were the same caliber. The 45 rounds look like it was government issued to Cubans. If the demonstrators were found with German World War II souvenirs, Lugars and P-38s, this is all pawn shop weapons, readily available. STURGIS was trying to use Kaiser as his cut out. STURGIS was famous for waving 'bye-bye' at the airport. I don't think STURGIS would be anywhere near the scene. That he got caught (laughs) in the Texas School Book Depository is...everybody said finally the motherfucker did something instead of sending others to do it and what do you know? He got caught.

HEMMING said the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms wanted him to help stop STURGIS from instigating a shoot-out at the Republican Convention, however, it sounded more like HEMMING originated the idea, or was a part of the scheme. HEMMING told this researcher:

You can't be around this shit unless all hands think you're a player. How's that? Is that the best way to put it? Will they dump a player? Will they OSWALD a player? Absolutely.

STURGIS was asked about this: "He's a liar! I'm not aware of these allegations; plus I'm saying he's a liar. If he made those statements, he's a liar."

#### CORROBORATION - VINCENT J. HANNARD

HEMMING'S story was verifiable. During the trial of the Gainesville Eight, eight anti-war veterans charged with having planned violence at the Republican Convention, Vincent J. Hannard testified that STURGIS and BARKER tried to recruit him for an operation against the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. A *Miami Herald* article on June 8, 1973, by Dennis Holder was titled "Witness Says BARKER and STURGIS Asked Him to Discredit VVAW." It stated that Vincent J. Hannard, gave sworn statement, June 7, 1973, that in weeks prior to May 29, 1972, he:

...received four telephone calls proposing undercover convention work of the first attempt to break into Democratic National Committee Office at Watergate. Each call reportedly came from a different person and each caller tried to persuade him that it was his patriotic duty to help undermine VVAW. Hannard said one call was from STURGIS. Hannard said he was sure this caller was STURGIS, who he had known for more than 13 years.



Another caller identified himself as BERNARD BARKER, but Hannard said he does not know BARKER, and could not be certain BARKER was actually calling. Another of the calls purported to be from Guy Hawkes. Hannard said Hawkes was a CIA agent in Miami several years ago. He is acquainted with Hawkes and is certain this caller actually was not Hawkes. Hannard said each caller mentioned the VVAW, and described the proposed task as covert intelligence and investigation. Hannard said he turned offers down because he was suspicious of the motives of the callers. The article pointed out that Hannard was disqualified as a witness in a 1971 Miami narcotics case because psychiatrists testified that Hannard could neither understand the witness oath, nor tell the difference between truth and lies. Article also pointed out that Hannard was convicted in 1962 of impersonating an FBI agent, but was also an informant for federal and local police agencies, and was a key witness in several cases. Hannard occasionally volunteers information to Miami FBI. (Deleted).

HEMMING claimed Vincent J. Hannard was a well-connected Bureau of Narcotics snitch and a Private Investigator, who reported to Gene Marshall, the roommate of Charles Ashmann. HEMMING said he had attempted to break into the offices of Vincent J. Hannard, and that Vincent J. Hannard worked closely with STURGIS and Bobby Willis.

#### CORROBORATION -COLSON

When Charles Colson was questioned by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, he said he had seen a CIA file that "mentioned radical activities prior to the convention." [USDC SD FLA. 75-640-cr-PF Def. Ex. 4] In 1973 Senator Lowell Weicker was the target of a break-in. [Summers *Secret Life JEH* p414]

#### CORROBORATION - ANGIE BASULTO

Angela Basulto was a former anti-Castro fighter who claimed expert knowledge of firearms and explosives. Her first husband was Bay of Pigs veteran Jose Basulto Leon. Jose Basulto, a devout Catholic, had left Boston College, where he majored in physics, in January 1960, to return to Havana so that he could join a Catholic underground organization. Basulto was trained in Panama as a radio operator then infiltrated into Cuba prior to the Bay of Pigs. Five of Basulto's fellow infiltrators were executed and seven received long prison sentences. Basulto, unhappy with the Kennedy Administration's lack of action against Castro, struck out on his own. On August 24, 1962, Basulto sailed into Havana with a dozen of his friends and shelled the hotel Rosita de Hornedo, which was full of Russian advisors. Basulto drove to Guantanamo and climbed a ten foot fence to safety. Jose Basulto was alleged to have been involved in McLaney's Lake LaCombe Louisiana bomb factory and training camp:

On July 23, 1963, WALLACE SHANLEY, U.S. Customs, Miami, advised that on July 19, 1963, Mr. EDGAR OWENS, U.S. Customs, Miami, had observed CARLOS EDUARDO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, Also known As "BATRA" at Miami in a green 1963 Chevrolet station wagon with 1963 Florida license 7E-40. Mr. OWENS observed that HERNANDEZ was accompanied by VICTOR ESPINOSA HERNANDEZ and (First Name Unknown) BASULTO. SHANLEY advised that HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and ESPINOSA HERNANDEZ were two of the five subjects involved in preparations for a bombing raid in June, 1963 against a Cuban oil refinery when they were detained and seizure of their plans and bombs was made by U.S. Customs in a rural area of southwest Miami.

Either the reporting agent or Shanley got confused about the location of the bust. The FBI reported:

ESPINOSA admitted telephonic contact with about 12 Cuban pilots, some of whom were willing to engage in this raid. He stated in his opinion, the only ones who were willing to take the risk of such a raid were his companions of the infiltration team in the Cuban invasion which included CARLOS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and MIGUEL ALVAREZ JIMENEZ. VICTOR ESPINOSA denied that his brother, RENE JOSE ESPINOSA or JOSE BASULTO LEON were participants in these plans for a raid.

Basulto worked with CIA Agent Felix Rodriguez, who was linked to Bush and Oliver North's Contra arms network. The June 8, 1973, edition of *The Miami Herald* carried an article by Rob Elder titled "Florida Agency Admits Receiving VVAW But From Lady Spy." The FBI:

The article relates that Angelica 'Angie' Rohan, formerly known as Angie Basulto, furnished a sworn statement to United States District Judge W. O. Mehrtens, on May 23, 1973, after reading *The Miami Herald* story "which for the first time identified Pablo Fernandez as a police informer who spied on VVAW and offered to sell them guns." According to the article, Mrs. Rohan made another sworn statement on June 6, 1973, to Dade County State Attorney Richard Gerstein. Article says that Florida Department of Law Enforcement confirmed on June 7, 1973, that summer Mrs. Basulto furnished Florida Department of Law Enforcement a copy of a recorded call between Scott Camil of VVAW and Pablo Fernandez. Basulto also told Florida Department of Law Enforcement that certain Miamians were involved in a 'demonstration at the Chilean Embassy in Washington.' Jack Key, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Miami, advised *Miami Herald* he never told the FBI or any other federal agency about the 'wiretap' or Basulto's Embassy information because the information did seem at the time to be specific evidence, 'was not worthy of dissemination' and because Basulto 'was my source and I'm going to protect my source.' Florida Department of Law Enforcement director,

William Reed, according to article, said Basulto volunteered to work with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement last summer. Her expense were paid, and she worked at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement convention command post, Miami, translating Spanish language material and writing out long hand intelligence reports. Basulto has sworn that she was offered 'A copy of the ITT papers' which Fernandez told her were stolen in the Chilean Embassy burglary. Article reports Basulto once tried to convince a T.V. crew she was the 'woman in Watergate,' but now she says she was not. In sworn statement to Dade County State Attorney's Office, Basulto reportedly claimed second hand knowledge of a possible plot to assassinate the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, who later turned out to be Thomas Eagleton. She claimed 'What they were supposed to be looking for was George McGovern's running mate.' She reportedly said at this point in her notes, she wrote the word, 'assassination' and drew a question mark beside it. State Attorney's office sources told *Miami Herald* Basulto said she was present when Fernandez offered to supply VVAW with Cuban weapons which 'could be turned into machine guns with a little piece of metal.' She was present when Fernandez offered weapons to VVAW member identified only as Dan. This veteran reportedly replied, 'We only want peace, man.' Jack Key, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Miami, telephonically contacted on June 8, 1973. He confirmed Basulto worked for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement during both national political conventions. She originally contacted Florida Department of Law Enforcement Director Reed at times furnished information to Reed but Key was her authorized contact. Key described Basulto as emotional, and as having furnished both reliable and unreliable information. She was only paid expenses. She never told the Florida Department of Law Enforcement about being the 'woman in Watergate.' She did furnish last summer what purported to be a tape of Fernandez-Camil telephone conversation about Chilean Embassy, Washington, break-in. She did once report that Watergate Hoover rites people had something to do with the 'demonstration' at the Chilean Embassy. This information seemed of no significance and she did not mention the break-in or burglary. Key said he had been interviewed by Elder for above mentioned article. Elder asked him several times why he was covering for FBI. He told Elder he was not covering for FBI. He recalled being contacted by (Deleted) Dade County Public Safety Department, just prior to Republican National Convention, as to possible Florida Department of Law Enforcement status of Basulto. Key said that on June 11, 1973, he will bring to Miami FBI Office complete Basulto Florida Department of Law Enforcement file for review. On June 8, 1973, Pablo Fernandez telephonically contacted. He said he met Basulto approximately July 5, 1972, and was in contact with her until the end of the Republican National Convention when she stopped calling him. She told Fernandez she was working for Florida Department of Law Enforcement and wanted to know what Cuban exiles were planning for

political conventions. Fernandez said he 'took her around' during conventions, and brought her to Cuban exile meetings. He did furnish her a copy of his tape recorded conversation with Scott Camil earlier same date he furnished original of tape conversation to S.A. Deleted, Miami. He furnished her copies of no other tapes. He said he never offered her a copy of the ITT papers reportedly stolen in Chilean Embassy burglary. He said he had no knowledge of existence of such papers and has no knowledge of who perpetrated this burglary. He said his only VVAW contacts were Hialeah drugstore meetings, a Miami Police Department meeting with VVAW, other non-delegate organizations, including Cuban exile groups, and police...Basulto was not with him on any of these occasions. Basulto was with him on the second or third day of Democratic National Convention when he strolled through Flamingo Park, Miami Beach, non-delegate campsite. He did not speak to any VVAW members at that time and emphatically did not offer to supply VVAW with Cuban weapons, as alleged above. Fernandez denied furnishing Basulto any information regarding a possible plot to assassinate the Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate...Fernandez said he did tell Basulto about Hialeah drugstore meetings with VVAW, but told her about no other contact with VVAW. [*Miami Herald* 6.8.73; FBI 139-4089-1230]

Pablo Fernandez was an FBI informant in the case of the Gainesville Eight. HEMMING wondered if STURGIS had ever dealt with any counterculture people when "they were getting that slaughter ready for Miami Beach in 1972."

#### CORROBORATION - EDWIN KAISER



In 1952 Ed Kaiser joined the Marines, but received a bad conduct dishonorable discharge before his basic training ended. Ed Kaiser became a heroin addict (Sonia Kaiser insisted that her husband was never an addict) and amassed a long criminal record, including aggravated assault, assault with a deadly weapon, burglary and larceny. In 1957 Ed Kaiser joined the French Foreign Legion and lost his American citizenship. On January 29, 1959, his citizenship was revoked. He left the Foreign Legion on a medical discharge, and returned to the United States in 1959 as a landed immigrant. In 1961 Ed Kaiser moved to Alaska, where he was convicted of theft of Government property and assault. On May 30, 1964, and on May 31, 1964, the CIA showed an interest in Ed Kaiser, and two outgoing cables about him were generated which were denied in their entirety. [Ltr. Harry E. Fitzwater, Chairman, CIA Information Review Committee 1.4.82]

## CUBAN AND HAITIAN EXILE AFFAIRS

In 1969 Ed Kaiser moved to Miami where the FBI took note of him due to his affiliation with Cubanos Unidos, an anti-Castro group made up of former members of Alpha-66. The FBI reported:

Cubanitos Unidos (CU) is a Cuban exile anti- Fidel Castro organization in Miami, Florida. Its purpose is to unite all exile groups into a unity organization and begin military operations against the present Government of Cuba. Wilfredo Navarro Beato is the head of CU...On June 26, 1970, MM T-2, a Cuban exile who had been involved in Cuban Revolutionary matters for the past five years advised that on the night previously, (deleted) with Wilfredo Navarro, at which time Navarro claimed CU was going ahead with its plans to sink a Soviet vessel off the east coast of Florida as the vessel was on its way to Cuba.

On June 19, 1970 MM T-3, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised information had been received that CU recently held a meeting to introduce Americans who are backing their organization. The Americans were Frank Fiorini and Ed Kaiser. Fiorini calls himself the "Chief of Intelligence Section of Cubanitos Unidos." On July 1, 1970 NAVARRO appeared at the Miami Office of the FBI with his brother Roerme, and advised as follows:

Frank Fiorini, an American citizen who has been involved in Cuban exile revolutionary matters for the past ten years, recently signed a unity agreement with CU. In this agreement, Fiorini, who represents some independent anti-Castro organization, agreed that political unity of all exile groups must be established. Fiorini is not a member of CU as such, holds no official position, and is not in charge of intelligence.

KAISER said that CU presently has a .50 caliber machine gun, a .30 caliber machine gun, some C-4 explosive, and a quantity of small arms. CU is considering a three-day infiltration and sabotage mission to Cuba in which about five men will participate. One of the tactics they plan to use is to kill a few Cuban Government soldiers and cut them up into small pieces to terrify other Cuban Government soldiers.

On July 30, 1970, KAISER advised he was then leaving for the Island of Martinique in the Caribbean where he would try to make arrangements to meet up a military base for operations against Cuba. On August 3, 1970, KAISER advised he had just returned from the Island of Martinique where he was arrested and questioned for 28 hours by French intelligence officials before he was released. The purpose of the visit was to obtain permission to set up a base for operations against Cuba. French

authorities told him they would cooperate with him if and when he obtained such permission from the United States Government.

KAISER said his present military plans involve an operation which would leave the Florida Keys by boat and attack the Cuban Naval Academy near Havana. About twelve persons would participate in the raid and after the mission, would return to the Florida keys. After about two days in the Florida Keys, they would return to sea to meet a mother ship and then go to Haiti. KAISER said the military mission would leave the Florida area with arms and explosives aboard.

On July 29, 1970 the CIA reported Ed Kaiser was part of a CU sponsored operation against Cuba. Ed Kaiser claimed Cubanos Unidos was involved in the distribution of anti-Castro cartoons; in fact the goal of Cubanos Unidos was to form a Cuban government-in-exile in Haiti. Ed Kaiser was in contact with numerous Haitian exiles, and while Ed Kaiser was head of the military section of Cubana Unida, he was suspected of plotting the assassination of "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

Sonia Kaiser reported that at one Cubanos Unidos meeting her husband was introduced to STURGIS by a Cuban exile named "William Navarro." HEMMING told this researcher: "She meant Wilfrado Navarro. Wilfrado and Antonio Navarro were Cuban right wing assholes that were with STURGIS in 1960." When the FBI questioned the CIA about Ed Kaiser on JULY 22, 1969, ANGLETON prepared a memorandum titled "Ed Kaiser and (deleted as of 2010)." When the CIA released this document, it contained three pages of deletions. The only information in it was the words "On the basis of the limited data available, this Agency's files contain no identifiable information on Ed Kaiser. For The Deputy Director Of Plans: JAMES ANGLETON, CSCI 316/02475-69, cc: Customs Commissioner." The FBI reported:

Ed Kaiser has been the Subject of a criminal type investigation by the FBI Miami since late 1971. Earlier in 1971 Kaiser allegedly wore the uniform of the U.S. Army and used fraudulent military identification to enter the premises of the U.S. Coast Guard Station, Opa Locka, Florida, where he fraudulently obtained office and medical supplies. Kaiser is reported to have entered the premises of other military bases at Homestead, Florida, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he allegedly represented himself as a military officer and used military facilities. Investigation of this matter is continuing and, as yet, no Federal criminal charges against Kaiser have been initiated. [FBI 139-4089-2469 7.9.73]

Kaiser was convicted of stealing Coast Guard office and medical supplies while wearing a false uniform. HEMMING told this researcher: "You make him sound like a junkie. He was stealing classified documents." An FBI document stated: "(Deleted) One such person contacted is an unidentified Negro male who sells Kaiser stolen watches, rings and other jewelry which Kaiser resells to employees at Maule Industry and other factories in the area and the Opa Locka area." [FBI 47-55225-2 p 18] In late 1971

Kaiser was suspected of plotting to hijack a Cuban or Russian freighter. Sonia Kaiser reported that around this time her husband had a closet full of ammunition and grenades, which were removed shortly before the FBI searched the apartment.

A few days after STURGIS was arrested at Watergate, Ed Kaiser went to Haiti - where, according to HEMMING, he visited Mike McLaney. HEMMING told this researcher: "He was delivering an ultimatum to McLaney. A hit was going to go down. Out of professional courtesy, Kaiser asked him to take sides."

#### THE PLANNED CONVENTION RIOT



WILFREDO NAVARRO (RED PANTS) AND ED KAISER

In May 1973 Ed Kaiser contacted a Miami FBI agent and advised that:

...he was a long time friend of FRANK STURGIS, also known as FRANK FIORINI, one of the convicted Watergate defendants and prior to the 1972 Republican Convention in August 1972 STURGIS invited Kaiser to participate in a planned convention riot at the convention. STURGIS later told him the riot was off, and something bigger was being planned. At this time STURGIS mentioned to Kaiser the name of a nationally known figure, a businessman and not a politician, who was in charge of planning the financing and direction of this new operation. According to Kaiser, this individual was at the time unknown in the Watergate investigation. Kaiser at the time of the above contact stated he would furnish this information in exchange by the Government of:

1. The safety of his family.

2. For employment security at his present employment, a service attendant at the (deleted) service station, Florida.
3. For an opportunity to apply for State and Federal pardons.

Numerous attempts were made to interview Kaiser to further develop this information both at his residence and his place of employment. During the period Kaiser was also hospitalized for leg surgery. In response to these efforts, Kaiser contacted the Miami office and agreed to an interview on June 26, 1973. At that date Kaiser appeared at the Miami Office accompanied by Attorney Edward N. Claughton, and advised that he had changed his mind about furnishing information to the FBI. He stated that he had already furnished the above information to a member of the Watergate Committee, and was awaiting action from that source. The individual mentioned by Kaiser above was subsequently identified by Kaiser as Jack Anderson, newspaper columnist. In view of Kaiser's reputation, and pending criminal investigation, no commitments were made in any way to Kaiser during the above contacts, and the information furnished by him was accepted without comment. Sonia Kaiser remembered waiting outside while he discussed this with STURGIS. Ed Kaiser asked the FBI for protection for himself and his family in return for this information. [FBI 139-3089-2469,2413]

In August 1973 Ed Kaiser gave the CIA similar information. This CIA report was withheld as of 2010. [CIA Memo 8.20.73] An index card was generated by the CIA's Office of the Inspector General:

Gray, Patrick August 20, 1973. Flannery, J.E.  
Scott, Ed  
Casey (Scott alias)  
Casio (Scott alias)  
Kaiser (Scott alias)  
IG FILE (Illegible)  
Irving R. Doyle  
Tab #1  
Eduardo T. Scott  
Info to FBI  
STURGIS, FRANK  
(Illegible) Gorgon  
(Illegible) Howard  
Letter to C/FBI from (illegible) Ed Scott alias Casey, Casio and Kaiser.

James E. Flannery was a CIA agent stationed in Bolivia from 1961 to 1964, Mexico from 1964 to 1965, and the Dominican Republic from 1965 to 1969. Kaiser also gave the Senate Select Committee on Campaign Activities this information. STURGIS refuted Ed Kaiser in Executive Session testimony: "STURGIS stated he was never approached by



anyone concerning demonstrations against the VVAW at the Republican Convention. He recalls no such conversation with Ed Kaiser. He admitted knowing Kaiser for a number of years, and said he considered Kaiser to be a good source of information for Cuban-related activities but had reason, nonetheless, to suspect Kaiser's credibility." [STURGIS Exec. Sess. Test. 7.27-28.73 as cited in SSCIA Minority Staff Report] On August 20, 1973, the Miami Field Office of the FBI sent the Director a highly deleted teletype. The only words released were "CHANGED" and "CONSPIRACY - RING CASE, OO: Miami." [FBI 26-425217-36 2 pages] In August 1975 Ed Kaiser arranged for an illegal arms shipment to a Nicaraguan anti-Castro training base, and frequently talked of uniting the White Russian refugees for military operations against Cuba.

### ED KAISER IN ISRAEL

On January 9, 1976, Ed Kaiser successfully entered Israel bearing a passport issued in the name of Jerome Schneider. On March 2, 1976, Ed Kaiser was arrested for use of a false passport while trying to re-enter Israel. A CIA report on Kaiser was generated on June 25, 1976. This was withheld in its entirety as of 2010. Kaiser was released in July 1976, and when he returned to the United States, he was indicted on identical charges. Ed Kaiser told the FBI that he entered Israel by pretending to be a Jew who wished to volunteer his services to the Israeli military. Ed Kaiser claimed he was acting on behalf of the United States Government. The passport he used to enter Israel was a crude forgery. Ed Kaiser had obtained the passport of Jerome Schneider, removed his photograph, and put his picture in its place. This did not indicate sophisticated trade craft. The CIA was interested in Ed Kaiser around this time and a Memorandum dated June 25, 1976, about him, was withheld in its entirety as of 2010. Sonia Kaiser:

He was in Israel and he was arrested for tapping wires. Don't ask me whose wires, because I don't know. It's in some arrest report that I have. He was not arrested entering Israel with a false passport. He had a false passport, that's true. He was in Israel for quite a while. I got letters from him. He sent letters to me and he sent letters to my children, his children. He was there on a kibbutz for a while. He was already living there. I had a lot of papers, I had them. They were stolen. All the papers are gone.

HEMMING claimed Ed Kaiser was doing a hit for a colonel in the Israeli Defense Force in Nablus: "I flew the guy he went with around the Bahamas in 1981, until he turned himself into the U.S. Marshals. We use their people, they use ours. Ed Kaiser was arrested as he was leaving." HEMMING was asked why he was arrested if the Israelis had used him?

In 1976 STURGIS convinced Ed Kaiser that Gaeton Fonzi could find a way to get him out of his legal troubles. Ed Kaiser spoke with Gaeton Fonzi several times. Ed Kaiser did not know it, but his legal problems had ended: the U.S. Attorney in Miami could not prosecute him since it was unknown whether Ed Kaiser had departed the United States from the Southern District of Florida or from elsewhere. Sonia Kaiser disagreed: "He took a plane from Miami to Israel on *EI Al*. They certainly could prove it. They are hiding

something there. They know something that they're not saying." [FBI 21-2005-21 4.19.76] On February 8, 1977, Ed Kaiser "fell off" some wooden planking while working aboard a ship, and died due to multiple injuries and blunt trauma; he was 44 years old. Sonia Kaiser stated:

He carried a lot of papers in an attaché case. It was missing right after he died. I saw him with it before he was killed. I know he had it. But the day he died I never saw it again after that, never.

In 1978 HEMMING was asked about the death of Ed Kaiser:

He fell on the job. The FBI don't know. STURGIS don't know. I saw STURGIS at the funeral that night. Nobody else was there. Hey, he could have just 'up and died?' He had to get out from under this shit. All he needed was a phony death certificate. He was under investigation for a phony passport thing in Israel, he may have contracted to do a Middle East hit and gotten into trouble. He may be in Shangrila!

Sonia Kaiser had no doubt that her husband was murdered:

Somebody pushed him into the manhole. I wasn't there, of course. He told all his men that were working for him on that shift, not to walk across the manhole, because the boards were not safe for weight. The next thing they do is they call me at work and tell me he's dead. Then they tell me that he walked across there and the boards broke and he fell in. And I said 'Why would he be so stupid if he's telling everybody not to walk across there, why would he be so stupid to do that?' They didn't know of course. Then I got a lot of strange visits from a lot of strange people and a lot of strange phone calls, like yours for instance, asking me questions.

HEMMING told this researcher:

It ain't a matter of pushing him into the manhole. I went to check on all that kind of bullshit. I went to the medical examiner's office. Dwyer was there. He ain't supposed to be dicking around in that territory, it ain't his case. Dwyer wants to know from me, 'Did he fucking die? Was that him?' What he stepped on collapsed. He wasn't supposed to step on it. It happened to one of my other guys about the same time, only he flew through the roof of the shithouse. Later on he O.D.ed on dope. People don't listen. STURGIS wasn't worried about being snitched out. Somebody else would know Kaiser was talking out of school. A criminal investigation was going on. They didn't want him testifying before a Federal Grand jury. They took care of the situation. The guy had 'OSWALD' stamped on his forehead.

Sonia Kaiser was asked about her husband's relationship with STURGIS:

Before Watergate FRANK STURGIS was at our house constantly. But I never knew what they talked about, because they never talked in front of me. We used to go to FRANK'S house too.

### THE BURGLARY OF THE CHILEAN EMBASSY

In the Spring of 1972 STURGIS took part in several burglaries in Washington, D.C. STURGIS told Andrew St. George that the White House/Special Operations Group had entered the offices of Senator Jacob Javits (Rep.-NY.), Sol Linowitz and Dan Rather. St. George quoted STURGIS as saying "The liberals have twisted everything. There is no use in trying to explain. If I had my way, just one chance, I'd kill every one of them." [True 8.74] One of these burglaries involved the Chilean Embassy in Washington, D.C. During a telephone conversation between John Dean and CIA Director James Schlesinger on February 9, 1975, Schlesinger noted: "In this connection he mentioned that there is a news story being passed about in the press, primarily instigated by Seymour Hirsch of the *New York Times*. The story suggests that STURGIS was the individual responsible for the burglarizing of the Chilean Embassy in Washington. He also indicated he expects Senator Fulbright to request the Justice Department to produce STURGIS for the Senate hearings."

The CIA's Inspector General's Office generated an index card titled March 19, 1973, March 6, 1973, Contacts w/ITT Tab #1 which contained the names Hal Hendrix, ITT, R. Berrellez, Jack Anderson, E. HOWARD HUNT, FRANK STURGIS, Chilean Embassy, **P. Gilbert, (Deleted), J. Levinson, Lawrence Houston, Aible, J. Shafer, E. Gerrity, Harold Gennen, William Broe, Matte and H. Heckscher.** This was a contact report from (Deleted) C/WH/CA. "Subject: Conversations with Hal Hendrix on March 6, 1973, (Broe - Gennen mtg July 1970) relations with Heckscher and Matte -- Anderson's column regarding Chilean Embassy break-in." According to an article in the *Washington Post* dated October 23, 1978, Ted Shackley, Jacob Esterline and Tom Polgar were also involved in the CIA's effort to overthrow Allende. On April 15, 1961, **Hal Hendrix**, the Latin American correspondent for the *Miami Daily News* wrote: There will be no mass invasion against Cuba by the anti-Castro forces gathered at bases in Central American and this country. The *News* has stated this for several months." Gaeton Fonzi reported:

In 1961, when PHILLIPS was handling the propaganda desk for the Bay of Pigs operation and, as such, was in constant contact with friendly media types, there was a reporter on the *Miami News* named Hal Hendrix, whose coverage of the invasion seemed to be deeper and more detailed than any other journalist, local or national. In 1962 Hendrix's coverage of the Cuban Missile Crisis was so penetrating and insightful it garnered his paper a Pulitzer Prize. The next year Hendrix got himself promoted to a more prestigious job, covering Latin America for the Scripps-Howard News Service. Still based in Miami, Hendrix's sources remained quite extraordinary. In a piece for Scripps-Howard dated September 23, 1963, Hendrix wrote a colorful and detailed description of the coup that toppled Juan Bosch, the leftist President of the Dominican Republic. If Hendrix

report didn't come from inside sources, it was an amazing display of clairvoyance - the coup didn't take place until the following day.

Author Tony Summers reported:

Seth Kantor's [a Dallas-based journalist who was acquainted with JACK RUBY] notes revealed that one of the calls that Kantor made from City Hall was to the Florida number, Coral Gables MO 5-6473 [at about 6:00 p.m.] This was the [home] number of Hal Hendrix, a Miami journalist also working for Kantor's newspaper group, (Scripps-Howard) who was offering information on OSWALD. Hendrix, on the afternoon of the assassination, was able to give Kantor details of OSWALD'S past, his defection to Russia, and his pro-Castro activities on his return.

Kantor reported:

The information he gave me, according to my notes, contained details of OSWALD'S past, particularly OSWALD'S time span in Russia and his latter connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. Hendrix gave me a bunch of knowledgeable background on OSWALD'S appearance on New Orleans radio station WDSU, the previous August. In a show moderated by William Kirk Stuckey, OSWALD had debated CARLOS BRINGUIER, an anti-Castro activist and Cuban refugee. [*The*



*Ruby Coverup*, Seth Kantor page 376] Hendrix left Scripps-Howard in 1967 to work for ITT. In July 1970, following a meeting between Harold Hendrix and a CIA officer in Santiago, Chile, John McCone contacted Richard Helms, who arranged a meeting in Washington between William Broe, chief of the Western Hemisphere Division in the DDP, and Harold Geneen, the head of ITT. Geneen offered Broe and the CIA \$1 million in ITT funds for an anti-Allende campaign. [*The Man Who Kept the Secrets*, Powers, p290] On October 16, 1970, Hal Hendrix cabled his intelligence estimate to his home office: "Unless there is a move by dissident Chilean military elements by this time next mid-week, the consensus in Santiago is that Salvador Allende will win the October 24, 1970, Congressional run-off easily and be inaugurated as President November 4, 1970. The chance of a military coup is slim but it continues to exist - at least to this date. A key figure in this possibility is former Brigadier **General Roberto Viaux...**"

On November 5, 1976, Hendrix was charged in federal court with a misdemeanor for refusing to testify accurately before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee about ITT's connection with the CIA in Chile. Hendrix was acquainted with JERRY HEMMING

through OPERATION CRYPT. He worked with DAVID PHILLIPS, who was stationed in Brazil, on the overthrow of the Allende regime in Chile. John Crewdson of *The New York Times* reported: "One journalist who is said by a senior CIA official to have accepted travel money [from the CIA], was Hal Hendrix, who as a reporter for the *Miami News*, won a Pulitzer Prize for his stories on the 1962 Cuban missile crisis...Mr. Hendrix, the official said, was considered an asset by the Agency...' [NYT 12.27.77] HOWARD HUNT was involved in generating propaganda relevant to the Bay of Pigs invasion. HUNT may have also known Hal Hendrix. Hendrix's premature knowledge of OSWALD'S activities may have come from HUNT or PHILLIPS. It also might have come from HEMMING, who claimed he was in touch with Hendrix on November 22, 1963.

**Benjamin Matte** was in Chile from 1971 to 1974. He was President of the National Society of Agriculture and the head of the right-wing party Fatherland and Liberty which advocated the mass murder of all communists. Matte was an associate of Roberto Viaux. German-born **Henry D. Heckscher** was in Germany in 1953, where he was East Berlin Chief of Station. When laborers in East Berlin rioted in June 1953, Heckscher cabled Washington for permission to arm the rioters. Heckscher was in Guatemala in 1954. In Guatemala he worked with DAVID PHILLIPS and Birch O'Neal. [Hersh, *Old Boys*, page 344] He was in Laos from 1957 to 1960, Venezuela from 1964 to 1967, and Chile from 1967 to 1970. In Chile, Heckscher funneled money to Jorge Alessandri, the opponent of Salvadore Allende for the presidency of Chile. Heckscher was in touch with Hal Hendricks. When Allende was elected, Heckscher lost his post in Chile. The team that replaced him included Gordon Jorgenson. Heckscher died on March 29, 1990.

**Jerome I. Levinson** worked for Senator Church's Senate Sub-Committee on Multinationals of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. When Jerome Levinson began an investigation of Adan Khashoggi, a prostitute was sent to his hotel room by, Eugene R. Warner, a Khashoggi aide. The 45 year old Levinson was forced to leave the committee due to an almost near fatal heart attack. **Edward J. Gerrity Jr.** was a Vice President of ITT who received a memorandum from Hal Hendricks and Mexican journalist R. Berrellez on September 17, 1970, speculating on which segment of the military had the capability to overthrow Allende. This eight page document said that the



American Ambassador in Chile had received "the green light to move in the name of President NIXON...[with] maximum authority to do all possible - short of a Dominican Republic type action - to keep Allende from taking power." [Marchetti, *CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* page 330] William Broe worked with Gerrity on a plan to destabilize the Cuban economy. All over these men were involved with General Viaux.

**Robert Berrellez** was an AP correspondent in Cuba from 1959 to 1961. He was expelled after the Bay of Pigs. Berrellez became a P.R. man for ITT in Chile. Robert Berrellez was accused of perjuring himself during his 1973 testimony on Chile before the U.S. Senate. Berrellez

helped Gerrity prepare his (Garrity's) testimony. Berrellez indictment noted that he had met a CIA official in 1972 and pledged that he and Hendricks would deny ever having contact with the Agency in Latin America. Researcher Don Freed reported that Berrellez was acquainted with DAVID PHILLIPS. The NACLA reported that Berrellez suggested that a relocation center be set up in Buenos Aires for the families of those involved in

the coup. [NACLA 10.73] The NACLA also reported that after the assassination of General Schneider, Juan Luis Bulnes, who later proved to be responsible for Schneider's death, immediately went to the airport and picked up a ticket for Buenos Aires which earlier had been reserved for him in the name of Robert Berrellez. [NACLA 8.74]

## RICHARD WHATLEY AND WATERGATE

The FBI reported:

Re Miami teletype July 14, 1972, concerning unsub, aka photographer, described by witness (Deleted) as third man with BERNARD BARKER and FRANK STURGIS when they picked-up processed film at Rich Photo Shop, Miami, Florida, on June 10, 1972. On April 6, 1973, (Deleted) advised his contact agent that he has had regular contact for a period of several years with one Richard Whatley, a used car salesman, and that Whatley has made several casual remarks about the Watergate incident and about knowing the Watergate defendants. Source indicated on April 5, 1973, Whatley commented that if someone talked, his attorney indicated he was facing a federal indictment.

A review of Miami files reflects that Richard Whatley, (Deleted) Florida, date of birth (Deleted) New York City, 5'6" 135 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes was one of 13 International Anti-Communist Brigade members arrested by United States Customs authorities on December 4, 1962, at No Name Key, Florida. Watergate Subject FRANK STURGIS was one of the leaders of this group which was alleged to be a military operation against Cuba. Details are set out in Miami report of S.A. (Deleted) dated November 9, 1968, Bufile (Deleted).

Subsequently, on April 6, 1973, source observed artist conception of unsub, aka photographer, and stated that this drawing was an excellent likeness of Richard Whatley. He stated that all the facial features of the drawing were extremely similar with the exception of Whatley's hair which is fuller than in the drawing. The physical description of (Deleted) compares favorably with the of unsub, aka photographer, with the exception of age. Efforts continue to secure recent photograph of (Deleted) FBI number 4145899 for appropriate display to witness (Deleted). Investigation continuing. [FBI 139-4089-1978 4.11.73]

## WATERGATE JUNE 1972

On June 17, 1972, STURGIS was arrested at the Watergate Hotel along with McCORD, BARKER, Rolando Martinez and CIA contract agent Virgilio Gonzalez. Virgilio Gonzalez entered the United States as a permanent resident on July 21, 1954. The FBI: "Subject

known to have left the United States in January 1959 to work for Felipe Vidal Santiago, Chief of Maritime Police, Cuba. Subject returned to the United States in August 1959. He worked for Felipe Vidal Santiago as an assistant and a driver." [FBI 139-4081-188 6.24.72] On the same day as STURGIS' arrest, the CIA advised the FBI that "BERNARD L. BARKER and JAMES WALTER McCORD had been CIA employees and that security checks were negative concerning FRANK FRED FIORINI..." [FBI Bufile 4679-10 W/G - FBI Reading Room] Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission asked STURGIS:

Ever act for CIA, get paid by CIA, participate in CIA project, etc. ? Yes, extensively. Not a Cuban-American. Ancestry is Italian. FIORINI. Working for American Embassy, infiltrated Castro's 26th of July Movement. Several assassination attempts on Castro, including in New York in 1959 & 1960. Knew gambling interests in Cuba. Connected with 'Company' but never 'employed' by CIA. Was paid in cash by CIA as contract agent. Was a spy for United States Government. Highest official - Case Officer - equivalent to Station Chief. Prefers not to give names by phone. New Orleans - May have met some of the Cubans who traveled to New Orleans and elsewhere. Manuel Artime - in Miami. Civil leader of the brigade.

In July 1972 the CIA disclaimed any connection with STURGIS. In February 1975 then-acting CIA Director **James Schlesinger** [February 1973 to May 1973] told John Dean that "shortly thereafter I discussed these matters with Bill Colby, who indicated that STURGIS has not been on the payroll for a number of years and that whatever the allegations about the Chilean Embassy, the Agency has no connections at all." [JRS MFR re tel. con. with John Dean 2.9.75] Jerry G. Brown, Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group generated this MFR dated July 20, 1976:

On July 20, 1976, SAG delivered certain materials to the Office of the General Counsel relative to a request from the Department of Justice for original materials relating to ITT/Chile. Among the materials given to the OGC was the number attached which was received from a Watergate file captioned, '7th Floor Material.' At the time of delivery to OGC, and with the concurrence of the Director of Security, it was pointed out that the document is unclassified and contains a statement by the originator, James R. Schlesinger, former DCI, that in his discussion with William Colby, Colby stated that 'STURGIS has not been on the payroll for a number of years.' It was pointed out to OGC that this statement is in direct conflict with prior Agency public releases concerning STURGIS to the effect that he has never been connected to the Agency in any way.

STURGIS told Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission:

John Dean called Schlesinger regarding STURGIS and Chilean break-in. STURGIS says he talked to Colby and Colby said that STURGIS hadn't worked for CIA in last several years and a had nothing to do with CIA. CIA

lost or destroyed his file. Has lied about his having no connection with the CIA. Helms also told Senate Watergate Committee STURGIS had worked for the CIA. Gonzalez had not worked for CIA. Willing to testify under oath. Willing to name names of CIA officials in contact with him. (Uses 'Hey' frequently in conversation. Talks with no Cuban accent.)

During STURGIS' Watergate trial, STURGIS asked for all FBI records concerning:

1. Activities in Cuba during the 1950's, his association with Fidel Castro, his contacts with personnel of the United States Embassy in Cuba, his contacts with FBI agents, personnel or information on other U.S. officers, or agents, either in Cuba, or in this country, and information received by the FBI directly or indirectly, from him relating to Cuba, Fidel Castro or Castro's Government.

2. His activities from 1959 to 1970 pertaining or relating to the country of Cuba while he resided in Florida including boat and plane operations, or incursion directed at the country of Cuba, the source of funding for said operations, the awareness and/or approval of said operations by other U.S. Government agencies and contacts he had with FBI agents, employees or informants during said period of time. [*Oliver v. CREEP* Civil Action 1207 - Daniel E. Schultz]

On January 29, 1974, the CIA generated a document that contained the names Matt MacVane, Luis Desa-Soto and J. Horton (Domestic Contacts Division/Miami). It concerned STURGIS' connection to the CIA. On January 31, 1974, the CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated this index card: "Internal Review, IG File #16, Tab #55, Internal Review, M/R by Harold G. Tittsler. Subject: (re STURGIS wanting to meet with Agency representative. STURGIS, FRANK, Harold Tittsler, Art Brew, Joe Joyner." In 1975 STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission that his CIA contact in 1959 in Miami was **Jose Joachim Sajennes Pardomo**. STURGIS:

Naturally I had contact with BARKER. BARKER didn't realize what I was doing, but I knew he was working as an administrative assistant to 'EDUARDO,' which I did not know as E. HOWARD HUNT...E. HOWARD HUNT gave X amount of thousands of dollars to, or at least okayed this money for the B-25 bomber to be repaired. Pedro Diaz Lanz was one source of money...I was in constant touch with Joachim Sajennes. At the same time BARKER did not know I was in touch with Joachim Sajennes, and BARKER asked me to assist him in some of the work --- some of the investigations he was doing. And I agreed only after I got in touch with Joachim Sajennes and Joachim Sajennes says, go ahead, no problem. Everybody was working for the same people.

In a Motion for Favorable Evidence, Ellis Rubin asked for "CIA Station records for 1967 and 1968 from Mexico City, Merida, Belize, Caracas and Miami," to show STURGIS'



"past connections and working agreements with and employment by the CIA." STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission that he was paid in cash. After Watergate, the FBI was unable to locate a bank account for STURGIS. When they reviewed the canceled checks issued to STURGIS by his employer, the Pan American Aluminum Corporation, Miami, it found that all the checks had been cashed in local supermarkets. [FBI 139-4089-394] In a CIA Task Force Report cited by the HSCA, it was asserted that "STURGIS was in contact with some CIA Cuban employees in the Miami area, but had no direct Agency relationship." When **Richard Helms** appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee on February 7, 1973, in connection with his appointment as Ambassador to Iran, the following exchange took place: "The Chairman: 'Was FRANK STURGIS an employee?'" Richard Helms: "Never, I am sure of that." In 1984, during the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* libel trial, Richard Helms said in a deposition that "to the best of my recollection" STURGIS once was "an agent, an outside agent, a contract agent, of the Agency. He was not a staff member of the Agency." [HSCA Staff Rep: The Evolution and Implications of the CIA-Sponsored Ass. Conspiracies Against Fidel Castro 3.79 *Miami Herald* 1.31.85] A few days after the Rockefeller Commission Report was released, **Jerrold G. Brown**, Deputy Chief of Security Analysis Group, prepared a Eyes Only Memorandum regarding STURGIS' CIA connection.

EYES ONLY

June 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

VIA: Chief, Security Analysis Group

SUBJECTS: STURGIS, FRANK ANTHONY #353 459, HUNT, EVERETTE HOWARD #25 500

1. The attached memorandum, dated and captioned as above, resulted from a review of Office of Security material concerning FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, aka; FRANK FIORINI, to further substantiate the Agency's recent public statement to the effect that STURGIS was never connected with the Agency. The writer found no information in the material reviewed which would contradict the Agency's public statement; however, it is apparent that an unknown group has backed some of STURGIS' activities.

2. The attachment is designed as a lead paper only - it should not be considered definitive - to show a line of investigation that can be pursued. The writer will attempt no further research into this matter without approval from higher authority.

Jerry G. Brown,  
Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group.  
[CIA 1351-1059-B CIA FOIA #40340]

HEMMING told this researcher: "That covers him for stirring up some shit."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECTS: FRANK STURGIS AND HOWARD HUNT

1. In his book, *Give Us This Day* ("The Inside Story of the CIA and the Bay of Pigs Invasion...") on pages 98 to 103, HUNT gives an account of some of the activities of Pedro Diaz Lanz, who defected from Castro Cuba in mid-1959 as the first chief of Castro's air force. HUNT points out that in October 1959 Diaz Lanz piloted a small plane dumping hundreds of anti- Castro leaflets over Havana. Diaz Lanz's copilot on the flight is identified as FRANK FIORINI. HUNT goes on to describe what would be personal contacts with Pedro Diaz Lanz in the Miami area, utilizing the services of BERNARD BARKER in his contacts with Diaz Lanz and other Cubans. HUNT further describes his attempts to involve Diaz Lanz with the Agency in the invasion, but HUNT'S overtures were not accepted by Headquarters. The concluding paragraph of this account states:

After the invasion the Kennedy Administration could not do enough for Manuel Ray. A cozy post was secured for him in Puerto Rico as Chief of Munoz Marin's housing projects. I am sure that no equal effort was made in behalf of Pedro Diaz Lanz, for our national tradition has become one of shabby discrimination against known anti-Communists."

NOTE: HUNT'S contacts with Diaz Lanz occurred during the period circa October 1960 to circa November 1961 while HUNT was assigned to JMWAVE, Miami.

2. Office or Security files #202 792 and 351 502 concern Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, but reveal no use of Diaz Lanz in the Cuban invasion or other Agency operational matters. File # 202 923 concerns Marcos Diaz Lanz, the brother of Pedro Diaz Lanz. The file reflects that Marcos Diaz Lanz was Deputy Chief of Castro's air force until his defection in July 1959, effected by this Agency by his exfiltration from Cuba clandestinely. For the purposes of instant memorandum, it is of note that his file contains an Agency Information Report stating, "According to Colonel Oscar Morales Lopez, Chief of Aviateca -- the Guatemalan Government-owned airline -- Commandante Pedro Diaz Lanz, former inspector of the Cuban rebel air force, Captain Sergio Diaz, and Captain FRANK FIORINI, also formerly with the rebel air force, arrived in Guatemala on December 30, 1959, and immediately contacted him. They had a card from the Guatemalan Ambassador in Washington, and said that they had been in the United States in the first part of December and had talked with important officials of the government. The three wanted to talk with President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes to obtain moral support for their anti-Castro activities." There is no information showing the mutual involvement of STURGIS with the Diaz Lanz brothers in anti-Castro activities until at least the Summer of 1963.

3. Information in the file of FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS reflects that from circa May 1960 to at least January 1961, STURGIS was living in the

Miami area training a group of Cuban and American volunteers for a military invasion of Cuba. By October 1960, the FBI had determined that STURGIS' only activities in anti-Castro matters were in conjunction with the activities of Pedro Diaz Lanz, who was one of the leaders of the anti-Castro group, "Liberation Alliance." reportedly, STURGIS' invasion group, in January 1961 was calling itself, "Brigada Internacional," with variations of "International Anti-Communist Brigade." One of the sub-units of the Brigade was identified in the press in July 1961 as being a paratroop unit called "Intercontinental Penetration Force" or INTERPEN. The commander of INTERPEN was identified as GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Jr. (#429 229) The Office of Security file of STURGIS contains nothing further until October 1968, when his arrest was announced in October 1968- while still heading the "International Anti-Communist Brigade" -- for his involvement in a group attempting to enter Guatemala to "clean out anti-Guatemalan guerrillas." At that time FIORINI claimed that two men who were sponsoring his operation were Bob Howell, allegedly a friend of the Kennedy family, and a General Biddle, member of the John Birch Society.

4. To return to the events of the early 1960's, in July 1962 an article appeared in *The New Orleans States Item* by Bill Stuckey, concerning an anti-Castro training base established on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. This unit was identified as INTERPEN, headed by GERALD PATRICK HEMMING Jr. The article inferred that INTERPEN was still part of STURGIS' International Anti-Communist Brigade. This particular unit received nationwide publicity when District Attorney Jim Garrison alleged that INTERPEN was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that INTERPEN members were connected with the CIA.

5. The above noted Bill Stuckey who wrote the July 1962 press article about INTERPEN and HEMMING is identical with the William Stuckey who interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD during a public broadcast in New Orleans in August 1963. According to testimony in the Warren Commission Hearings by William Stuckey and CARLOS BRINGUIER, (Cuban Student Directorate Delegate in New Orleans) in early August 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD came to BRINGUIER'S New Orleans clothing store announcing that he, OSWALD, was a former Marine trained in guerrilla warfare who wanted to join an anti-Castro guerrilla group in New Orleans. (NOTE: Many of the INTERPEN group were ex-Marines, as was FRANK STURGIS.) BRINGUIER claims he stalled OSWALD and several days later encountered OSWALD on the streets of New Orleans passing out "Fair Play For Cuba" leaflets. The encounter led to a disturbance, and OSWALD and BRINGUIER were arrested. BRINGUIER subsequently alerted STUCKEY to OSWALD, which resulted in the broadcast interview. It is of note that BRINGUIER inferred he was knowledgeable of the anti-Castro guerrilla group training on the North

shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and even collected funds for the travel of two of the members to Miami when the group was disbanded.

6. The individual in INTERPEN of most interest to Garrison was Loran Eugene Hall (OS #348 627), who ostensibly arrived in Dallas, Texas, in October 1963, remaining until after President Kennedy was shot. Garrison also alleged that Hall was involved with the Minutemen. The Hall file reflects that in August 1963 Hall was in Southern California, where he spoke before numerous meetings of the John Birch Society attempting to raise funds for anti-Castro planned invasion of Cuba scheduled for mid-September 1963.

7. In June 1972 FRANK STURGIS, E. HOWARD HUNT, BERNARD BARKER and others were arrested while burglarizing the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate, Washington, D.C.

Jerry Brown had his suspicions that HUNT, BARKER and HEMMING were mixed up with OSWALD, or at least moved in the same circles. Why was this document classified Eyes Only, and why was Jerrold G. Brown wary about pursuing his investigation in this direction? The Rockefeller investigation could have gone in this direction. The final verdict of the Rockefeller Commission: "Numerous allegations have been made that the CIA participated in the assassination of President Kennedy...On the basis of the staff's investigation, the Commission concluded there was no credible evidence of any CIA involvement."

The Office of the Inspector General of the CIA generated this index card:

STURGIS, FRANK

January 29, 1974, January 31, 1974

J. Horton,

Matt MacVane

DDO/DCD FILE REVIEW 741

Luis Desa-Soto

IG File 34, Tab 1

DCD/Miami to DCD/ Washington, Cable 12480

Subj: FRANK STURGIS, Convicted Watergate Burglar (Agency relations with STURGIS)



Matthew Chatten MacVane is a Marine in Viet Nam. Matt MacVane was awarded the Nations 2nd highest honor for Valor; The Navy Cross. While an agent for the CIA Matt has gathered intelligence information from the Caribbean, Central and South America and scores of other locales. Matt has traveled around the world to satisfy the needs of clients and worked in various cities in China, India, Turkey and Australia. Matt MacVane has negotiated with, and secured from South American rebel forces, kidnapped U.S.

businessmen, bringing life or death incidences to a successful conclusion and protecting the client's personal, financial and professional welfare. [<http://matt.macvane.com>] John Ryder Horton, 86, a CIA senior executive in the directorate of operations who became chief of the Soviet bloc division, died June 3, 2007. He had bladder cancer. Horton joined the CIA in 1948 and was chief of station in Hong Kong, Uruguay and Mexico. He was in Mexico during the 1968 student riots. He was chief of the Western Hemisphere division before retiring in 1975 as chief of the Soviet bloc division, covering the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations. He received the CIA's Distinguished Intelligence Medal. [<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/07/AR2007060702354.html>]

### CAR THIEF

In 1973 the Justice Department decided to prosecute STURGIS for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles stemming from his abortive attempt to hijack a Soviet freighter. STURGIS' codefendants were Max Gonzalez, Jerry Buchanan and two unindicted coconspirators, Richard G. Brown and Robert Curtis. In Texas, Buchanan claimed the whole car theft case was merely a government ploy to force STURGIS to talk about Watergate.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD November 21, 1973

SUBJECTS: FRANK STURGIS and William Johnson.

1. On November 16, 1973, Sidney Stembridge AC/OPS/PSI referred a request to the undersigned from Mr. Gary Breneman, Office of General Counsel. Mr. Breneman requested the source of information previously given in a June 20, 1972, memorandum concerning the activities of Mr. FRANK STURGIS with anti-Castro emigre groups during 1960. With the concurrence of Stembridge, the undersigned provided Mr. Breneman with Xeroxed copies of FBI reports contained in Mr. STURGIS' file which provided the basis for the information in the June 1972 memorandum.

2. On November 19, 1973, Mr. Gary Breneman, Office of General Counsel, contacted Mr. Leo J. Dunn's office requesting traces and information on a William J. Johnson, Jr. This request was forwarded to the undersigned. It was further developed from Mr. Breneman that his request had been prompted by a query from the United States Attorney, Miami, Florida, who is prosecuting the case against Mr. STURGIS on charges stemming from indictment on transporting stolen automobiles across the Mexican border in 1968. According to information relayed by Mr. Breneman, an individual by the name of William J. Johnson (DPOD: February 11, 1931, New York City) was prepared to come forward at STURGIS trial and claim that he was a CIA employee and that he

recruited STURGIS to take part in an alleged CIA operations against Cuba in 1968.

3. With concurrence from Sidney Stembridge, AC/OPS/PS, a Xerox copy of a Western Hemisphere Division, Task Force W memorandum of 1962 was provided Mr. Breneman on November 19, 1973. This memo was located in file # 348 309 and concerned a commentary on an article written by Edith Roosevelt. This reference connected a William J. Johnson with FRANK STURGIS in a 1961 indictment for smuggling. This incident involved STURGIS and one William J. Johnson in an overflight and anti-Castro leaflet drop mission in Cuba unrelated to any Agency program. This was the only trace developed on a William J. Johnson. No employment relationship could be established and Mr. Breneman was so informed.

4. Further research into the Sturgis security file turned up a reference to a Tony W. Johnson in a Bureau report with information of January 1961. A Bureau source stated that he received a letter offering him the opportunity to join FIORINI's International Brigade. The letter further stated that a mutual friend from the FORCE RECON, First Marine Division, on "Tony" Johnson was also being contacted. On the strength that Tony could possibly be a nickname used by William Johnson, this information was relayed to Mr. Breneman on November 20, 1973. Mr. Breneman's office was also reminded of the 'Third Agency Rule' which precluded the passage of Bureau reports to other parties. His office was also advised in response to his request, that the Miami Field Office was believed to have already forwarded all information on hand concerning STURGIS to Headquarters. It was further deemed inadvisable to involve the Miami Field Office in local investigation of individuals connected with the STURGIS court case out of concern for prejudicing the proceedings.

Lawrence Howe.

In STURGIS' Motion for Discovery he wrote: "The Defendant has been indicted at Bar for alleged activities in the United States and Mexico in the year 1968; it is essential to the Defendant's defense to show his past connections and working agreements with and employment by the CIA." [FBI 26-425217-36] In early 1974 STURGIS was incarcerated for his Watergate activities. On January 31, 1974, STURGIS asked to meet with an Agency representative. [CIA MFR Harold G. Tittsler] On September 12, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld STURGIS' ITSMV conviction. [St. Pierre Memo 10.25.74] STURGIS was released on appeal bond.

On October 18, 1974, this FBI memo was generated:

TO: SAC, Miami (89-35)

FROM: ASAC Frederick F. Fox  
SUBJECT: Assassination of John Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, AFO

At approximately 5:15 p.m., October 17, 1974, I discussed with S.A. W. Douglas Gow, Supervisor, Division G, Bureau, above captioned matter. I told Supervisor Gow that FRANK STURGIS was in Miami and presently out on bond. He was convicted in an ITSMV case and appealed this conviction. The conviction was upheld, but STURGIS, being represented by an attorney, has asked the court for a reduction in sentence. The judge has taken this under advisement for 90 days. It was pointed out to Supervisor Gow that FRANK STURGIS has been for many years a source of information for columnist Jack Anderson in Washington, D.C. It was explained to Supervisor Gow that contact with STURGIS could not be discreet and undoubtedly Jack Anderson would learn of the contact, as well as STURGIS' attorney. In addition, STURGIS might use the contact by FBI Agents as a bargaining point with the court that he was cooperating with the FBI. Supervisor Gow called back and advised this lead should be held in abeyance until after the interview with E. HOWARD HUNT. [FBI Miami 89-35-410 10.18.74]

On December 3, 1974, this FBI document was generated:

United States Government Memorandum

TO: SAC Miami  
FROM: SA J. St. Pierre  
SUBJECT: Assassination of John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas.

Re ASAG Memo October 18, 1974, and Miami Memo SA St. Pierre, October 25, 1974. In as much as Bureau has requested no further inquiry in this matter is suggested this case be closed. Destroy on December 3, 1979. [FBI 89-35-413; NARA 124-10265-10136; NARA 124-10265-10135]

STURGIS was willing to supply the FBI with information on the Kennedy assassination if the FBI got him a lighter sentence in his ITSMV case. The FBI, however, was not dealing. STURGIS received a nine month sentence, probably lighter than he expected. When STURGIS was released later that year, he worked for Carlos Prio Socarras and organized a "Cuban Exile Unity Party" that sent a delegation to an Organization of American States meeting at which peaceful coexistence with Cuba was debated. Carlos Prio Socarras attended this meeting.

#### THE KISSINGER ASSASSINATION PLOT: STURGIS 1975

In 1975 Orlando Bosch convinced the Chilean Junta to sponsor the assassination of a relative of Salvador Allende who was living in Costa Rica. This plot was the cover for a plan to assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. STURGIS learned of the plot

and informed Miami Police Department Detective Danny Benitez, who passed the information to Lt. Lyons of the Dade County Public Safety Office, who gave it to the United States Secret Service. STURGIS was question in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* in 1978:

Q. Did you inform the United States Government about a plot against Henry Kissinger in Latin America; specifically, in Costa Rica, that involved Orlando Bosch?

A. Let me say this. I notified the American Government of an international plot to kill Mr. Kissinger. Let me say this, change that a little bit around -- not around, I'm sorry. I notified the American Government that there was a plot to disrupt, and possibly to do harm to Mr. Kissinger and, also, the president of a foreign country when he would arrive to this country. Yes, I advised the Government of this plot.

At the end of a CIA list of FBI documents on STURGIS, the following entry appeared: "Subject: Threat to Assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the President of Venezuela 24 April 1975 (Teletype to State CIA et al) No File Number."

To: DC, Miami

From: Director, FBI

UNSUBSS: ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER AND PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

IS - CUBA

This will confirm information orally furnished to SA Joseph Ball, Miami Office by SA V. B. Miner on 4/22/75. On 4/22/75, Robert Olson, Commission on CIA activities in the U.S. (Rockefeller Commission) contacted the Bureau. He indicated he had been called earlier by Frank Sturgis in connection with Sturgis' testimony before the Commission. At that time, Sturgis indicated to Olson that there was a group known as the Latin American Anti-Communist League in Miami which is making plans to assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the President of Venezuela. Olson indicated that Sturgis was at his home in Miami, telephone Number 305-6S1-6263, and address 2515 N.W. 122 Street, Miami, Florida, 22167. Olson advised that he had on objection to our contacting Sturgis however, since he had committed himself to recontact Sturgis he would call him and advise him that he would be contacted by representatives of our Miami Office. The Miami Office was telephonically advised to contact Sturgis bearing in mind his propensity for publicity; to obtain all pertinent information and to eutel the results. Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.



The notes of an unnamed Rockefeller Commission investigator read:

April 22, 1975. Has information regarding Miami people, possibly including some Cuban Americans & possibly including some people of past CIA contact, are planning to go to Venezuela to assassinate Henry Kissinger and the President of Venezuela on Henry Kissinger's forthcoming trip there. Dr. de Cardenas, Latin American Anti-Communist League may be involved. Called John Mintz at FBI and gave him above information...called STURGIS back, told him the FBI will be contacting him.

When the State Department received this information, it arranged for Orlando Bosch's arrest on February 19, 1976, for entering Venezuela on a fraudulent passport. Orlando Bosch: "The reports that I was going to kill Henry Kissinger are stupid and grotesque. They said I was held because I intended to assassinate the American Secretary of State, but I was in Costa Rica long before Kissinger arrived, and in fact, I did not even know he was coming." The Interior Minister of Costa Rica told the press that Orlando Bosch intended to kill Henry Kissinger for being a Castro collaborationist, since Henry Kissinger advocated restoring diplomatic relations with Cuba. In March 1976 Manuel Arttime arranged for Orlando Bosch's release, explaining: "I don't agree with his politics, but he is a friend."

#### ROBERTO DE CARDENAS



CONTACT REPORT DATE: June 30, 1972

AGENT: OZ-STEER/1 CASE OFFICER: (Deleted)

1. Contact was initiated with OZ-STEER/1 to discuss Roberto de Cardenas. Cardenas was previously described by (Deleted) as an individual who one worked for the Agency both in Miami and the Congo. He is a friend of BARKER of the Washington break-in scandal. Cardenas was unemployed until 1972 but now, suddenly, he is traveling to South America and has become affluent. OZ-STEER/1 speculated that Cardenas may be dealing in narcotics.

2. Also note a *New York Times* article of June 28, 1972 concerning the Washington break-in affair. This article states that an individual appeared on the Miami scene about two months ago and recruited the team for the break-in. The recruiter was described as a pipe smoker who used a code name...

3. OZSTEER/1 is skeptical of the NYT article as written, because in his opinion no Cuban could be recruited by an unknown individual using a code name. Considering the clandestine operational mentality of many Cubans in Miami are recruitments could only be made by a known recruiter with adequate bona fides [HOWARD HUNT].

a. Cardenas was born about 1919. In 1954 he was a captain with Cubana airlines. In 1954 - 1955 he was arrested in Havana by Major Ochos for smuggling cocaine. Due to political pull, Cardenas was not prosecuted, but was fired from his position. He retired to his farm in Cuba from 1954 to 1959.

b. From 1959 to 1960 he was in the Castro air force. There he met FIORINI, also involved in the Washington break-in scandal. In 1960, in Miami, OZ-STEER/1 was in the FIORINI home when Cardenas dropped in. Also present was Diaz Lanz, former Chief of the Castro air force. Cardenas was then working closely with BARKER in Cuba exile (unity) activity on behalf of Artime. At the time OZ-STEER/1 met Cardenas at the FIORINI home he told OZ-STEER/1 to go to a house on Brickell Avenue. OZ-STEER/1 did and there he met Artime for the first time.

c. (At this time a Case Officer named "Jimmy" was handling both BARKER and Cardenas. "Jimmy" spoke excellent Cuban Spanish.)

d. From 1962 to 1965 Cardenas worked with the Agency under the cover firm (Deleted) (Cardenas case officer during this period was (Deleted)).

e. In 1965 the Agency sent Cardenas to OZ-STEER/1 the Congo. In the Congo Cardenas claimed to have a heart attack and was hospitalized. He was later proven medically sound and released from his Congo assignment.

f. During 1967 to 1968 Cardenas drove a truck in the Miami area. Between 1969 and 1970 to 1971 Cardenas sold mutual funds in South America. (GRAMCO and others) This ended when the funds went bankrupt.

g. In 1971 Cardenas was economically down. In early 1972 he started traveling again and became affluent. OZ-STEER/1 believes Cardenas is involved in drugs.

In March 1975 STURGIS and Jerry Buchanan received letters of commendation from the Miami Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The letter read:

Dear Judge Clyde Atkins: I would like to call to your attention the fact that Mr. FRANK STURGIS has assisted the DEA by lending support and guidance to Mr. Jerry Buchanan during the investigation (case development) into the activities of Ken Burnstine. Mr. STURGIS directed Mr. Buchanan to the DEA at the outset of this investigation and provided aid to Mr. Buchanan during the six month investigation prior to Grand Jury indictment. This information is furnished for your consideration. David Costa, Acting Regional Director, DEA.

The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated this index card: "Assassination, Homicides, Cuban Operations Tab 3, MFR from Joseph Seltzer, Reference: MFR dated March 21, 1975, from Mr. Cates, NPIC. Subject: Assassination Plans Against Castro (Review of C. Jenkins folder, request for info on PATHFINDER." The plans involving Fidel, to the knowledge the CIA Imagery Analysis Service, were:

(a) A folder, stored in the Photo interpretation area at JMWAVE contained materials relating to a plan to assassinate Castro in the Bay of Pigs resort area where he maintained a yacht and was known to vacation. The plan, possibly with the codeword PATHFINDER, apparently had been disapproved and was not under active consideration at the time. Our people did not participate actively in the plan in any regard.

(b) While assigned to the Imagery Analysis Service, a number of our photo interpreters supported Carl Jenkins of the DD/P concerning a plan to assassinate Castro at the DuPont Varadero Beach Estate, east of Havana. Castro was known to frequent the estate and the plan was to use a high-powered rifle in the attempt. The photo interpretation support was restricted to providing annotated photographs and line drawings of the estate. To our knowledge, this plan also was never implemented

Another IG Index card read: "Anti-Castro Counter-Revolutionary Force, Cuban Operations, Homicides, Cuban Operations Tab 1, FBI Report, Seattle, Washington, (2-41). Subject: FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS Neutrality Matters (re: Letter from Bob Rostallon to W. C. Bean concerning Anti-Castro Counterrevolutionary Force - plans to go into mountains in Cuba as a guerrilla force.)" In June 1963 Joseph Seltzer was the head of the CIA's Office of National Estimates where he forwarded a memo on "A Survey of Possible Soviet Actions." [[http://www.foia.cia.gov/browse\\_docs.asp](http://www.foia.cia.gov/browse_docs.asp)] Bob Rostallon was connected to INTERPEN and may have been killed in Central America.

Rockefeller Commission investigator Robert B. Olsen evaluated STURGIS' reliability:

COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

**April 23, 1975**

MEMORANDUM FOR: FILE

FROM: ROBERT B. OLSEN

SUBJECT: Interview with FRANK STURGIS, April 3, 1975, and April 4, 1975.

I have just reviewed the transcript of the taped portion of the interview with FRANK STURGIS and I am reminded to dictate this memorandum to the file. It is my impression that very little reliance can be placed on the claims of FRANK STURGIS that he has engaged in a variety of activities for the CIA. He appears to be so caught up in the romantic aspects of his own activities that he finds it difficult to separate fact from fiction.

Prior to his coming to Washington for the interview, he had told me by telephone that he had concrete evidence to show that President Kennedy had been assassinated as a result of a conspiracy involving members of the Cuban crime syndicate and the CIA. He also told me he had participated in several actual attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro, including one in New York City, and that these attempts had been undertaken on behalf of the CIA.

The detailed interview in Washington bore out neither of these claims. The alleged connection between the CIA, the Cuban crime syndicate, and the assassination of President Kennedy turned out to be nothing but sheer speculation on the part of STURGIS. As respects the assassination attempts on Fidel Castro, it turns out that he had been engaged in plotting to assassinate Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders while he was an official of the Castro Government during early 1959, and that the CIA had nothing whatever to do with this plotting. Indeed, he states during the course of the interview that he discussed that plotting with a Colonel Nichols at the American Embassy in Havana, and was repeatedly asked not to attempt such assassination. While STURGIS claims that he was asked by BERNARD BARKER if he would be willing to undertake an assassination attempt, he acknowledged that he did not even know who was involved, or whether it was inside or outside the United States. He admits that the talk among Cubans in Florida of assassinating Castro in New York had nothing to do with the CIA.

These gross discrepancies between initial flamboyant claims and any hard evidence give rise to serious questions of credibility. The same is true with respect to the claims STURGIS makes regarding requests made to him to undertake ventures on behalf of the CIA. One gets the impression that STURGIS feels that every contact he has with a government official or anybody whom he has known to have been an agent or asset of the CIA has involved a CIA operation.

On the basis of interviews conducted at the CIA, and a review of the records of the CIA, as well as the interview with FRANK STURGIS, it is my impression that STURGIS was never employed by the CIA, was never a contract or other agent of the CIA, was never an informant for the CIA, and was never asked to undertake any contract operation for the CIA. However, it appears likely that STURGIS was active in one or more of the Cuban Revolutionary Front organizations sponsored and financed by the CIA in the early 1960's, and that in this connection he came into contact with various people who, in turn, had direct contacts with the Agency. BERNARD BARKER would be one example.

I intend to check out the claim that STURGIS makes that he was asked in 1968 by a CIA agent (allegedly Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis) to organize an operation for the hijacking of a Russian ship, which hijacking was to involve a demand for release of political prisoners in Cuba, and a demand for the release of the USS *Pueblo* by the North Koreans. I also intend to check out his claims that BERNARD BARKER asked him in 1961 if he would be willing to take on an assassination of some unknown person. Incidentally, there is a possible connection on this matter. In 1960 and 1961 E. HOWARD HUNT was active in the organization of a Cuban Government in exile in the United States. In this role he had contacts with BERNARD BARKER, who was under contract with the Agency. HUNT states in his book that he recommended to the Agency that an assassination of Castro be carried out before or contemporaneously with the Bay of Pigs invasion. It is not inconceivable that HUNT would have asked BARKER to check out the possibilities of finding an assassin to carry out such a job if approval were ever given to his recommendation. [SSCIA 157-10005-101-46]

Given a receptive environment STURGIS might have talked: "Prior to his coming to Washington for the interview he had told me by telephone that he had concrete evidence to show that President Kennedy had been assassinated as a result of a conspiracy involving members of the Cuban crime syndicate and the CIA." When STURGIS said he was asked by BARKER (who worked for HUNT), to assassinate an unknown individual, Olsen assumed it was Castro. STURGIS had detailed numerous plots against Castro in which he was involved. STURGIS told Canfield this was a domestic assassination. What STURGIS referred to was the Kennedy assassination. Olsen also should have realized that HUNT and STURGIS were lying when they said they did not meet until 1971. BARKER was too close to both men for this to be true. Portions of transcript of Rockefeller Commission interview with FRANK STURGIS on April 3, 1975, and April 4, 1975, were withheld for National Security reasons by withdrawing archivist KBH as of 2010. [Withdrawal Sheet ID 04444 - 018000065 and 04443 - 018000065 Box # 4 and #5]

DISINFORMATION 1976

In 1976 STURGIS told United Press International that he was requested to **conduct an investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy** by an un-named government agency. The CIA obtained this article and commented:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM: Raymond A. Warren  
Acting Chief, Latin American Division  
Via: Deputy Director of Operations  
Subject: Washington Star Article on Jack Ruby / Fidel Castro July 9, 1976:

*The Washington Star* on July 9, 1976, carries an article entitled "RUBY Met with Castro, STURGIS Says." In the article, STURGIS claims he knew that JACK RUBY met in Havana with Fidel Castro ten weeks before the assassination of President Kennedy and discussed 'the removal of the President.' STURGIS claims, according to the article, that he had been assigned to investigate possible involvement of Cuban exiles in the Miami area in the Kennedy assassination. The article also states that STURGIS refused to say for what Agency he was working, or gave him the assignment, but the article indicated that STURGIS was working for the CIA at the time. For the record, STURGIS continues to allege a CIA relationship, but no such relationship has ever existed.

DDO/SA/LA [deleted]ds July 9, 1976

Distribution:

Orig & 1 – Addressee w/att.

1 - DDCI w/att.

1 - DDO w/att.

1 – A/DCI (Mr. Falkiewicz) w/att.

2 – DDO w/att.

2 – C/LAD w/att.

1 – SA/ LA w/att.

The DD/P signed under "Concur." [*Allen v. DOD 7.9.76 CIA 19251-0807*]

The Agency reported to the FBI in CSCI3/779814 on January 30, 1964 that an unevaluated and unconfirmed report of a visit by Ruby to Cuba. In late 1962 or early 1963 had been received from Havana. This report was actually based on a two page mimeograph newsletter entitled, "Accion" which was mailed from Cuba in an envelope postmarked December 28, 1963, purportedly by an underground anti-Castro group. This newsletter received in Miami on January 13, 1964 by the anti-Castro group known as the DRE, was widely circulated in the Cuban exile community and was the subject of a newspaper article in the January 29 edition of the Miami News under the headline, "Ruby Visited Cuba --- Exiles Say" (WAVE 1283 January 1964)

The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated an index card on July 9, 1976, that contained the words assassinations, J. F. Kennedy, S.D. Breckinridge, STURGIS, Mr. Buchen, Tom White, Jack Ruby, BERNARD BARKER, Joe Loftus, *Washington Star*, Bob Wall, Chris Hopkins, AMLUNCH-1 and was titled "Assassinations - JFK TAB 25 MFR by Breckinridge. Subj: White House Inquiry re FRANK STURGIS."

9 July 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: White House Inquiry Re Frank Sturgis, aka Florini.

1. Tom White of OLC called to say that Mr. Buchen of the White House had reacted to a story in today's *Star* in which Sturgis claims that he reported to unnamed government agencies that Jack Ruby had visited Havana ten weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, that he met with Castro at which time he discussed "removal of the president", the purchase of arms and smuggling of drugs into the U. S. Buchen wanted to know what is behind it. Tom asked that we find out if the Agency had contacts with Sturgis (knowing that he was not an Agency employee or agent), if Sturgis made such a report to the Agency and what did we tell the Warren Commission. I phoned Joe Loftus in LA Division and Bob Wall in CI Staff.

2. Joe Loftus got in touch with me, with Chris Hopkins on the phone, and she said that Bernard Barker (of Watergate fame) did have contact with Sturgis from time to time. Barker had been known as a CIA man and Sturgis did pass information to him, some of which Barker reported. However, we advanced no money for Barker to give Sturgis; if Barker did pay him anything we don't know it. Bob Wall turned up a report of Ruby travel to Havana, which seemed to come from an anonymous letter that was confirmed by an agent in Miami (AMLUNCH-1), not Sturgis. I passed this information, in some additional detail, to Tom White. S. D. Breckinridge

The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated an index card on August 17, 1976, that contained the names "George K. McConnell, STURGIS, Dennis Berend, MAG Members, UPI that was a memo for MAG Members, Subject, STURGIS' Claims, reference, Memo, undated, (ER 76-8949) from George K. McConnell, from Dennis Berend, Deputy Assistant to DCI." [CIA IG FILE #57, Tab 2] Berend was an Assistant Public Affairs Officer. George K. McConnell worked in the Dominican Republic under diplomatic cover from 1970 – 1971.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAG MEMBERS April 17, 1976

REFERENCE: MEMO (UNDATED) for George K. McConnell (ER 76-8949)

SUBJECT STURGIS CLAIMS

1. In his most recent appearances, Sturgis has become quite cautious about passing himself off as a veteran of CIA exploits. Please note that the UPI item attached to the referenced memorandum cites him as refusing to say for which agency he was working in his latest escapade. The notation that "records have indicated that he was working for the CIA at about that time" was added gratuitously by UPI.

2. Our Office in this particular case called the Miami television station which originally did the Sturgis interview, the Miami and Washington UPI bureaus, the Washington AP bureau, both Washington newspapers, and a Washington TV station which aired the Miami interview. In these calls we tried to set the record straight by citing the Rockefeller Commission findings. The Miami TV station included our remarks in a subsequent continuation of its Sturgis interview. UPI in Miami also issued a new story to include our disclaimer. None of the Washington media picked up the disclaimer, but all of them promised not to be taken in again by anyone's claims that Sturgis had CIA links.

3. Whether there is basis for legal action against Sturgis, as suggested in the referenced memorandum, would have to be determined by OGC. We suggest that little, if anything, would be gained by providing him a new opportunity to garner headlines.

Dennis Berend  
Deputy Assistant to the  
Director of Central Intelligence

On August 10, 1976, STURGIS gave the FBI in Washington, D.C., a memorandum by former Miami Metro Police Intelligence Chief and anti-Castro Cuban, Alphonso Tarabouchia. Al Tarabouchia, an associate of STURGIS, worked for James Sourwine, Chief Counsel to Senator James O. Eastland's Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. James Sourwine was involved in financing the Bayo-Pawley raid known as Operation Crypt. [HSCA V12 p65] In 1964 Al Tarabouchia had told the Warren Commission that he had a source in the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, who would tell the Commission what really happened during OSWALD'S visit to Mexico City. When the Commission asked him to reveal the name of his source, he refused. [HSCA V12 p176] Tarabouchia would later work for the Anacapa Consulting Corporation whose other employees included James B. Howlett and Ben Wood, formerly of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. [*Inquiry* 7.79] The Al Tarabouchia memo stated that the Jose Antonio Lanusa of the DRE had information that OSWALD met with G-2 agent Solomon Pratkis before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. STURGIS told the FBI that S.A. James O'Conner had seen the document in 1964, and "advised people not to talk about it because it might jeopardize their lives." STURGIS advised the FBI that he would be willing to submit to an interview about his allegations while being polygraphed. The FBI gave him an FD-328, "Consent to Interview with Polygraph Release Form."



STURGIS looked it over, but never signed it or took the test. In September 1976 *The National Star* featured an article by Steve Dunleavy about the Al Tarabouchia Memorandum. In 1977 Malcolm Abrams did an article for the *Midnight/Globe*: "Castro Lied to Barbara Walters. Hard Evidence Links OSWALD" based on STURGIS' charges. STURGIS did not believe Castro was behind the Kennedy assassination. This was merely anti-Castro propaganda. STURGIS told Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission: "Knew a Cuban woman who was with Castro brothers when Kennedy assassinated. They were alarmed. Feared reprisal. Indicates Castro didn't plan the assassination. She wanted to talk to someone at the top, has forgotten her name."

#### CARLOS PRIO SOCCARRAS AND WATERGATE

In 1972 the name of Carlos Prio Soccarras surfaced in the Watergate affair. Besides his association with STURGIS, Carlos Prio Soccarras was associated with Humberto Lopez, another member of the White House/Special Operations Group. Humberto Lopez was the Secretary of the Authentico Party of Carlos Prio Soccarras. The Authentico Party had offices located next to those of BERNARD BARKER. Humberto Lopez told the FBI that he went to Washington, D.C., in early May 1972 as BARKER'S guest. While in Washington, he stayed with STURGIS. Rolando Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez, who were members of the White House/Special Operations Group, were also members of the Authentico Party. [FBI 139-4089-346] Manuel Artime told the FBI that Carlos Prio Soccarras had "lent some money out" to Watergate figures. The FBI questioned the son-in-law of Carlos Prio Soccarras, Alfredo Duran, about his relationship with HUNT. He said that he had "heard of HOWARD HUNT since the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, but has known him personally for approximately two years. He stated that he (illegible) HUNT as a representative of a public relations firm in Washington, D.C., in connection with the Haitian real estate holdings in which he is involved." [FBI Document poor copy from carbon 2.23.73 Miami Florida 139-323 S.A. deleted p16] Alfredo Duran's stepfather was Anselmo Alliegro. At approximately 8:00 a.m. on April 5, 1977, Carlos Prio Soccarras, 74, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the chest with a Colt 2" .38 caliber weapon. Two gardeners, Griner and Clarke, heard

...what they thought was a gunshot and immediately stood up and looked into the garage of 5070 Alton Road where they seen a man sitting upright in a chaise lounge chair that was in a semi upright position. They observed this man who they described in what they thought was a pink bathrobe slumped backwards in the chaise lounge chair. Both Griner and Clarke observed what appeared to be blood coming from the front chest area of the man. Both Griner and Clarke then ran out onto Alton Road where they observed, and flagged down, a uniformed police car who was occupied by Officer Chandler. Prio was found lying on a lounge chair with a wound in the left side of his chest. Dade County Medical Examiner Ron Wright discovered "soot deposition with the wound" which indicated that the fatal shot was fired at point blank range. Cause of death: Contact gunshot wound of chest. [Ron Wright Office of Miami Med. Exam. Case No. 77-892]

Miami Beach Policeman Ed Avila, who arrived on the scene at approximately 8:17 a.m. Fire Rescue and their attending physician, Dr. Jorge Vasquez, was already on the scene. Avila:

I talked to him and he nodded yes and no. I asked him if he was hurting, if he was in pain, and he nodded no. I asked him if anybody shot him and he nodded no. I asked him if he shot himself and he nodded yes.

Ed Avila, had met Carlos Prio Socarras in Cuba in the early 1950's. [HSCA Memo Fonzi to Tannenbaum 4.24.77] When Carlos Prio Socarras died, he was bankrupt and had recently testified that he owed Puerto Rican banks more than \$2 million. Prio had redrawn his will eight days before he died. [*Miami Herald* 5.24.77] His death was clearly a suicide. [NARA HSCA 180-10092-10075] Gaeton Fonzi agreed. [Memo 4.24.77 Fonzi to Tannenbaum 014581] Upon his death, the former head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, Tony Varona, took over the leadership of the Authentico Party. On June 14, 1964, the FBI SAC in Miami sent this message to the FBI Director: "Subject Varone FAG (00:Miami) ReBulet to Miami May 13, 1964. Antonio Varona aka Tony Varone is probably identical with Manuel Antonio Varona (deleted). By memo to the Director, FBI June 10, 1960 (deleted)." [FBI 46-50437-2] On November 26, 1968, *Diario De Las Americas* published Tony Varona's statement that Castro agents were responsible for a November 22, 1968, assassination attempt against Julio Aton Constanzo Falau. On December 6, 1968, the CIA received a report from Julio Aton Constanzo Falau, and his brother Avelino, that Francisco Varona Alonzo had visited Julio Aton Constanzo Falau at Jackson Memorial Hospital:

Varona and Constanzo talked about the possible authors of this assassination attempt, and Varona assured Constanzo that the persons who had masterminded the assassination attempt were Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis, Vincent Zorrilla and Manuel Villafana. Varona told Constanzo that the persons who had actually executed the assassination attempt were Richardo Morales Navarrette, Francisco Rodriguez Tamayo, aka 'El Mejicano' and a man known as 'El Gaalego...According to Varona, Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis, Zorrilla and Villafana planned the assassination attempt following instructions from 'the American named Enrique, the Argentine.' Constanzo then told Varona that this was very strange, as he could not understand why those men would want to assassinate him. Varona replied that they wanted to eliminate him (Constanzo) for the simple reason that the latest infiltration operations which had been carried out against Cuba, using Teofilo Babun's ships, were exposing and ridiculing Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis (201-266348), who was the action Chief of the CIA. Varona said that all the operations which had been carried out under the direction of Joaquin Pedromo Sanjenis and his contact had cost a great deal of money, with the cheapest one costing at least \$80,000, and all of them had been a failure, while the operation which Constanzo had carried out had been successful and their cost insignificant. When Constanzo asked Varona whether he

(Varona) did not also belong to the CIA group in Miami, Varona said it was true that he worked for the CIA, but that he acted as a Political Chief with a regard to Cuban affairs, and that he had directed dealings with Washington. Varona said that as Political Chief, he was obliged to report this matter, and that he had already reported it also to the police and the FBI. With regard to the FBI, Varona said he had reported the matter to a man named O'Brien. Varona also told Constanzo that the attempts to burn down his house and to shoot up his automobile had also been ordered by Zorrilla...

Higinio Diaz aka Nino Diaz had also been spreading a story among Cuban exiles, saying that (Deleted) knows that identity of the authors of the attempt to assassinate Constanzo, trying to involved (Deleted) in this happening.

On December 2, 1968, and December 3, 1968, I-41 reported to I-32 that Varona was saying that now he was going to destroy I-1 completely because he had trapped I-1 in something and I-1 would not be able to get out of this trap. Varona said this to I-41 with so much emphasis, and so sure of himself, that when I-41 and E-65 reported this to I-32 they took it as fact

Pancho Varona is not a friend of Julio Anton Constanzo Palau, or his brother Avelino, just an acquaintance and this reason the Constanzo brothers find it very strange that Varona has taken such an interest in allegedly defending Julio Aton Constanzo. Avelino Constanzo believes that Varona is using his brother for propaganda purposes.

During the last two weeks of November 1968 Varona has talked to E-65 and other persons who were at E-65's establishment. While they were talking about politics, Varona said, "If Humphrey had won the election I would have had it, and Sanjenis would have won. But Nixon won so Sanjenis is the one who has had it, and I have placed myself at the highest levels." When Varona made this statement he sounded so sure of what he was saying that E-65 was impressed with regard to Varona's access to high circles surrounding NIXON. [CIA From I-1 To ARGO IRIS 12.6.68 533022]

Tony Varona died on October 31, 1992 of cancer, at age 83.

#### ANGOLA: 1977

On January 19, 1977, the CIA Plans Division sent a three-page attachment to the Office of Security: "Official Routing Slip to (Deleted) For your retention or passage to anyone in the Office of Security who might have interest in attachment. From CIA." The attachments, three Office of Security documents, were withheld as of 2010 "as they are

not germane. STURGIS' name did not appear in this material." In May 1977 STURGIS told an FBI source he is now associated with "Afro-Cuban Committee" to train men in Angola and Zaire. In June 1977 STURGIS flew to England and conferred with individuals interested in overthrowing the pro-Castro Government of Angola. In August 1977 source of Miami Field Office of Domestic Collection Division met with STURGIS on June 5, 1977, regarding plans to establish Cuban Government in exile on Angolan soil "with the help of Holden Roberto (FNLA)." [STURGIS Chronology assembled by Fonzi]

When STURGIS returned to the United States in **1978**, he resurrected the story of "OSWALD'S secret flight to Cuba from the Yucatan peninsula," and he claimed to have obtained a Secret FBI document that quoted nine CIA and FBI sources as having had knowledge of the visit. STURGIS refused to name these sources, "for their own protection." The FBI determined that the secret document was a March 24, 1964, interview of JOHN MARTINO, by James O'Conner, at Miami. [FBI 105-8342 3.24.64] The FBI:

The document referred to in the article appears to be the MARTINO FD-302 since points of information appearing in the article do appear in the FD-302. The article alleges nine names appear in the FD-302, but any nine of these do not readily lend themselves to the definition of a 'contact' as suggested in the article. The article quotes purported excerpts from the document which agree, in part, with information contained in the FD-302, but which are not comparable on a word for word basis. In the article, STURGIS is alleged to have told the FBI, in a past interview that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Miami, Florida, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and did attempt to infiltrate anti-Castro organizations. While the alleged infiltration is not mentioned in the MARTINO FD-302, STURGIS was interviewed by a Bureau Agent on January 14, 1964, concerning that specific point and he labeled the information as false. The article and FD-302 mentioned a fight OSWALD is alleged to have had in Miami, Florida, and Bureau Agents interviewed the allegedly combatant on March 26, 1964. While this person denied being personally involved with OSWALD, he claimed OSWALD had been in a fight, but could provide no details. His recognition of OSWALD was based on publicity following the John F. Kennedy assassination. The article and FD-302 refer to a trip OSWALD is alleged to have made from Mexico to Cuba during September 1963. The FD-302 points out that this information supposedly originated with a 'girlfriend' of OSWALD'S who resided in Mexico. [FBI ltr. To USAG from Director, FBI 7.19.77]

#### THOMAS HOLT

On October 4, 1978, a document was generated by David R. Wiser of the Drug Enforcement Administration a copy of which was sent to Peter F. Gruden of the DEA. Peter Gruden, head of the Miami DEA office, offered a group of Mexicans \$50,000 to

kidnap a doctor who had been involved in the death of a DEA agent in Mexico. [*Wash. Post* 5.26.90] The Subject of the memo was "JFK, Conspiracy Theory, Assassination, STURGIS, FRANK." [FBI 62-109060-7991, NARA FBI 124-10145-10233]

On December 11, 1978 Thomas Holt appeared at the office of the FBI, Miami, Florida where he was interviewed by Special Agents Peter Schoppeale and Don J. Demford. Prior to the interview Special Agent Schoppeale had explained to Holt that the FBI was desirous of knowing any information concerning remarks made by one Frank Sturgis in his presence concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in, Dallas, Texas.

Holt advised that he is not well acquainted with Frank Sturgis but he met him approximately one year ago at a party given at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He stated that he was introduced to Sturgis by a friend of his, Billy Johnson. Holt advised that at this party Sturgis had told him that he had been a hit man for Fidel Castro and that both Castro and he (Sturgis) had both worked for the CIA. At this point in the interview Holt stated that Rockefeller, meaning Nelson Rockefeller, had been in charge of the Warren Commission and that it had been a cover up as far as the assassination of Kennedy was concerned. Holt next stated that the "hit" was done in Texas to make it look like Johnson was at fault. Holt stated that he believed Billy Johnson may have told Sturgis to say the above things to impress Holt. Holt next stated that while at this party, Sturgis had named many people he stated were "big" and that he knew these people. Holt stated he thinks Sturgis may have killed Kennedy because Sturgis had said he could shoot a person's brains out at 1,000 yards with a simple rifle and imagine what I could do with a scope." Holt next stated Sturgis had made these comments to him concerning the assassination of Kennedy he was sure he had probably made them to other people. Holt stated Sturgis was a man approximately 50 years old. Holt next stated that he advised Bill Johnson had worked as an informant for the FBI, CIA and (illegible paragraph ending "from wealthy women")

Holt advised that in regard to the remark made by Sturgis, it was during the latter part of the summer that he was on Biscayne Boulevard, at approximately 125<sup>th</sup> Street near Denny's Restaurant and Steve's Pizza when Billy Johnson drove up in his car accompanied by Frank Sturgis. Holt advised that at this time Billy Johnson told Sturgis that he, Holt, was a Boston boy. At this time Holt advised Sturgis said, "I killed a boy from Boston named Kennedy." Holt advised that he said, "Do you mean the President?" And Sturgis said "Yes." Holt advised Johnson next laughed and said "Ain't that heavy." Holt advised that Sturgis then said, "I'll tell you, nobody else." Holt advised that that was the end of the conversation and Sturgis left. Holt next advised he was facing murder charges in Broward County, but that no trial date has been set. Holt next stated that he wanted

to become an informant for the FBI but that he would have to have it in writing. Holt further related that he had been screwed by the DEA and his conversation became rambling making no further sense. Interview was terminated at this point.

Later that November the FBI reported:

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, by letter dated October 20, 1978, the United States Secret Service Miami furnished to this office a copy of a letter sent to the Agency by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Miami, dated October 13, 1978. The Drug Enforcement Administration letter advised that an informant for the DEA had indicated he was acquainted with Frank Sturgis of Watergate notoriety, and during a conversation Sturgis told the informant that he killed President John F. Kennedy. This remark was supposed to have been made in the presence of an individual by the name of Bill Johnson. DEA advised that this informant could be made available for interview.

On November 3, 1978, attempts to contact Peter F. Gruden, Inspector-in-Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration, Miami, who had furnished above information to United States Secret Service, determined that he was not available.

On November 7, 1978, Peter F. Gruden was contacted, and he advised that the informant in this matter was Thomas Holt. Gruden stated that Holt was of questionable reliability, irrational, unpredictable, and described him further as a murderer and perjurer. He advised the only reason Holt was a DEA informant at this time was the Holt had furnished information of internal nature. Gruden advised that David N. Wiser, Inspector, DEA could furnish more details concerning Holt.

On November 8, 1978 David R. Wiser advised that Holt had come to DEA and had made allegations of wrongdoings against a DEA agent. Wiser advised that to date the internal investigation in this DEA matter has not uncovered any evidence to indicate any truth to the allegations of Holt. He advised that the evidence indicates to the contrary. Wiser advised that Holt had stated that during the late summer 1975 he Holt was on Biscayne Boulevard in the downtown Miami area, when he came upon Frank Sturgis who was accompanied by one Bill Johnson. Wiser advised that Holt stated that during this encounter, Sturgis state he had killed John Kennedy. Wisner stated he asked Holt "Why would Sturgis impart this interesting bit of news to Holt who was known government witness and publicized DEA informant from the past?" And Holt replied that it was "one hit man to another." Wiser advised that Holt had indicated an intention to go to the news media regarding this allegation against the DEA. Wiser further stated that he thought it likely that Holt would also make mention of

the Sturgis comment in that he had reported this to the DEA and that they had done nothing about it. Wiser advised for this very reason he wrote a memo concerning what Holt had reported, and for this reason it was furnished to the Secret Service. Wiser made available a copy of this memo dated October 4, 1978 which is attached.

Wiser further stated that in a case in which Holt was a witness for the prosecution Holt had allegedly called a Defendant during a trial and told him he was going to "get him." The Defendant in this matter, at the time of the call, had a recording of his telephone call made which was played for the presiding judge. Holt denied making the call to the defendant and the judge ruled that Holt's testimony could not be permitted. On November 9, 1978 Wiser had advised that Bill Johnson was William J. Johnson, date of birth March 11, 1932 FBI number 133677? On November 31, 1978 Wiser advised that Holt had been polygraphed on three occasions by DEA and he had failed the three polygraphs concerning his allegation about DEA.

A review of the Miami files indicates that (deleted) date of birth (deleted) white male, was a source of the Miami Office for a short period of time under Miami file (deleted) Bureau file (deleted) FBI number (deleted) also arrested by FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration Agents, July 26, 1976, at Miami International Airport for UFAP murder charges. Bufile (deleted) additional contained in Miami file (deleted) in which (deleted). Subject along with (deleted) and Subject (deleted) involving crime on the high seas - possible murder. (Deleted) victim all suspected drug dealers. Reports in this matter have been furnished to the Bureau, but Bufile number unknown to Miami. Miami maintaining contact with Drug Enforcement Administration Miami and contemplates interview of (deleted) and (deleted)." On October 4, 1978, Peter F. Gruden, Inspector-in-Charge received a Memo from (Deleted) Inspector that was referred in it's entirety to the Drug Enforcement Administration. [FBI 62-109060-10232, 7791 enc. page 3,4 NARA FBI 124-10145-10232; NARA FBI 124-10145-10234 John C. Keeney: Blakey]

On December 11, 1978, the Miami FBI stated "No further investigation is being conducted by the Miami Office, and this matter is being considered RUC." The LHM stated: "By letter dated October 20, 1978, the United States Secret Service, Miami, Florida, furnished the FBI Miami a copy of a letter sent to that agency by the DEA, Miami, Florida, dated October 13, 1978. The DEA letter advised that (Deleted)." [FBI 62-109060-7991 also 62-109060, 7990, 7990X, 7990X1 have been changed to 190 -709-98X3, 8805-15, 8805-16 this was announced in NARA 124-10145-10235; NARA FBI 124-10145-10231] These documents dealt with Thomas Holt. In 1979 Ray Sandstrom represented Thomas Holt in a first-degree murder case. During these proceedings, Thomas Holt stated:

First of all, I released Mr. Sandstrom because of lack of money, no other reason. Second of all, Your Honor, at the hearing before Judge Glickstein the statement that I made about FRANK STURGIS telling me that he ordered John F. Kennedy's assassination, and upon that statement I made, he ordered a psychiatric examination. I believe that needn't to bring out the fact that Mr. FRANK STURGIS told me he murdered John F. Kennedy. There was another person in Miami he said he murdered. He told me E. HOWARD HUNT, Gordon Liddy and Mr. Colby, head of CIA, were all personally involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy and Gerald Ford was on the Warren Commission to cover up the assassination of John Kennedy. But if you want to talk assassinations, going through the history of this country, Republicans have murdered Democrats and Democrats have murdered Republicans.

I am not a radical., I am not psychotic and I am not a bigot. Most important of all, I am not ignorant...I gave Ray Sandstrom my last \$10,000. I have no moneys. If Your Honor wants me to see two more psychiatrists, very well. But I notice the Court did not bring out the fact that the psychiatrist said to me it is very possible that FRANK STURGIS murdered the President of the United States. It is possible that FRANK STURGIS murdered President Allende, and it is very possible that Mr. Holt is not paranoid or crazy. This is in the psychiatric report, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I excuse myself for raising my voice, but I have watched Ray Sandstrom raise his voice on many occasions. I am not an attorney, I am not a prosecutor. I am not an assassin for the government. I am a man indicted for first degree murder, and I want every piece of representation that this Court can give me - nothing more and nothing less." [Circuit Court of 17th Judicial Circuit Criminal Action No. 79-8855 CF "J" Moe 11.2.79 Hearing]

Thomas Holt signed this statement:

I Thomas Holt, was told the first or second week in May a year ago today, with Billy Johnson by Bob's Pizza Place on Biscayne and 135th in February there was a meeting with customs when I told them that those prior times FRANK STURGIS told me he killed John F. Kennedy, I told this to the assassination committee and an oath was taken on these statements last week in Broward County in my court hearing before judge Glickstein. (Blanche Gloetzner took this depo of Record Reporting Services. Thomas Holt.

HEMMING told this researcher:

I did time with Holt. He's a fucking bug. To be in the business you got to be a goddamn bug. He deteriorated fairly rapidly. The Drug Enforcement



Administration was trying to keep him on the street, but he's out there blowing people away. Where would guys become intimate? Are they on a fucking mission to kill somebody and some things slip out?

### JOHN V. MARTINO & DRUG SMUGGLING

In February 1969 MARTINO was investigated for misrepresenting himself as a representative of the General Development Corporation in Guatemala. MARTINO ran an organization known as ONCA. [FBI 163-34977-2 2.25.69] In April 1973 JOHN MARTINO was involved with associates of the brother of Guatemalan President Carlos Arana Orsorio in narcotics smuggling:

(Deleted) efforts obtain Russo's long distance telephone tolls revealed he often used telephone of a friend (Deleted). Latter is old acquaintance of (Deleted) who agreed to cooperate investigation Russo activities. (Deleted) said he had helped Russo move what he thought was contraband but now believe narcotics also involved. Russo had two sets false documentation: one citing birth Belize (British Honduras) the other Spain. In addition, hold Brazilian diplomatic passport which (Deleted) claims Maria Paula Soura Freitas obtained for him. Latter also has been Russo contraband collaborator according to (Deleted). (Deleted) said he recently has been asked by Russo to carry undisclosed package to Miami for \$5,000. (Deleted) said he could arrange (Deleted) protection (Deleted) as collaborator if he would agree carry package to make possible detection Miami contact. (Deleted) reluctant because he claims 'years ago' he tried to cooperate with Interpol and almost landed in Miami jail as Interpol failed him. (Deleted) feels, however, he can persuade (Deleted).

(Deleted) queried by (Deleted) on other Russo contacts: said latter was to travel to Honduran border (Aguascalientes Checkpoint) April 20, 1973, to contact person who helps him bring in contraband from Honduras. This person turned out to be local immigration chief (also in charge of Customs) Jose 'Chepe' Duarte Jr. (Deleted) said Duarte from Chiquimula, son of former close friend of President Arana, Jose 'Chepe' Duarte Senior, who killed by terrorist 1972. Duarte Jr. has reputation involvement shady deals, but (deleted) immigration officer Aguascalientes on Presidential orders. (Deleted) said he advised President Arana alleged Duarte connection with suspected trafficker Russo. President gave (Deleted) green light investigative and 'take necessary action.' (Deleted) sent (Deleted) team Aguascalientes April 28, 1973, to verify Russo-Duarte contact, which as of April 30, 1973, has not taken place.

(Deleted) also reported a frequent contact of Russo in Miami is resident JOHN MARTINO, U.S. passport K-169259, who currently staying at hotel Maya Excelsior Guatemala City. Personal check by (Deleted) revealed MARTINO close friend of Arturo Arana, President's brother, and has taken

Arturo on all expense paid pleasure trips to Miami. (Deleted) commented President Arana fuller aware brother Arturo is influence peddler who had to be retired from Guatemalan telecommunications job due to excessive graft.

(Deleted) not to arrest anyone until members Russo network uncovered and sufficient evidence obtained to establish bona fides (deleted). He observed (Deleted) are only arm available to him to conduct investigation which he must do via acting (Deleted) Chief, and that (Deleted) lack narcotics training and experience. [CIA FOIA D001213]

MARTINO, 64, died on August 3, 1976, of a heart attack: "Acute Rupture Abdominal Aneurysm, due to Shock and Exsanguination due to arteriosclerosis, generalized." [Dade County Death Cert. 9564] MARTINO was never questioned by HSCA. The HSCA reported that on October 4, 1977,

An anonymous informant named Fred [**Fred Claasen**] called the HSCA several times and indicated a close relationship with the late JOHN V. MARTINO. Fred said that MARTINO told him he 'worked for the CIA,' and that President Kennedy was killed by anti-Castro Cubans. MARTINO said the assassins knew the motorcade route before they went to Dallas." [HSCA Memo Fonzi to Fenton 10.4.77] Author Tony Summers quoted Fred Claasen as having said: "MARTINO said OSWALD wasn't the hit man. He told me 'The anti-Castro types put OSWALD together...OSWALD didn't know who he was working for...He was there to meet his contact at the Texas Theater [the movie house where he was arrested]...They were to meet OSWALD in the theater and get him out of the country then eliminate him. OSWALD made a mistake. There was no way we could get to him. They had Ruby kill him."

When Tony Summers interviewed JOHN MARTINO'S wife, Florence Martino, she told him that JOHN MARTINO had told her on the day of the assassination

'Flo, they're going to kill him. They are going to kill him when he goes to Texas.' Florence questioned her husband briefly, got no meaningful response, and went out for a while. She was home again by the time Edward, 17, heard the news of the assassination on television. 'When I called them in' he remembered, my father went as white as a sheet. But it wasn't like 'Gee whiz' it was more like confirmation.' 'Then JOHN was on the phone...' Florence remembered: 'He got I don't know how many calls from Texas, I don't know who called him, but he was on the phone, on the phone, on the phone...' [*Vanity Fair* 12.94]

MARTINO told his wife after the assassination:

When they went to the theater and got OSWALD they blew it...There was a Cuban in there. They let him come out. They let the guy go, the other trigger." Some two months before the assassination, Florence Martino said, "a man from Washington, tall and large...in a dark suit, like from the State Department" had brought a young Cuban to the house. Later her husband would ask her, 'Flo, do you remember that good looking kid that was sitting on the couch? He was involved. He was one of them.' A month after we taped Florence Martino's interview she died."

John Cummings, a reporter who worked closely with HEMMING, reported:

It came out of the blue. MARTINO told me he had himself met OSWALD several weeks before the assassination, in Miami. He said an FBI agent named Connors asked him to come to a boat docked in Biscayne Bay, and introduced him to OSWALD by name. The impression MARTINO got was that OSWALD didn't know his ass from his elbow, didn't know what he was involved in. He thought the agent wanted him to meet OSWALD because MARTINO was involved in anti-Communist activity, and OSWALD was someone this agent was running. [Tony Summers *Vanity Fair* 12.94 p112]

S.A. James J. O'Conner denied having met OSWALD. In December 1977 STURGIS Juan Orta died of a heart attack at age 71. Several months later, Allen Courtney became seriously ill; he died on September 17, 1978, of natural causes.

On **May 11, 1977**, a source reported to the FBI that STURGIS says he's been asked to organize and train 200 Panamanian dissidents in Costa Rica which is part of a larger anti-Torrijos effort. [Fonzi- STURGIS Chronology] The December 11, 1977, issue of the Panamanian daily, *Excelsior*, reported that STURGIS was involved in a **plot to assassinate Trujillo**:

Carlos Manuel Pereira De Oliveira Cabral, who is being detained on drug trafficking charges, confessed to the National Intelligence Service of Panama that Arnulfo Arias, the ex-President of Panama now living in exile in Miami, and a group of anti-Castro Cubans also in Miami, planned to assassinate Torrijos. Segun Pereira, the Cuban Jose Celso Garcia, and expert on arms and explosives, was offered a million dollars to assassinate Torrijos. FRANK FIORINI was to help Garcia enter Panama through Costa Rica and then help him escape.



When **Gaeton Fonzi** met with STURGIS in Miami, STURGIS offered to introduce him to former Castro prisoner named "Paul."

Paul was an American who had spent seven years in Castro's prison. He was charged with plotting to blow up a building housing Russian agents. Paul had operated a small bar in Havana as a front, was married to a Cuban who worked for the CIA, and was deeply involved in Miami's anti-Castro Cuban activity. STURGIS told Fonzi: "He don't know you're going to be there, so when we get there I'll put him on." When the three men met, STURGIS pretended he couldn't remember where he knew Gaeton Fonzi from, then said: 'I really know who he is. Fonzi is a friend of mine who is with the government committee that's looking into the John F. Kennedy assassination.' 'Oh,' Paul said, 'you mean the guy you killed?' STURGIS' face froze. The smile was gone. Then he shook his head and smiled again. 'Oh yeah, sure' he said. Paul laughed at catching STURGIS off-guard. I started laughing too. He was right. Paul was a funny guy."

In **December 1980** STURGIS opened a video tape store in Miami. A *Miami News* reporter asked him about the tramps: "No, I was not one of the tramps in Dallas. No fucking way in the world they were going to say I looked like one of those old tramps. I don't know who they were, but I wasn't one of them." In September 1981 STURGIS was connected with an ill-fated invasion of the American Naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba. The strategy: Send boatloads of unarmed men under an American flag into a canal adjacent to the base. The goal: Stay long enough so that sympathetic nations will recognize a Cuban government-in-exile. Wilferdo Navarro and Raphael Torres, a Bay of Pigs vet, were involved in this action. STURGIS and his crew ran aground in the Turks and Caicos Islands. STURGIS had to slip out the these islands in a small powerboat. [*Miami Herald* 9.10.81] In February 1982 STURGIS was in Angola, where he led a Brigade of anti-Castro Cubans, according to Wilferdo Navarro. [*Miami Herald* 2.10.82] In June 1986 STURGIS was arrested after he promised Metro Miami detective, Kennedy Rosario, who was posing as a drug dealer, that he could get the drug ring's chemist out of jail in return for a large amount of money. The Organized Crime Bureau first found out about STURGIS' scam in May 1986 when an informant told OCB detective Carlos Ortiz that he knew of "individuals engaged in reducing inmate's sentences" using "high-level" connections. STURGIS told them he wanted \$150,000 in cash. Since it was no crime to con drug dealers, and since STURGIS never followed through on his promise to contact high level people, OCB went another route. They offered STURGIS a down payment of four stolen Rolex watches and \$75,000. The police delivered four watches to FRANK, then arrested him and his partner, Spanish national Emilio Cotonat, for possession of stolen property. When the case came to court, STURGIS claimed he was working for Customs Officer John McCutcheon, and had informed McCutcheon before his arrest about the approach. John McCutcheon, who spent 20 years with the Drug Enforcement Administration, testified that STURGIS had told him about this episode, but he could not remember if it was before or after his arrest. The jurors could not convict STURGIS because his guilt was not longer beyond reasonable doubt. Ellis Rubin represented STURGIS and he was acquitted. [*Miami Herald* 11.7.86]

In **1993** the Government of Cuba named these men as conspirators: NIXON, Richard Helms, STURGIS, HUNT, PHILLIPS and Banister. They also named Johnny Rosselli, Gary Yen, George Bush, General Charles Cabell, Allen Dulles, Tony Varona, Richard

Bissell, Sam Giancana, TRAFFICANTE, Clyde Chow, (Clyde Snow?) Carlos Prio Soccarras, Robert Maheu, JACK RUBY, Jose Berman, the Novos, Pedro Diaz Lanz, Lenny Patrick, David Yaras, Eladio Del Valle and Herminio Diaz Garcia. HEMMING stated that STURGIS, to his dying day, still had schemes going in the Dominican Republic. HEMMING told this researcher:

You know why I was always annoyed by STURGIS. He didn't have telephone directories from all over the country cluttering up his fucking bedroom. He didn't sit in the library and read all the newspapers there are. He didn't do research. Now, did I stumble on to OSWALD doing research, and know he was defector and all the bullshit? You're goddamn right. Did I have him in my files? You're goddamn right. But that's not the story that's gonna be told, right now. Could FRANK, without any help at all, have stumbled across the newspaper article about this kid coming back from the Soviet Union, then read in the Dallas or Fort Worth newspaper about such and such. No. No fucking way. And HUNT and PHILLIPS couldn't slip away from their desk for too long.

In 1993 STURGIS began training men in the Everglades for another Cuban invasion. William Johnson reported: "They had a shooting out there. Gun went off accidentally. Someone got killed. I think he's the eyes and the ears for Uncle Sam. He's working with some FBI Agent, with the camp, so he's feeding information on everyone that's there. He's a cutie." James Hunt wrote,

Frank Sturgis died in Miami on December 4, 1993, five days before his 69th birthday. He had gone to the VA Hospital a few days earlier with complaints of stomach and back pain. The death certificate said he died of cancer, though none had ever been previously diagnosed. An autopsy was never performed. Less than a month before his death, Frank had spent a week at the secret headquarters of an anti-Castro group, P.U.N.D. (Partido Unidad Nacional Democratico) located in the Everglades, where he conducted guerilla survival training exercises. Frank seemed to be in good health when he returned to Miami. His only complaint was that he had what he thought was a pretty nasty bug bite on his back. He suspected that it came from a spider or some type of mosquito out in the Everglades. At the time, he recalled that six months earlier he got a similar bite on his back while standing outside the P.U.N.D. headquarters in Miami. Other than that, for a man his age he was remarkably fit. But, rather than celebrate his birthday on December 9, 1993, Frank was laid to rest.

MARITA LORENZ AFTER THE COUP



Marita Lorenz stated:

I left Dallas about two hours [after RUBY threw me out]; FRANK took me to the airport and I went back to Miami...On November 22, 1963, I was in an Eastern Airlines plane on the way to New York City when the pilot announced the President had been shot. When OSWALD was picked up and shot by RUBY certain events began to fall into place. I was frightened. In New York she claimed was questioned about Marcos Jimenez Perez by the FBI although no such document has been released. She claimed she was asked: "Did they know the names of the people you took the car trip with from Miami to Dallas?" Marita Lorenz claimed she said, "Yes."

#### LORENZ 1964 TO 1973

Marita:

I didn't come forward with my story to the Warren Commission, but I did disassociate myself from FRANK. I lost complete contact with him until 1972. In 1970 I got married to Louis John Yurasits, the superintendent of a building filled with Eastern bloc diplomats. I would go through their trash, I called it 'compactor work,' Mr. WEBERMAN would call it 'garbology.' I would report my findings to S.A. Al Chestone. I received a letter of commendation from the New York FBI...

On October 29, 1971, Lorenz received a letter of commendation from John F. Malone, Assistant Director in Charge of the New York City FBI Office. The CIA reported "Lorenz collected wastebasket trash from the Soviet apartments which was offered and refused by FR Division in New York. She was met several times by the Domestic Contacts Division C/S. Domestic Contacts Division did not carry this information under Subject's name but under Yurasits." The information supplied by Marita Lorenz triggered one

report titled "Illness of Mrs. Ivan E. Kartashov. Method of Collection: Interview. Directed to OSS Case Officer Kuehn. Field Comments: Per (Deleted) Watts telcon Copy of this information to be passed directly to (Deleted). Please coordinate with (Deleted)." [CIA FR Maurice A. Sovern 11.7.77; NARA 1993.07.13..17:59:24:750270] In January 1976 Lorenz and Yurasits were divorced. The FBI reported: "During the period of her marriage, 1970 to 1975 Lorenz voluntarily furnished information of both security and criminal nature. She was advised on numerous occasions that she was not an informant of the FBI." [FBI 105-83564 NR 4.7.77] Marita Lorenz:

In 1973 I visited FRANK in Federal Prison in Connecticut. When FRANK was in Washington testifying, he called me from a pay phone. A few months later, we met. During this meeting I asked him about the Kennedy assassination. He boasted and bragged about it. But he said, 'They haven't got shit.' He said 'They can't prove it' and he said he was questioned several times but that his alibi would stick. He said his alibi was that he 'watched the whole damn thing on television, in his house in Miami.'

In **January, February, and March 1975**, Lorenz logged 100 hours of auxiliary police work for the New York City Police Department. On April 24, 1975, Marita Lorenz surfaced in the press in a series of articles about STURGIS by Paul Meskil. The article was titled "Secrets of the CIA: The American Mata Hari Who Duped Castro." The article concerned the alleged theft of documents from Castro by Lorenz which later allegedly turned out to be the locations of Soviet missile sites:

I unlocked the door to Suite 2408, went inside and double locked the door behind me...as usual the suite was littered with papers and the filing cabinet was open. I couldn't grab everything. I took as much as I could, and stuffed papers and maps into my uniform pockets and inside my jacket. Then I left the Hilton and went back to the other hotel, changed into a dress, and caught the next flight to Miami. FRANK met me at airport and I gave him all the papers. I never knew exactly what information they contained. I was told the stuff was good, it was fantastic and the United States Government was very happy. Among the papers were topographical maps of Cuba on which several sections of undeveloped land, miles away from any population center, had been marked with handwritten circles...Three years later another intelligence agent told her the original groundwork plans for Soviet missile sites.

If Castro's papers had disappeared the same time Marita did, she would have been a suspect in the theft and arrested when she re-entered Cuba. On April 24, 1975, the CIA's Office of Security searched under "Lorenz, Ilona Marita and Lorenz Marie," but no Office of Security file was found. [CIA OS Memo for the Record 4.25.75] The CIA commented on this article: "In the first article Marie [sic] Lorenz alleges that E. HOWARD HUNT was the paymaster for STURGIS and Alexander Rorke. HUNT has publicly claimed not knowing STURGIS until at least the late 1960's...Relative to Marie

Lorenz, initial Office of Security traces in this name were negative in April 1975." The April 25, 1975, article was noted by the CIA: "[The article stated] one Marie [sic] Lorenz was involved with FRANK STURGIS and Alex Rorke in 1959 to 1960, in anti-Castro activities on behalf of this Agency." The FBI reported that in

...approximately Marita Lorenz, against the advise of the New York FBI office, began an affair with one Giuseppe Faggiano, who was, by reputation, a hit man and an arsonist. Throughout the duration of the affair she continued to furnish criminal information obtained through her relationship with Faggiano. She advised that during the course of that relationship, she had come in a position of information concerning gambling, shylocking, and IFIS matters, together with background information concerning LCN bars and restaurants. [FBI 137-44613-1]

On August 23, 1976, STURGIS reported he was with Marita Lorenz on the weekend of August 21, 1976, to August 22, 1976. She allegedly gave him cryptographic Albanian code. On August 27, 1976, the FBI in New York City generated this document:

In April 1976 instant case was opened to determine Marita Lorenz' potential as an informant. However, due to the fact that Lorenz was the subject of extensive publicity in June 1976, regarding recruitment by CIA during 1960 to kill Fidel Castro, instant case was closed. At the time the source had indicated her relationship with Faggiano was terminated. Subsequently, Lorenz contacted the New York FBI office and advised she had renewed her relationship with him. In July 1976 Lorenz advised she had been pistol whipped and beaten by Faggiano. She subsequently filed a complaint of first degree assault against him with the NYPD. Faggiano was arrested on August 11, 1976, and released on his own recognizance. Lorenz alleged that subsequent to his release, anonymous telephone calls were made to her unlisted number threatening her life. Lorenz, at her request, was contacted on August 19, 1976, by an S.A. of the NYO and Terence Mc Swigen of N.Y.C. P.D. At that time she accused Faggiano of burglarizing her home and stealing several tape recordings of telephone conversations she had with Faggiano; Ed Levy, a long time boyfriend and allegedly father of her son. Lorenz claimed she feared for her life, and requested FBI or police protection."

On June 13, 1976, another article about Lorenz appeared in the *New York Daily News* written by **Paul Meskil**. It was titled "CIA SENT BEDMATE TO KILL CASTRO IN 1960." In the article Marita related that she met with Alex Rorke, two FBI agents and a CIA agent at the office of the FBI in New York City. Lorenz said they suggested that she should poison Castro. Gaeton Fonzi reported:

Meskil said he first met Marita Lorenz when he was researching a series of articles for the *News* entitled 'Secrets of the CIA.' The series was published beginning on April 20, 1975. The series dealt with the CIA's anti-



Castro activities. Meskil said that while interviewing FRANK STURGIS for the series, STURGIS told him he had helped Castro's former mistress escape from Cuba. At that time, STURGIS told Meskil he couldn't remember her name. Meskil later remembered there had been an article in the defunct *Confidential Magazine* entitled 'Castro Raped My Daughter.' That article had appeared in the early 1960's, and Meskil said it is fortuitous that he is one of the few people in the world with a complete collection of old *Confidential* magazines. Upon checking, Meskil discovered that the article was written by one Alex Rorke (an anti-Castro associate of STURGIS whose plane disappeared in September 1963) and that its subject was Marita Lorenz. Meskil subsequently found Lorenz and included her in his series...Regarding his recent article about Lorenz, Meskil said he first became aware of the information when Lorenz, with whom he had developed regular contact, called him and told him she had just returned from Miami and a period of voluntary confinement under protective custody in a United States Customs Service safe house. She said she had been working as an undercover informant for Customs Agent Steve Czukas. While in protective custody, she told Meskil, she wrote a detailed account of her knowledge concerning the Kennedy assassination. Meskil said he decided to publish the revelation in the *News* only because he confirmed the existence of her written account with Czukas. Meskil said Czukas confirmed he had custody of that written account. [HSCA To Blakey from Fonzi & Gonzales 10.31.77]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Analysis Group June 18, 1976  
SUBJECT: STURGIS, Frank Anthony  
FIORINI, Frank SF#353 459

1. As you are aware, Frank Anthony STURGIS, one of the convicted Watergate burglars, has repeatedly and falsely claimed affiliation with this Agency. Attached to instant Memorandum are copies of two articles from the New York Daily News by Paul Meskill, dated circa April 1975 and June 13, 1976, specifying that one Marie LORENZ was involved with Frank STURGIS and Alex RORKE in 1959/1960 in anti-CASTRO activities. Furthermore, the articles again allege that STURGIS and RORKE were acting on behalf of this Agency. The 13 June 1976 article further alleges: Marie LORENZ has claimed that at the direction of STURGIS and RORKE (and the Agency and the FBI) in 1960 she went to Cuba to poison CASTRO. The poison was given to her by STURGIS. In the first article Marie LORENZ alleges that E. Howard HUNT, known to her as "Eduardo" was the paymaster for STURGIS and RORKE. HUNT has publicly claimed not knowing STURGIS until at least the late 1960's.

2. Alex RORKE, identical with Alexander I. RORKE, Jr. (SF1427 955), was a free-lance writer, photographer, soldier of fortune who disappeared in September 1963 while flying in Central America. There is no evidence

in this file that RORKE was ever affiliated with this Agency. There is evidence that RORKE was involved with STURGIS in anti-CASTRO activities in the early 1960's.

3. Relative to Marie LORENZ, initial Office of Security traces in this name were negative in April 1975. Additional research relative to the June 1976 article has revealed a positive identification. Composite information from the attachments would suggest that Marie LORENZ is of German father/American mother birth, born circa 1940; that her father was Heinrich LORENZ, a former German Navy Captain who in February - 1959 was the captain of a luxury liner "Berlin";

4. Office of Security traces in the name of Heinrich LORENZ revealed that he is the father of Valerie Claire LORENZ (SF#117 245). Information in the file, coupled with information in the attached articles, positively identifies the younger sister of Valerie Claire LORENZ, one Ilona Marita LORENZ, as being identical with the Marie LORENZ mentioned in these articles.

7. Variations of all of the names of Ilona MARITA LORENZ and her family have been checked against Office of Security indices with no additional results with the exception to a reference to the file captioned "Cuban Intelligence Activities" (SFI350 643). An FBI New York Office report in this file dated 10 February 1960 captioned "Cuban Intelligence Activities in the United States" reflects in substance that Ilona Marita Lorenz, 344 West 87<sup>th</sup> Street, New York City, on 22 December 1959 advised SA O'Brien, FBI, that Jesus Yanes Pelletier, Cuban Revolutionary Army and Military Aide to the Cuban Prime Minister (CASTRO) had arrived in New York City on 18 December 1959. Lorenz reported that she went out with him on the night of 19 December to the La Baracca Restaurant. She believed that Pelletier was in New York collecting intelligence information for the Castro government.

8. Relative to Lorenz's claim in the attached article that she and Alex Rorke visited New York FBI offices and had a 'conference with two agents who had questioned her previously and a CIA official,' it is interesting to note that Lorenz was interviewed by SA O'Brien on December 22, 1959. The file of Alexander Rorke reflects that he was interviewed on December 30, 1959 by SA Francis J. O'Brien, FBI, New York.

9. The above is for your information. Jerry G. Brown Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group

The FBI:

General Investigative Division, in attached letter to Assistant Attorney General Thornburgh dated September 8, 1976, for information from our files. The September 8, 1976, response, based on an indices search using the spelling of Lorenz's name as furnished by Senator Schweiker to the

Justice Department, resulted in no record being located...Additional research relative to the June 1976 article has revealed a positive identification... [FBI 62-109060-7572x NR 4.7.77]

### LORENZ 1977 IN SECRET SERVICE CUSTODY

In February 1977 Lorenz was in Madrid, searching for Marcos Perez Jimenez, in order to obtain child support. She told the Legal Attaché at the American Embassy there that she had been "followed by strange men and on one occasion her food had been drugged." Marita Lorenz stated:

In June 1977 Secret Service agents and Customs men knocked on my door and said, 'We know you went on a trip to Dallas.' This was Steve Czukas, a United States Customs intelligence agent. I was cooking and I said, 'Yes, I did take a trip to Dallas, but I didn't stay, I went back.' They questioned me and we talked only of this one trip. I confessed in writing while I was in their protective custody in July 1977. They put me up at Miami Springs Villa and gave me a new identity, Cathy Webster.

Miami TV newsman Victor Walters checked Marita Lorenz's story with a source in the United States Customs Service, and confirmed that she had been in protective custody due to the information on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy she had disclosed. [Depo. Vic Walters 76-1252-Civ. SMA Miami 2.3.78]

To verify Victor Walters' story, Philip Bowen, Regional Head of U.S. Customs, and Steve Czukas were deposed during the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. Philip Bowen agreed to a deposition if his testimony was "confined to matters discussed with TV reporter Vic Walters...we have been directed to decline to testify to any matter which would reveal investigatory techniques, confidential informants, the credibility of a source's information." Steve Czukas and Philip Bowen both said nothing of value. A notarized Privacy Waiver was obtained from Lorenz so that her story could be verified, and a Privacy Act request was made for her "written confession." The Assistant Regional Counsel who had represented Philip Bowen at his deposition replied: "A check of our records indicates that we do not have in Region IV any reports, memos or documents on Marita Lorenz that were authored or co-authored or bear the signature of U.S. Customs agents Steve Czukas or Howard Weintraub."

Marita Lorenz: "FRANK wanted me to fly to Angola in 1977 to take part in anti-Castro activity there. The Novo brothers were supposed to drive me to the airport. Had I not refused FRANK'S offer I would have never returned." On July 21, 1977, Marita Lorenz called the listed number for the CIA in New York City and said STURGIS wanted her to travel to Angola, in hopes of obtaining first-hand information about the Cuban military presence there. Marita Lorenz offered to spy on STURGIS for the CIA, if the CIA lifted the exclusionary stamp on her passport that prohibited travel to Angola. The CIA reaction to Marita Lorenz's offer was emphatically negative: "There is no interest in encouraging Subject to travel or do anything else for this Agency." [CIA (deleted) 28990]

7.22.77, 6.18.76, 4.25.75, 7.21.77; FBI 137-44613-1, 137-43954-4, 105-83564-8,9, 105-83564 NR 4.7.77, 6.23.76]

In **September 1977 Marita Lorenz told her "car trip story" to Paul Meskil** who checked it with STURGIS. STURGIS repeated his denial and again implied that he was unaware of the Novo brothers, but did tell Paul Meskil he had been in Dallas several times before November 22, 1963. In late September 1977, *The New York Daily News* published Paul Meskil's story. A few days later, STURGIS had a meeting with SANTO TRAFFICANTE in a Miami Beach supermarket. [TRAFFICANTE HSCA Testimony 10.77] In **1977** this researcher needed a witness in *HUNT WEBERMAN*, and the testimony of Marita Lorenz was not subjected to intensive examination. Gaeton Fonzi believed that Marita Lorenz had concocted the car trip story to discredit the tramp photographs, and was still in league with STURGIS. Gaeton Fonzi had contacted Marita Lorenz in 1976 shortly after the first Paul Meskil story was published. She asked him to provide protection for her; because he did not believe she was a credible witness he declined to do so. This researcher visited Lorenz at her apartment on 1725 York Avenue in Manhattan. Marita showed me the bullet hole in a mirror in her bedroom that was a result on an encounter with Faggiano. Marita would go into another room with an unidentified white male then come out a few minutes later and ask for change of a \$100 bill. She gave me a copy of her address book for 1963 that contained the listing "E. HOWARD HUNT 544 CAMP ST." This was obviously a contrivance. At Marita's apartment I encountered a grandfatherly man named David Aldrich, who claimed to be related to the Rockefeller family. David Aldrich was determined that Lorenz should not allow me to visit her. As I recollect, one day Aldrich and this researcher had a confrontation in the elevator of Lorenz's apartment building. Aldrich threatened to have me killed, so I left the premises and waited outside until I observed Aldrich leave, then I went up and visited Marita. Eventually Aldrich and I made up and went to a Greek restaurant, along with one of my female colleagues, Gabriel Schang. Aldrich's role was unclear.

#### MARITA LORENZ SETS UP STURGIS: OCTOBER 1977

In late October 1977 Marita Lorenz called Gaeton Fonzi and told him that one of her mafia friends had told her STURGIS planned to have her killed. Gaeton Fonzi agreed to call STURGIS. When he did, he told STURGIS that Marita Lorenz had called him, and that perhaps STURGIS should give Marita Lorenz a call to find out why she was making these accusations. Gaeton Fonzi was attempting to find out if STURGIS and Marita Lorenz were still working together. According to STURGIS, Gaeton Fonzi called him and said: "'FRANK, I got a call from Washington to check out Marita Lorenz's allegations. So he did ask me, 'Have you been in touch with Marita'? I said, 'No I haven't.' He said, 'I think it might be a good idea, speak with her and ask her about these accusations.' I said, 'Fine.' So, on his advice, I did contact Marita. When I called Marita, Marita was surprised that I spoke with her. I said, 'Marita, this is FRANK.' She says 'How are you?' I says 'Fine.' She says, 'Are you mad at me?' I says 'No.' Why should I be mad at you? We've been friends for years.'" During the course of *HUNT WEBERMAN* STURGIS was asked:

Q. Isn't it true that you were more than friends with her at various times and places?

A. Well, you've gotta understand that there has been a period of years I haven't seen Marita, so I never knew what she's done, what she has been involved in. As a matter of fact, she did have some problems in New York. I found out that she was working undercover for, you know, the police department; that one of her boyfriends, whom she was involved with, was trying to blackmail her and she shot him.

Q. Dead?

A. No, she shot him, and she's got a mirror in her bedroom with a bullet hole there. And because one time when I was up there I says, "How come you don't take care of the bullet hole?" and she says "Well, I like to keep it as a memento," you know; and she shot the guy! Naturally the guy isn't going to go ahead and turn her over to the police. Now, she was telling me about his threats, about how he threatened to kill her, to do harm to her kids -- So she asked me, she says, "FRANK, I need your help. What can I do? I have to work for these people" and she named the people which I don't think I should go ahead and mention, I prefer that she name them, "and this other group of people, and this other group of people, and it seems that they can't do anything to help me protect myself against this party, and I'm afraid." I says, "Well, tell you what I'll do." So I went to New York -- now this was before Marita had made these accusations in the paper, I'm going back to when she had all these problems -- I went to New York at one time to do something on business, and I naturally stopped in to see her and I took a taped conversation of Marita Lorenz, between her and myself, at the hotel where I was staying at, and I turned this tape over to the Central Intelligence Committee. This is Senator Baker's, Central Intelligence Committee. I turned it over to him, which they may have it, they have it documented, and I, also, asked him -- now, when I was with Marita that day she told me the story, and I taped this conversation about the problems that she was having by this man here, this man that was threatening her, because she had some documents in her possession which she turned over to me, and I immediately flew to Washington, D.C. and turned them over to the Secret Service Intelligence Committee. These are documents of a foreign intelligence matter. Now I told her, I called from her telephone -- which there should be a record of -- I called Senator Baker's office and spoke to Howard Liebengood and explained to him how come this girl here had worked for these, you know, federal organizations and, because of what's happening, pertaining to what documents I had that I was going to turn over to them, why they wouldn't give her protection? "Fine" he says, "FRANK, are you coming down this way?" "Yes, I'm leaving, I'm coming down to see you." Well, I turned over all this stuff to Howard Liebengood with the hope that the Senate Intelligence

Committee would help put a guard on her to protect her against the threats she was getting, against this man whom she shot -- not that she missed -- that she shot...Now, what happened after that, between the Senate Intelligence Committee, by trying to obtain protection, you know, for Marita Lorenz, is between them because I immediately disassociated myself, because I naturally felt it pertained to national security business that she, you know, was involved in...Now here we go over a period of time -- well, I haven't been up in New York or anything like that -- then this thing comes out in the paper and I spoke to Marita and told her why and so forth, and what happened, and she maintained to me, and she did mention to me in conversation, that WEBERMAN was one of the persons that was behind the pressure that she had after she put all the stuff in the paper. And I said, "Well, who are the other people?" She says, "I can't tell you at the present time, but get back with me." Fine. I immediately -- now, when I called her, remember, Gaeton Fonzi knew of every phone call that I had made with Marita, because I would not talk to Marita unless Fonzi knew that I was speaking to Marita. Then a series of calls again, another call, and I tried to go ahead and again ask Marita, "Marita, how come, you know, why don't you tell me, you know, because the people have been..." She says, "Well, I'm scared I'm going to be subpoenaed." So I says, "You don't have to be scared, because Fonzi told me you're not going to be subpoenaed any place, so don't be worried about any subpoena," you know. She says, "Well, you know the people on the book" and I'm not sure whether she meant *Coup D'Etat* or not; but she says, "You know the people in the book were behind me, and I'm getting a lot of pressure." Well, I'm sure a lot of the pressure is, from what she said -- well, I don't know, I can't put that in her lines, so I can't go into that. Anyway, this is the things that she had told me about part of the pressures, and she wanted me to come to New York and she says, "If you don't have the funds to come up here, I can come there or meet you halfway, or I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll send you a prepaid ticket and you come up here to New York and I'll tell you the whole story. I'll tell you everything, who the pressure, the people, who are the people behind me in putting all this stuff in the newspapers."

Q. That was the 31st of what?

A. October. I went over to a friend of mine's house, Frank Nelson, and I called Marita and in talking with Marita she says, "Well, I'm going to be busy, call me later." Fine. [STURGIS stated he told Fonzi, Jack Anderson, Paul Meskil, Malcomn Abrams of the *Midnight Globe* and Steve Dunleavy that he was going to contact Marita.] So, anyway, I believe I spoke to Marita again that afternoon and that night she told me to come over. So when I went over there that evening, I got there around 11:00 p.m. I knocked on the door, the door opened and here are two men with drawn guns pointed at me and said, "Who are you?" Well, I got a little scared you

know. I was concerned. I thought possibly these two people were part of the people who had been harassing Marita. I says, "My name is FRANK STURGIS." They said, "Are you carrying a piece?" I says, "No, I don't carry a weapon." He says, "Well, come in." I came in and immediately they shook me down as best they could, with guns pointing at me. They says, "We're detectives from the New York City Police Department. You're under arrest." I said, "Under Arrest! For what?" They said, "We'll tell you about it. Come on in." So they took me in and I didn't see nobody there but the two detectives...Up to there I didn't know that my life was in jeopardy. Now I will tell you what the police officers told me. I came in. I had to take everything out of my pockets. They looked through my briefcase, so forth. Sat down. I asked, if I'm arrested, what the charges were? "Well will go ahead and tell you when we get down to the police station." "Now FRANK, you're going to have to thank us, because we saved your life." "You saved my life, why?" "Do you know Marita's daughter was outside this place with a shotgun ready to kill you?" I says, "I don't believe it." They says, "Well yes, because Marita called us" -- listen to this now -- "and told us that her daughter was downstairs with a shotgun waiting to kill you, FRANK STURGIS, when you walked in here. So when we got this call from Marita Lorenz, we went down and arrested her daughter." Now the story changes around as we go along, from the police officers...later on it was supposedly that the kid was arrested with a .22 caliber pistol on her.

The information STURGIS and LORENZ furnished to Liebengood:

She told me at one period of time, in Miami, Florida, while she was living with the ex-dictator, Perez Jimenez, he was the ex-president of Venezuela, she had been supported by him, in a swanky apartment, I believe it was in Bell Harbor, where her apartment was at; she had a little girl, a child by Perez Jimenez; and she overheard a discussion by the ex-president, Perez Jimenez, which she told me that Perez Jimenez was talking with two Latin type men and the discussion was for them to go ahead and kill Kennedy, but it was Robert Kennedy. [*STURGIS v NYPD* Depo]

#### MARITA'S VERSION

Marita Lorenz said that her daughter was going to protect her from STURGIS

...since she had received two threats. One from Frank Nelson, and one from a Cuban who said I was dead. I taped it. Monday morning. Monica told me, 'Mommy I am not going to leave you alone with FRANK. If you don't answer the phone I'll get him when he comes down.' I told her, 'FRANK wouldn't hurt me, he is just going to try and convince me not to say anything to the committee.' I had to meet with FRANK...when he called at 11:00 a.m. I stalled him. I had to get Monica off the street. I was

working with the New York City Police Department investigating child prostitution and I called them. I said, 'My daughter is 15, and she is out on the street with a gun. She wants to kill somebody to stop him from hurting me. Pick her up!'

HEMMING told this researcher:

I don't discount anything. You helped her fuckin' manufacture the story. After all you helped her do that shit, okay, I'm not fucking stupid or something?

This researcher did not pressure Marita Lorenz, or feed her this story, as HEMMING and STURGIS said. STURGIS knew this to be the truth. The reason he said this was because it explained why two independent sources had put him in Dallas - they really were not independent. Marita Lorenz came forward with her story voluntarily. I didn't know her when she did. I first came into contact with Marita Lorenz after she had released the details of the Dallas car trip. STURGIS believed I was in contact with her before this. He based his assumption on the results of a pen register (a device that makes a record of all the numbers dialed from a telephone) HEMMING had connected to his telephone during one of my visits to his office. The device indicated that I had tried to call Lorenz from his office. It did not indicate that the number I had for her at the time, obtained from an old New York City telephone directory was disconnected. HEMMING thought Marita Lorenz had provided me with her number. In 1994 I assured HEMMING that I did not pressure Marita Lorenz to make up these charges and suggested to HEMMING she either saw *Coup D'Etat in America* or became aware of the investigation of STURGIS by the Rockefeller Commission. HEMMING:

In this business you can tell yourself that's probably 95% certainty. But if you start discounting shit? If you deny it, or white it out, you're fucked, mister. You don't discount anything.

Marita Lorenz entrapped STURGIS. She paid for his flight to New York City, then didn't meet with him until she had two detectives with her. Marita Lorenz had mistakenly involved her daughter in her delusional world. She had second thoughts, and had the police pick her up before Monica actually popped FRANK. Marita Lorenz was working on a child prostitution case with detectives from the New York City Police Department, and the officers involved in STURGIS' arrest were under the impression that STURGIS was somehow connected with child prostitution. Marita Lorenz was put under guard by five shotgun-toting detectives. STURGIS' bail was set at \$25,000. STURGIS retained attorney Henry Rothblatt, who said the CIA and the HSCA were behind STURGIS' arrest. Rothblatt had successfully defended Colonel Robert Rhealt and five other officers of the Special Forces on charges that they had murdered a Vietnamese double agent. That trial ended in dismissal of charges, when the CIA refused to allow its agents to testify about its operations in Vietnam in conjunction with the Green Berets. In 1988 Henry Rothblatt represented BARKER during a Miami investigation into the granting of zoning variances.



## STURGIS DOES TIME FOR THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

On Wednesday, November 3, 1977, STURGIS' bail was reduced to \$10,000 and he was released from Rikers Island. STURGIS had been incarcerated for two days as a result of his participation in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It was ironic that it took someone like Marita Lorenz to do this. On Friday, November 5, 1977, the New York City District Attorney's Office announced that tape recordings and documents submitted by Marita Lorenz had been examined and contained no threat. The New York City District Attorney's Office moved for dismissal, since: "The lack of substantiation of her claims impairs her credibility."

## STURGIS SUES NYPD

The dismissal prompted Henry Rothblatt to announce his client planned to sue everyone involved, and would file a federal lawsuit charging that STURGIS' Civil Rights were violated when he was arrested by the New York City Police Department. STURGIS was deposed by the late Bruce Stahl:

Q. Do you have any children?

A. Stepdaughter who is married. [What about Ronnie Sturgis?]

Q. Were you married to someone other than the person you are married to now.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who would that have been?

A. Divorce. I was reported killed in Cuba, and after I came back from Cuba, naturally we were separated. [He abandoned his second wife.]

Q. Was that your first wife?

A. First wife was killed in an accident; second wife.

Q. When were you married the first time?

A. I was married, let's see, I came out of the Marine Corps. I believe it was 1946. I was on the Norfolk Police Department, and --- Her name was Odell Thompson. She was killed in an accident.

Q. What year?

A. I don't recall because I was in the Army.

Q. Did you ever threaten Mrs. Lorenz as to whether -- as to her speaking with the Senate Committee.

A. No, sir.

Q. At no time did you tell her not to testify.

A. Not in her whole life, never. For anything ever. In the discussion, one of the discussions I had with her, I asked her about the pressure behind her in making those statements, and I did ask her if the company was behind it. Or if the FBI was behind it, or any other group of people was behind it.

Q. Other than the fact that people stop you and take notice of you, is there any other effect the arrest has had on your life?

A. Yes, because I've worried about the people who are stopping me are going to shoot me, and that has affected on my family, that has tremendous effect on my family.

Q. Do you expect to incur any expenses in the future due to your arrest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What expenses?

A. Legal expenses, and possibly hospital and funeral expenses. I'm a marked man for the rest of my life, and a target for every nut in this country.

Q. Has anyone tried to physically harm you since your arrest?

A. No.

ROTHBLATT: Does this include being hit by pies?

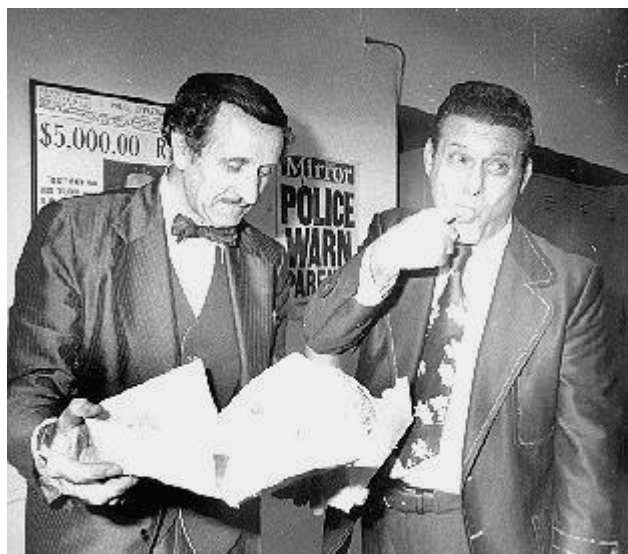
A. I'm sorry, I forgot about that.

Q. Who do you blame for bringing these facts, or this information, to the news media, though?

A. Certain radical people.

STURGIS described Frank Nelson as a "retired newspaper man who is approximately 72 years old." [USDC SDNY 78 Civil 5113] The reference to pies related to an attempt by Aron Kay to pie STURGIS as he entered the Courthouse at 100 Center Street. Frank

Nelson, 70, wrestled Aron Kay to the ground and the police took away his banana cream pie. *The New York Daily News* made this its front page story.



#### THE POLYGRAPH TEST

A few days later, STURGIS underwent a polygraph test at the office of Henry Rothblatt during which he was asked about the Kennedy assassination. STURGIS commented: "Everything pertaining to the assassination, conspiracy, whether I was in Dallas that day, whether I was a gunman, whether I was in a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy, whether or not Marita Lorenz was, with the accusations she made, whether she was telling the truth or not. I passed it 100%." Henry Rothblatt stated that STURGIS passed, but he refused to send this researcher a copy of the raw test results. On November 9, 1977, the FBI issued a public denial that their agents had encouraged Lorenz to poison Fidel Castro. [FBI 105-83564-14]

#### N.Y.P.D.

STURGIS sued the New York City Police Department. This researcher worked with the New York City Police Department as a consultant on this case, and supplied it with information on STURGIS' past connection with prostitutes, and fact that he had been arrested for beating his wife. As a result, STURGIS did not pursue the matter fully. He arranged an out of court settlement with the New York City Police Department in which he received \$2,500. The lawsuit was originally for \$15 million. While working on the STURGIS case, I left my original STURGIS file in my desk at Police Headquarters. The Police assured me, "It's safe here, we're the police, right?" My STURGIS file, however, was stolen by an agency of the Federal Government. All the documents in the file had been catalogued, and, with some effort, were replaced.

INSPECTOR GENERAL 77-2343

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD November 7, 1977

SUBJECT: Marita Lorenz

1. According to recent press information, Mr. FRANK STURGIS had been charged with threatening subject, who reportedly told investigators from the HSCA that she went with STURGIS and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Dallas three days before Kennedy's assassination. The charges were dismissed on November 4, 1977, for "lack of proof." Subject has repeatedly claimed that she was an undercover operative for the CIA and FBI. According to LA Division operational traces, we have had *no* contact for operations. But. . . .

2. In July 1977, DCD received a telephone call from subject, who asked for a named DCD Contact Specialist (presently the Pittsburgh Field Chief). On the telephone with DCD, subject claimed that she had various contacts with U.S. Government agencies, and she was now reporting that she had been invited by FRANK STURGIS, who had telephoned her several times from Paris and Lisbon, to join him immediately in Lisbon and he provided an airplane ticket for her to travel on July 21. According to subject, STURGIS wanted to spy on the Cuban presence in Angola and wanted subject with him. She called DCE to solicit their assistance in having the exclusionary stamp on her passport lifted (not further explained) and offered to report on STURGIS. Subject said that STURGIS has his own army of revolutionaries-in-exile in the Miami area. DCD turned down her offer.

3. In order to respond to a priority inquiry from DCI/PA whether or not the Agency had anything to do with the subject, we followed up with DCD on her relationship with DCD and learned that in April 1972, also while in New York and living under the name of Illona M. Yurasits (no Directorate traces), she offered to report on the wife of a Soviet U.N. delegation member living in the same apartment building. She also collected wastepaper basket trash from Soviet apartments which was offered to, and refused by, the FR Division in New York. She met several times by the DCD C/S and said then that she had previous contacts with CIA, talked about her Castro connection, her sexual involvement with Castro, and her contacts with STURGIS. DCD did not carry this information under subject's name, but under Yurasits name, and is searching their records further and recalling some material from archives which they believe might be pertinent.

4. The above was called to the attention of OLC/Cummins. By direction of ADDO, we will notify DCI/PA to make no comment to the press pending further resolution of our relationship. It is noted that in view of the

dismissal of the New York charges, the press interest most probably will dissipate.

Maurice A. Sovern.

### THE CONSPIRACY RESPONSIBLE FOR MARITA LORENZ

Vindicated by the courts of having threatened Marita Lorenz, STURGIS began to blame a conspiracy for the actions of Marita Lorenz. In November 1977 *The Midnight Globe* ran this story: "STURGIS Says Reds Are Framing Me As JFK's Killer." STURGIS told Malcomn Abrams Marita Lorenz was "brainwashed, drugged and coerced into working for the communists." He explained: "There are elements behind her that have pressed her to do what she has done. It's something I would like to find out about myself. I feel in my heart she is not doing this as a person. I believe that communist agents are putting pressure on her. There is somebody [WEBERMAN] behind this mess."

In April 1978 Ellis Rubin claimed:

Plaintiff sues the defendant WEBERMAN for conspiracy to defame and slander in that Defendant, A. J. WEBERMAN did induce and conspire with one Marita Lorenz to have her publicly accuse HOWARD HUNT of financing and bankrolling several persons, including herself, to journey in two cars from Miami to Dallas, in November of 1963, in order to murder the then President of the United States, John F. Kennedy. As a result of said conspiracy, these false and malicious charges by the said Marita Lorenz and the Defendant, Alan J. WEBERMAN, with the purpose to discredit and implicate Plaintiff HUNT in the most infamous crime in the history of the United States. Wherefore Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendant for compensatory damages in the amount of \$1,000,000 and for punitive damages in the amount of \$1,500,000, plus costs of this action, and Plaintiff HUNT demands trial by jury of all issues triable by a jury.

Plaintiff sues Defendant for conspiring to deprive Plaintiff of a witness in the upcoming trial of this cause of action in that WEBERMAN conspired with Marita Lorenz to induce and pay for the trip of FRANK STURGIS from this jurisdiction to New York, to supposedly confer with Marita Lorenz. Plaintiff would show that on October 31, 1977, due to the conspiracy and connivance of Defendant WEBERMAN and Marita Lorenz, FRANK STURGIS did journey to New York where he was falsely arrested and imprisoned, and falsely accused of coercion and harassment. In addition, the 15-year-old daughter of Marita Lorenz was apprehended by the New York City Police Department while in possession of a loaded .22 caliber revolver. The said daughter did admit to certain persons at the time and place on October 31, 1977, in New York, New York, she had the gun on her person to kill FRANK STURGIS. Plaintiff HUNT would now show that it

was the purpose of this conspiracy between the Defendant WEBERMAN, and Marita Lorenz, was to either assassinate FRANK STURGIS, or thoroughly discredit FRANK STURGIS, in order to deprive HUNT of his corroborative witness that the charges contained in Defendant WEBERMAN's libelous publication are false and malicious and untrue.

In April 1978 HUNT was asked for any and all evidence that I planned to murder FRANK STURGIS.

Q. Do you have any evidence that Mr. WEBERMAN conspired with Marita Lorenz to kill Mr. FRANK STURGIS.

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Could I ask you, what is this evidence?

A. The statements made to by Mr. WEBERMAN and Mr. Sturgis made to me and under oath.

Q. Where are those statements?

A. I don't know. You took the deposition.

MR. WEBERMAN: Excuse me for one second. Other than the statements of Mr. STURGIS, is there any evidence of the plot of Mr. WEBERMAN conspiring to kill FRANK STURGIS, as you alleged in you amended Complaint?

THE DEPONENT: I believe the matter is in litigation in New York City right now. Mr. STURGIS, I believe, gave the details of it. I am not too conversant with --

Q. But other than Mr. STURGIS'S statements, there was nothing you know of that would indicate Mr WEBERMAN was involved in this plot to do away with Mr. STURGIS?

A. I am going to have to consult with counsel. Yes. My attorney has conducted an extensive investigation the results of which he has not yet made known to me.

FRANK STURGIS was asked about this:

Q. Do you have any evidence that WEBERMAN, the gentleman sitting next to me today, engaged in conspiracy to lure you to New York City, and in fact conspire with others to commit the crime of murder on you?

A. Mr. Gaeton Fonzi, the investigator for the HSCA, contacted me. He told me, "FRANK, I got a call from Washington to go ahead and check into these allegations of Marita Lorenz and naturally I have to sit down and talk to you." Fine. So we set up a meeting, talked with Fonzi and he says, "What do you think is behind this?" I said I didn't know. So, naturally, I defended Marita. I said "I don't think Marita Lorenz would do this by herself. There had to be some reason or some force pushing her behind this." He says, "Well it seems that way. I just can't believe it," you know, "everything that's going on." The only thing I can say is that Marita Lorenz told me on the telephone that WEBERMAN was behind the pressures in doing what she had done, you, know, that's the only thing I know.

Q. Do you know of any other assassination plots Mr. WEBERMAN was involved in that would affect you, other than the one just spoken of?

A. No. Well, I'm telling you the story about Marita, what she told me that some of the people that was behind her, the pressures that she had behind her in making the story which led up to her daughter actually being arrested for being outside her apartment with a .22 caliber pistol, can you tell me? Can (sic) not a lawyer. I'd like to know these things...Now I don't know whether WEBERMAN gave her money to go ahead and -- all I know is that Marita Lorenz sent me a prepaid ticket. Now, where she got that money, I don't know...I say there's elements in this country who are trying to use me to divide the people's thinking in this country and the true facts...

Ellis Rubin was asked what evidence he had of conspiracy. He had none.

My attorney asked HUNT how the potential murder of STURGIS could affect his alibi, if the two men had not been together on November 22, 1963. He answered:

Well, I think I can look at it this way; that we know that FRANK STURGIS has a solid alibi for where he was on the day the tragedy took place. By doing away with him, then the focus - thanks to the book *Coup D'Etat In America* - the focus now comes to rest on me.

The FBI sent this memorandum about Marita Lorenz to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Robert L. Keuch:

On **February 12, 1978**, Marita Lorenz telephonically contacted the N.Y. FBI and advised she had 16 tapes and four boxes of materials she has compiled on her life...Lorenz asked to be contacted by the FBI on February 13, 1978. On February 13, 1978, Lorenz recontacted the N.Y. Office and advised she was leaving the area. She stated the FBI had always treated her well in the past and she had decided to furnish the FBI with more information regarding her dealings with FRANK STURGIS...The

allegations by Lorenz against STURGIS proved to be baseless...Lorenz has proved untrustworthy in previous dealings with the FBI. As a result, New York will make no effort to contact her to take possession of the material. [FBI 62-117290 NR 2.24.78]

In the summer of 1978 Lorenz received a large advance from Viking Press for her life story, according to document she allowed this researcher to copy. In July 1979 Lorenz wrote a letter to Fidel Castro in which she willed him all of her property and gave him custody over her two children. In September 1979 Lorenz filed a complaint against her attorney, Lawrence Krieger, who had refused to let her steal from her son's trust fund. In 1992 she was back in the news again after she released the 'Andre Castro' story. In the 1990's Marita's daughter, Monica, lived with the son of Salvador Allende. Marita's son went to law school. Marita ended up washing floors for a living.



# NODULE X26

## HUNT, BARKER, PHILLIPS POST COUP



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex26.pdf>  
HUNT'S ALIBIS FOR NOVEMBER 22, 1963

In 1974 the Ervin Committee questioned HOWARD HUNT about his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. The transcripts of his executive session testimony remain classified. The first report of HUNT'S alibi was generated by the FBI in the summer of 1974.

#### HUNT'S FIRST ALIBI (FBI)

On October 17, 1974, HUNT was interviewed by the FBI at the residence of his attorney, William Snyder, "concerning his whereabouts on the day President Kennedy was assassinated at Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963."

Mr. HUNT recalls hearing about the Kennedy assassination on his car radio immediately following his departure from a Chinese grocery store in the area of '9th' and 'H' Street, Northwest, in Washington, D.C. with his wife Dorothy (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. HUNT frequently made trips to the Chinese Grocery stores in the 9th and H Street area as the both loved Chinese food. Mr. HUNT had spent some time in China during World War II, and his wife had lived there for some period of time with her first husband. Mrs. HUNT was an excellent Chinese cook and frequently prepared Chinese meals.

Mr. HUNT is not sure, but expressed his belief that he must have been on *Annual Leave* from his employment at the CIA on November 22, 1963, or else he would not have been on this shopping trip with his wife.

He recalls hearing the Kennedy assassination news in the early or mid-afternoon and *believes he had lunch at home earlier that day with his wife*. HUNT can recall no other events of November 22, 1963, except this trip, and the fact that he picked up his daughter Keven at Sidwell Friends School, Wisconsin Avenue Northwest, on the way home from the 9th and H Streets area. Mr. and Mrs. HUNT resided at that time at 5125 Baltan Road, Sumner, Maryland at that time.

Any and all records of Mr. HUNT relating to November 1963, were destroyed several years ago. Mr. HUNT believes CIA records will reflect whether or not he was on Annual Leave on November 22, 1963, and whether or not he was at work November 21, 1963, and the next working day following November 22, 1963.

HUNT believes he remained home following arrival from grocery trip, until time of Kennedy funeral watching television with his family. He can recall

no conversation with fellow employees, friends or neighbors, except possibly one neighbor, **Raymond S. Thomas**. Mr. Thomas now resides at 1281 Northeast 8th Street, Pompano, Florida. (Leads to interview Thomas...)

Mr. HUNT said he was not involved in any way, shape, or form with the Kennedy assassination. In this regard he recently filed a libel suit against the publisher of *The National Tattler*, Promotion Agency, Inc. Chicago, Illinois, claiming he was libeled by an article in this paper on March 31, 1974, stating HUNT was at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. [FBI 62-109060-7140 Charles D. Flagg and Hugh M. Barhhardt]

**Raymond Thomas** was questioned under oath during *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. He said he did not remember seeing HUNT on November 22, 1963, or discussing the assassination with him:

Q. When was the last time you spoke with Mr. HUNT if you can recall?

A. Gee, I can't -- I can't recall really.

Q. All right. Do you recall what you did and where you were on November 22, 1963?

A. Yeah, I was working.

Q. Where was your office located?

A. On Wisconsin Avenue, D.C. I was a President of Smith Thomas and Smith, General Contractors.

Q. Did there come a time when you left work?

A. Around sometime after the assassination.

Q. Did you go home, or elsewhere, from work?

A. I think I went home probably.

Q. Do you recall approximately what time you may have gotten home that day from work?

A. Before five o'clock.

Q. When you got home that day, did you have an occasion to see Mr. HUNT after your arrival home?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Do you ever recall having any discussions with him about his whereabouts on that day?

A. No.

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF BY ELLIS RUBIN

Q. Mr. Thomas, is it that you don't remember seeing Mr. HUNT the day of the assassination, or the next day, or is it your testimony that you remember that you did not see him?

A. I don't remember whether I saw him or not. And that applies to the neighbor on the other side, and the neighbor across the street who I was much closer to than Mr. HUNT.

Q. In other words, your memory of that period is rather fuzzy?

A. Right, exactly. As far as the neighbors are concerned, that's for sure.

Q. Could it be that Mr. HUNT was home that day?

A. Could be for all --

Q. (Interposing) You weren't particularly paying attention to who was in the neighborhood?

A. No. No.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANTS BY MARVIN MILLER.

Q. Do you think it is likely that if you had seen him, or he had come over to your house on that day after you got home, that you might have recalled that?

A. I don't know at this time. It's been so long. I really couldn't say yes, I would have remembered or not.

Q. All right. You don't know, in other words, one way or the other whether he was there or not there in essence?

A. That is correct.

CAROL THOMAS

Q. Do you recall where you were on the day of the assassination?

A. I was at home all day.

Q. Do you recall what time your husband came home on the night of the Kennedy assassination?

A. Not specifically. I remember he came home a little earlier because, as he said, he couldn't do any business.

Q. All right. Do you recall whether anyone came over to your house to visit or to talk or for any reason after his arrival?

A. No, I really don't.

Q. If anyone had, would you have recalled it or could you recall it?

A. Not necessarily, no. Seventeen years is a long time.

Q. You would not know at this time one way or the other whether anyone came over to visit or did not come over to visit.

A. No. My mind is not all that great.

#### EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF

Q. Do you recall whether Mrs. Hunt was at home on the day of the assassination.

A. Yes. She had a new baby.

Q. Did you see her that day?

A. I don't recall. I really don't. I wish I could.

Q. Do you recall seeing Mr. HUNT that day?

A. I don't recall seeing him, or not seeing him. I would not be prepared to say he was not there. I am just not sure.

Q. Do you remember seeing any other neighbors that day?

A. No.

Q. But they probably were there, but you don't recall?

A. That's right.

MR. MILLER

Q. By "there" you don't mean at your house?

A. No, in the neighborhood. I don't remember if anybody came over. I don't remember -- I really don't remember that well. [*HUNT v WEBERMAN* Thomas Deposition 9.30.80]

The wife of Raymond Thomas was a close friend of Dorothy Hunt. HOWARD HUNT was in contact with Thomas shortly before Watergate and he and his wife had visited Mrs. Thomas in March 1972 - during the absence of Raymond Thomas. The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated an index card on October 23, 1974, that indexed a

Memo For: DDA from Director of Security. Subject. EVERETT HOWARD HUNT. (re HUNT'S alleged involvement in assassination of President Kennedy. Memo asks DDA to approve attached memo to FBI re whereabouts of HUNT during period of November 20, 1963, to November 24, 1963) Attachments: Memo to Director, FBI from Charles Kane dated October 29, 1974. Subject: EVERETT HOWARD HUNT.

The names on this card were

HUNT, President Kennedy, John Unumb, Leon F. Schwartz, Charles Kane, Sam Jaffe, Art Lundahl, Jack Anderson, Scott Breckinridge, Seymour Bolton, STURGIS, FBI, John F. Blake, John Hicks and John Richards. The dates on it were October 10, 1974, November 1963, November 20, 1963, October 18, 1974, November 24, 1963, October 17, 1974, November 23, 1963, September 1963, October 29, 1974, September 20, 1974. [IG FILE # 51 Tab #20]

This information was given to the FBI on October 29, 1974, by Charles W. Kane and John F. Blake. A copy was sent to Seymour Bolton, SAB/DDO. The CIA'S Inspector General's file contained a "Yellow routing slip from Deputy Director of Finance, to Scott Breckinridge, forwarding leave and travel vouchers for E. H. HUNT for October to December 1963, time span of the Kennedy assassination." [9.17.74 IG File #20 Tab #20] Who was interested in the HUNT case? John A. Unumb, 87, who retired from the CIA in 1975 as the agency's deputy assistant for public relations, died of cancer September 28, 2009. Mr. Unumb joined the CIA in 1948 and spent many years as an embassy political officer in Iran, Egypt, Somalia and Uganda. Leon F. Schwartz was an assistant Director of the FBI. In 1972 Charles W. Kane was Special Assistant to the Deputy Director for Support dealing with matters concerning Air America.

[<http://www.foia.cia.gov/AirAmerica/C05266407.pdf>] Charles W. Kane was a real piece of work.

HUNT AND MAHEU

June 16, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

SUBJECT: Call from Birch O'Neal

1. Birch O'Neal indicated that Mr. HUNT had asked him to check the Counter Intelligence Staff files to see if they had anything on Bob Maheu. He advised that he had completed his search and there was no information in Counter Intelligence files that we did not already have in Office of Security files. Charles W. Kane, Deputy Director of Security. [<http://www.combat-diaries.co.uk/diary27/diary27chapter12/9.htm>]

After Watergate broke Kane was contacted by the FBI regarding his association with HOWARD HUNT. He said that he gave an Agency employee HUNT's telephone number in December 1971 but had not seen HUNT since 1959 when HUNT was Chief of the Mexico City CIA Station. Charles W. Kane was an Electoral College delegate from Martin County Florida in the year of the hanging chad 2000. According to the *Los Angeles Times*, the Republican controlled elections board allowed Republican campaign workers, led by ex-CIA agent Charles Kane, to remove absentee ballot applications from the elections office and tamper with them in the privacy of their own homes. [<http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/documents/woodward.pdf>] We dealt with Seymour Bolton in Nodule 20. John F. Blake was Deputy Director of Administration for the CIA. Art Lundahl retired in 1973 and was replaced as Director of National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) by Mr. John J. Hicks, who served as Director from June of 1973 to February 1978. What a deadly crew CIA assembled to deal with the allegations of a Yippie/hippy from Greenwich Village. But if my allegations proved true the CIA would have been crippled.

#### THE CIA CHECKS ITS LEAVE AND TRAVEL RECORDS

Memorandum for the Record

SUBJECT: Sam Jaffe Inquiry – Hunt and Sturgis

1. Subsequent to Jaffe's inquiry to Art Lundahl last week relayed to us by John Hicks, we have been in touch with the Office of Security (Charlie Kane) and have checked other records to ascertain Hunt's whereabouts at the time of the Kennedy assassination on November 21, 1963.

2. The Finance Office has checked HUNT'S leave and travel records for the period September 1963 to January 1964, not knowing the purpose of our request. The record shows for the four-week pay period [October 25, 1963, to November 23, 1963] ending November 23, 1963, that HUNT took

11 hours of sick leave and *no annual leave*. In the following pay period [November 23, 1963, to December 21, 1963] he took 3 hours sick leave and 27 hours annual leave, but this follows the particular period in question. His travel record shows official travel in September, October and December but none in November. All this travel was to New York. John Richards states that we already know, as a result of responses to previous requests, that we have no records on Sturgis that would show similar information; he was not an Agency employee.

In a memo for the Director of the FBI Office of Security Director Thomas W. Kane reported:

Leave and travel records for the period in question were examined with the following results. Leave records reflect that for the four week pay period ending November 23, 1963 Hunt took a total of 11 hours sick leave and no annual leave. In the following four week pay period he took 3 hours of sick leave and 27 hours of annual leave. We are unable to identify the dates on which the above sick and annual leave were taken. In accordance with established Agency procedures, the Time and Attendance Records for the pay period in question were routinely destroyed three years after they were audited. Travel records reflect that Mr. HUNT conducted no official travel during the month of November 1963. [CIA MFR 7.20.74 Sub: (deleted) inquiry - HUNT and STURGIS 41748 - paragraph 4. deleted; CIA 1632-1082]

#### THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION

Based on this data, the Rockefeller Commission concluded HUNT

...used no annual leave and 11 hours of sick leave in the two week pay period ending November 23, 1963. The exact date, or dates, on which the sick leave was taken could not be ascertained. There is some indication, however, that some of these 11 hours of sick leave may have been taken by HOWARD HUNT on November 22, 1963, if he was in the company of his wife and family, rather than at his employment duties, during the afternoon of that day. November 22, 1963, was a Friday, and therefore ordinarily a working day for employees of the CIA. HUNT could not recall whether he was on duty with the CIA on the morning of that day. In examining the charge that HUNT and STURGIS were together in Dallas on the day of the assassination, the investigators were handicapped by the fact that the allegation was first made in 1974, more than ten years after the assassination. Evidence which might have been available at an earlier time was no longer available. Contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors, or fellow employees [who might have known the whereabouts of HUNT and STURGIS on that particular day] could not be recalled. Some of these persons are now dead. Finally, records which might have



been the source of relevant information no longer exist. **It cannot be determined with certainty where HUNT and STURGIS actually were on the day of the assassination.**

The Commission was unable to establish an alibi for HUNT or STURGIS. HUNT also told the Rockefeller Commission that he may have been in Sibley Memorial Hospital on November 22, 1963.

HUNT thinks he was on leave (taking the day off) that day. Also may have been recuperating from hospital for ulcers." He had been there in October 1964 and June 1968. [CIA 1632-1082 - D/OS Charles W. Kane, and signed "FOR THE D/CI Helms"]

Scott Breckinridge, a Staff member of the Office of the Inspector General of the CIA, reported:

I told Breneman that I had conducted an investigation in 1975 to 1976 as to where HUNT was at the time of the assassination. He was assigned to DODS, in a CA project dealing with book publishers. There were records of two or three plane trips to New York in connection with his assignment, in the period preceding the assassination. T & A cards are not saved beyond some two to three years and only consolidated leave records were available, which did not show his whereabouts on specific dates. In any event, we found nothing indicating HUNT having any connection with Dallas at the time, *although obviously one could not completely close the theoretical door*. HUNT is reported to have said he was in Washington that day, but we do not have this through any independent source of our own. I told Braneman that more recently, subsequent to the reports of the CIA memorandum regarding HUNT'S being in Dallas on that fateful day, an inquiry had been conducted in the Agency. I had not conducted this inquiry, as I had done the previous one, it getting carried out by others. The result that no such memo was found. I recalled so reporting to the HSCA. A search for that correspondence is underway. The HSCA is quite naturally following up on this. The allegations about HUNT (was he COS Mexico, or was he in Dallas, was he one of the vagrants photographed there etc. etc.) must be tracked down by the HSCA.

[CIA Memo For File 11.3.78 - Breckinridge CIA FOIA 22401; NARA 1993.08.07.11:22:45:280028]

COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, DC 20500

March 10, 1975

## THE FIRST CONTRADICTION IN HUNT'S ALIBI

HUNT had said he was not at the CIA that day, and that he was on annual leave. The CIA said HUNT was not on annual leave. FBI Director Clarence Kelley ordered his agents to cancel an interview they planned to do with FRANK STURGIS. FBI Director Clarence Kelley attributed this cancellation to Watergate-connected, political sensitivities. A FBI document revealed:

It was pointed out to Supervisor Gow that FRANK STURGIS has been for many years a source of information for columnist Jack Anderson in Washington, D.C. It was explained to Supervisor Gow that contact with STURGIS could not be discreet, and undoubtedly Jack Anderson would learn of the contact, as well as STURGIS' attorney. In addition, STURGIS might use the contact by FBI Agents as a bargaining point with the court that he was cooperating with the FBI. Supervisor Gow called back and advised that this lead should be held in abeyance until after the interview with E. HOWARD HUNT. [NARA 124-10265-10135]

### WILLIAM C. STURBITTS: HUNT WAS ON SICK LEAVE

In early April 1975 a Rockefeller Commission investigator interviewed CIA Staff member William C. Sturbitts. His notes read: "HUNT - on sick leave November 22, 1963, (per. Fin. Ofc.) On duty status November 21, 1963." During his Rockefeller Commission testimony, William C. Sturbitts was asked:

Q. Do you know what HUNT was doing for the Agency in 1963?

A. Well, it seems to me, he was here at Headquarters in 1963, and I think he was assigned to the European Division of the DDP.

Q. This is your best recollection?

A. Yes.

Q. --at the moment. It is possible he was with Domestic Operations Division in the field of (still Deleted as of 2010) engaged--

A. I guess you are right, I believe he was there.

Q. Did you personally know HOWARD HUNT?

A. No.

Q. Never met him?

A. I met him. That is all. I can't say I know him.

Q. You would not have known anything about his whereabouts on any particular day, then, is that true?

A. Can we go off the record?

(Off the record discussion)

THE WITNESS: Let's go back on the record.

BY MR. OLSEN

Q. I would like to have it on the record.

A. Do you have a particular day?

Q. No. I have just asked you if your acquaintance with HUNT was such that you would have known his whereabouts on any particular day.

A. No.

Q. Was it very infrequently that you saw him?

A. Oh, I would see him in the halls, this type of thing but -- bump into him perhaps downtown the street.

Q. But you would have no occasion for knowing from one day to the next.

A. No

Q. Have you ever conducted any kind of inquiry on behalf of the agency as to where he was on November 22, 1963?

A. Yes. I have done it twice that I recall, and the most recent one was I guess -- I am trying to think. Well it wasn't too long ago because we did have an inquiry and we obtained the time and attendance records from the Office of Finance which showed that HOWARD HUNT was on sick leave that day.

Q. Was this fairly recently?

A. Yes.

Q. I understand from the files I have seen, Mr. Sturbitts, that the only records that were available from the Office of Finance showed that he had nine hours of sick leave during the two week pay period ending November

23, 1963, but that the records were not available as to how much sick leave or annual leave had been taken on any particular day.

A. Well--

Q. Am I mistaken?

A. As I recall, he was in a duty status one day, and a sick leave status the next day, and back to duty the next day. I would have to check that with my Budget and Fiscal Officer. He is the chap that got that for me.

Q. Can you check that for us?

A. Sure.

Q. And give us the results of that?

A. Yes.

Q. This is much more detailed information than I have been previously aware is available in the files of the agency.

A. All right. I will do that.

Q. In response to whose inquiry was that investigation made?

A. I don't know. I would have to look that up too. I don't recall exactly who asked for it. I don't know whether -- I will just have to check that. I don't know who it was.

Q. And the date? Do you have any idea when you made the inquiry?

A. No. But I can find out from the B and F guy, hopefully.

Q. You said there was a previous inquiry?

A. Yes. The previous inquiry came from Archie Roosevelt, who is now retired, and at that time was Chief of the European Division. That was about a year ago I guess.

Q. About the first time these photographs began to be circulated. About the bums in Dallas.

A. Yes, and actually I think this -- Archie's inquiry came from some magazine or newspaper man in Europe. Archie was Chief of Station in

Berlin for a long time and he apparently made a lot of acquaintances over there among the media.

Q. This is something relating to *Der Stern Magazine*.

A. That is right.

Q. And I did understand you to say that in checking with the Office of Finance that it was positively ascertained that HUNT was on sick leave on November 22nd?

A. Well, I will have to check that. That is the way I understood it, but I did get this through our Budget people who have contact with the Office of Finance.

Q. And that he was on annual leave the day before.

A. No, he was on a duty status the day before, on sick leave, and then on duty status the following day.

Q. Was there any effort to determine what Mr. HUNT'S previous pattern with respect to sick days had been?

A. (Nods in negative)

Q. November 22, 1963, was a Friday. When you say the record reveals he was on duty status the next day --

A. It was a Friday. Then I was mistaken.

Q. Does that mean he was on duty the following Monday or on the next day, Saturday?

A. No. On the following Monday. I didn't realize the 22nd was a Friday.

Q. Will you check that thing for us and give us a memo together with whatever supporting -- copies of supporting documents you can find?

A. Okay.

Q. As promptly as possible on this question.

(Off the record discussion).

[NARA SSCIA 157-10011-1083 4.16.75]

Sturbitt's testimony was disturbing to the Rockefeller Commission because it was far more detailed than the information it had previously received. The outcome of this was unclear.

#### HUNT'S SECOND ALIBI (ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION)

In late 1975 HOWARD HUNT was asked to supply the Rockefeller Commission with an affidavit regarding his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. HUNT filed this affidavit dated March 10, 1975, for the Rockefeller Commission:

I, E. HOWARD HUNT affirm the following to be my recollection of my whereabouts on November 22, 1963.

1. On that date I was an employee of the CIA assigned to the Domestic Operations Division located in a commercial building in Washington, D.C.

2. I was driving with my late wife on H Street near 8th or 9th Street when we first heard of the Kennedy shooting on the car radio. We had been purchasing Chinese groceries in a store named, as best as I can recall it, "Wah Ling." I do not know how long after the first radio reports were made that my wife and I first heard the news. Brinkley was the commentator I remember because of his having theorized a "right wing plot" i.e. Dallas citizens had abused Adlai Stevenson and the climate of Dallas extremism had caused Kennedy's shooting.

3. From the Chinese grocery store we drove out to Wisconsin Avenue to pick up our daughter Kevan, from Sidwell Friends School. On joining us my daughter told us what we already knew: that President Kennedy had been shot. She had learned this because two of Robert Kennedy's children had been taken from Sidwell Friends School presumably by Secret Service Agents.

4. From Kevan's school we drove directly to our home on Baltan Road in Sumner, Maryland (off Massachusetts Avenue extended.) At home was my newly born son David, (DOB September 1, 1963) a maid, Mary Trayner, and my wife's aunt, the late Leona Drexler of Chicago. Our elder son, St. John, a student at nearby Brookmont Elementary School, was probably already home. As I recall, our eldest child, Lisa, arrived soon afterward by bus from Ursuline Academy and joined us at the television set in our basement recreation room where we stayed long hours watching the unfolding events.

5. As to why I was not at my office that entire afternoon, I can only presume that I left early to help my wife shop for a planned Chinese dinner, in preparation of which I normally assisted.

6. I was never in Dallas, Texas, until late 1971, when, at the request of Charles Colson, I flew there to interview General Paul Harkins, former U.S. military commander in Vietnam.

7. I did not meet FRANK STURGIS until the spring of 1972, the introduction being performed by and at the office of BERNARD L. BARKER.

8. I never at anytime met or knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY or any other person involved in the Dallas slayings.

9. I was not in Mexico in 1963. In fact, I was not in Mexico between the years 1961 and 1970, and I have not been there since a weekend pleasure trip to Acapulco in July 1970.

10. I have no diaries or other memorabilia prior to 1969, having destroyed as many outdated files and records as possible to save weight in the move to my Florida home in July 1974. I retained only such records, bank statements, etc. as are required by the five year IRS for income tax purposes.

[NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10090]

## THE SECOND CONTRADICTION

HOWARD HUNT did not mention having had lunch with his wife at home as he did in his first interview with the FBI.

### HUNT'S STATEMENT TO ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION

Hunt's Whereabouts on November 22, 1963

Hunt states that he had never been in Dallas until 1971, with a possible exception of a change of planes on his way to Mexico with his family in 1960. He does not recall whether that change of planes took place in Dallas or in Houston. In any event, he and his family never left the airport on that occasion. He has never had any contact, directly or indirectly, with Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby or anyone else thought to have been associated with the assassination of the President. He was never in New Orleans in 1963 and has never had anything whatever to do with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which he identifies as a communist organization. During the period from January 1962 to 1965, he traveled once or twice per year to India two or three times per year to Paris, once or twice per year to London, and, during that period, he traveled two or three times to Rome. His only domestic travel in 1963 was between

Washington and New York. All travel, whether domestic or international, was in his own name.

#### HUNT'S WITNESSES: KEVAN HUNT - LOYAL TO HIS FATHER

Kevan Hunt, who was 13-years-old in 1963, stated:

On November 22, 1963, I was a fifth grade student at the Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C. My father was not usually at breakfast with his children, so I do not recall seeing him in the morning before I went to school. To my knowledge, however, he was indeed home. He had not been traveling in the previous months. I remember that day more clearly than most children my age at the time, because two of Robert Kennedy's sons attended Sidwell Friends School. Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. was in my class, and Joseph was a year ahead of me. It was rumored that afternoon that both Bobby and Joe had to be taken out of school. Later an announcement was made that the President had been shot in Dallas. At 3:30 p.m. both my mother and my father picked me up at school and took me home. I believe that they had been shopping earlier because grocery bags were in the car. I told them about the announcement that had been made at school, and my parents said they had just heard about it over the car radio. My father's reaction was shock and disbelief. My father was at home that weekend as well, and the family watched all of the television coverage related to the Presidential plane's arrival in Washington, and funeral proceedings. To my knowledge, my father had not left on any trips the months preceding the President's assassination, he was at home the day of the assassination, and he did not leave home that weekend. Kevan Hunt, March 12, 1975.

#### MARY TRAYNER: AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT STORY

HUNT'S maid, Mary Trayner (born in England on November 11, 1918 - never married) sent HUNT this letter on February 6, 1975:

4806 DeRussey Parkway

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

Dear Mr. HUNT:

I'm so glad that you thought of writing to me. I remember the day President Kennedy was shot very well, and I certainly remember you were there. If you recall, Mrs. HUNT'S Aunt Leonie (I am sorry I can't remember her last name) from Chicago was staying with you for a few days and on the Friday Mrs. HUNT, her Aunt, and three children were going downtown to a movie matinee when Veronica Moppet called from the Spanish



Embassy to tell Mrs. HUNT that the President had been shot. I remember we all stood around and stared at each other, than you put the television on, and the first thing we heard was the newsman saying that it was now 45 minutes since the shot had been fired, and that they still did not know how badly he had been injured.

I know that Mrs. Hunt's aunt is now dead, but it is possible that when she went back to Chicago she may have mentioned that you were there when the news came through to her daughter, Mrs. Hunt's cousin, Phyllis, although she might not remember it. She just may be able to corroborate your story too.

I can of course remember lots more details. It was the kind of day that stays in your mind.

Mary Trayner gave this affidavit to the Rockefeller Commission:

2. On November 22, 1963, I was employed as a housekeeper by Mr. and Mrs. E. HOWARD HUNT who then lived on Baltan Road in Sumner, Maryland with their four children.

3. On that date Mrs. HUNT'S now deceased Aunt Leonie (whose last name I cannot recall) was visiting the HUNT'S house as a guest for a few days. She lived in Chicago. It may have been because of the Aunt's visit or a "Teachers Day" holiday that the children were all home from school in the early afternoon of that Friday.

4. Mr. HUNT was home as well. He was writing a book and spent a good deal of his time in the house. Mrs. HUNT was home too, and planned, with her aunt, to treat the three older children to a movie matinee.

5. Mrs. HUNT worked part-time at the Spanish Embassy where one of her close associates was Veronica Moppet, who has since married and departed the Embassy.

6. At about 2:15 p.m., as the two women and three children were preparing to go downtown to the matinee, Moppet telephoned Mrs. HUNT to report that President Kennedy had been shot. I remember that all of us, including Mr. and Mrs. HUNT, stood and stared at each other. I ran next door to the neighbors and asked what had happened. A neighbor suggested I turn on the radio. When I went back in the HUNT'S house, Mr. HUNT was turning on the TV set.

7. The first thing we heard on the TV was a newsman saying it was now 15 minutes since the shot had been fired and they still did not know how badly the President had been injured.

8. Mr. and Mrs. HUNT, Aunt Leonie, the three older Hunt children and I spent the rest of the day and that evening in the house watching T.V. reports.

#### Rockefeller Commission handwritten notes revealed

Mary Trayner 652-2939 Matinee? Went next door over radio HUNT around all day, I think. Children home. May have been excused for matinee since aunt visiting. 45 minutes after assassination. Watched in evening too with HUNT.

During a telephone call with HUNT on March 7, 1975, Robert Olsen, an investigator for the Rockefeller Commission, was told by HUNT: "Mary Trayner seems to be in error if she means that Mrs. HUNT learned of assassination for first time from Veronica Moppett. He has no recollection of Moppett call, but it certainly could have happened." This was extracted from Olsen's handwritten notes. In his MFF on this telephone conversation he wrote,

MEMORANDUM FOR: FILE

FROM: Robert B. Olsen

SUBJECT: Telephone Interview with E. Howard Hunt on March 7, 1975

I called Mr. Hunt at his residence in Miami, Florida, after first clearing the matter with his attorney, Mr. Snyder, of Baltimore.

I asked Mr. Hunt about the apparent inconsistency between his description to us of the circumstances under which he heard about the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, and the letter from a former family maid, Mary Traynor. In particular, I called his attention to the fact that Mrs. Traynor, in her letter, advises that Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were at home when word of the assassination came in a telephone call from Veronica Moppett. This is inconsistent with Mr. Hunt's statement that he and Mrs. Hunt heard about the assassination on the car radio while they were in downtown Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hunt stated that Mary Traynor seems to be in error. He says that it is entirely possible that there was such a call from Veronica Moppett, although he does not remember it. He says that a lot of people were calling each other with the news about the shooting of the President. He says it is also possible that this was the manner in which Mary Traynor heard about the shooting and that she is simply in error in her recollection that the Hunts were then at home.

Hunt stated that he thinks that the Sidwell Friends School dismissed classes for the day at 3:15 pm or 3:30 pm. He says it is possible that the school was dismissed earlier on the day of the assassination but he does

not know for sure. He acknowledges that he and Mrs. Hunt would not have known about an earlier dismissal of classes in time to pick up Kevan unless Mrs. Hunt had called the school while they were enroute from downtown Washington, D. C.

He does not recall making such a call himself, and he does not recall his wife making one. If classes let out at the normal time, he and Mrs. Hunt would have arrived at home, with their daughter Kevan, at about 3:30 or 3:45 pm. He states that, as he recalls it, there was some delay between the time of the death of the President and the time it was made public on radio and television. He does not recall whether the death of the President had been announced by the time he and Mrs. Hunt arrived at home and he turned on the television set. (The President was pronounced dead at 2:00 pm, Eastern Standard Time. The exact time when the death was announced on radio or television has not been checked out.)

He recalls that when he was watching T.V. with his family after arriving at home, either Huntley or Brinkley made some statement to the effect that the assassination was an outgrowth of the hatred of far Right groups which was much in evidence in Dallas, as had been shown by a recent incident involving someone spitting into the face of Adlai Stevenson. The implication made by Huntley or Brinkley was that the assassination had been accomplished by someone from the far Right Wing. This was before anything was known about the actual assassin. Hunt remembers commenting to his family that it was just like Huntley or Brinkley to jump to the conclusion that the shooting had been by a Right Winger before any evidence was available concerning the assassin.

Mr. Hunt will give us a detailed affidavit covering his non-involvement in the various assassinations. He states that he hopes to be able to avoid another trip back to Washington because he wants to spend as much time as possible with his eleven-year old daughter, who is very anxious about her father's impending imprisonment. Mr. Hunt states that he hopes to be assigned to a minimum security federal prison in Florida when he reports on March 25.

RBO/vmr  
CC: D.Belin  
Senior Counsels

No effort was made by Olsen to contact Virginia Moppett. Research indicated Mary Trayner died on September 17, 1980, of generalized carcinomatosis, cachexia and carcinoma of the pancreas. [D.C. Cert. of Death 80-006220] During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial HUNT was asked why he did not depose witnesses to his whereabouts on November 22, 1963, during *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. He stated:

The one who was alive and might have been deposed during another deposition exercise in Washington was Mary Trayner. She was alive at the time I filed the lawsuit. She was alive at the time Messrs. Helms and ANGLETON were deposed by WEBERMAN in Washington. She was not deposed. She was noticed, but I guess it got late in the day and they decided not to. Subsequently she died.



#### HOWARD ST. JOHN HUNT DID NOT SEE HUNT

The Rockefeller Commission questioned Howard St John Hunt:

1. When, where and how you first learned of the shooting in Dallas.
  - I was only nine years old at the time and to the best of my recollection I was in school, in class, and I believe the announcement was made over the school P.A. system.
2. What did you do during the remainder of the day after learning of the shooting?
  - I went about my usual school routine and went home.

3. Who was with you when you learned of the assassination and later that day?

- To the best of my memory I can't recall anyone in particular that was with me.

4. The whereabouts of your father as best you can recollect from your own observation on November 22, 1963.

- To the best of my recollection I do not recall seeing my father on that day. I might also add that I do not recall him not being there, at our house.

5. The whereabouts of your mother as best as you can recollect from your own observation on that day.

- To the best of my recollection on that day I do not recall seeing my mother. As with the above answer I do not recall her absence.

As I was at a very young age, [9] my recollections of November 22, 1963, are not very vivid in my mind. May 6, 1975.

The Rockefeller Commission: "A son, who was nine-years-old at the time [Howard St. John], could not recall whether his parents were present or absent that day." Notes of a telephone call with St. John revealed his recollection of that day was hazy: "School got out at usual time. Either got picked up by parents or rode bus. Doesn't remember his father or mother not being there."

#### LISA HUNT

Lisa Hunt a was 14-year-old at the time. Her affidavit stated: "On that date I was living with my parents in our house in Sumner, Maryland. After returning from school that afternoon and throughout the weekend that followed, I was with my father and my mother at our house spending much of the time watching television. May 16, 1975." A document entitled "Interview with HOWARD HUNT and his daughter Lisa Hunt on March 4, 1975, regarding HUNT'S association with CIA and his whereabouts on November 22, 1963" has been released. ^

#### HUNT'S THIRD ALIBI (*HUNT v. WEBERMAN*)

In June 1977 HUNT testified under oath about his whereabouts on November 22, 1963:

Q. Could you specifically give me, to the best of your recollection, your location at the time you heard that President Kennedy was killed?

A. All I can give you is that when I first heard the news, which came over the car radio, I was on 'H' Street about 9th N.W., Washington. I was driving home from a Chinese grocery store.

Q. Do you remember the name of the Chinese grocery store?

A. Wah Ling.

Q. This is near your home?

A. No, it was quite a distance. It was in downtown Washington, and I lived in suburban Maryland at the time.

Q. So in fact on that day you were away from the house for how long a period?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Could it have been six to eight hours, or more, or less? Can you pinpoint it?

A. I would put it about two hours.

Q. Do you recall your telephone number at that time?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall any friends who may have called you by telephone that day?

A. No.

Q. Can you recall any other activities, or contacts, unusual enough to remember, besides the grocery store and the guests at your house?

A. No.

Q. Are there any independent witnesses who would know of your whereabouts since 1963, or connected with the Intelligence Division, to your knowledge, house guests?

A. Not to the best of my knowledge or recollection, no.

Q. At the time of the Rockefeller Commission Report, the report states, and I quote "A son who was nine years old at the time could not recall

whether his parents were present or absent that day." Can you explain the problem of the child's failure to remember seeing you for any reason?

A. No.

Q. Are you totally certain of your whereabouts on the day of the assassination?

A. Totally certain.

Q. Were you in good health that day?

A. As far as I know I was.

Q. Did you take any sick leave during that period?

A. I may have. I don't know.

Q. Would sick leave be taken on that particular day?

A. It's entirely possible. I suffer from ulcers.

Q. I am asking whether you took 11 hours of sick leave during that period?

A. I don't recall. If they have that on record they would certainly have a day-by-day rundown of it then.

Q. It does not give a specific day that you took the sick leave. That is why I am asking you if you recall.

A. No, I don't recall.

Q. Perhaps you visited the CIA during the day, as you would during an ordinary business day?

A. I have no idea. Certainly, afterward I did.

Q. But you could have stopped by the office?

A. It's possible I was there in the morning, yes.

HUNT was asked about witnesses to his whereabouts. He replied: "I was with a large number of people. Later on I went home and was with my wife and children, my aunt, and I was with the maid, and neighbors." The deposition continued:

Q. What are the names of the children that saw you on November 22, 1963?

A. My son Howard, my daughter Lisa, and my daughter Kevan.

Q. Are there any problems in the minds of any of your children, in other words, are they clear and accurate in their memories, do they have any problems with remembering things?

A. One daughter was hospitalized in 1966 [Lisa Hunt had received in-patient treatment for a psychiatric disorder in 1966 which HUNT claimed was caused by brain damage after an automobile accident] but as of that time there have been no problems.

Q. All of the children saw you that day?

A. Yes.

Q. The Rockefeller Commission Report states, "A son who was nine-years-old at the time could not recall whether his parents were present or absent that day." Can you explain the problem of the child's failure to remember seeing you for any reason?

A. No.

Q. Did the other two children in fact verify with certainty your whereabouts on that day?

A. I know one did later, my daughter, because she went to the Rockefeller Commission with me and was interrogated several times. The other daughter was not in the Washington vicinity. I don't know when or at what time she was contacted.

Q. But she was there on November 22, 1963?

A. Yes, but as I say I don't know what her contact with the Rockefeller Commission was.

Q. Would her testimony indicate with certainty what the other daughter had given by way of testimony?

A. I would assume so.

Q. But you don't know? Did you ever ask her?



A. Oh, yes. She remembers me picking her up at school. She was with several of Bobby Kennedy's kids. I came by earlier than usual to pick her up after school.

Q. Do you remember the time?

A. No.

Q. Other than your children and your wife, would anybody else be able to verify your whereabouts on that day?

A. Yes. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Thomas of Pompano Beach, Florida. They are former neighbors, but they moved away, and I've lost track of them.

Q. Anybody else you can recall that might be able to verify your whereabouts on that day?

A. My wife's aunt was staying with us at the time, the late Mrs. Leona Drexler. She had spoken with her daughter that day about the events. So the daughter in Chicago would be able to give you a third party. [The daughter of Leona Drexler was not deposed since her testimony would have been hearsay.]

HUNT'S testimony was self-contradictory. He said he was away from home for two hours that entire day, then said he may have been in the office that morning.

#### HUNT'S FOURTH ALIBI

This data base compiler snookered HOWARD HUNT into changing his alibi. In the spring of 1978 HEMMING telephoned me in Washington, D.C., to offer his services in helping compose the deposition questions in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. That afternoon, this researcher had discovered that a Wah Ling's grocery store existed in Washington, D.C., during a search of the Washington, D.C., 1963 *Coles Crisscross Directory*. I told HEMMING: "You ain't gonna believe this my man, but I located Mr. Wah Ling! And he doesn't remember HUNT coming into his store that day." HEMMING said, "I believe it A. J. 'cause you do your homework." HEMMING recorded this telephone call and gave the tape to HUNT who changed his alibi during his June 1978 deposition:

Q. Did you telephone Wah Ling's grocery store on the morning of November 22, 1963?

A. No.

Q. Where is Wah Ling's located in Washington, D.C.?

A. I don't think that the grocery store existed or ever existed. In fact, in the testimony that I gave to the Church Committee, if you recall I said, to the best of my recollection, the name of the grocery store was Wah Ling (phonetic). Having revisited the site, in fact, by chance having dinner in Chinatown fairly recently, I determined the name of the grocery store was Tuck Cheong, T-u-c-k C-h-e-o-n-g.

Q. So you are now saying that your alibi for the day of the assassination, Wah Ling's grocery, is now changed to a different grocery store?

A. Well, I am saying now that attempting to recollect a couple of years ago, the name of the Chinese grocery store, one of several on 8th Street, that my wife visited on that afternoon, certainly is subject to re-examination and refreshment which I have done.

Q. Now that you have refreshed your memory, where is this Tuck Cheong?

A. It is on H Street between 6th and 7th Northwest, in Washington.

Q. What did you purchase that day?

A. I don't know. My wife made the purchases. She went into the grocery store. I stayed in the car with the children.

Q. If I told you there was a Wah Ling's grocery in Washington, D.C., would that surprise you?

A. I would say simply that it was one, of the probably several, that my wife visited that day.

Q. Do you remember the testimony you gave to the FBI as to when you picked up your children that day?

A. No I have never seen the FBI memorandum.

WEBERMAN: Here it is.

Rubin: If you have it there may we see it?

Friedman: Yes, sir. We are going to show it to you. (Hands a copy of instrument to counsel.)

Rubin: All right, go ahead and read it.

Friedman: "On October 17, 1974, E. HOWARD HUNT advised [the FBI] that he *recalls hearing about the assassination over his car radio immediately after leaving a Chinese grocery store* in the area of 9th and H Street N.W. Washington, D.C., on November 22, 1963. He was with his wife Dorothy, who is now deceased. *Before returning home, they picked-up their daughter, Kevan, at Sidwell Friends School, Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.* He could recall no contact on that date with anyone other than possibly a former neighbor. He advised that his personal records pertaining to November 22, 1963, were destroyed several years ago."

Mr. Rubin: All right. Now how has Mr. HUNT testified any differently than from what you have just said?

Q. (By Mr. Friedman.) Within the context of this particular report, which I will present to you while we make copies of it, it indicates that the grocery store came before picking up the children.

A. Then I would say that I stayed in the car with the dog, rather than with the children.

Q. This would be different from what you testified earlier.

A. Well, we are talking about recollection of a good many years ago. Yes.

Q. So this refreshes your recollection?

A. Yes, as to what I testified to earlier. This is not testified, and it is not a sworn statement in any case.

Thinking Mee Wah Ling was to appear as a witness, HUNT changed his alibi to Tuck Cheong. There was no Tuck Cheong in the 1963 crisscross directory or phone book. Tuck Cheong could never be produced in a court of law, because he did not exist. HUNT stated that he had waited in the car to cover himself in the event Mee Wah Ling was produced at the trial. This would be HUNT'S explanation as to why Mee Wah Ling did not remember him coming into his store that day. Seeking a reason for having waited in the car, instead of accompanying his wife into the store, he had to fabricate someone, or something, in the car that needed supervision. At first it was his children, then his dog. During the 1985 *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial, HUNT stated: "I was at the time of the shooting, I was in Washington, D.C., on H Street between 8th and 9th seated in our car with my two and a half month old son David, while my wife was making purchases at Chinese grocery stores on *both sides of the street.*" When confronted with his change in alibi by Lane he stated:

A. Well, my wife made purchases at several grocery stores. There was another one nearby that she may have gone by, Tuck Cheong, I don't know and subsequently I added that statement. Tuck Cheong.

Q. My question is: Did you in an affidavit state under oath that you had been purchasing groceries? "We had been purchasing groceries in a Chinese grocery store." That you recall at that time to be called Wah Ling?

A. Yes, I so stated.

Q. Was that a mistake, or now you are saying you were in more than one grocery store?

A. I am saying my wife was in more than one grocery store. Chinese names are not terribly easy for me to remember. It seems the one we were parked in front of was Wah Ling.

Q. Then in 1978, when you appeared before the HSCA did you not, in fact, say the Wah Ling reference was wrong?

A. I did.

Q. Now are you saying it's right or wrong?

A. I am saying it could have been either way. Tuck Cheong or Wah Ling.

Q. Now, are you saying that [your HSCA testimony] was wrong, in fact, it was both of them, is that correct?

A. It could easily have been.

HUNT was cross examined by his attorney, William Snyder:

Q. Mr. Lane asked you about the name of the Chinese grocery store and said you had testified on a prior occasion that the name was Wah Ling, then you testified it was Tuck Cheong. Now you think it is both. Were you in any way misleading anyone when you gave those prior statements?

A. No, I don't regard it as significant. Anybody who has ever been to Chinatown in Washington, D.C., would know that you have Chinese grocery stores. There are grocery stores on both sides of the street. They line the place. That is the nature of Chinatown. There was no intent to deceive.

During his deposition in June 1978, HUNT offered to settle the lawsuit for \$1 and a letter of apology. At a latter deposition Ellis Rubin was asked about this offer: "Who said

that?" "I believe you did." "I did?" "Yes." "Where was this?" "During the last depositions here in Miami" "I deny that most emphatically." "Off the record, you did it off the record." "Off the record, or on the record, I never said such a thing, because I am not authorized by HOWARD HUNT to say such a thing."

HEMMING denied having had contact with HUNT in 1978. In 1994 HEMMING stated:

STURGIS lived on 125th Street. I stopped by his house. We went to the Jeb Bush campaign. Two of my guys were working with him at the time, 1977. I had no other dealings with STURGIS in 1978.

When HUNT was questioned by the HSCA on November 3, 1978, he read from the statement he had given to the Rockefeller Commission and elaborated on his testimony:

From here, I spelled out exactly why I could not be a suspect. In March 1974—four years ago—I discussed a variety of accusations with the Rockefeller Commission. Although my testimony was not desired, I provided the commission with the following sworn affidavit: *"2. I was driving with my late wife on H Street near 8th or 9th Street when we first heard of the Kennedy shooting on our car radio. We had been purchasing Chinese groceries at a store named, as well as I can recall it, Wah Ling..."* Conspiracy theorists would later point out that there was no Wah Ling store near where I said it was at that time, which gave them ammunition to say that my entire testimony was a lie. They fail to mention that I amended this name just minutes later...Then I amended my statement about the Chinese grocery store, which conspiracy buffs fail to remember. To that affidavit, I would add only that the name I accorded the Chinese grocery store was mistaken. Since revisiting the site, I have determined that the name of the store was Tuck Cheong.

From here, I contested the so-called photographic evidence of my complicity. I had calmed down somewhat over the last few minutes, but now I could feel the pulse in my throat again. It made me so mad that I had to spend my precious time on this earth repeating my innocence ad nauseam because of the ridiculous accusations of others.

Also in March 1974, I provided the Rockefeller Commission with seventeen different photographs of myself taken during the period 1961-1964. It is my understanding that these photographs were compared with those of the so-called Dallas tramps by an FBI photo analyst, Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who determined with professional finality that the tramp photos were not of Frank Sturgis or myself. Then in October 1974, assertedly at the request of then FBI director Kelley, I assented to an interview by agents of the FBI's Baltimore office. Their memorandum of the interview was made public last January 2007.

As stated Wag Ling's existed. It was only when HUNT thought I had enlisted Mr. Me Wah Ling as a witness that he amended his statement. HUNT was reinterviewed by the FBI on September 10, 1974 "Report on Hunt Interview" concerning ARTHUR BREMER.

#### HUNT'S FIFTH ALIBI

In 1981, during a deposition in the first *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* case, HUNT stated:

My wife had...driven downtown with our infant son, who was only about three months old, to pick me up. She wanted to buy ingredients for Chinese dinners, and we proceeded from my office downtown over to 'H' Street where there are several Chinese restaurants and a number of grocery stores. She needed me to sit in the car while she went into the grocery store.

HUNT waited in the car with the baby while she bought the groceries. This explained why she did not buy the groceries before picking up her husband, and supported HUNT'S previous testimony. Why drive around with a three-month-old baby? Why didn't Dorothy Hunt leave the baby with Mary Trayner? HUNT'S claim that he was at his office that morning conformed to the testimony of Walter Kuzmuk.

#### WALTER KUZMUK

On February 6, 1979, Walter P. Kuzmuk had signed the following sworn statement that was entered into evidence in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*:

Having become aware through the press of questions raised concerning the whereabouts of E. HOWARD HUNT on November 22, 1963, the day which President Kennedy was assassinated, I wish to make the following voluntary statement:

On November 22, 1963, I was in Washington, D.C. I lunched that day at Duke Zeibert's restaurant on L Street just off Connecticut Avenue. My luncheon companion was Mr. John Suard.

When we left the restaurant, we walked to Connecticut Avenue, and while waiting at the red light I noticed E. HOWARD HUNT and his wife, Dorothy, driving in their Chevrolet station wagon. It is my recollection that their direction of travel was northward.

I was familiar with the HUNT'S station wagon, having ridden in it from time to time with Mr. HUNT, to and from CIA offices. And as a near neighbor of the HUNTS I knew Mrs. HUNT, having been in their home *on several occasions*.

Shortly after seeing the HUNTS on Connecticut Avenue I became aware that President Kennedy had been shot in Dallas and most of the government offices were closing for the rest of the day. However I returned to my office before going home.

Walter Kuzmuk  
POB 756  
Long Key, Florida. 33001  
February 6, 1979

Walter Kuzmuk had served in the OSS with HUNT in 1945, and was a 27-year veteran of the CIA who, in 1963, was HUNT'S friend and neighbor. He had visited HUNT'S home on more than *several occasions*. These men saw each other on a daily basis, and worked in the same office, on the same floor. Walter Kuzmuk: "We lived within four or five houses of one another's homes. My wife was friendly with his wife, and my children were friendly with his children...his children and our children went to school together, and there was always like - they bring them home and things of that nature." [Kuzmuk testimony, 2nd *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial, Kuzmuk deposition in same matter 6.28.84] Walter Kuzmuk did not reveal this information until February 1979, when he decided to mail it to Ellis Rubin. Walter Kuzmuk wrote: "Having become aware through the press of questions raised concerning E. HOWARD HUNT'S whereabouts on November 22, 1963, I wish to make the following voluntary statement."

What took Walter Kuzmuk so long to become aware of the allegations that HUNT was in Dallas? Walter Kuzmuk claimed it was the Dick Gregory press conference that triggered his affidavit. The Dick Gregory press conference took place in 1975, *four years before* Walter Kuzmuk came forward. Why did he wait until HUNT'S Wah Ling alibi fell apart? The CIA had an interest in clearing HUNT. If HUNT was connected with the Kennedy assassination it would have meant the end of the CIA. The CIA followed the progress of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. When Attorney Mark Lane questioned Richard Helms about the CIA's interest in Clay Shaw, Richard Helms' CIA Counsel handed him his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition. Did Walter Kuzmuk come forward at the request of the CIA? Or at HUNT'S request? In the spring of 1980 a Nazi newspaper called *The Spotlight* ran a story by Victor Marchetti that placed HUNT in Dallas on November 22, 1963. HUNT sued *Spotlight*. On December 15, 1981, during the first *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial, the testimony of Walter Kuzmuk was repeated when Ellis Rubin read from his December 7, 1981, deposition. Walter Kuzmuk had testified:

I got into the office in the morning [of November 22, 1963] and then lunch time arrived. As usual, several of us got together and went to lunch at Duke Ziebert's, right around the corner from where the office was located, and I was with several of my colleagues. I guess it was around 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m...and I saw a car go by and I noticed HOWARD and Betty - not Betty - Dorothy...and I waved at them.

In his first statement he said he was dining with one man - now he was with several. During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial Kuzmuk said he was with John Sucher and Louis Rucker. Due in part to the testimony of Walter Kuzmuk, *Spotlight* lost the first *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial and the jury awarded HUNT \$100,000 in compensatory damages and \$550,000 in punitive damages.

### *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT II*

A Federal Court of Appeals Judge reversed the *Spotlight* conviction on a technicality and ordered a new trial begin. *Spotlight* hired Mark Lane to represent it. Mark Lane punched holes in Kuzmuk's story. When Mark Lane questioned HUNT about how he traveled to the CIA on the morning of November 22, 1963, HUNT stated: "There was no other way I could have gotten into work that morning. I would have had to have driven in with him [Kuzmuk]." Mark Lane cross-examined Walter Kuzmuk who stated:

Although he had previously testified that he and HUNT drove together to the CIA almost every morning, alternating automobiles, he could not testify that he had seen HUNT on any weekday beginning Monday, November 18, 1963, and ending Friday, November 22, 1963, except for the time HUNT drove past the restaurant that Kuzmuk was leaving after lunch...Furthermore, to the best of his recollection, HUNT had not shown up for regularly scheduled meetings on November 20, 1963, and on November 22, 1963.

Walter Kuzmuk repeatedly asserted that he had not driven to work with HUNT on November 22, 1963: "So on that date, I drove, because Mr. HUNT was not with me that day until I met him on the avenue." This part of Walter Kuzmuk's testimony conflicted with HUNT, who stated: "I probably rode in from Maryland with Mr. Kuzmuk that day." Mark Lane also pointed to the fact that HUNT had failed to mention Walter Kuzmuk in his first deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN HUNT*:

I omitted Mr. Kuzmuk's name, and it was not brought to my attention, until a letter arrived a couple of years later from him reminding me we had been together on that particular day." When the FBI questioned HUNT on October 17, 1974, he said, "He could recall no contact on that date with anyone other than possibly a former neighbor [Raymond Thomas]."

In June 1977, HUNT stated: "I would put [the time I was away from the house on November 22, 1963] at about two hours." Only in later depositions had HUNT left open the possibility of his being at the CIA that morning. The Rockefeller Commission: "HUNT could not recall whether he was on duty with the CIA on the morning of that day." When HUNT was deposed in June 1977, HUNT was again uncertain whether he had gone to the office that morning. He was asked: "But could you have stopped by your office?" He answered: "It is possible I was there in the morning, yes." Mark Lane also pointed out that Walter Kuzmuk could not place HUNT at the Agency that day. Walter Kuzmuk: "I am not sure whether he was in the office that day. I mean it's easy to be that you are on



sick leave, or whatever." Walter Kuzmuk could not cite other witnesses' testimony to corroborate his testimony. No impartial agency employee could be questioned. Mark Lane asked Walter Kuzmuk if he saw HUNT later that day. He answered: "Well, I would say sure, why not? Probably on his front lawn or maybe on my front lawn. So in all probability I did." HUNT testified: "I have no reason to believe I saw Mr. Kuzmuk for the balance of that day..."

When HUNT heard the news of the assassination, why didn't he go to his office at the CIA where he could be most useful to his country? Mark Lane asked HUNT if he had learned about the assassination prior to encountering Walter Kuzmuk. HUNT: "Yes, indeed. I had learned about it when we were parked in front of a Chinese grocery store between 8th and 9th Street." Walter Kuzmuk testified that he was not aware of the assassination when he encountered HUNT. Why didn't HUNT pull over and give them the news? HUNT testified he got the news after he reached the Chinese grocery store, not after they left the Domestic Operations Division building. Walter Kuzmuk would have had to have seen the HUNTS as they drove to Sidwell Friends School. If the HUNTS drove from Chinatown to Sidwell Friends School did the HUNTS have to have passed the Domestic Operations Division building?

HUNT'S fifth alibi accommodated the testimony of his secretary at the Domestic Operations Division, **Connie Hicks Mazerov**. In May 1978, during the period when HUNT was erroneously under the impression that Mee Wah Ling had been located, Connie Mazerov composed the following sworn statement:

The following statement represents the factual events of November 22, 1963.

I was employed by the CIA from April 1961 through August 1964 as a clerk typist. On November 22, 1963, I was working for the Domestic Operations Division whose offices were located at 1717 H Street in Washington, D.C. My superior was E. HOWARD HUNT. On the morning of Friday, November 22, 1963, I was at my desk doing routine work. Mr. HUNT was in his office until lunch time, at which time he left. His secretary, Ms. Margaret Amesbury and I were in the office after lunch, when a co-worker informed us John F. Kennedy had been shot. Ms. Amesbury and I discussed whether we should leave as Mr. HUNT had not yet returned from lunch. We decided that as soon as he heard the news he would realize that most government workers had been dismissed, and we both left our office. (Signed)

Connie Joy Hicks Mazerov.

May 16, 1978.

Connie Mazerov had revealed the address of a former CIA installation, and the name of a CIA employee - Margaret Amesbury. Had she obtained the permission of the CIA to do this? Connie Mazerov was contacted in February 1994:

No, I never at any time talked to anyone from the CIA. They did not ask me to come forward with this. What happened is I am close friends with Elizabeth McIntosh. We have remained in contact with each other for many years. She called me. She was retired. She said, 'Do you remember seeing HOWARD that day?' I talked to her for awhile. That was the only contact. She did not have any contact, nor had I. She knew where I was. I had not heard about the HUNT/tramp allegations prior to this. I followed HOWARD'S role in Watergate. I had no idea the rest of that was going on. I assume HOWARD may have called her and asked her to call. She was in contact with him at that point. I assume he called her, and asked her what her schedule was that day, and if she remembered seeing him at the office. Because, at the point in time, when all of this was going on, HOWARD'S wife was already dead. His children were fairly young.



**Elizabeth "Betty" McIntosh** was in the OSS during World War II. McIntosh first met HUNT when she was serving "in the OSS in Chicago, behind the lines with HOWARD in 1944." On December 13, 1977, McIntosh attended a luncheon sponsored by David Atlee Philips where she told *The New York Times*:

That's what hurts, you've lived so long, you thought you were doing it the right way, and people now say you were doing something terrible and dishonorable.' Mrs. McIntosh, who was at Pearl Harbor on the day it was bombed, spoke for many when she said 'There was a real reason for what we were doing in those days. A lot of things we tried didn't work, but it was war, and it was important. Today we seem to be swimming around in a bowl of warm mush.' Mrs. McIntosh recalled the time when she was serving with a psychological warfare unit in China in World War II. Since surrender was anathema to Japanese culture, Mrs. McIntosh and her comrades covertly placed on a dead courier false documents that purported to be a message from the Prime Minister. The documents, written by prisoners of war, said that it was alright to surrender under

certain circumstances, and Mrs. McIntosh believes this helped to weaken the Japanese resistance. [NYT 12.13.77]

McIntosh was the female counterpart to HOWARD HUNT. She was the author of a article entitled *The Role of Women in Intelligence* [published by Association of Former Intelligence Officers] and a book entitled *Undercover Girl*. Connie Mazerov was more than HUNT'S secretary, she was his operative. When HUNT ran an operation against Senator Barry Goldwater, he had Connie Mazerov pick up the campaign speeches of Senator Barry Goldwater. Connie Mazerov told *The Washington Post* that she did perform courier work when she worked for the CIA. [Wash. Post 12.21.73] Connie Mazerov: "I worked for Amesbury and HOWARD. In the course of my duties as a clerk/typist I picked-up information, and I didn't know what it was. I picked up envelopes at one location and took them to another location."

On September 15, 1971, "(Deleted) HUNT asked CIA to detail a certain secretary to the White House to work for him. (Deleted) General Robert Cushman (deleted)." [CIA Memo for Rec. 6.19.73 Meeting with (deleted) Chief EEAB/Pers.] Connie Mazerov submitted her statement during the *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* proceedings, however, she testified for the first time at the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial. Connie Mazerov said she had seen HUNT at work early that morning. Mark Lane wrote: "As to the meetings he was supposed to have attended later that morning [according to one of HUNT'S versions of events] she couldn't recall seeing him there. She never saw anyone else that morning who could have seen him." Connie Mazerov: "I would have never been in a meeting. I was a GS-5." Like Walter Kuzmuk, Connie Mazerov was unable to name other witnesses who saw HUNT at the CIA that day, however, Connie Mazerov unequivocally stated that she had seen HUNT at the CIA that morning. There were two possibilities: Either Connie Mazerov was mistaken or she surfaced at the CIA's or at HUNT'S behest. The possibility exists the CIA activated Connie Mazerov (and Walter Kuzmuk) when it saw that HUNT'S defense was floundering, although no sources in the CIA or CIA documents have confirmed this to date. Mark Lane pointed to the fact that HUNT failed to mention Connie Mazerov as a witness to his whereabouts on November 22, 1963, in his first deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, in order to cast doubt on her testimony. Interviewed telephonically Connie Mazerov stated: "I saw HUNT at the CIA that day. What time? I'm really digging here. As close as I can recall - its been a lot of years since I testified too." Connie Mazerov's testimony was read to her:

I knew I'd seen him in the morning, and that he had left for lunch. It could have been 11:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m. He generally didn't tell us what he was going to do for lunch. Mrs. Amesbury saw him too. At that time I was in my early 20's, and this woman was in her 50's. There's a very good chance this lady is not alive. When I testified in Florida, I believe at that time they could not locate her. I think the only people they had was Betty McIntosh and myself. She also was my superior, a GS-13. To understand how somebody could be there, and no one could see them, you'd have to understand the way the offices were set up. The building that we were in - everybody had two or three rooms in there - and the doors were closed.

So it possible to come in and go into your office and really not see anybody. Each group did their own thing and didn't know what the people next door were doing. There are no traces of him being there that I know of. But you understand it was a lot of years before anyone would have looked for anything like that. I believe Mrs. McIntosh did not see him that day. She was out. She was in the city.

I did not testify at first *Spotlight* trial. I testified during the second trial. To my knowledge he was in the office all morning. At least that's what I remembered at the time. There is no way I could be mistaken. I think everyone fairly well remembers what they were doing that day. If you picked another day out of a year, 25 or 30 years ago, I probably wouldn't even remember what state I was living in. He was there. I've seen the tramp shots. Nothing I ever saw would lead me to believe it was him.

HEMMING told this researcher:

People tend to remember the events of an hour preceding the assassination and what went on as they heard more and more news, and what happened that evening. But details of who was supposed to be where, or what, before the event, is not likely. Even a week after the event. Mazerov made the statement out of pure loyalty to HUNT. You probably have a two or three day period there where he ain't around. Or somebody could have put things in her mind, saying 'Don't you remember we did this?' Amesbury called her looking for a witness.

Connie Mazerov had seen HUNT before he went to lunch - this testimony was contradicted by HUNT'S first FBI interview during which he said he had lunch with his wife at home. In addition to these numerous contradictions, during HUNT'S testimony in the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial, HUNT said he drove to work on the morning of November 22, 1963, with Walter Cushman. Hunt told the Rockefeller Commission:

On November 22, 1963, he and his wife were driving on H Street at about 9th in Washington, D. C., when he turned the car radio on and learned that the President had been shot. He and Mrs. Hunt had been shopping in a Chinese grocery store in that immediate vicinity, immediately prior to their getting into the car. The Hunts lived at 5215 Balton Road, Sumner, Maryland. On their way home they drove to the Sidwell Friends School on upper Wisconsin Avenue and picked up their younger daughter, Kevan. Kevan told them that Robert and Courtenay Kennedy, children of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, were students in the same school and had been picked up by the Secret Service. The children in the school knew that the President had been shot. Mr. Hunt states that the following persons are witnesses to the fact that he was here in Washington, D. C., at the time the President was shot in Dallas;

1. His son, Howard St. John Hunt, then ten years of age.
2. His daughter, Lisa, then twelve years of age.
3. His daughter, Kevan, then eleven years of age.
4. The family maid, Mary Trayner, now employed by a family living at 4806 DeRussey Parkway. Chevy Chase, Maryland, and whose phone number is 652-2930.

Mr. Hunt believes that he was either taking the day off from work as a part of annual leave on November 22, 1963, or he may have been recuperating from a hospitalization for ulcers. He had been hospitalized at about that period at Sibley Hospital in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hunt States that he held the following oil company charge account and credit cards in 1963 and that such accounts may provide corroboration as to his presence in Washington, D. C., on November 22, 1963: Esso Oil, Gulf Oil, Texaco Oil, Cities Service Oil, Brooks Brothers (New York), Garfinkle's, Woodward and Lothrop, Sears Roebuck & Co. , Hecht Co. He also states that telephone records might be checked with Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.; that the CIA might have travel voucher records showing his travel during that year and that CIA should also have records on the dates on which he took sick leave or annual leave.

Mr. Hunt categorically denies that he has been involved in any way whatsoever with the assassination of President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, or any other person either within or without the United States. He similarly denies any participation or involvement whatever in the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, the disappearance of Congressman Hale Boggs or the shooting of Senator Stennis.

He states that in connection with the planning for the Cuban invasion in 1961, he did suggest that Fidel Castro should be assassinated either before or contemporaneously with that invasion, but his suggestion was not acted upon or otherwise approved.

Attached are copies of a press statement made by Mr. Hunt in early February 1975 in Florida, in which he denies the allegations made by Dick Gregory and others with respect to his involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy and a letter written to Mr. Hunt by the former family maid, Mary Traynor.

Lisa Hunt confirms her father's account that he was at home with the family in the afternoon and evening of November 22, 1963. She recalls that her father assembled the family in front of the television set. He wanted them all to watch the program because it was an important historical matter. They were all shocked about the assassination of the President.

4806 De Russay Park  
 Chevy Chase Md 20015

Feb 6 1975

Dear Mr Hunt

I am so glad you thought of writing to me. I remember the day President Kennedy was shot very well, and I certainly remember you were there.

If you recall, Mrs Hunt's Aunt Leonie, (I am sorry I can't remember her last name) from Chicago was staying with you for a few days, and on the Friday Mrs Hunt, her Aunt, and the three children were going downtown to a movie matinee, when Veronica Moppet called from the Spanish Embassy to tell Mrs Hunt that the President had been shot. I remember we all stood around and stared at each other then you put the television on, and the first thing we heard was the news man saying that it was now 45 minutes since the shot had been fired, and that they still did not know how badly he had been injured.

I know that Mrs Hunt's Aunt is now dead, but it is possible that when she went back to Chicago she may have mentioned that you were there when the news came through to her daughter (Mrs Hunt's cousin Phyllis). Although she might not remember it, she just may be able to corroborate your story too.

I can of course remember but no details. It was ~~of~~ the sort of day that stays in your mind.

I hope you are still getting along well. Did you manage to sell the house on River Rd?

Let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

If you should run across Miss Stella remember me to her.

Please give my regards to the children,

Sincerely,  
P.S. My phone is 657-2939  
I am always yours in co-operation

#### WHEN DID HUNT AND STURGIS FIRST MEET? STURGIS' CONFLICTING STATEMENTS

HUNT maintained that he did not know STURGIS in 1963 so he could not have been involved with him in a plot to kill John Kennedy. HUNT claimed he met STURGIS in the Spring of 1972, through BERNARD BARKER. STURGIS, however, told Andrew St. George:

The Bay of Pigs, hey, there was one sweet mess. I met HOWARD HUNT that year [1961], he was the political officer of the exile brigade. BERNARD BARKER was HUNT'S right hand man, his confidential clerk - his body servant. I wish I'd never met the dumb head. You know, BARKER tells everybody to call him 'Macho.' That's supposed to be his nick name.

A man who is macho is supposed to be some kind of virile hard charger. Calling BARKER macho is like call Liberace 'Slugger.' When he is around HUNT, or anybody that's over him, BARKER is like a valet. Servile. You know what I mean? 'Sit here Mr. HUNT so the sun won't bother you.' It's disgusting. 'Yes, sir, Mr. HUNT let me refresh your drink, sir.' And BARKER is the biggest scrooge you ever saw. HUNT gives him \$500 saying, 'Round up some men, we have a job to do.' So BARKER comes downtown and he says to me 'Let's have lunch, I need some people for Mr. HUNT.' And you know where we end up having lunch? In the cheapest hamburger joint in Miami. [St. George, *Swank*, 8.64]

In 1961 STURGIS told a CIA source he was a "member of the anti-Castro group Cuban Revolutionary Front." [CIA DBF 75627 4.24.61; DBF 89191 9.22.61] In 1978 STURGIS was asked:

Q. Did you know HOWARD HUNT in 1963?

A. Let me say this here. I have worked in the intelligence field off and on for years and there is compartmentation with people that you work with directly. I don't recall ever meeting HOWARD HUNT personally. I don't recall meeting HOWARD HUNT. In 1963.

Q. Do you remember speaking to Andrew St. George about the Bay of Pigs?

A. Oh, that was so many years ago, it's possible.

Q. Do you remember telling Andrew St. George that you worked with HOWARD HUNT on the Bay of Pigs invasion?

A. Andrew may get his things a little bit mixed up. Now, understand one thing, before the Bay of Pigs invasion I was working in a different sector because E. HOWARD HUNT was a political officer and I was not associated with the political end of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Q. Did you say that to Andrew St. George?

A. No, and if Andrew said that he is lying.

Q. And if Marita says it, she is lying, too?

A. If she picked up what Andrew says, then it's not so.

MR. RUBIN: They are lying just like WEBERMAN did in his book. The whole book is a lie and we will prove it in court.



During his deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN STURGIS* stated:

A. Now again I don't believe I ever met E. HOWARD HUNT, but we all knew, many of us knew, "EDUARDO" was the officer of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

Q. Did you ever meet EDUARDO?

A. I don't recall. This is the thing. I don't recall.

In 1975 the Rockefeller Commission questioned him about this: "Doesn't recall saying that, or recall meeting him before 1972." Handwritten notes reflected that STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission: "Met HUNT when: In 1972 personally. Know of him as "EDUARDO" as early as 1960 or 1961. BARKER introduced them in 1972 at BARKER'S office in Miami."

Quotes regarding HUNT: 'Met him in 1961' - Doesn't recall saying that, or recall meeting him, before 1972. Heard of him in connection with Bay of Pigs, as "EDUARDO" knew of him then, but doesn't think they ever met. HUNT is professional who has affected disposals. Denies ever saying this. HUNT was a political officer and didn't have a hand in killings.

STURGIS also told Olsen: "HUNT left Miami one week before Bay of Pigs." STURGIS was questioned by Robert B. Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission:

STURGIS: I don't know if it was in 1972 or the latter part of 1971 that I met HUNT, and I was introduced. And he said, FRANK, this is HOWARD HUNT.

Olsen: Who introduced you?

STURGIS: BARKER did. And I said 'Oh EDUARDO!'

Olsen: Do we understand then, FRANK, that you had heard of "EDUARDO" during the Bay of Pigs planning and so forth, but you had never met him?

STURGIS: Right, sir. To the best of my knowledge I had never met HOWARD HUNT up until the day in Miami when BARKER introduced me to HOWARD in his office.

#### THEORY: GUADALCANAL

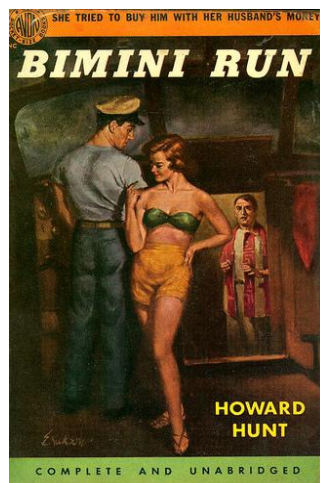
HUNT and STURGIS' relationship dated back to World War II. Events indicated they met in Guadalcanal in 1943, when STURGIS was a Marine, and HUNT a war correspondent. In American Spy HUNT wrote

In March 1943, German U-boats sank twenty-seven merchant ships in the Atlantic. Newspapers published photographs of the doomed liners, plumes of smoke billowing out of frame as their smokestacks disappeared under water. I became obsessed with finding a way to get back into the war and found an opportunity as a war correspondent assigned to the **Pacific** fleet for *Life* magazine, actually seeing my share of action and narrowly escaping death a few more times.

In American Spy HUNT also wrote

There are a lot of conspiracy theories, which I'll get into later, involving Sturgis—whom I first met in 1972—and me, so he's a character to remember. Some of the theories abound because my 1949 novel, *Bimini Run*, involves a character named Hank Sturgis, which has made a lot of buffs speculate that the book is based on Frank. So I would have had to meet Sturgis in the 1940s, long before Sturgis was a person of interest. While he was a U.S. Marine in World War II, he was sent to the **South Pacific**, far away from where I was at the time.

When STURGIS spoke with Andrew St. George in August 1974 he was unaware of the implications of his remarks regarding his long term relationship with HUNT, however, once the tramp story surfaced STURGIS changed his tune. Now, he said, he could not have been one of the tramps in Dealey Plaza along with HUNT, because he did not know HUNT in 1963, having first been introduced to HUNT by BARKER in 1971. STURGIS claimed to have little respect for BARKER. As this researcher has documented, STURGIS was BARKER'S number one source of information for many years. STURGIS said BARKER, on behalf of HUNT, approached him to do a domestic assassination. This indicated how close the relationship was between the two men and that by denouncing BARKER, STURGIS was trying to hide this relationship.



STURGIS told a Rockefeller Commission investigator that "he started getting involved with Cuban people in Miami in about 1945." In 1949 HUNT wrote *Bimini Run*, which he prefaced with the disclaimer: "The people in this book are imaginary and are not intended to represent persons living or dead."

1. The hero of *Bimini Run*, Hank Sturgis, was an ex-Marine who had been trained at Parris Island. FRANK STURGIS was an ex-Marine who had been trained at Parris Island.

2. Hank Sturgis had seen extensive combat in the Far East including "the Canal."

FRANK STURGIS was in Iwo Jima, Okinawa and Guadalcanal.

3. Hank Sturgis had been wounded in action.

FRANK STURGIS had been wounded in action and had a scar on his right wrist from the wound.

4. Hank Sturgis had been hospitalized after the war.

FRANK STURGIS had been hospitalized after the war.

5. Hank Sturgis worked as a bartender.

FRANK STURGIS worked as a bartender and owned a tavern.

6. Hank Sturgis lived in Miami.

FRANK STURGIS lived in Norfolk, but visited Miami frequently.

7. Hank Sturgis was a gambler.

Juanita Terrell told the FBI that her ex-husband, FRANK STURGIS, was involved in gambling activity.

8. Hank Sturgis frequented the Gulfstream Race Track.

FRANK STURGIS worked at the Gulfstream Race Track.

9. Hank Sturgis was an accomplished marksman.

FRANK STURGIS was an accomplished marksman.

10. Hank Sturgis was familiar with the Andros Islands.

FRANK STURGIS was familiar with the Andros Islands.

STURGIS was asked if he had ever worked as a bartender:

A. I did work as a bartender. As a matter of fact, during the Watergate investigation I was questioned about that book. I have never read that book...

Q. Don't you think the character Hank Sturgis seems to follow your own history to a great extent?

A. Right. My wife thinks that too. She says, 'It could be you.' I don't see how it could be. He didn't know me at that particular time when he wrote the book...I don't know when he wrote it.

Robert B. Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission questioned STURGIS about *Bimini Run*:

Olsen: Was there any particular reason why you wanted to change your name when you were already an adult, grown up?

STURGIS: The reason for that was that I felt there were too many FIORINIS, FRANK FIORINI'S especially. I don't know. My mother wanted me to change the name really because she had a bad situation with my father and she hated the FIORINI family.

Olsen: I take it from what you say on that score, then, FRANK, that you were not then aware at the time your name was legally changed in Norfolk, Virginia, of the fact that E. HOWARD HUNT had written a novel in the late 1940's in which a character appeared by the name of Hank Sturgis. Is that true?

STURGIS: Would you believe that the Special Committee, they got me on that. And it is a coincidence, because I got the book at home. And my wife read that book and I read that book. And it is just like it would be my type of character.

Pipe smoking Henry Reed Sturgis, a college dropout, was actually a synthesis between FRANK STURGIS and HOWARD HUNT. Evidence suggested FRANK FIORINI used the name FRANK STURGIS before he legally changed it in 1952 -- three years after HUNT wrote about Hank Sturgis in *Bimini Run*.

In 1975 STURGIS told Michael Canfield how he had used the two names to conceal his identity: "You see where I live at? A lot of people in that area before the Watergate thing, they never knew who I was. I go off two, three weeks at a time. They figured I was a salesman. And here I am, involved in every goddamn thing imaginable. And I've never

used STURGIS in any of my activities. I've always used FIORINI...So if any publicity came out, it came out in [FIORINI]. I left STURGIS alone." Conversely, when FRANK'S legal name was FIORINI he might have used STURGIS for "every goddamn thing imaginable." HUNT knew him by his *nom-de-guerre*, FRANK STURGIS, and used the name in his novel.

#### HUNT EXPLAINS

A. During the war I met a Captain Sturgis, whom I became very fond of. He contracted tuberculosis in the jungles. He came back home in a ship and went up to Saranac Lake Sanitarium. I heard subsequently he died of the T.B. he incurred in the Far East during the war. I was a great admirer of this individual. His name came to mind when I wrote the book.

Q. What was his first name?

A. My guess is it was Lee.

Q. What is his hometown, how can we get in touch with him?

A. I said he died.

Q. Did you in fact characterize HANK STURGIS in the 1949 book as a bartender as well as a soldier-of-fortune and ex-Marine?

A. Gee, I wouldn't remember. I probably wrote three dozen books since then.

HUNT added that the rest of Hank Sturgis' characteristics were his own invention. There was no similarity to FRANK STURGIS besides the name, although he admitted: "I heard of an adventurer [named] FIORINI, but it wasn't until early 1972 that BERNIE BARKER introduced me to an individual now known as FRANK STURGIS." The Rockefeller Commission attempted to resolve the *Bimini Run* question, however, it did not address itself to the real issue, because Dick Gregory's associate, Ralph Schoenman, confused the information that had been given to him by this researcher. Ralph Schoenman testified that FIORINI took the name STURGIS from a character in *Bimini Run*, rather than testifying that HUNT had patterned a character in *Bimini Run* after STURGIS:

One witness asserted that STURGIS is a pseudonym; that his name is FRANK FIORINI; and that he took the name STURGIS from a fictional character [Hank Sturgis] in a novel written by HUNT in 1949 [*Bimini Run*]...A search of the relevant court records disclosed that a petition was filed on September 23, 1952, in the Norfolk [Virginia] City Circuit Court pursuant to which a FRANK ANGELO FIORINO petitioned to change his name to FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS. The petition recited that his mother had divorced his father about 15 years previously, and had

married one Ralph Sturgis, that he had been living with his mother all of his life, that his mother was known as Mary Sturgis, and that his stepfather also desired him to change his name to STURGIS. A court order was entered on September 23, 1952, (the same date as the petition) changing his name to FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS...In the petition and the order relating to the change of name, FIORINI was misspelled as Fiorino. In light of this documentary evidence, no weight can be given to the claim that STURGIS took his present name from a character in a HUNT novel - or that the name change was associated in any way with STURGIS' knowing HUNT before 1971 or 1972.

### WHY FIORINO?

Rockefeller Commission notes dealt with the Fiorino question:

Telephone Conversation with STURGIS May 3, 1975, Called him to ask about spelling of the name 'Fiorino' on petition and order covering his name change. He joked about the fact Italians can't spell. Said his birth certificate and military records were all FIORINI, but that his grandfather might have spelled the name Fiorino. Confirmed that his mother's maiden name was Mary Vona, and his father was Angelo Anthony Fiorini. For his new middle name, he switched from his father's first name to his father's middle name - Italian custom to carry father's name, he said. Probably just an error on the court papers - both of which were probably prepared by the same attorney. Note. FRANK'S signature on the petition is ambiguous. It could be read as either 'l' or an 'o.'

### HUNT AND STURGIS MOVED IN THE SAME EXILE CIRCLES

HUNT and STURGIS both knew the same people so it was likely that they knew one another. The CIA pointed this out in 1975, in the course of evaluating STURGIS' Agency connections. A CIA document generated by Jerrold Brown pointed out:

(1) HUNT knew Lanz. Lanz knew STURGIS. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through Lanz.

(2) Manuel Artime knew STURGIS.

STURGIS was asked:

Q. Did you know the late Manuel Artime?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you work with him in the MIR?

A. Let me say this here. I had contact with Artime, since Artime came from Cuba. I was part of the original officers that organized the MIR. Manuel Artime was an individual who left Cuba, and came to the United States. I did not know Artime in Cuba, but I was one of the original officers who helped organize the MIR movement in the United States.

Q. Was your friend, Geraldine Shamma, also associated with Dr. Artime.

A. Yes.

HUNT knew Manuel Artime. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through Manuel Artime.

(3) HUNT knew Nino Diaz. Nino Diaz knew STURGIS. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through Diaz.

(4) HUNT knew BARKER. BARKER knew STURGIS. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through BARKER.

(5) HUNT knew BARKER. BARKER knew Alexander Rorke. Alexander Rorke knew STURGIS. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through BARKER/Alexander Rorke.

(6) HUNT knew Manuel Artime. Manuel Artime knew Alexander Rorke. Alexander Rorke knew STURGIS. Therefore HUNT could have known STURGIS through Manuel Artime/Alexander Rorke.

In the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT was questioned about Pedro Diaz Lanz.

Q. Did you know Pedro Diaz Lanz?

A. I met him on a couple of occasions. BARKER brought him to my home in Coconut Grove probably in January or February 1961.

Q. Did you know that Pedro Diaz Lanz was in fact a close friend of STURGIS?

A. I'm not sure he was a friend. I know he and FIORINI joined him in Havana.

Q. But you never met FRANK STURGIS through Pedro Diaz Lanz?

A. No.

Q. You had no contact with him?

A. I didn't know him in 1972 under that name.

James W. Franklin, Chief, Official Cover Branch, CCS stated: "I reviewed the file of STURGIS which contained no reference to HUNT, although reference was made to some other associates in the Bay of Pigs period." [CIA MFR 11.2.73] In an interview with his son Howard St. John Hunt, HUNT settled the matter of when he met FRANK STURGIS once and for all:

Well I first met Frank Sturgis a couple of years earlier [in the early 1960's] when Barker drew up in front of my safehouse and ah he had a fellow in the front seat with him and he said "Eduardo I want you to meet FRANK STURGIS." STURGIS went along with everything that we did you know if we said "FRANK we want you to stand guard here while a team does such and such" and he would loyally do it and if we said pull you gun and shoot at the slightest provocation he would have done it. He was a follower; I dare say a loyal follower and he also had a patriotic commitment to what we were doing. If you recall in his background he had served in both the Marine Corps and the Navy or possibly the Army. I first met him the early 1960s. He was certainly involved in the planning and the recommending of different Cubans to be included [in the Bay of Pigs invasion]. He did that because he had personal experience of them.

HUNT changed his story from the one he had repeated under oath on numerous occasions. If he was lying about knowing STURGIS in the early 1960's than he could have been lying about knowing him in the late 1940's. In any event this put HUNT and STURGIS together at the time of the Kennedy assassination and was further evidence that HUNT and STURGIS were in Dealey Plaza disguised as tramps.

PEDRO DIAZ LANZ, STURGIS AND HUNT  
*HUNT v. WEBERMAN*

Pedro Diaz Lanz was asked:

Q. When did you first meet FRANK STURGIS?

A. When? 1957.

Q. Where was that?

A. Santiago De Cuba.

Q. When did you first see Mr. STURGIS with Mr. HUNT, what date?

A. Never.



Q. Did STURGIS indicate in 1957, or a time subsequent, that he had knowledge of Mr. HUNT?

A. No.

Q. When did you first meet Mr. HUNT?

A. Never met him.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. HUNT or Mr. STURGIS in November 1963?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know Mr. HUNT as "EDUARDO" of the Cuban Revolutionary Front?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. HUNT, or Mr. STURGIS in November 1963?

A. No, sir.

Q. Either in Miami or in Dallas Texas?

A. I said I never seen them.

Q. You have never seen Mr. HUNT though?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever talked to him on the telephone.

A. (No response).

Q. I again ask the question that was objected to: Did you, Mr. Lanz, become acquainted with Manuel Artime?

MR. DARRACH: Same objection. [Lanz Depo 2.3.78]

In 1977 Pedro Diaz Lanz told Gaeton Fonzi

...he was with BARKER many times. He told BARKER that Artime was a Communist...Lanz described Bender (Droller) as an older man over 45 years of age (1960's) curly hair, European accent. He met Bender at safe house in Coconut Grove, and Bender offered him position as Chief of Air Strike Force in Guatemala (Bay of Pigs Operation). Lanz did not accept it

because he would not have been in on the planning. It was all very secret and run by the CIA. Lanz was then offered another position in Cuba, but refused and had heated words with Bender because he stated it was just an effort to destroy the Cuban forces in exile. Bender agreed off the record. Lanz was very hot and someone came over and attempted to calm him down. Believes this was HUNT. Shortly thereafter Artime arrived and he and Bender hugged and kissed each other on the mouth. This drew Lanz attention because he knew it wasn't an American or French or Spanish custom for men to kiss each other.

Gaeton Fonzi returned the next day with a photograph of HUNT. "Pedro Diaz Lanz could not ID HUNT...I asked Lanz to explain how HUNT wrote about him in his book, *Give Us This Day*. Lanz could not explain." [HSCA Gonzales and Fonzi 9.23.77] Fonzi interviewed Marcos Diaz Lanz:

Marcos Diaz Lanz said that he early recognized that Castro was a Communist and that he was using Communism as a vehicle to take over Cuba. He said he reported this to Colonel Nichols, the Air Force Military Attache at the American Embassy, with whom he had been in regular contact...

Gaeton Fonzi questioned Marcos Diaz Lanz about HUNT:

It was pointed out to Marcos that HOWARD HUNT mentions, in *Give Us This Day*, the leaflet raid [October 21, 1959] and that HUNT writes of immediately afterwards interviewing Pedro, but not Marcos or STURGIS. Marcos Diaz Lanz responded: 'I wouldn't waste a minute reading his book. I don't know the man. The book to me, I don't think I'm going to learn anything reading the book, because I don't know the man.' He was then asked if he had ever met HUNT. He said he had not. He was then asked if he had ever met "EDUARDO." He said: 'Well, you know, someone will come to you and say they worked for the Company and they will be wearing a bracelet that says 'John' on it and they will tell you another name. You just don't know who you meet.' [HSCA Memo 3.7.78]

In a deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, HUNT said he met Pedro Diaz Lanz at least once. In *Give Us This Day*, HUNT indicated he was well acquainted with Pedro Diaz Lanz. In November 1964 an unidentified office of the CIA issued this memo:

MEMORANDUM November 4, 1964

**SUBJECT: Involved in Arms Smuggling and in a Planned Insurrection of Minutemen in Florida Area.**

1. This office is in the process of monitoring a clandestine arms smuggling operation in the Miami area directed against Venezuela. In this connection

a recently acquired source whose information to date has proven accurate became involved with, an arms supplier, operating under the alias of Pedro Garcia, who offered to supply arms of any type and any amount within a period of one week.

On November 1, 1964 during one of a series of meetings held between our source and Garcia, the latter indicated that he was member and associated with an ultra-rightist group called Minutemen, who are training in an area in Florida called Yahagva (phonetic; possibly Yalaha, near Leesburg). Pedro Garcia stated that if Lyndon Johnson were re-elected President this group planned to revolt in an armed insurrection against the U.S. Government. Garcia bragged that he provided the arms for the above revolt.

2. The source of this information stated that Pedro Garcia remarks were made casually, and that he is not in a position to assess the veracity of the threat. As of the writing of this memorandum this office has not been able to determine whether the above information constitutes a bit of braggadocio on the part of Pedro Garcia to impress our source or whether there is indeed some element of truth in Pedro Garcia's claim.

3. This office has been able to identify Pedro Garcia as Marcos Jose Diaz Lanz A11 811 130.

4. This office will continue to monitor the arms smuggling operation, and particular emphasis will be placed on uncovering Marcos Jose Diaz Lanz' intentions and activities in connection with the above cited insurrection plans. In this context, it is requested that this office be informed if the above information relative to an insurrection coincides with any information available to our office. If so, details are requested.

5. This office is most desirous of protecting the source of the above information and in insuring that the penetration which he has achieved of local and foreign smuggling circles not be placed in jeopardy. For these reasons, it is requested that the above information be handled on a need-to-know basis and that no action be taken on this information without prior coordination with this office. In this regard, we will be glad to service any requirements which you may wish to levy on our source. We will of course keep you informed of any further developments that may occur in this case. [CIA 201-259716]

MEMORANDUM (Deleted) 1964

SUBJECT: Marcos Diaz Lanz

REFERENCE: Memorandum this office dated (Deleted) 1964 Subject: Planned Insurrection of Minutemen in Florida area.

1. On November 6, 1964 this office received a report from the source of reference memorandum pertaining to a meeting the source had with Marcos Diaz Lanz on November 3, 1964.

2. During the meeting Marcos Diaz Lanz talked freely about the election results which by that time indicated President Johnson had been elected for another term. As the margin of votes for Johnson increased, Marcos Diaz Lanz became more and more excited. Marcos Diaz Lanz criticized Johnson very severely and referred to him as an SOB. He said it was becoming obvious that 'they' would have to go and fight in the streets because 'they' were unable to accept the Johnson Government. Marcos Diaz Lanz did not clarify who the 'they' were, but it was understood by source to mean the Minutemen but he received a definite impression that Marcos Diaz Lanz himself was deeply involved in any action contemplated.

3. Source was not positive but he recalled that Marcos Diaz Lanz made some reference to the fact that the U.S. would be better off if Johnson were dead, but source, who was questioned very closely on this point could not say that Marcos Diaz Lanz had made any direct reference or suggestion that he or the Minutemen intended to do anything beyond going to the streets to fight as indicated in the referenced memorandum.

4. This office will keep you informed of any developments that may occur in this case as they evolve. [CIA 201-259716]

BERNARD BARKER was questioned during *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*:

Q. When did you first meet HOWARD HUNT?

A. I'm trying to think right now if that came out in any declarations of mine at Watergate. I think it did. I met HOWARD HUNT in Miami somewhere around the year 1960. He was air commander or chief of the CIA.

Q. How did you become his number one assistant?

A. That is a question only he can answer.

Q. Did you work for him in Cuba, too?

A. No.

Q. Did you work for the Cuban Revolutionary Front, and Cuban Revolutionary Council?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have any correspondence with the New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Council.

A. No...I will go further and say I have never been in New Orleans.

BARKER admitted he knew STURGIS, but when asked if he had seen HUNT and STURGIS together prior to the time he allegedly introduced the two men to each other circa 1972, he responded:

A. No, never.

Q. When you introduced HUNT to STURGIS do you remember the conversation?

A. When we went on the, I think it was the second trip, before the - STURGIS had known of the existence of HUNT. From his conversations with me, I knew STURGIS was quite excited at meeting the famous "EDUARDO." On the other hand, HUNT said he was going to have to meet STURGIS now because he is going to be involved in something. So I introduced him to HUNT at that time and from official expressions, the excitement of meeting the great "EDUARDO," meeting somebody removed. This is to the best of my knowledge, under oath I can tell you, they first met, therefore it's...

Tony Varona told the HSCA: "I know the name FIORINI, because I know there was a pilot by that name. I never saw him present. Maybe, I am not sure, he was working with Bender. Possibly with BARKER."

#### HOWARD K. DAVIS, HEMMING & HUNT

In April 1993 Howard K. Davis was asked: "Did you ever see HOWARD HUNT back in the early 1960's?" Howard K. Davis replied: "Well he was around every place, yeah. But I had no great contact with him." He was asked: "Did you ever see HUNT and STURGIS together?" Howard K. Davis stated: "I can't say that I did, no. But then I'd see STURGIS with a whole bunch of different people. I wouldn't know who they were." HEMMING told the HSCA: "He was aware of HUNT, but never worked with him." In 1994 HEMMING stated,

Who walks in the fucking door but STURGIS, and HUNT and Bill what-the-fuck's his name. We were at Freedom Tower to meet with Cisneros and

Veciana and a bunch of other people. Frank Watterson was supposed to be there. This was October 1963.

The Rockefeller Commission tackled the question of whether HUNT knew STURGIS before 1972: "HUNT testified that he had never met FRANK STURGIS before they were introduced by BERNARD BARKER in Miami in 1972. STURGIS testified to the same effect. STURGIS further testified that while he had often heard of "EDUARDO," a CIA political officer who had been active in Cuban Revolutionary Council work in Miami before the April 1961 BAY OF PIGS OPERATION, he had never met him and did not know until 1971 or 1972 that "EDUARDO" was E. HOWARD HUNT. STURGIS had also been active in Miami area anti-Castro groups before, during and after HUNT'S 1960 and early 1961 assignment regarding the political aspects of the Bay of Pigs Project."

A Rockefeller Commission investigator wrote: "Marita Lorenz - mistress of Fidel Castro - said recently to a reporter that when she came to the U.S. in 1960 or so, the first people she met was STURGIS and HUNT. STURGIS denies this, says that the person who was with him was Alex Rorke or Jose Joachim Sanjennes Pardomo - not HUNT."

Undoubtedly STURGIS was curious about "EDUARDO'S" identity back in the early 1960's. He admitted having heard about him. All STURGIS had to do was to ask any number of friends to introduce him to "EDUARDO" and he would have met HUNT. Tad Szulc was asked, in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, if he had developed any information that linked HUNT to STURGIS prior to 1971. Szulc stated: "And, the answer would be: I believe I did on the basis of conversations with writer people with whom I dealt in it, but again, I would, my memory is not perfect on this point." Szulc said that their relationship involved the United States Government and that it occurred at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

#### ANGLETON AND HUNT

The pattern of deliberate disassociation that appeared in the HUNT/STURGIS relationship also appeared in the HUNT/ANGLETON relationship. ANGLETON claimed that he never met HUNT. Scott Malone stated: "ANGLETON, Newton S. Miler and HUNT were thick as thieves at the CIA." Charles Colson "mentioned the fact that ANGLETON had had contact with HUNT while HUNT was in the White House." [Werbell Ex. 4 see Conein in Record Groups] In an interview with Daniel Schorr, ANGLETON denied knowing HUNT. [Wise, *Molehunt* p246] During his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* ANGLETON was asked: "During the course of yours and his professional duties on behalf of the Agency, did you ever have an occasion to have a professional relationship with HUNT?" Answer: "No." ANGLETON was asked "And are you friends with him?" He answered: "No." William Hood was questioned about HUNT and ANGLETON by this researcher: "I can't imagine. I would doubt very much if their paths ever crossed." The CIA reported on June 19, 1972: "HUNT'S security file reflects that Subject has, in the past, been of operational interest to Mr. JAMES ANGLETON, Chief, CI Staff/ DDP in connection with an operational matter. One June 19, 1972, Mr. Fred Hubbard, CI Staff, advised that he will provide information as to the nature of Mr.

ANGLETON'S utilization of Subject." In January 1974 ANGLETON was questioned about his relationship with HUNT:

ANGLETON: According to Lyle Miller, Deputy Legislative Counsel, he has a paper of Security's on this fellow HUNT. Paragraph 15 [of] Subject's Security file reflects that Subject has in the past been of operational interest to Mr. JAMES ANGLETON, Chief /Counter-Intelligence Staff, DDP, in connection with an OP matter. On June 19, 1972, Fred Hubbard, Counter-Intelligence/Staff, advised that he will provide information as to the nature of Mr. ANGLETON'S utilization of Subject. That's the end of the quote.

SDO: Yes Sir.

ANGLETON: As I told Mr. - when I talked to Mr. Osborn I didn't have this in hand and he didn't recall it - so it throws - the fact that I talked to Fred Hubbard who denies all of this.

SDO: Please hang on. Mr. ANGLETON could you hang on to this - he doesn't remember it?

ANGLETON: No, he doesn't remember making such a statement. According to him, I remember him well - Second, I've never met HUNT in my life, and I'd appreciate it if Mr. Howard Osborn, who's going up with the Director today, finds out who the author is of all of this and brief him on all of this. That's it.

SDO: Thank you. I will.

#### THE ILLEGAL SUBSIDY FROM ANGLETON TO HOWARD HUNT

The operation referred to in this document may have dealt with Counter-Intelligence's subsidy of HUNT'S career as an author of spy novels. This came to light as a result of this chain of events: In 1968 the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard Helms,

...discussed with Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, the potential of several books written by David St. John, a former Agency employee. Mr. Helms thought these books gave a favorable impression of the Agency and might be exploitable for the movies.

On or about May 1971, Mr. Martin S. Davis, Chairman of the Gulf and Western subsidiary, Paramount Pictures, met with Mr. Kern, of the New York City Domestic Contacts Office concerning the possibility of Paramount doing a TV series on the CIA similar to that presently on TV

concerning the FBI...According to Mr. Davis, the decision had been reached by the Agency that it would be unwise to attempt such a series, but that if and when the Agency felt such a series to be desirable, it would first offer the opportunity to Mr. Davis and Paramount Pictures.

Mr. Helms said that on May 9, 1972, Mr. Valenti introduced him to Mr. Charles Bluhdorn, chairman of the board of Gulf and Western which owns Paramount pictures at a showing of *The Godfather* at the headquarters of the Motion Picture Association of America. Mr. Helms related that Mr. Bluhdorn did not raise the issue of the books by David St. John nor say anything about a possible TV series on the Agency, although he could have easily done so. Mr. Helms said their conversation related principally to wine from grapes grown in the Napa Valley. Mr. Helms said flatly that he made no commitment to anyone regarding the possibility of a T.V. series on the Agency and, as a matter of fact, opposed presentation of a series on the Agency.

**Charles Bluhdorn**, a World War II Jewish immigrant from Austria who arrived in America with \$15, used the money he made from Brazilian coffee to set up Gulf and Western in 1956. Gulf and Western invested heavily in Latin America. Charles Bluhdorn was associated with Vatican banker Michelle Sidona through the Societa Generale Immobiliare, a multinational real estate firm. He was also associated with Ivan Boesky and reputed mafia attorney Sidney Korshak. The largest single beneficiary of the U.S. invasion and subsequent government policies in the Dominican Republic was Gulf and Western. After the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic in April 1965, Gulf and Western supported the appointment of Juan Balaguer as president - as did organized crime figure Joe Zicaralli. Many Cuban exiles were involved in Gulf and Western's Dominican operations. In July 1970 top Gulf and Western executives were asked to appear before the Illinois Racing Board, then investigating ties between a Gulf and Western controlled company and organized crime. Mr. Bluhdorn and his associates denied any and all knowledge of organized crime figures connected with Gulf and Western properties, but evidence was presented that indicated Gulf and Western was in partnership with Philip Levin, who was also a Gulf and Western director, in a hotel in Acapulco that was run by Moe Morton as a private club. Guests included Meyer Lansky and Sidney Korshak.[NACLA 4.75] Charles Bluhdorn died circa 1983. The CIA:

Mr. Davis was upset because Mr. Bluhdorn, on the morning of May 10, 1972, put a number of St. John's books on Martin S. Davis' desk with a note 'maybe I should deal with Mr. Helms myself.' According to Martin S. Davis, Jack Valenti had given the books to Mr. Bluhdorn after supposedly having received them from Mr. Helms. Mr. Davis assumed that Mr. Bluhdorn had received them from Mr. Valenti the previous evening when Mr. Bluhdorn was present at a showing of *The Godfather* to which Mr. Helms and number of other White House advisors were also invited. Relating this transmission of the St. John books to Gulf & Western's interest in doing a TV series, Mr. Bluhdorn questioned the accuracy of Mr.



Davis' information that the Agency did not want to do a T.V. series. Mr. Bluhdorn is apparently interpreting this coincidence to mean that Mr. Helms is now interested in doing the series.

4. Mr. Isenstead, Chief, Cover and Commercial Staff, related the above to Mr. Cord Meyer, Deputy Director, Plans, on May 10, 1972, and was informed that Mr. Davis and the company should exercise their own judgements concerning David St. John's books, and that there is no pressure from the Agency on the matter.

5. Mr. Davis and Mr. Lukoskie met on May 11, 1972. At the meeting, Davis showed Lukoskie several books by David St. John, one of which was a hardcover book and the other paperback copies selling for 50 cents. The cover described David St. John as a former CIA agent. Mr. Davis referred to the books as a 'bunch of crap' and said they 'can't possible do the Agency any good.' He checked with another Gulf and Western vice president, Mr. Levinson, who said that Valenti had informed Mr. Levinson, a couple of weeks ago, that Mr. Helms, a personal friend of David St. John, said he would like to help St. John get the books made into movies of a TV series. Mr. Davis stated flatly that he has no interest in the books, but that he is unhappy because he felt he had a commitment from the Agency through Mr. Kerns which would give Mr. Davis and Paramount first opportunity to produce a TV series if the Agency is willing. Mr. Davis fears that someone in the Agency is talking to Valenti about the possibility of a TV series and the Agency is renegeing on its commitment to him. Mr. Davis wants to know whether he does or does not have a commitment from CIA by way of Mr. Kerns of the DCS office to be given the first opportunity to produce a TV series of movie concerning the CIA.

#### THE ILLEGAL SUBSIDY IS UNCOVERED

On May 10, 1972, as a result of the controversy with Paramount, the ID/I/F Supervisor received a call from:

Martin J. Lukowski, Cover and Commercial Staff/CCB. He asked me to identify for him by true name the Agency employee who had in the past extensively used the pen name David St. John. Martin J. Lukowski believed it was either (Deleted) OS# 37435 or the Subject. Lukowski identified the Subject as HOWARD HUNT. Martin J. Lukowski said he needed the information urgently, but he did not explain the need or identity of his requestor. Initial OS indices search revealed no record of David St. John, and numerous files in the name of (Deleted) and HOWARD HUNT. I consulted privately with Edward F. Sayle, Office of Security, Security Research Staff, in the hope that SRS might have some record of pen names used by Agency employees whose works had been published. Sayle recalled from memory that HUNT had written several books under

Agency sponsorship, using the pen-name David St. John. The intent of the novels had been to provide a series similar to the James Bond novels, presenting a favorable image of the Agency. The project had, Edward F. Sayle said, been under the guidance of the Counter-Intelligence Staff. It had not, he noted, proved very successful...In as much as Subject had written under the guidance of the Counter-Intelligence Staff, Edward F. Sayle advised against identifying him by name to Martin J. Lukowski. He suggested instead that Martin J. Lukowski be referred to Ray Rocca, Deputy Chief, Counter-Intelligence Staff, or Mr. ANGLETON, Chief, CI Staff. I called Mr. Lukoskie on Red Line 1978. In his absence I advised Ellen, his secretary, that I did not that the authority to identify David St. John by his true name and suggested that Mr. Lukoskie contact Mr. Rocca or Mr. ANGLETON. At no time did I identify Subject as the user of the pen name David St. John. [CIA File Number 235000 MFR]

William Hood commented, "God knows JIM would have never read any of those books, I would think, because they're so bad." On May 23, 1972, Martin J. Lukoskie, CCS/CCB met with Martin S. Davis in Mr. Davis' office in New York City. Davis was informed that the Agency was against doing a television series on the CIA and Davis readily agreed to drop the matter. Harry Real, a Domestic Contacts Division Agent from New York discussed the possibility of producing a series of movies based on the paperback novels of David St. John (one of HOWARD HUNT'S pen names). Martin S. Davis succeeded Charles Bluhdorn as Chairman of the Board of Gulf and Western.

THE CIA INVESTIGATES THE ILLEGAL SUBSIDY  
GENERAL PAUL F. GAYNOR

February 1974

FROM: Edward F. Sayle

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. KUHN

SUBJECT: General Paul F. Gaynor's Recollections

1. This date, at your instruction, I called General Paul Gaynor to seek his recollections regarding his knowledge of the writings of Mr. HUNT and any official who might be aware of the circumstances of any Agency involvement in that effort.
2. General Gaynor advised that his memory is not all together clear on that matter, and that he was "reaching," but stated that as he reconstructs the matter:
3. He became aware that HUNT, while in WH, was accomplishing a steady flow of spy books, and that security approval was not being requested on the manuscripts before submission to publishers. (He stated that this activity continued later, as he recalls it, in CI Staff, and agreed with the idea that the volume of writings was sufficient to indicate that a great deal of time was involved in HUNT'S writing.) General Gaynor

advised that he raised the issue "up front" on several occasions. The reaction he received from raising the issues was that "keep your stinking nose out of this business." He stated that he was led to believe that Mr. Helms desired to improve the image of the intelligence profession, and the Agency, and that HUNT'S books were a part of the program to do so. He stated he was never told outright this was the case, but the responses he received led him to believe this was the case.

4. He suggested that two people might be able to assist in clearing the issue were Ray Rocca and Walter Pforzheimer, both of whom were involved in the "image" materials. He stated that Pforzheimer seemed to be aware of all the details - on an up to date basis - of HUNT'S departure from the Agency to join the public relations firm, to the degree that General Gaynor gained the belief that HUNT was merely moving his desk outside the building, but being paid by the same source as before. He also advised that he kept Mrs. Ethel Mendoza fairly current on what he was learning about HUNT'S activities because she followed the case for him and suggested that her recall about what he had learned, and when and what resulted, might be better than him at this date. (He also mentioned an incident in which Morse Allen while on TDY was told by a COS to ask Headquarters to remove HUNT from the area because of his direct liaison with the President of that country, and other activities which were confounding station operations. Later the COS told Morse to forget about relaying the message, with the implication that HUNT was being directed by higher authority in the Agency and the COS did not (illegible).

4. He also suggested that another person -- definitely no friend of HUNT -- who might have some recall or have picked-up information about the book-writing might be Anita Potocki of CI Staff, formerly of Division D. (I gather that she did not have official knowledge, but because of her dislike for HUNT, she made it somewhat her business to follow his career). Edward Sayle.

February 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with **Raymond A. Rocca** on the David St. John Novels.

1. On the morning of February 14, 1974, Messrs. Fredrick Evans and Lawrence Howe interviewed Mr. Raymond A. Rocca, Deputy Chief, Counter-Intelligence Operations. The purpose of the interview was to follow up on information contained in Office of Security files which stated the belief that individuals in the Counter Intelligence Operations Office had knowledge of the writing activities of HUNT. This belief was a matter of

record in the files of the former Security Research Staff and was attributed to Mr. Paul Gaynor, now retired, and Mr. Edward Sayle.

2. During this interview Mr. Rocca was specifically asked whether or not he had knowledge of the existence of any form of official sponsorship or encouragement to HUNT to write novels to improve the image of this Agency. Additionally, Mr. Rocca was asked whether or not any assistance was requested of the Counter Intelligence Operations Office to be provided to Mr. HUNT, or whether or not that staff had any relationship with Mr. HUNT whatsoever. In response to these questions, Mr. Rocca responded "on the record" that he has no knowledge of any such arrangements, not at any time was he party to any assistance, or requests for assistance to Mr. HUNT. Mr. Rocca stated that the particular section which had been most actively concerned in the past years was responsible for handling a variety of tasks categorized under the area of "setting the record straight." In this sense the image mission of the office was to counter misinformation currently in the media, or otherwise believed to be part of an effort to discredit the Agency. Mr. Rocca feels that any assumption that Mr. HUNT was engaged in any form of Agency sponsored image activity would have probably lead to the conclusion that it was done under the Counter Intelligence Operations. However, Mr. Rocca emphatically stated that this was not the case.

3. Mr. Rocca was thoroughly candid and cooperative during the course of this interview. He was unable to suggest alternate means of attempting to determine if any official agency sponsorship of Mr. HUNT did, in fact, exist. Mr. Rocca did venture the opinion that he felt that in all probability an official acquiescence on the part of senior officials might have been involved, rather than an official sponsorship. It was agreed by all in this discussion that the nature of any informal support given to Mr. HUNT would be far more difficult to define in the absence of any formalized agreements.

Lawrence J. Howe.

WALTER PFORZHEIMER

FROM: Lawrence Howe  
TO: Mr. Steven L. Kuhn  
SUBJECT: The David St. John Novels

1. On February 4, 1974 Mr. Walter Pforzheimer, Curator, Historical Intelligence Collection, was interviewed by the undersigned concerning his knowledge of a series of novels written by Hunt. This interview was undertaken at your request to determine if Mr. Hunt had acted in any capacity in cooperation with Counter Intelligence Operations. It had previously been alleged in Office of Security records that Paul Gaynor and

Edward Sayle of Security Research Staff, believed that HUNT had written novels at Agency request and that his effort had been known to Mr. JAMES ANGLETON, Chief, Counter-Intelligence Operations.

2. Mr. Pforzheimer provided a verbal summary of his knowledge of Mr. HUNT'S fictional writings under the pen name, David St. John. Mr. Pforzheimer stated that when the first St. John book, *On Hazardous Duty*, appeared in 1965, he undertook to identify the true name of the author. Mr. Pforzheimer related that he checked with a source in the copyright office, only to find at the time that the true name was not given on the copyright application. The mailing address given for the author was checked against telephone cross reference directory. The address on the copyright application was identified with HUNT. Mr. Pforzheimer stated that after making the identification, he called Mr. Thomas Karamessines and related his discovery. Pforzheimer recalled from the nature of Karamessines' reaction that he had uncovered a sensitive matter of senior officer concern. Pforzheimer then recommended to Mr. Karamessines that 'if the Agency is involved in this thing, why not see to it that HUNT leaves his address of the copyright applications in the future. Mr. Karamessines reportedly accepted the suggestion, and Mr. Pforzheimer recalls that subsequent copyright applications were submitted without the address. Within five minutes of the conversation with Mr. Karamessines, Mr. Pforzheimer recalls being called by Richard Helms, then the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. Pforzheimer recalls the substance of the conversation as being: "For Christ sake Walter, this is the first book to come along and say something good about the Agency. Why not leave the goddamn thing alone?"

3. The undersigned asked Mr. Pforzheimer, who, to his knowledge, would be in a position to confirm or deny whether Mr. HUNT was under any sort of Agency sponsorship in his writing of the David St. John novels. Pforzheimer replied that he was never officially briefed on the matter and that only Mr. Helms or Mr. Karamessines could provide the answer. Pforzheimer was then asked if ANGLETON or Raymond Rocca of Counter Intelligence Operations, would have any knowledge of this activity. Pforzheimer replied that he doubted it seriously.

5. Tracing Mr. HUNT'S career assignments, it is noted that he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Director of Operations Group, in February 1965. The first David St. John book was published during 1965. From June 1965, through September 1966, Mr. HUNT was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Director for Operations then designated, the DDP/Operations Group in February 1965. The first David St. John book was published during 1965. From June 1965 through September 1966 Hunt was assigned to Madrid, Spain as a Contract Agent. During 1966 three St. John books appeared in print, the highest output for any year.

Mr. HUNT published one book under the St. John pseudonym in 1967 and one each in the years 1968, 1969, 1971 and 1972. Hunt officially retired as an Agency Staff Employee effective April 30, 1970.

6. A check of Office of Security records did not develop any indication that any of the David St. John manuscripts were ever submitted for review in accordance with Agency regulations. There is no documentary evidence currently available to the Office of Security to either confirm or deny possible Agency sponsorship of the books written by Hunt under the pen name David St. John. Lawrence J. Howe

Lawrence Howe also stated: "Subsequent to publishing the last St. John novel, Mr. HUNT published a novel entitled *EDUARDO*, using his old Agency issued alias, Edward J. Hamilton." [2.6.74]



CIA historian Walter Pforzhiemer, contacted in 1993, commented: "I don't think he needed an Agency subsidy. His books sold." Walter Pforzhiemer was informed that this author had read all of HUNT'S early paperbacks: "You're a tough man. Now what do you want me tell you, whether he was involved in the Kennedy assassination?" I told him, "I already know he was involved." He responded, "I don't think he was within hundreds of miles of Dealey Plaza."

### HUNT, ANGLETON AND NOSENKO

Another HUNT/ANGLETON link surfaced on August 9, 1973, when Director /Office of Security, Bruce Solie generated this document:

Director of Security August 9, 1973  
Bruce L. Solie  
NOSENKO, Yuriy Ivanovich

1. Don Vogel, Soviet Bloc/Counter-Intelligence has advised of the following information which he noted during a review of a diary kept by David Murphy while he was Chief, Soviet Research.
2. In the above diary is an entry for April 9, 1964, that "called HOWARD HUNT to confirm that he has been told about the doubts regarding AEFOXTROT bona fides by Tracy Barnes and had then passed it on to Virgil Harris. I will discuss this matter with Tracy or Rositzke."
3. Vogel was not involved in the Nosenko case and has no other information in regard to the April 9, 1964, entry. In the absence of a specific request Vogel will make no inquiry concerning why Murphy

considered it necessary to make sure HUNT was aware of the doubts concerning AEFOXTROT bona fides.

4. It is presumed that no precautions can or should be taken in regard to the information that HUNT was briefed in April 1964 concerning Nosenko. It is a matter for serious concern if HUNT has testified or does testify concerning his knowledge of CIA activities, or if he is permitted to prepare a manuscript (while in prison) based on his CIA experience.

5. The date of April 9, 1964, should be noted since this is after April 4, 1964, when there was a distinct change in Nosenko's handling.

Bruce L. Solie.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
SUBJECT MEETING WITH FRANCIS U HENRIGUEZ

1. I met with Francis U. Henriguez on September 8 for the purpose of retrieving a concealment device for which Henriguez was accountable.

4. According to Henriguez Mr. Mullen has received information that HUNT is confessing everything he knows (and suspects) concerning the Mullen-CIA relationship as well as embroidering as much as possible in order to minimize his involvement and forthcoming sentence. At this juncture, according to Henriguez, Hunt is attempting to affix the blame of the abortive entry into Hank Greenspan's office in Las Vegas on the Mullen Company, who HUNT alleged acted upon instructions from their client, Howard Hughes. Additionally HUNT is vindictive toward the Mullen Company for refusing to award him the of 12K in severance pay which he demanded. Jack C. Kindschi

**Jack C. Kindschi** was in Stockholm, Sweden, from 1962 to 1966, where he worked under the cover of Mullen & Company. Ostensibly, Kindischi handled the General Foods account. Actually, he was engaged in debriefing Soviet and Chinese defectors. [Hougan *Secret Agenda* p216] Jack Kindischi was in Mexico in 1967. Jack Kindischi was CIA Station Chief, in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 1978 until he retired in 1980. During his term as Chief of Station the CIA established a proprietary in Hawaii known as Bishop, Baldwin, Rewald and Dillingham Investments. Among those who invested in Bishop Baldwin was Jack Kindischi, who later became a \$68,000 per year company consultant. Jack Anderson reported: "John (Jack) Kindischi not only gave Rewald and the firm a variety of CIA assignments, but also went to work for Bishop, Baldwin, when he retired from the CIA in 1980. According to Rewald's affidavit, Kindischi also invested \$185,000 in the company and his mother put in \$112,000. As station chief, Kindischi ordered Rewald's son (also a CIA contract agent) to build a laser gun." Kindischi produced brochures for Bishop, Baldwin that called Bishop, Baldwin one of the oldest and largest private

investment firms in Hawaii. [*Wash. Post* 12.27.84; Kwitney, *The Crimes of Patriots*] Bishop, Baldwin was a classic Ponzi scheme in which money from new investors was used to pay the 20% interest previous investors expected to receive. (Rewald had a criminal record for having effectuated a similar scheme in Wisconsin). Rewald used the rest of the money to maintain the offices of Bishop, Baldwin and for his own expenses. The IRS became aware of Rewald's lavish lifestyle in 1982. The CIA delayed an IRS audit of Bishop, Baldwin for two weeks. In July 1983 a TV. reporter in Honolulu drew attention to certain financial irregularities in Bishop, Baldwin. After Rewald saw this exposé, he slashed his wrists. Bishop, Baldwin collapsed, costing investors more than \$22 million. Kindischi, who was given back \$175,000 of his investment by Rewald just before the bankruptcy, agreed to return that money and stand on line with the other creditors. Rewald was arrested. [*Wall Street Journal* 4.18.84] The CIA noted that **Herman Greenspun**, 201-788988, was the Subject of CIA documents dated 1950 to 1955 regarding Greenspun's purchase and sale of arms and aircraft, and his participation in the Arab-Israeli Conflict 1948 to 1950.

#### HUNT AND BARRY GOLDWATER

An Office of the Inspector General of the CIA's Index card stated: "Memorandum for the Record by Scott D. Breckinridge, Subject: E. HOWARD HUNT [regarding HUNT'S activities during the fall of 1964] Goldwater, Barry." HUNT reportedly told the Watergate committee staff that immediately after Barry Goldwater was nominated in 1964, he was told to pick-up all publicly released information at Goldwater Headquarters, and take it to the White House to Chester Cooper, an aide to President Lyndon Johnson. Elizabeth McIntosh told the *Washington Post* that the Goldwater speeches were not delivered to the White House, but instead were delivered to CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia: "It was just to keep in touch with what was going on." Mrs. McIntosh said.

If it had anything to do with the White House, I'm sure he (HUNT) would have told us about it. He would have bragged about it...HUNT told the committee staff that the actual pick-up was done by Connie Mazerov [who] said in a telephone interview that she did perform courier work when she worked for the CIA, but that she could not recall picking up any materials from Goldwater Headquarters. She had never taken anything she picked up to the White House Office Building or the Executive Office Building. 'I might have picked it up from someone else, like in a hotel room,' she said. When asked if she recalled a daily pick-up from any person in the same place during the period of the campaign, she said she did not. Referring to HUNT'S reported testimony on her role, Mazerov said, 'I'm sure he wouldn't have said I had done something, if I hadn't...I consider him to be a man of great integrity.'

HUNT lied about his surveillance of Goldwater on behalf of President Johnson. In December 1964 HUNT suffered from ulcers.

#### HOWARD HUNT CIA FITNESS REPORT



Another card concerned: "HUNT'S travel vouchers during 1964 - Travel to Mexico City." HUNT'S "CIA Fitness Report, March 31, 1963, to March 31, 1964," was ironic:

In the WUHUSTLER project, Subject vindicated his faith in moribund clandestine asset by demonstrating, after about a year and a half under his personal direction, that it is one of the most effective activities of its kind...HUNT promptly and swiftly terminated a large and effective radio broadcasting project which he and his subordinates had labored hard to establish, immediately upon belated discovery that insuperable, practical obstacles precluded realization of the project's theoretical potential [*the invasion of Cuba*]. [HUNT *CIA Fitness Report* rel. 4.22.83]

#### HUNT 1965 PLOT TO KILL CASTRO IN MADRID

In July 1964 HUNT was transferred to the DODS Covert Action Staff. In February he moved to the Office of the DDP/Operations Group. In *Undercover*, HUNT wrote that in 1964, he "resigned from the CIA and was at once rehired as a contract agent, responsible only to Thomas Karamessines." Thomas Karamessines was responsible to Richard Helms. From June 1965 HUNT to September 1966 HUNT served as Contract Agent in Madrid, Spain, after which he served in the DDP as Chief of European Covert Operations until his retirement on April 30, 1970.

In 1965 HUNT wrote to BARKER and stated he had retired from the CIA. He said he did this because of "the instruction I received from the Agency." [*HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* HUNT test. 1.29.85 p108] On July 20, 1965, the CIA generated a Notification of Establishment or Cancellation of (Deleted) Form which was sent to Chief, Operating Component, DDP Ref: Resignee Backstop Debriefing (Deleted)" signed by James W. Franklin. The CIA: "Subject served in Headquarters assignments until July 1965, when he converted to contract status and was sent to Madrid. He returned to Headquarters in September 1966." HUNT reported he was in Madrid from July 1965 to July 1966. On September 21, 1966, a "Request for Cover or Change of Cover" form was sent to the Central Cover Staff through the Office of Security, Subject, E. HOWARD HUNT, that stated: "ENTRY: Inclusion of Subject on the Central Cover Listing is requested as noted below. When notified that cover has been established, Subject will be specifically authorized and instructed to (deleted). CHANGE: Subject is currently included on the Central Cover List as Edward Hamilton. For the reason noted below it is requested that: This employee be (deleted). The following change be made: (rest of document deleted)." The Rockefeller Commission commented: "HUNT alias on Madrid assignment - 'Terence S. Crabanac.'"

On September 22, 1966, HUNT was "designated assistant to Chairman, NATO Intelligence Collection Working Group (USIB), and is required to appraise the effect of possible change in the NATO structure on U.S. collection capabilities." The Ervin Committee: "HUNT was in Madrid on unknown business from 1965 to 1966." [SSC on Illegal Election Practices - Book 9 p3726] The CIA released a index card that read "N HUNT, E. HOWARD CR JR216276 /D July 23, 1965. (Deleted) 9022940 /u 65." The

SSCIA questioned HUNT about Madrid: "I was sent to Madrid in either 1964 or 1965. I can't recall which, and I stayed there less than a year. (Deleted as of 2010) My communications were handled independently between myself and Thomas Karamessines, who was then Deputy Director for Plans. This was a project that had been laid on by Dick Helms. (Deleted as of 2010) and I had no Cuban activities of any kind."

On August 14, 1973, **Manuel Artime** told Martin Dardis, an investigator for the Miami District Attorney's Office: "In reference to the information that Artime had met with HUNT in Spain in 1965 to plot the assassination of Fidel Castro, Artime related that HUNT had, in fact, been in Spain during that period of time, that he, Artime, had been in Spain at that time, and that he, Artime, had participated in and discussed a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro with other individuals in the Cuban underground, but that HOWARD HUNT was not present, nor was he privy to information discussed during these meetings, unless HUNT got the information from a source other than Artime." [Richard E. Gerstein and Martin F. Dardis 8.14.73 Inv. #929] Dardis died in May 2006 at age 83. He was a high school dropout who lied about his age to join the Army at 16, was awarded a Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts and Silver Stars for gallantry after rescuing an American pilot in World War II. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

#### THE MYSTERY OF THE \$30,000 PAYMENT

The Office of the Inspector General of the CIA had a blind memo in its files: "Subject: E. HOWARD HUNT - Finances. Regarding: 'Did HUNT receive \$30,000 from Helms?' - St. John Royalties, Activities during Madrid Assignment, Baker Investigation (relations with Artime)." CIA Finance Director Thomas B. Yale could find no record of a \$30,000 payment to HUNT until 1965.

We made a specific analysis of HUNT'S advance account for the period he was under non-official cover (July 1965 to September 1966) and have determined that \$33,500 was advanced to him for travel and transportation of household goods to and from Madrid with one trip to Paris for he and his family to renew their Spanish visas. All of this advance was fully accounted for. However, in his accounting, one item appeared unusual. It was an expenditure of \$1,600 for a sensitive operation which was approved for a write-off by Desmond FitzGerald on June 1, 1966, without further accounting. Also, we confirmed that no Agency advance accounts were established for Mr. HUNT during this period. At the beginning of his non-official cover tour it was necessary to establish a bank account in his name. The EUR Division accordingly requested we open an account at the Chase Manhattan Bank in Mr. HUNT'S name to receive all non-salary payments. Mr. HUNT had an account at Riggs National Bank to receive his salary and allowance payments). The following deposits were made to the account during 1965 and 1966. Account opened: July 13, 1965, \$10,000, July 22, 1965, \$5,000,

September 15, 1965, \$5,000, October 6, 1965, \$5,000 and July 19, 1966, \$5,000 for a total of \$30,000. All of the above have been accounted for by submission of travel and transportation accountings. We feel at this time without specific guidelines that further searching would be somewhat fruitless. One strange aspect of the of the non-official cover assignment in Madrid is that all costs were charged to the support allotment of the EUR Division which is not normal as non-official cover people are usually assigned to a project. It is unusual to have a case officer abroad for one year on an operational assignment without incurring operational expenditures. [CIA Memo for IG 2.27.74 copy to Breckinridge]

HUNT was in Madrid for ten months and incurred \$63, 500 in transportation expenses. Thomas Karamessines was the Approving Officer.

#### MR. DELETED OF THE AUDIT STAFF

February 21, 1974

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Office of Finance Records - E. HOWARD HUNT

1. On the instruction of Mr. Steven L. Kuhn, Chief of Operations, PSI, the undersigned made an appointment for the afternoon of February 20, 1974, to interview Mr. (Deleted) Chief, Certification and Liaison Division, Office of Finance, and Mr. Deleted of Finance on the subject of HOWARD HUNT. At the outset of the interview Mr. Deleted advised the undersigned that instruction had been received from the Director of the Office of Finance, Mr. Thomas Yale that discussion on the subject of Mr. HUNT was to be carried out only with the Office of the Inspector General. Mr. Deleted stated that he had informed Mr. Yale of the requested interview, and had received this instruction with the suggestion that the undersigned contact Mr. Yale directly with any inquiry.

2. Accompanied by Mr. Deleted, the undersigned briefed Mr. Yale on the nature of the request, and identified the "Task Force" effort being undertaken by the Office of Security in concert with the Offices of the Inspector General and Legislative Counsel. Mr. Yale responded that he recognized the legitimacy of the inquiry. Mr. Yale explained that subsequent to initiation of complete audit being undertaken by Mr. Deleted of the Audit Staff, the Deputy Director for Management and Services, Mr. Harold L. Brownman had requested the Office of Finance to discontinue their investigation of Mr. HUNT to avoid duplication. Mr. Yale added parenthetically that it was the nature of Finance Officers not to leave a job half done, and that an "informal" inquiry into Mr. HUNT'S financial records had nevertheless continued at a more subdued pace.

3. A review of the circumstances surrounding HUNT'S conversion to Contract Type A employment and assignment was then undertaken by Messrs. Yale, Finance Director and the undersigned, Lawrence J. Howe. The contract and payroll files of Mr. HUNT were reviewed for possible indications of the nature of the operational activity undertaken in Madrid. A review of travel vouchers indicated that HUNT made accounting indicating departure from Washington, D.C., on August 5, 1965. The costs for this travel were charged to the budget of the Western Hemisphere Division/Deputy Director Plans, Madrid Station, Support account. A subsequent accounting summarized PCS travel expenses and included a payment for apartment rental for August 16, 1965, August 17, 1965, and August 18, 1965, with a payment in the amount of \$125 to Mr. Deleted for this purpose.

4. It was determined that an allottee bank account in Mr. HUNT'S name had been established at the Riggs National Bank of Washington. All salary and other non-operational reimbursements were made to Mr. HUNT through a sterile check to this account. An operational account was established for Mr. HUNT with the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York City. A review of all payments made to Mr. HUNT through the Chase Bank account through Mr. HUNT'S operational advance subsidiary account, or 1442 account, had been made. There was no record of any operational accounts or advances being processed through this channel. Mr. Yale stated that this fact defined his concern. He felt that it was inconceivable that Mr. HUNT could have undertaken operational activity without some transfer or accounting for funds. To date, no such records have been developed. No reference to a project, or project digraph, or operational FAN number, has been located. All expenses connected with Mr. HUNT identified to date were charged to the (deleted) Support. A review made of (deleted) records has not indicated any "Developmental and Target of Opportunity (D&TO)" funds or "Other Operational Activity (OOA)" funds expended by or on behalf of HUNT. The two accounts would normally be the source of operational funding not charged against a specific project activity.

5. A review of all the travel vouchers on record for HUNT during this period also failed to identify a project. In addition to the PCD and return vouchers, two other accountings are on record. One accounting covered a trip by the entire HUNT family to Paris "for renewal of visas." A second voucher covered a TDY trip from Madrid to Washington, with a return made to Madrid, made by Mr. HUNT from January 5, 1966, to January 8, 1966. The voucher states in the space provided for the citation of the travel order number "no travel order." The accounting was approved and signed by Thomas Karamessines, then Deputy Director for Plans. No justification statement or purpose for this TDY was given on the accounting.

6. Mr. Yale determined that further review of possible sources for identification of operational funding was in order. Mr. Yale gave instructions that the entire 1442 advance account of Mr. HUNT be reviewed for other possible channels of funding outside of the New York Chase account. After discussion it was agreed that particular attention be taken to any items connected with publishing or book royalties. Mr. Yale noted that the royalty offset waiver provision amended to Mr. HUNT'S contract was, in his experience, somewhat unusual.

7. Mr. Yale was informed by the undersigned of the intention to interview Mr. Edward Ryan, currently Chief, Division D, who was at the time of Mr. HUNT'S Madrid assignment, Deputy Chief, Western Hemisphere Division, Deputy Director for Plans. Mr. Yale suggested that Mr. Davis Powell also be interviewed. The undersigned informed Mr. Yale that this had been done and briefed Mr. Yale on the generally negative results of the interview. Mr. Yale then recommended that Mr. Sam Halpern be interviewed. Mr. Yale noted that Mr. Halpern had been assistant to Desmond FitzGerald when the latter was Chief, Western Hemisphere Division and had accompanied Mr. FitzGerald when he became Deputy Director for Plans. Mr. Yale recalled that subsequent to FitzGerald's passing, that Mr. Halpern remained on the staff and acted as an Executive Office for Mr. Thomas Karamessines. Mr. Yale stated that from his experience, Mr. Karamessines would have delegated all the arranging of 'details' surrounding an assignment such as Mr. HUNT'S to Mr. Halpern. Mr. Yale offered the parenthetical observation of his surprise at what he interpreted to be reticence to date to interview Mr. Halpern.

8. The undersigned assured Mr. Yale that he would be informed of any information identifying any possible project activity developed in subsequent investigation. Mr. Yale stated that any information in this area would greatly facilitate the job of checking computerized financial records. Lawrence J. Howe. [CIA Howe Memo Office of Fin. Rec. E.H.H. 2.21.74]

**Sam Halpern** said he had no recollection about HUNT'S assignment. In June 1965 he moved from WH Division with Des FitzGerald when he became the DD/P. At about that time Halpern's father died and he was in New York for the funeral and ten days of religious observations following that. He was back in mid-June and in and out from then on as he got ready to attend the National War College which began in August. He did not return to that office until the end of June 1966. Halpern observed that during this period Karamessines was ADDP with Helms moving up to be DDCI. He thought it entirely possible that Helms and Karamessines could have handled this on their own...He also suggested talking to Georgia. [CIA S.D.B. 2.22.74 MFR EHH IG File 10 Tab 32]

The Deputy Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division, **Edward Ryan**, was interviewed by Lawrence Howe and Fredrick N. Evans.

1. On 22 February 1974, Mr. Frederick N. Evans and the undersigned interviewed Mr. Edward Ryan, Chief, Staff D, Deputy Director for Operations, on the subject of Mr. E. Howard Hunt. During the period of Mr. Hunt's assignment as a Contract Staff A agent to Madrid between July 1965 and September 1966, Mr. Ryan had been the Deputy Chief of the Western European Division, Deputy Director for Plans. The purpose of the interview was to determine if Mr. Ryan had any information bearing on the matter of the operational assignment of Mr. Hunt during this period.

2. Mr. Ryan stated that the assignment of Mr. HUNT both to the European Division and to Madrid was handled without benefit of routine processing procedures through the Western Hemisphere Division. Mr. HUNT'S assignment was coordinated and directed by Mr. Thomas Karamessines, the Assistant Deputy Director for Plans. With regard to operational duties, Mr. Ryan was unaware of any specific project or target for Mr. HUNT. Mr. Ryan made the specific observation that if HUNT produced positive intelligence on the Iberian target during this period the officials responsible for this effort within the Western European Division were totally unaware of it.

3. Mr. Ryan stated that most of his knowledge of Mr. Hunt's activity and the nature of his assignment during this period came more through hearsay than direct official knowledge. For example, he cited the comment made by a mutual acquaintance of his and Mr. Hunt's to the effect that Mr. Hunt stated that while in Madrid he was going to "play golf and write books." Mr. Ryan was asked specifically whether or not he was under the impression that Mr. Hunt's writing activities were either being encouraged or subsidized directly by this Agency in any official effort. Mr. Ryan responded that he was personally not aware of any such arrangement. He added as an expression of personal opinion that Mr. Hunt had no operational function and was simply granted the opportunity to write books for his own personal gain at Government expense during this period.

[Howe 2.22.74 IG File 11 Tab 38]

On the morning of February 15, 1974, Lawrence J. Howe interviewed **Davis Powell**, currently a Budget Officer on the staff of the Deputy Director for Management and Services. During 1965 Mr. Powell was Chief of Support of the designated Western European Division. In July 1965 a contract was written authorizing salary and benefits to Mr. E. HOWARD HUNT for an assignment (deleted). The purpose of this interview was to determine if Mr. Powell had any information on Mr. HUNT'S activities during this period.

Mr. Powell responded that from his recollection, it was Mr. HUNT'S habit to deal only with the most senior officer available. In this case HUNT dealt

directly with the then Chief of the Western European Division, Rolf Kingsley. Mr. Powell states that in his capacity as Chief of Support, any activity undertaken to support Mr. HUNT'S assignment in Madrid was undertaken second and third hand on receipt or instructions from Mr. Kingsley's office. He further stated that he was never briefed on the nature of his mission and could add little in terms of speculation. Mr. Powell recommended that Mr. Edward Ryan, who was then Deputy Chief of the Western European Division, be contacted. Mr. Powell also suggested that Miss Martha Seville be interviewed. Seville was the executive secretary in the Western European Division during the time that Mr. HUNT'S contract was written and Seville subsequently served in Madrid herself. Mr. Powell understands that Seville is currently assigned to the office of the Chief, European Division. [Howe 2.15.74]

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview of Mr. Rogers Brooks on the David St. John Novels

1. At 0930 on the morning of 15 February 1974, the undersigned interviewed Mr. Rogers Brooks, Chief, Contract Personnel Division, Office of Personnel. The purpose of this interview was to determine if Mr. Brooks had any information not contained in the Contract Personnel file of Mr. E. Howard Hunt on the latter's activities while a Contract Type A employee.

2. Mr. Brooks summarized his recollections by saying that, although it was not common practice it was not entirely unusual for highly sensitive contracts to be administered without the contracting officer being made aware of the operational objective involved. Mr. Brooks stated that he recalls some of the controversy involved in preparing the contract dealing with the question of offset and housing allowance, but he was unable to recall any of the details. It was Mr. Brooks' suggestion that the Office of Finance be contacted and that their contract personnel records on Mr. Hunt be checked for information.

Lawrence J. Howe

Lawrence J. Howe interviewed **Frank A. O'Malley** about HUNT. O'Malley had served with the Central Cover Staff in the area dealing with the funding of covert action projects. In this capacity he had become familiar with Mr. HUNT while Mr. HUNT functioned on the Covert Activities Staff primarily in the propaganda field:

Returning to Mr. O'Malley's previous responsibilities in coordinating funding for HUNT'S covert action activities, the issue was raised as to whether or not the funding of HUNT'S projects continued between July 1965 and September 1966, while HUNT was a contract employee stationed in Madrid, Spain. Mr. Frank O'Malley recalled that at the time of Mr. HUNT'S assignment to Madrid the statement disseminated for consumption within the Agency was that Mr. HUNT was retiring. Frank

O'Malley stated that this was not generally believed. Frank O'Malley was quite certain that during this period his office handled no project funding for HUNT. In response to specific question O'Malley stated that on Mr. HUNT'S return to staff employment the projects and funding which stopped in July 1965 were again resumed. Mr. O'Malley was not aware of any project names or funding mechanisms or post assignment accountings in connection with Mr. HUNT'S activities in Madrid. [CIA MFR 2.21.74 - Howe]

Scott Breckinridge questioned Edward Ryan, Chief, Staff D, DD/P.

December 20, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: E. HOWARD HUNT

1. I phoned Paul Burns, Special Assistant to the DDO, and said we had some leads that could be followed by whoever has the action in the DDO in tracking down HUNT'S activities during the fall of 1964, when he was alleged to have been engaged in surveillance activities of Barry Goldwater.

2. I said that our files showed HUNT was in DO Division (Burns was not familiar with that title, but recognized it as a predecessor of FR Division) and in August 1964 was assigned to the Washington Field Office. I suggested that Stan Gaines, who was Deputy Division Chief of the DO Division, and DCOS (deleted) might be in a position to give a few groups on what HUNT was supposed to be doing then. I suggested that he be queried by cable. Burns said Gaines is staying on under contract for a while, so would continue to be available.

3. I said that **Fig Coleman** was on the Iberian when HUNT'S assignment to Madrid was brought up in 1964 and when HUNT went to the field in 1965. He could give the background on the assignment, which seems to have been through Thomas Karamessines, at Richard Helms' direction. His recollections would give leads. I told him that Coleman became Chief of Station, Madrid, later, after HUNT left Madrid and could provide information on what HUNT did not do for the Agency during that period. I suggested that both Helms and Karamessines should be queried. I gave as a possible press treatment that HUNT was engaged in domestic operations (something Senator Baker is pursuing) and that his assignment to Madrid after the election could be presented as giving him time to cool off. I thought we had to pursue the matter to be sure we know the facts.

4. I asked Burns to be sure that we are on information distribution of cables to the field on this, given our assigned responsibility for keeping files on Watergate. He said we are on the PLMHPLANK for messages to



Helms. He would advise the action officer. I said we are available for any help we can give.

[CIA SDB Memo 12.20.73 - Scott Breckinridge]

December 20, 1973.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: E. HOWARD HUNT

1. I spoke with Fig Coleman about HUNT'S assignment to Madrid. I had spoken with him back in August when we were inquiring into the reported activities of Mrs. Hunt.
2. Coleman said that he got out of the War College in May 1964 (by which he fixed the time) and took over the Iberian Desk. Bill Ryan was C/EUR (or was it WE Division at the time). In early autumn Ryan said that he had just been informed by Thomas Karamessines that HUNT was to be assigned to (deleted) as a DCOS directed assignment by Richard Helms. A memo was prepared and sent to the Chief of Station (deleted) (now retired). There was nothing further for about a month when (deleted) called Coleman and showed him a RYBAT letter from (deleted) stating that Ambassador Stanley J. Woodward would not have HUNT in the Embassy.
3. Woodward had been the Ambassador to Uruguay when HUNT was Montevideo Chief of Station. He had a low opinion of HUNT, and was counting the days until HUNT left. The President of Uruguay visited President Eisenhower in the States, at which time he requested a personal favor - that HUNT be reassigned to Montevideo. So HUNT took another tour. Woodward was outraged, and had his revenge in 1964 when HUNT was sent as DCOS to (deleted).
4. After a couple of months - early 1965 Ryan called Fig Coleman in and, observing that there was more than one way to skin a cat, told him that HUNT was going to Spain under non-official cover. This didn't require anything special Ryan saying that he didn't know much about it. It came to him from Thomas Karamessines on Richard Helms' order. HUNT was to have the telephone number of the Chief of Station, but he would do nothing for the Station. HUNT was to submit administrative vouchers for reimbursement of his expenses and they were to be paid. Fig Coleman said he never saw HUNT before he went out. He knows that there was no operational reporting, to indicate that HUNT was doing anything. The vouchers were not large, although the documentation was poor. Fig Coleman raised the question with Ryan about his signing off, and Ryan said he could talk to Karamessines, if he wished. He was told by

Karamessines that he didn't know much about it either. Richard Helms said "Send him out." He was instructed to go ahead.

5. In early July 1966 (July 4, 1966) Coleman went to Madrid. He had a ten day turnover with (Deleted). HUNT had already gone and he did not see him. (Deleted) said he didn't know what HUNT did, but that Coleman need not worry because he was gone.

6. Several months ago (Deleted) was at a seminar as which Ambassador Woodward was also present. At that time he asked about HUNT. Woodward said it might still be dragged into the press. Tad Szulc had been after Woodward about the HUNT assignment to Spain. Coleman observed that Szulc did have a long article about HUNT in *The New York Times* and the Madrid assignment was mentioned but without any conclusions as to its significance.

7. Coleman said the RYBAT file of C/EUR may have something on the event, but not much. A letter out and the reply, but not much more. S.D. Breckinridge.

#### HUNT'S CONTRACT JULY 4, 1965

7. Offset: Emoluments (including benefits in kind) received from or through your cover activities are the property of the U.S. Government. Procedurally, such emoluments will be offset against amounts due you under this agreement and are acknowledged to be payment by the Government hereunder and for Federal income tax purposes. If cover emoluments exceed those due you under this contract, you will dispose of the excess amount in conformance with Governmental instructions. DHL Contracting Officer.

From: William Caulfield, Chief, Covert Claims Branch: "This office acknowledges the OCC opinion, Reference A, which determined Crabanac [HUNT] may retain without Agency salary offset any future royalties earned as a result of his literary efforts based on the fact cover does not include role of a writer. As Subject's cover activities have been officially clarified as being only a light one of a retired Foreign Service Officer for which the Agency will be making all entitlement payments and actually he will receive no funds from any cover, this paragraph, which is misleading, has no meaning in Subject's contract and it is hereby recommended that it be deleted from Crabanac's Supplement.

#### NO DUTY STATUS REPORTS

TO: Compensation and Tax Division Office of Finance  
ATTENTION: (Deleted)  
FROM: Chief of Support, WE Division

Per conversation with Mr. Thomas Karamesssines, ADDP, there will be no duty status reports (Form 764) submitted on (deleted). This should be used as the authority to continue his pay without these reports. David S. Powell, Chief of Support, WE Division. November 5, 1965.

#### EXTRA HOUSING ALLOWANCE

HUNT was allowed \$2,900 per annum quarters allowance. The house he rented in Madrid cost \$8, 600 per annum. "Due to the operational sensitivity of (deleted) assignment, his requests for relief on his housing costs was handled by Mr. Karamessines, ADDP. On September 15, 1965, Mr. Karamessines, ADDP, approved his being reimbursed on a 75/25 percent basis for the excess allowable costs up to, but not to exceed 60% above his quarters allowance. Edward Ryan, Acting Chief, Western Europe Division, Charles N. Davis, Deputy Director for Support DDP/WE/SS: Davis B. Powell/aj/6189 (November 8, 1965)."

One answer to the Madrid riddle was found in a CIA Memorandum dated February 15, 1965, for the Record that "recommended the deletions of references to Subject's assignment to Madrid." [CIA EAB MFR A.E. Shroud.(?)] On September 21, 1966, HUNT filed a "Request For (deleted) or Change" with the Central Cover Staff.

Tad Szulc reported that in 1964 Richard Helms appointed HUNT Deputy Station Chief of Madrid. HUNT coordinated Second Naval Guerrilla, a plan that called for the assassination of Fidel Castro, followed by an amphibious exile assault on Cuba. By early 1965 the first essential element of the plan was in place: Manuel Artime and HUNT had recruited **Rolando Cubela Secades** (born January 19, 1933; 201-252234 - code name AMLASH), a high ranking Cuban Army Commander, to assassinate Fidel Castro. HUNT denied working with Manuel Artime and Rolando Cubela when he testified before the SSCIA.

HUNT: I knew that there was such a person [Cubela], but I never had any contact with him and I know nothing about him.

Baron: Do you know anything about the incident that is described in this cable?

HUNT: None at all. I'm sure the reference in paragraph five is not to me.

Baron: The sentence that says "Quite likely, "EDUARDO" will never *appear* to contact Subject."

HUNT: That can't conceivably have been a reference to me. Because I had not been involved in Cuban activities for more than three years at that time. I was purposely isolated from all Cuban activities after the Bay of Pigs...I was sent to Madrid in either 1964, or 1965. I can't recall which, and I stayed there less than a year. (Deleted) My communications were handled independently between myself and Thomas Karamessines, who was then Deputy Director for Plans. This was a project that had been laid on by Dick Helms. (Deleted) and I had no Cuban activities of any kind.

FROM: MADRID  
ACTION: DC/WH/SA 3  
INFO: DDP, VR  
SECRET 161228Z  
PRIORITY DIR INFO PRIORITY WAVE CITE 1735 1705  
September 16, 1964  
TYPIC YOSITE AMLASH AMWHIP MHAPRON ZRNICK  
REF MADR 1681 IN 73706

1. OLIEN and SCORGORY met with Subject reference September 15. Only important info he provided was vague reference to AMLASH plan assassinate AMTHUG. Attempt would supposedly take place during university ceremony at which Castro would be present. AMWHIP-1 reportedly responsible arranging delivery to Cuba on Belgian FAL equipped with silencer. AMLASH-1 was to be triggerman supported by unidentified Army officers. Above plan now apparently abandoned.
2. Said AMLASH-1 anxious to leave Cuba on official visit in order to contact CIA regarding his future role with Cuba. Subject suggested remote possibility arrange visit Prague through AMLASH friend Jose Venegas, delegate to IUS. Our impression is AMLASH-1 wants to come out for good as probably feels personal situation tenuous.
3. According to Subject following persons or influence or AMLASH-1 team. Major, Major and ex-Major (FNU) of transport.
4. Said AMLASH-2 had numerous contacts Cuban official circles Madrid, Paris, but working for another government since he is in bad standing with ODYOKE. Hinted CIA should be in touch with AMLASH-2. STATIOS however, has strong reservations against AMLASH-2 on security grounds and fact he out for gold plus little evidence capability produce info of interest.
5. OLIEN who left meeting first, clearly inferred to Subject it had been a great waste of time. Other CIA Officer proceeded politely 'chew out' for getting us to meet on false pretenses. Subject frankly admitted his recruitment by CIS was handled in such a sloppy manner was to be

construed a farce. View vagueness his mission and lack secure contacts, reporting channels, it apparent CIS not expecting much results for OP which probably made on hit or miss basis. Quite likely "EDUARDO" will never appear to contact Subject.

6. Seeing his "utility" to us as dubious, Subject began scratching his head for leads and mentioned following friends he might contact. Orlando Blanco (no relation) charge in Bern who is coming to Madrid September 25, 1964. (FNU) Trasanco of Paris Embassy who confidante AMLASH-1 also known AMLASH-2 and Enrique Rodriguez Loeches, Ambassador to Morocco who is coming to Madrid September 23, 1964.

7. C/O said now up to Subject show bonafides suggesting he would take advantage his "unique status" as Cuban agent to gain entry into official circles. Subject fears we may deny visa and denounce him to Spanish Police. Although he promised to make every effort, indications to date are he will have little, if any, OPS utility. In any event, was told examine thoroughly any leads he might have in next few days. We will decide in next meeting or two whether he does appear to have any utility. If not he will be dropped.

#### ROLANDO CUBELA



As early as March 1952 Rolando Cubela was working against Batista. That year, with student friends he reinstated the Student Directorate (DRE). In October 1956 Rolando Cubela assassinated Blanco Rico, Fulgencio Batista's Chief of Military Intelligence. Fleeing to the U.S., he became involved in military planning and purchasing arms until February 1958, when he and 16 other students returned clandestinely to the Escambray. He led a famous military column, and became the overall military leader of the DRE. The DRE refused the military leadership of Ché Guevara, fighting only under Rolando Cubela's orders. They occupied the Presidential Place on January 1, 1959, and initially declined to turn it over to Fidel Castro. BRINGUIER was in Rolando Cubela's group. In March 1959 the CIA received a report that if Rolando Cubela did not

get out of the country soon "he was so disgusted with Fidel Castro that he would kill Fidel Castro himself." [CIA CS -3/396,635 4.28.59] In October 1959 Rolando Cubela became president of the government-sponsored FEU, after resuming his medical studies at Havana University. Rolando Cubela contacted the CIA in March 1961 through AMWHIP-1 [CIA 201-0267956] at a Latin American Peace Conference held in Mexico City. The Kubark objective of the meeting was to determine whether Rolando Cubela was anti-Castro. In August 1962 Rolando Cubela went to the World Youth Festival in Helsinki, where he was met by Tepedino who introduced (deleted) under the alias of "Bill Thompson." Rolando Cubela said he was not interested in any small undertaking, and declared the assassination of Fidel Castro and other leaders would be the most effective way to rescue the revolution from the Communists. Later in August 1962 Rolando Cubela "went on vacation" in Paris where he again met with Bill Thompson. In August 1962 Rolando Cubela was taken to an Air Force Base in Southern France where he was given a demonstration in explosives. Rolando Cubela was not given any sabotage equipment but was trained in SW (Secret Writing). A Technical Services Division SW technician accompanied him. In September 1963 he met with Bill Thompson and Nestor Sanchez in Porta Alegre, Brazil.

#### NESTOR SANCHEZ

New Mexico born Nestor D. Sanchez joined the CIA in 1953. From 1953 to 1955, he served as a U.S. Army political officer. Nestor Sanchez helped co-ordinate the Bay of Pigs invasion. Nestor Sanchez worked with Guatemalan death squads from 1967 to 1968 as Chief of Station in Guatemala. From 1976 to 1979, he was in Spain. He served as CIA station chief in Managua. He was rumored to be the Case Officer of former Panamanian President Manuel Noriega. Senator Alphonse D'Amato questioned Sanchez about having leaked information on Noriega's behalf. He also asked Nestor Sanchez if he had any financial relationship with Noriega. Nestor Sanchez returned to Washington where he became Chief of the Latin American Division. [*Washington Times* 2.10.88] Nestor Sanchez was an associate of John Singlaub. In August 1981 Nestor Sanchez became the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs at the Defense Department. In 1984 he was allegedly involved in a private effort to supply the Contras after Congress cut off military assistance. [*Washington Times* 12.12.86] In 1988 he was chosen to supervise the United States military involvement with the Contras in Nicaragua. Nestor Sanchez suggested the Government of Maurice Bishop in Grenada be overthrown. He stated: "The Cubans are constructing air and naval facilities there that far exceed the requirements of that tiny island." [*Washington Post* 2.27.83 A1] Nestor Sanchez was involved with Richard V. Secord in the Iran-Contra flap. He retired 1987. In 1992 Nestor Sanchez was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

From Porta Alegre, Rolando Cubela went to Paris on September 14, 1963, with Nestor Sanchez and Richard Maxwell Long. It was learned that the French were unilaterally surveilling Rolando Cubela, whereupon the CIA advised the French of its contact with him. Rolando Cubela agreed to assassinate Fidel Castro, on the condition that he receive prior authorization from a high official of the United States Government. On October 29, 1963, Cubela met with Desmond FitzGerald, whom HUNT had known since

the early 1950's, when Desmond FitzGerald was Chief of Station in Manila. In the early 1960's Desmond FitzGerald replaced William K. Harvey as head of the CIA's assassination section. In 1963 Desmond FitzGerald replaced Colonel J.C. King as Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division, after the latter's tenure of a decade. Desmond FitzGerald convinced Rolando Cubela that his activities had U.S. Government approval. Desmond FitzGerald gave Rolando Cubela a pen that was really a vector for a deadly poison he was told to obtain.

On November 22, 1963, Nestor Sanchez and Rolando Cubela met. Rolando Cubela asked for 20 hand grenades, two high powered rifles with scopes, and 20 pounds of C-4 explosives, however, he refused to carry any of it with him on his return to Cuba. When the meeting broke up, Nestor Sanchez and Rolando Cubela were informed about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Rolando Cubela was visibly moved and asked, "Why do such things happen to good people?" Rolando Cubela returned to Cuba, but nothing happened to Fidel Castro. In March 1964, Rolando Cubela was given a weapons cache, and on May 3, 1964, Rolando Cubela asked for a silencer. According to the news reports, the cache was discovered by a young boy. In February 1965 he said "portions of the cache were recovered by a fisherman. He never received any part of the cache." On November 11, 1964, Rolando Cubela went to Prague as a special guest of the International Union of Students.

On November 13, 1964, **Manuel Artime** agreed to talk to Rolando Cubela. At a meeting with Nestor Sanchez on December 6, 1964, in Paris, Rolando Cubela told him he was going to meet Manuel Artime. Cuban Embassy officials Odon Alvarez de la Campa and Gonzales Garrarreta simultaneously contacted CIA agents in Madrid and were put in touch with Station Chief Jim Noel who offered them \$5,000 for a list of Cuban Embassy personnel, as well as information as to who would be susceptible to CIA recruitment. Gonzales Garrarreta was sentenced to 20 years in prison. [*Granma* 3.13.66] The meeting with Manuel Artime took place on December 27, 1964, in Madrid. HUNT denied that he was present at these meetings, and claimed that his assignment in Spain "had to do with the upcoming, inevitable transition of power from Franco to the successor government." Manuel Artime provided Rolando Cubela with a silencer for an FAL. On February 1, 1965, Rolando Cubela requested \$10,000 from Nestor Sanchez to finance his operations.

Funds were also furnished by former Chief of Station in Havana in 1959, James Noel, who, like HUNT, was an official at the U.S. Embassy, Madrid. **James Noel**, an associate of HUNT, was mentioned in *Give Us This Day*. HUNT stated: "I knew Jim only when he was Chief of Station in Havana and chief of station in Spain. Jim supplanted me as the liaison officer during the revolutionary time." HEMMING told this researcher that James Noel "dealt with William Morgan. So did Sam Kail." Rolando Cubela returned to Cuba on February 23, 1965. "On February 23, 1965, CA/PA passed a letter through the AMSNEAK operation to (deleted) SNAFU/25 implying that Rolando Cubela has recently received an additional \$5000 in his secret bank account."

Manuel Artime agreed to be present in Cuba when the assassination occurred, and to provide Rolando Cubela with an escape route by creating a diversion near the shooting scene. Manuel Artime said: "I had U-2 photographs of the beach. I had 300 men ready to attack when Rolando Cubela gave the word. The call never came..." Rolando Cubela and Roman Guin Diaz (201-142291) were arrested by the DGI when they returned to Cuba on March 1, 1966, and were sentenced to 25 years in prison. Roman Guin Diaz had been one of Camillo Cienfuegos' officers and a member of the March Directorio Revolucionario. In September 1962, while he was an administrator of The National Institute of Agrarian Reform, Roman Guin Diaz made plans to assassinate Fidel Castro. [CIA CSDB-3/651,487 9.25.62] In May 1964, a staff officer from the CIA's Special Activities Staff/MOB component asked CI to grant (deleted) [Roman Guin Diaz] a POA. It was granted, then extended in July 1964. There was no evidence that Manuel Artime was in Cuba when Rolando Cubela was arrested.

**AMWHIP-1** was an important cutout between the CIA and AMLASH. Who was AMWHIPP? In May 1956, Roman Guin Diaz came to the attention of the CIA when he visited his uncle, Juan Soto, in Brooklyn, N.Y. Juan Soto was a businessman engaged in pro-Castro activities. A Provisional Operational Approval was requested for (deleted) [AMWHIP-1] on September 27, 1961, because of a

WAVE request from Western Hemisphere/C/ME[?]/PN, a CIA Staff Officer and from Western Hemisphere/4/PA/PROP [DAVID PHILLIPS] and Western Hemisphere/4/A Case officer (deleted), a CIA staff employee, was assigned to the Subject. Subject was fluttered on March 6, 1963, and given OWVL commo training. Subject's Provisional Operational Approval was reinstated in November 1969, then canceled in April 1970. During this period, he was fluttered on at least two occasions. The Subject was described as a *New York City businessmen*, who had photographed Rolando Cubela in 1960, while attending an international conference.

Was he Juan Soto? Others have suggested AMWHIP was Carlos Tepedino an Italian who lived in Cuba, a friend of Trafficante and Cubela, who on occasion helped Cuberla through economic difficulties. Tepedino worked for CIA officers in the U.S. Embassy in Havana. [http://cuban-exile.com/doc\\_001-025/doc0025.html](http://cuban-exile.com/doc_001-025/doc0025.html) It has been suggested Rolando Cubela was a Castro double-agent and had reported the CIA's assassination plot to Fidel Castro. Fidel Castro had retaliated by having had OSWALD shoot President Kennedy. According to BRINGUIER:

When he was apprehended in Cuba, Rolando Cubela should have been executed. Castro has killed a lot of his people for lesser crimes than conspire with the CIA to kill him. But he had spared this major in his Army. In my opinion, he was a double-agent working for Castro. Castro commuted his sentence in the 1970's and then he is living in Spain. I saw a picture of Cubela attending a party in Miami. Cubela spent a few years in jail, and it happened that I never hear Radio Havana, Cuba, and one night I say to my wife 'I still like to hear Radio Havana Cuba.' I put the



radio on and in that moment they were having a trial in Cuba about the Kennedy assassination and Cubela was testifying in the trial and he was blaming the CIA that minute. If you want to blame the CIA, Cubela is the man for you, sir.

Scott Breckinridge reported: "It has been reported that AMLASH is now out of jail and back to his old profession as a medic. He is reported to have been Raoul Castro's lover (!)..." [CIA Memo for Leader 10.7.76] Another CIA document stated: "Rolando Cubela, following his arrest, was given a relatively light sentence, considering the seriousness of the charge. Upon incarceration, he reportedly functioned as a prison physician, and drove around in a jeep unescorted. Such treatment by the Government of Cuba is quite unusual and, if true, is an indication that he was trusted." [NARA # 1993.08.13.13:49:39-370028] Another CIA document reported that during the trial of Rolando Cubela there was no indication whatsoever that Rolando Cubela revealed anything more than his 'weakness, playboy attitude,' in plotting with a man like Manuel Artime to assassinate Fidel Castro. Under private interrogation to date [CIA MFR April 14, 1964] there is no known possibility that Rolando Cubela has revealed the names of the real military leaders with whom he really was in contact...none of these major individuals, whose names are known to us, have been arrested or detained. Ameijeiras of course, does not fall into this category. However, he like Juan Nuiry Sanchez and Victor Bordon Machado who are reportedly arrested, falls into the category of known personal friends of Cubela...Several careful readings of the entire proceeding of the trial appears to indicate that as soon as Cubela learned the extent of the regime's knowledge of the plot he adopted as an immediate line of defense his own 'weakness, emotional instability, deterioration, liking for gay parties' as the common denominator to make himself, and the few friends known to be involved through the betrayal by AMHAM-1 as the sole 'responsibles' for the plot. Rolando Cubela had been married twice, and had two children. He might have been blackmailed by the Cubans, since there was no indication the CIA was aware that he was gay. Was Rolando Cubela a double-agent who attempted to entrap Manuel Artime? Or was the AMLASH plan leaky?

On May 2, 1965, **Victor Espinosa** told an Immigration and Naturalization Service officer that he was aware of the AMLASH plot. The Immigration and Naturalization Service contacted the FBI and Victor Espinosa was interviewed in June 1965. He said he "had just returned to New York on May 29, 1965, after having spent 26 days in Paris and Spain. He said the following people knew of the plot: "Rolando Cubela, a next door neighbor of Fidel Castro, Alberto Blanco and Major Almeida Bosque." Victor Espinosa said that he had heard from Cuban exiles in Spain that our Chief of Station (deleted as of 2010) knew of this plot to some extent, but the anti-Castro Cubans do not trust him, for he was compromised by a Cuban girl known as 'Tata.'" The CIA cabled Paris and Madrid:

For Paris: Victor Espinosa on return PBPRIME told ODURGE and ODENVY of AMLASH conspiracy; Contacts with AMLASH 2 and 3, UNSNAFU 9, MIRRLESS; Criticism of KUBARK staffers at Madrid including GROWERY; Derogatory allegations on QUSPORT, SUSWIFT 1,

AMWHIP 1, MIRRLESS scare in accepting as serious joking recruitment by AMLASH 3 for Soviets; Relationship at Paris among Bob, Dick, Maureen, Luis Fernandez, UNSAFU 9...For Director: Tota, girl named by Espinosa, is QUSWIFT 7. She was never employed by QUWEB and was never in contact with KUBARK Staff. Photographs of material which Espinosa called ciphers and microfilm were forwarded to headquarters. Stockwood Langosch meeting to discuss above may be profitable. Langosch will telephone Stockwood from Perpignan to determine if it is feasible for Stockwood to meet him there or nearby place. In view of Stockwood's previous assignment to Barcelona, assume no security problem if he seen by quantum.

A CIA Headquarters cable dated June 9, 1965, advised "it is evident that security of our Cuban operations in some cases, and our own compartmentation, not all that we would desire." [CIA Cable 081746Z rec. 6.8.65] On July 9, 1965, Victor Espinosa appeared in the offices of an unnamed CIA official. He told him he had been trained by the CIA

Espinosa has been involved in Cuban liberation activities for many years. He opposed Batista and opposes Castro. He is not a member of the March 13 Movement but has been very close to many of its leaders, including Cubelas. Espinosa was trained by the CIA both in Louisiana and Guatemala and was one of those who was sent into Cuba prior to the Bay of Pigs...

He explained that earlier in the year he had received a request from one of his reliable Cuban contacts in Europe, asking that he come there quickly. He obtained false papers in Miami and traveled to Paris: There, apparently in the presence of the Cuban Ambassador to France, he met one of the top security men of the Castro regime" and was apprised of Rolando Cubela's plot against Castro. He stated, "The Cubans might have turned to (deleted as of 2010) the CIA man in (deleted as of 2010). However they believe (deleted as of 2010) is completely unreliable. A Cuban girl was sent to Madrid some time ago by the Castro people. (Deleted as of 2010) was fooled by her, and set her up in an apartment in Madrid. He also arranged for her to work with the International Rescue Committee. When the proper moment came, she fled back to Havana with some very useful files. Espinosa is determined to bring the very dangerous situation of the Cuban plot to the attention of some top level U.S. Government official unless he receives some reply from the CIA. [CIA 4.27.77 SSC Final Rep. Book 5 pgs. 78,79,105; CIA Cable 6.8.65; MFR 6.3.65 WH/C/RR/OS; Memo 7.9.65 ARA/CCA Stevenson ARA George Lister; CIA IG Rep. p105]

Organized crime was aware of AMLASH. The CIA reported:

March 15, 1965. The Madrid Station cabled that one Rafael Garcia-Bango Dirube had arrived in Madrid from Cuba on 15 March, and had been

introduced to a Station Officer. Garcia-Bango claimed to be in contact with with a group of Cuban military leaders who were planning to eliminate Castro and take over the Government. It quickly became clear that he was referring to Cubela. Garcia-Bango said that he had always been publicly identified as a close friend of Rolando Cubela whom he saw in Havana on March 9, 1965. Garcia-Bango said he had been the lawyer for the Capri Hotel in Havana. He was jailed for 75 days in July 1962 for defending Santo Trafficante, a US citizen and ex-manager of the Capri gambling casino who was kicked out of Cuba. Comment: This is another name-link between Cubela and the gambling syndicate plots reported upon earlier in this report. Trafficante was one of the principals in Sheffield Edwards Phase One of the operation. He presumably was not involved in Phase Two under Harvey, but we cannot be sure of that. After all, Trafficante was the man who brought Varona in the operation late in Phase One, and Varona was one of the main players during Phase Two. The three-man team that was in by Varone was reported on June 11, 1962 to be in place in Cuba.

In May 1966 "Immigration and Naturalization Service inquired if Agency had any interest in Subject's [Victor Espinosa] traveling to Spain and Australia on business and on May 16, 1966, the Agency advised Immigration and Naturalization Service in the negative." After AMLASH'S arrest, HUNT requested a transfer to Washington, allegedly because his son needed medical treatment unavailable in Madrid.



In 1964 the CIA funded Manuel Artime's training camp with \$7 million. Manuel Artime took a mistress, and he used her apartment for secret meetings. The FBI began investigating his alleged "grand style of living" and his operation of Nicaraguan training camps, where he reportedly had more than \$5 million worth of military equipment. It was alleged that Manuel Artime was being officially sponsored and subsidized, and that he made a living out of the counter-revolution. Many exiles came to the conclusion that "Manuel Artime was the only Cuban national authorized by the U.S. Government to go ahead with military plans for future operations against Cuba." By May 1964 the Air Force of Manuel Artime had bombed Cuban sugar mills. [NYT 5.15.64] That month Tad Szulc reported Cuba feared another military invasion was imminent. In September 1964 Victor Paneque and Manuel Artime's men took part in an anti-Castro action that caused the death of three Spanish seamen, and alienated anti-Castro Cubans from the Johnson Administration. Manuel Artime planned to intercept and sink the Cuban cargo vessel *El Sierra Maestre*. In 1978 HEMMING stated: "There was a thick fog that night and we couldn't see shit. We hit the goddamned *Sierra Aranzazu*, a Spanish ship, by mistake." In 1994 HEMMING denied that he told me this. On September 15, 1964, the Spanish merchant vessel *Sierra Aranzazu* was attacked by two small boats north of Great Inagua, Bahamas. Earlier that night, a small boat had approached the merchant vessel, shined a spotlight on its stern,

noted the name of the vessel, and then left. About 15 minutes later, two attack boats approached the vessel and strafed it with cannons and machine guns. The merchant vessel caught fire and blew up while the crew took to lifeboats. Three crewmen were killed and 17 were injured. On September 16, 1964, the Cuban Government claimed that the CIA had been responsible for the attack. Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Spanish Ambassador that the raiders had not come from United States soil.

On September 16, 1964, *The Miami News* contained an article that stated Telmo Alvarez had called a news agency and claimed his group, the Secret Organization of Continental Action, was responsible for the attack. Telmo Alvarez, however, claimed the attack had been made with torpedoes. The article noted the survivors of the Spanish ship did not mention torpedoes being used. The FBI reported that the Secret Organization of Continental Action was formed about January 1964, by Mesa Rodriguez: "On July 15, 1964, Mesa Rodriguez discussed plans to torpedo a British vessel transporting oil to Cuba." The FBI conducted an intensive investigation of the Secret Organization of Continental Action.

We were subsequently advised by CIA on a very highly confidential basis (as set out in our 9/22/64 memorandum) that that Agency possessed information which very definitely indicated that an exile group which is receiving US backing, known as Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MRR), was responsible for this attack. An error was made in that the persons carrying out the attack thought they were firing upon a Cuban vessel. Three Spaniards aboard the Spanish ship were killed as result of the attack. CIA deals with MRR based upon policy established by a Special Group, including representatives from CIA, State Department, Defense, and the White House, Former Attorney General Kennedy also served as a member of the group. CIA claimed it did not direct any of MMR operations and the planned attack which resulted in sinking of the Spanish vessel was solely an operation engineered by MMR. Details regarding CIA's support of this group, of course are unknown to Spanish authorities, although State Department is fully aware of complete details regarding this incident. . [FBI 91-4133 NR 9.24.64 p2, 9.25.64 enc. p2; 2-1877-26 - 10.1.64, NR 10.14.64 Top Secret; 97-4133 NR 9.17.64, NR 11.23.64]

Manuel Artime was questioned. An FBI Miami teletype reported:

At the request of the State Department the Bureau conducted an investigation of an attack on the Spanish vessel Sierra Aranzazu (2-1877) off the eastern tip of Cuba. It was alleged that this attack was carried out by representatives of a group receiving U.S. backing, known as MRR, and headed by Manuel Artime. The Secret Organization of Continental Action (OSAC) initially claimed responsibility for the attack. Newspaper accounts indicated that Artime denied responsibility for the raid and in a statement

from Panama suggested the Castro Government was responsible in an attempt to discredit MRR. On October 5, 1964, Rolando Masferrer, 42-46 81st Street, New York City, advised he had learned that this CIA-sponsored anti-Castro action was led by Cuban exiles who he identified as Dr. Santiago Alvarez Fernandez and Luis Grillo. According to Masferrer Alvarez and Grillo now were working with Manuel Artime of the MRR, which was supported by CIA and operated out of Nicaragua. [FBI 2-1877-26; FBI 97-4133-118]

The FBI questioned Pedro Diaz Lanz and Victor Paneque. The reports of these interviews were withheld as of 2010. [FBI 2-1877-26, 97-4133 NR 9.25.64, 9.23.63] In late September 1964 Pedro Diaz Lanz and Nino Diaz had held a press conference during which they announced that Victor Paneque was leading 1,000 anti-Castro guerrillas in the Escambrays. In January 1976 there was an assassination attempt against Nino Diaz at his Key Biscayne home. On October 16, 1964, the CIA's Director of Security received a letter from M.K. Holbrick, IRD, about Manuel Artime. This letter asked,

4. Since leaving WH/SA, I have had occasional contact with persons who were then and/or are now assigned to WH and who were knowledgeable AMWQ. These contacts have ranged from Seymour Bolton, Al Rodriguez (both of whom were supergrade special assistants to Desmond Fitzgerald), secretaries in the "front office" of what was SAS, and others. Since these persons knew of my intense involvement in the Project, they have commented to me about it. I did not intentionally solicit their remarks. A remark that was made to me recently renewed my effort to locate copies of certain materials that I had extracted from files while in SAS and submit this memorandum. The remark was, as I can recall it, "Wouldn't Senator Goldwater have a ball if he knew about the Spanish ship and about Manuel Artime's wife?" This remark caused me to do considerable thinking and recall. As you might recall, a Spanish ship was attacked about two weeks ago. My knowledge of the attack is based on comments made to me by a person whom I knew while in Special Activities Staff [Des Fitzgerald's component]. The attack was reportedly made by the SS *Santa Maria*, one of two JMWAVE vessels (converted Navy AKL's). I was with this vessel in Hoboken, New Jersey, for about two weeks during the spring of the year. At the time the vessel was being equipped and manned. As reported to me the *Santa Maria* was cruising off of Cuba and at a distance noticed the name on the Spanish ship. I believe it was 'Sierra' LNU. The *Santa Maria*, thinking that this ship was one of those on its 'Watch List' opened fire on the Spanish ship and, according to newspaper publicity, three Spaniards were killed and the Spanish Government was up in arms. As fate would have it, the *Santa Maria* reportedly attacked the wrong ship. The ship they were interested in was of the same name; however, it in fact was not the Spanish ship. I was

further informed that because of this flap, Secretary Rusk and Mr. McCone immediately conferred.

What is of equal or even greater concern to me relates to Artime's wife. In late February 1964 HRCASH (?) requested that I check the Office of Security Indices in the name of Adelaida Matilda Padron y Cruz. As a result of this check I made an inquiry of Chief, Domestic Contacts Division, and from that office received a report relating to Padron. A copy of my resultant memo to Mr. (deleted) is attached as Tab A. This, to my knowledge, was the first indication that Padron, who was then reportedly Manuel Artime's mistress, was possibly a lesbian. During continued contacts with (deleted), I would discreetly inquire as to whether or not Artime continued to have an interest in Padron. IHER is quite shrewd and extremely adept at double talk. I am quite certain that the flow of information to (Deleted) about PARDON was in this manner --- from BARO to ROHRER to either HERNANDEZ or (deleted). As time went on judging from the material I saw and the remarks I heard, it was obvious that BARO and QUINTERO has absolutely no use for PARDON. Tab B, authored by (deleted) HFR notes that the political repercussions could be 'calamitous' if Artime married Padron. During the next couple of months Padron was investigated by Immigration and Naturalization Service at the Agency's request. This was arranged through the Alien Affairs Staff. I am told there is a Security file on her. In addition there is a Subject file on her in Western Hemisphere Security. That investigation indicated that Padron was in all probability bisexual, and that she had been the former mistress of Fulgencio Batista.

An investigation conducted by:

Cubans used by a Counter-Intelligence shop at JMWAVE revealed that Adelaida Matilda Padron y Cruz had also been the mistress of Venezuelan Dictator Marcos Jimenez Perez. Further, it stated that Padron and her sister were both homosexual and had posed for pornography for Batista and Marcos Jimenez Perez. In addition, the dispatch noted that informants had said that Adelaida Matilda Padron y Cruz visualized herself as being the next First Lady of Cuba.

WAVE Dispatch 8521 dated February 20, 1965, mentioned that BARKER's source reported FIORINI had mentioned a robbery of Manuel Artime's (AMBIDDY-1) house and his meetings with Miami Police concerning the robbery. That month BARKER received information regarding the ransacking of Varona's house. In February 1965 Manuel Artime announced from Madrid that his commandos had shelled a Cuban oil depot. By September 1966 MRR was launching commando raids against Cuban military targets. Large shipments of whiskey were seized by Costa Rican authorities on the way to the forces of Manuel Artime. After this seizure, a mysterious death occurred at the camp. (Roberto Trujillo Rodriguez). Costa Rican reports indicated that "local rightists had been trained and armed at the MRR camp in preparation for a coup in which government

leaders were to be assassinated and replaced by a neo-Nazi dictatorship." [Wash. Post 3.17.65] By end of 1965 the FBI was aware that many of Manuel Artime's soldiers were cocaine and heroin traffickers. The Johnson Administration closed down Manuel Artime's operation.

#### EDGARDO BUTTARI, B.B. REBOZO, NIXON AND ARTIME



On December 6, 1963, the FBI reported that MRR and the 30<sup>th</sup> of November Movement were jointly involved in anti-Castro activities. [FBI 97-4133-81] In 1966 Manuel Artime worked for the Somoza brothers in the import/export business. Manuel Artime and Anastasio Somoza associate Edgardo Buttari jointly owned a firm that imported meat, fish and lumber from Nicaragua to Florida, and exported slaughterhouse equipment to Nicaragua. Edgardo Buttari was born August 14, 1909, (also given 1914) at West Tampa, Florida. His father had fought in the war for Cuban Independence. Edgardo Buttari became President Fulgencio Batista's Minister of Commerce. He arrived in the United States in March 1960. The CIA stated: "While information in his file does not indicate any past or present CIA contact, there is unsourced information in the Western Hemisphere/Caribbean Operations Group card file which shows that Buttari was in touch with Frank Bender (Gerald Droller) in Miami in the Spring of 1960, apparently in relation to Buttari's involvement with the Cuban Revolutionary Front." Edgardo Buttari was a partner of NIXON associate B.B. Rebozo.

NIXON invited Manuel Artime to his Presidential Inaugural in January 1969. When the FBI became aware of this, it sent the White House a letter: "Artime is currently allegedly involved in efforts to set up Cuban exile bases in Nicaragua and Haiti." The FBI advised the White House to avoid embarrassment and cancel Manuel Artime's invitation. When Martin Dardis of the Miami District Attorney's Office visited Manuel Artime in August 1973 he observed a photograph of Artime at the Inaugural Ball arm and arm with Henry Kissinger. In August 1970 Manuel Artime's ex-business partner accused Manuel Artime of having used his influence with Anastasio Somoza to have him incarcerated. Anastasio Somoza had recently been made an honorary member of the Bay of Pigs Veterans Brigade.

HUNT returned to Headquarters in **September 1966**, and served in DDP Staff assignments. HUNT was Chief of European Covert Operations until April 1970, when HUNT retired from DDP (Europe), and became a CIA retiree. That year HUNT was the Subject of a CIA investigation. [CIA FOIA #72-4] Traces on HUNT revealed "July 9 Mont. Texas." [CIA File No. 304292]

#### HUNT, MORALES AND BOSCH AUGUST 1968

Orlando Bosch was arrested in October 1968 for firing a homemade bazooka at *The Polciana*, a Polish freighter moored in Miami harbor, from the median of a Miami Beach Causeway, using a paper clip as a sight. Richardo Morales supplied the prosecution

with tapes of conversations between himself and Orlando Bosch. HUNT'S name came up on one of these tapes:

Morales: Another thing, two months ago, a fellow named HUNT, who is a member of the Republican Party, was here and he gave \$15,000 to some representatives of Cuban Power to place bombs.

Bosch: I knew nothing about that.

Morales: Fifteen thousand bucks they gave.

Bosch: You know that makes two people who tell me this...

[*USA v Bosch* 68-420-Cr-Wm Southern District Florida]

The conversation between Orlando Bosch and Richardo Morales took place in August 1968. In August 1968 HUNT was with the Deputy Directorate/Plans, European Special Action Staff. "Justification Reference: As DD/P representative on the CIA team preparing historical material for the Johnson Library, Mr. Hunt will be required to have access to documents in both the (deleted as of 2010) and (deleted as of 2010) systems." If the HUNT mentioned by Morales was E. HOWARD HUNT, why had HUNT used his real name? During his bombing trial, Cuban exile Rolando Otero testified that many exiles knew HUNT by his real name rather than "EDUARDO" or a pseudonym. HOWARD HUNT was asked about this: "In 1961 or 1963 how were you addressed by your inferior employees?" He answered: "As Mr. HUNT." HUNT claimed to represent the Republican Party on other occasions: CIA Staffer Charles W. Kane reported that in 1971 Jack (deleted) was contacted by HUNT, "who suggested that he consider an assignment as a Security Officer for the Republican Party. (Deleted as of 2010) visited Washington in January 1972, to discuss the proposed position with HOWARD HUNT who was apparently was *acting on behalf of the Republican Party.*" [Memo for Record 7.19.72 Con. with Mr. (deleted as of 2010) signed by Charles W. Kane CIA FOIA 00158, 00155]

During the *Polciana* trial, Orlando Bosch pleaded that his activities were sponsored by the CIA. But the judge ruled that this testimony was irrelevant and inadmissible. Orlando Bosch was convicted and sentenced to ten years. While Orlando Bosch was imprisoned, Richardo Morales was almost killed when a bomb exploded in his car. Released in 1972, Orlando Bosch immediately violated parole by attending a meeting at the Novo brothers headquarters in New Jersey. Orlando Bosch went underground, and continued to pursue his campaign of terror against Fidel Castro and those he considered Castro's allies. In May 1974 Orlando Bosch was in the Dominican Republic with Frank Castro. [CIA 201-0742365] In June 1974 he was in Venezuela, where he bombed the Panamanian Embassy in Caracas. In November 1974 Orlando Bosch was arrested by the Venezuelan national police (DISIP) for bombing the Cuban Embassy. He was not returned to the United States. Instead, he was declared *persona non grata* and deported. He was escorted to the airport by Richardo Morales, who had emigrated



to Venezuela in 1974 and joined DISIP. The CIA reported that Richardo Morales warned Frank Castro of DISIP repression against Cubans in Venezuela. Orlando Bosch flew to Curacao, where he met with Guillermo Novo. In late 1974, the two men flew to Chile where they met with representatives of the Chilean Junta.

The HSCA questioned MIRR leader **Orlando Bosch** about his alibi for November 22, 1963. Orlando Bosch said he was "at home in Miami" when he heard President Kennedy had been shot. In early March 1964 the Miami FBI inquired if FBI Headquarters wanted to prosecute Orlando Bosch for violations of the Neutrality Act. The Miami FBI received a letter "denying Miami request for appropriate (deleted) in this case." [FBI 97-4474-102 4.1.64.] The Miami FBI then received another letter which stated: "Due to the over-all needs of the Bureau, authority to place mail coer is being denied. Captioned anti-Castro organization [MIRR] is engaged in carrying out raids against Cuba. Miami is endeavoring to determine bank used by organization and past requested authority to place mail covers on certain individuals to determine this data In view of foregoing, it is requested that the Bureau reconsider the request submitted by this office." [FBI Hq. res. 4.6.64] On November 22, 1964, Orlando Bosch was behind an aerial assassination plot against Fidel Castro, who was to be killed in a stadium while he watched a baseball game. The flight, however, was ill-timed - arriving over Havana before Fidel Castro reached the stadium. [*Wash. Daily News* 11.23.64 p97] By 1966 MIRR claimed 11 aerial attacks against Cuba. Orlando Bosch had been apprehended by the Coast Guard, the Treasury Department and other Federal agencies at least six times. In 1967 Orlando Bosch joined the Novos brothers' Cuban Nationalist Movement. MIRR was dissolved, and Cuban Power was formed. Cuban Power concentrated on attacking Cuban diplomatic installations abroad, along with the embassies and trade centers of countries that had dealings with Cuba. In January 1968 four Cuban exile-owned stores in Little Havana were bombed because their owners were involved in sending relief packages to Cuba. Richardo "The Monkey" Morales was arrested by Miami Police and charged with these bombings. Richardo Morales had arranged to be arrested to enhance his status within Orlando Bosch's organization.

#### RICHARDO "THE MONKEY" MORALES



On December 31, 1953, Richardo Morales [201-285923 born June 14, 1939] killed Matos Boson, the G-2 Chief at Rancho Boyeras Airport. He joined the Rebel Army on that same day. He was arrested in 1954 and 1957 for conspiring against Batista. In 1958 he attended law school in Havana. In 1959 he became a G-3 agent stationed at Rancho Boyeras Airport and was involved in the "counter-revolutionary sentencing of Pablo Ubides Diaz." Richardo Morales was a Special Agent in the G-2 in Cuba in 1960 from October 1959 to August 1960. In July and August 1960, Morales listed his occupation as card dealer in the casino of the Havana Hilton. In 1960 he was arrested for conspiring against Castro, held for four days, then released. He deserted on August 23, 1960, and took asylum in the Brazilian Embassy. He fled to the United States in 1960, where he was recruited into William K. Harvey's

operation. The CIA: "Subject was considered suspect G-3 when he arrived in the U.S. because of his past affiliation with the G-3. On his arrival, he did give an interview to *Bohemia Libre* on his G-2 past." On January 11, 1961, the CIA reported Richardo Morales had recently joined the Cuban Revolutionary Front. The CIA: "It was understood, when he arrived, that he intended to penetrate the recruitment office of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, however, he did not do this." On March 2, 1964, a CIA investigation by the Office of Security on Richardo Morales yielded numerous derogatory traces, nonetheless, he was granted a Provisional Operation Approval. Richardo Morales went to the Republic of the Congo, where he helped put down a revolution led by Katangese secessionists. He worked as a radio operator for a Paramilitary Team. Richardo Morales returned to the United States. Robert Gambino, SOD/SO informed CIA Headquarters that Richardo Morales would be arriving at Andrews Air Force Base in an Agency C-118:

He said that Bob Gambino, SOD/SO and Dr. (Deleted) M.D. would also be aboard. He said the plane would also have loose cargo as follows: outboard motors, radio beacons, silence weapons, other weapons, commo gear, medical equipment and parachute drop equipment. He also said Robert Gambino may be carrying some *Technical Services Division material [swine flu]*. He said that James Fitchett, under (deleted) cover, would be there to transfer Subjects to a C-54 for further travel to Camp Pickett, and that Fitchett would meet the Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service men at Base Operations. On December 2, 1964, I advised Lawrence Fleishmen, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, of the arrival and told him the type of gear aboard. Signed W.M. Knott. [CIA Chief, Alien Affairs Staff W.M. Knott 11.24.64]

Richardo Morales began working for the FBI. The CIA reported: "On August 26, 1965, (deleted as of 2010) advised Alien Affairs Staff the Subject had returned to the U.S. having completed his assigned duties for SOD. Hence no action is required toward issuing an I-512 for the subject to replace that is to expire on September 25, 1965. [CIA AAS 8.27.65 Laurence G. Parr] Ché left the Congo in 1965. In another document, Ray Warren, Chief, Latin American Division stated:

Richardo Morales was first spotted and recruited in Miami in January 1964 to be used as a radio operator and member of paramilitary infiltration team. Successfully polygraphed on February 10, 1964. He was paid a salary of \$200 per month effective May 1, 1964. He was terminated on August 26, 1964, and was never used in a BKHERALD sponsored mission. He had received training in Miami and well as (deleted). He volunteered and signed up for paramilitary action in the Congo in September 1964. Although he received training toward the Congo mission he never served. FYI: Morales was apparently turned over to the FBI in 1968 by Miami Station. In October 1972 (deleted as of 2010) registered Morales with Miami Station as their source. [CIA 10.23.76]

Richardo Morales married the sister of Hector Cornillot. Hector Cornillot, a Bosch lieutenant, was serving 30 years for a series of Miami bombings. Through his wife, Richardo Morales penetrated Orlando Bosch's organization. On March 31, 1976, Orlando Bosch was deported from Costa Rica. He traveled to the Dominican Republic, where Cuban Power, the Cuban Nationalist Movement, and the Bay of Pigs Brigade Veterans, merged into the Congress of Revolutionary Union (CORU). In the next six months, CORU took credit for 50 anti-Castro bombings.

In the Fall of 1976, Orlando Bosch visited Nicaragua, then returned to Venezuela, where he was met by Richardo Morales at Caracas Airport. Richardo Morales wanted to question him about the Orlando Letelier murder, which occurred September 26, 1976. Orlando Letelier was killed in Washington, D.C., two days before Orlando Bosch arrived in Venezuela. Orlando Bosch implicated the Novo Brothers in the Orlando Letelier assassination. In October 1976, two of Orlando Bosch's soldiers, Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo, planted an explosive device aboard a Cubana Airliner. The bomb exploded while the jet was in flight, killing at least 60 people. When they were questioned by Barbados authorities, they confessed. Hernan Ricardo stated he had worked for the CIA since 1970, and had received a course in explosives handling. Hernan Ricardo said his CIA contact was Joe Leo, the FBI Legal Attache at the American Embassy, Caracas. Before Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo were picked up, they had telephoned Orlando Bosch. On October 15, 1976, the Venezuelan police took Orlando Bosch into custody and charged him with masterminding the Cubana Airlines bombing. The incarceration of Orlando Bosch touched off numerous attacks against Venezuelan diplomatic and trade installations. He was given a military trial and found guilty. While he was in jail, a Federal Grand Jury convened in Washington, D.C., to probe the Orlando Letelier murder. Witnesses included Richardo Morales and the President of the Bay of Pigs Brigade Veterans, Juan Peruyero, who was later murdered. The Novo brothers were indicted for conspiracy. Soon bombs exploded outside the White House. Exiles who collaborated with the Carter Administration were threatened with death. Richardo Morales was number one on Orlando Bosch's hit list. In August 1987 Orlando Bosch was freed from prison in Venezuela after serving nearly 11 years. However, he was reincarcerated one year later in a Florida prison as an undesirable alien. George Bush's son, Jeb Bush, visited the hunger strikers who demanded the release of Orlando Bosch. Orlando Bosch was released on parole on July 17, 1990.

#### RICHARDO MORALES

In April 1978 Richardo Morales was charged with possession of 5,000 pounds of marijuana and held on \$250,000 bond in Miami. Richardo Morales attorneys said that his arrest was "coercion to break the man," since he had refused to share certain valuable information in his possession. Richardo Morales spoke with HSCA investigators while he was in jail. After three months of confinement, Richardo Morales was released on bond and in late July 1978, was found innocent. (The informant who had provided the Miami Police Department with the information used to obtain a wiretap on the home of one of Richardo Morales' codefendants recanted his testimony.) On

August 10, 1978, Richardo Morales testified before HSCA. HEMMING told this researcher:

Richardo Morales was nailed by Martin Dardis of Watergate fame. They'd been running the marijuana for months, but they let him stay in place. Dardis almost got fired for doing this. They were also bringing in goddamn explosives, timer devices.

On **March 21, 1969**, HUNT filled out a Personal History Statement for the CIA. As stated, HUNT listed his immediate superior as John L. Hart. On April 23, 1970, a form titled "Notification of Establishment or Cancellation of (Deleted) Retirement Debriefing To Chief, Operating Component EUR" signed by James W. Franklin was generated by the CIA. HUNT retired voluntarily under CIARDS on **April 30, 1970**. In May 1970, Frank A. O'Malley, an Officer in the External Employment Assistance Branch, Retirement Activities Division of the Office of Personnel, delivered HUNT'S resume to the public relations firm of Robert R. Mullen and Company. Robert R. Mullen and Company, located in the same building as the Domestic Operations Division, was across the street from the Committee to Re-Elect President NIXON. Robert R. Mullen and Company had provided certain sensitive cover support overseas for Agency employees. The book keeper and accountant at Robert R. Mullen and Company was a retired CIA Finance Officer. The USIA was a Robert R. Mullen and Company account. HUNT had known Robert R. Mullen when both were connected with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris.

The Free Cuba Committee in Washington, D.C. was established by **Robert R. Mullen & Company** at the request of the CIA. When Sam Papich wanted a document from the Free Cuba Committee, he contacted Raymond Rocca, who in turn activated Birch O'Neal. [CIA 630-795] The Free Cuba Committee was funded by the Grace Foundation, and its Board of Directors included author and foreign correspondent Dicky Chapelle, Harry Bonaro Overstreet, Leo Cherne, Claire Booth Luce, Ernest Cuneo, and the President of the American Security Council, James Fisher. The Grace Foundation was a supporter of the Free Cuba Committee. **Paul Bethel** was President of the Free Cuba Committee. Paul Bethel began his career with the State Department on August 22, 1949. Subsequently, he served as a Foreign Affairs Analyst and Resident Officer for the United States High Commissioner to Germany, John J. McCloy. Paul Bethel later served in other posts in Bavaria, Germany and Japan. Paul Bethel joined the Voice of America in December 1949, and was the Subject of an FBI Special Inquiry that proved favorable. In 1957 he was the Subject of an FBI "AEA-A investigation." From 1958 to 1961 Paul Bethel served as Press Attache at the American Embassy in Havana. When the Embassy closed, Paul Bethel moved to Miami, where he opened an office of the Voice Of America, and met many Cuban exiles, including Orlando Bosch. In 1965 Paul Bethel reported on the revolt in the Dominican Republic for the Mutual Broadcasting Company. Many of his articles appeared in *The Reporter* magazine. In 1969 Paul Bethel wrote *The Losers*, in which he suggested President Kennedy might



have been an active or tacit Communist agent. On June 29, 1974, the name of Paul Bethel came up on an index card generated by the CIA's Office of the Inspector General: "and details on Radio City allegation; (5) investigate HUNT testimony that CIA did not return Tessina film negatives." [IG File #27 Tab #23]

**Daniel James** was the Executive Secretary of the Free Cuba Committee. In 1954 Daniel James wrote a book on communist infiltration of the Arbenz regime, and another in 1961 exposing Fidel Castro. He wrote two books about Ché Guevara, and was responsible for creating the myth that Ché Guevara was betrayed by a KGB agent named "Tanya." Daniel James was a correspondent for the Voice Of America, an Information-Education Officer at the Pentagon, and a Fellow at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

On February 6, 1964, Paul Bethel appeared on Barry Gray's New York City radio show, along with journalist Stanley Ross, and Daniel James. Despite their impressive credentials and CIA backing, Stanley Ross suggested that a Castro agent, who was a methedrine addict and was confined to the Disturbed Ward of Creedmore Psychiatric Hospital in Queens, New York, helped OSWALD assassinate the President: "Ross stated that he was informed by Mr. Banon [the Spanish Counsel] that during an interview with Pascual Enrique Rudolo Gongora the later stated that he was one of five or six groups sent to the United States to assassinate President Kennedy at the direction of Fidel Castro. Gongora reportedly stated that Castro was fearful that President Kennedy was trying to assassinate him, and further stated that the United States had been involved in previous assassinations, such as the assassination of the husband and brother-in-law of Madame Nhu of Vietnam." Stanley Ross died on September 22, 1992, and Paul Bethel died on May 20, 1979. [WCE 1444; FBI 105-82555-2305; NYT 9.22.92]]

Robert R. Mullen was unsure whether to hire HUNT. Richard Helms wrote a letter on behalf of HUNT. On April 10, 1970, Robert R. Mullen called Frank A. O'Malley to say he was going to offer HUNT a job: "O'Malley reported this to Central Cover where there were 'mixed emotions' but with Cover giving OK." Eight months after HUNT was hired by Mullen, Robert Bennett joined the company. Bennett, the son of Senator Wallace Bennett (Rep.-UTAH), was active in Republican Party affairs. He brought the Hughes Tool Company account with him. Mullen, who was planning to retire, had invited Bennett to purchase the firm and become its President. This was a disappointment to HUNT, who had expected to become president and own the business. Attempts by HUNT to negotiate a joint ownership arrangement with Bennett failed, and HUNT began to talk of leaving the firm. On October 14, 1970, DDP Thomas Karamessines stated:

Mr. HUNT has been employed by Robert R. Mullen and Company since his April 30, 1970, retirement from the Agency, and CCS understands that Mr. HUNT is going to succeed Mr. Mullen as principal officer of the company. Mr. HUNT contacted CCS on July 7, 1970, to report his belief the company could provide cover as a result of its connections with the *Brussels Times*. In discussions of this matter with Mr. Mullen and Mr.

HUNT, it developed that Mr. Mullen, who as a long time friend of Mr. HUNT, was cognizant of his Agency background had informed Mr. HUNT of the existing cover arrangements without authorization from CCS...In as much as Mr. HUNT is already witting of the current cover arrangement with the company which he reportedly will soon head, and because the use of the company in other locations where it has cover potential would require his knowledge and assistance, CCS requests that you approve the issuance by the Office of Security of a clearance on Mr. HUNT to the Central Cover Staff.

On November 6, 1970, Subject was granted a clearance for use (deleted) with Robert R. Mullen. The reason the clearance was not granted immediately

"Stemmed from SRS regarding a manuscript written by Subject about CIA Operations and authored by (Deleted). SRS advised matter was under discussion with Deputy Director of Plans. Later SRS advised they interposed no objection, but suggested CCS be requested to obtain concurrence from Deputy Director of Plans. CCS has furnished OS with that approval.

#### THE WHITE HOUSE: HUNT JULY 1971

In July 19, 1971, HUNT joined the White House Staff as a consultant to NIXON preparatory to his trip to China. In 1971 HUNT served as an advisor to President NIXON in relation to his trip to China. In July 1971 Charles Colson hired HUNT for the White House/Special Operations Group. HUNT contacted BARKER and STURGIS in Miami. A CIA memorandum, "Potential Flap Activities: CIA Contact With Watergate Figures" stated: "The Office of Logistics reports that safehouse (deleted) was made available to (deleted) on July 23, 1971. This safehouse is (deleted). It was used for meetings between HUNT and Technical Services Division representatives." [Broe to Colby 5.21.73 p8] HUNT responded:

Plaintiff [HUNT] swears that his appointment calendars and diary and all other written memoranda which would specify his daily whereabouts in the year 1971 have been destroyed and are no longer in his possession; consequently, Plaintiff has no way of determining whom he might have been in contact on July 23, 1971. [USDC SDF Miami Civ-76-1252-CIV-SMA Answers To Req. For Admissions 1.22.79]

HUNT claimed to have met John F. Kennedy "socially in Boston." Tad Szulc reported that when HUNT first went to work for the White House, he attempted to discredit **Senator Edward Kennedy** with new information about the Chappaquidick scandal. [*Comp. Spy* p253] In FRANK STURGIS' book proposal he claimed that he had inside knowledge as to "what deadly threat caused Senator Ted Kennedy to make that fateful hard right turn at Chappaquidick that killed young Mary Joe Kopechne." HUNT cultivated informers within the Kennedy clan. During the Watergate Hearings, NIXON

aide John Dean testified that in November 1971, H.R. Haldeman had a standing order pending with John Dean for 24-hour surveillance on Senator Edward Kennedy. [McCORD *Piece of Tape* p10] It was revealed during Jack Caulfield's testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee that Tony Ulasewicz was ordered to set up a round-the-clock surveillance of Edward Kennedy. Ulasewicz admits that he was at Chappaquiddick before any journalists arrived. He also seems to have been there before the police detectives assigned to the case. This is confirmed by Sylvia Malm who was staying in Dike House at the time. Dike House was only 150 yards from the scene of the accident. Malm was interviewed by Ulasewicz before the police got to her. The same is true of Ulasewicz's interviews with John Farrar, the scuba diver who pulled out Mary Jo's body from the car. These were only two of many who were interviewed by Ulasewicz just a few hours after the accident had taken place. [John Simpkin JFK Forum 7.23.05] Shortly after HUNT started work for the White House/Special Operations Group, Robert Bennett told him that **Clifford de Mott** claimed to have derogatory information on the Kennedys. HUNT went to the Technical Services Division and obtained disguise material using the name "Mr. Edward." He was given a wig, a pair of glasses, a speech-altering device, a driver's license, a tape recorder, business cards, miscellaneous identification cards, and a backstopped telephone number. HUNT used the disguise to interview de Clifford Mott in Rhode Island. The FBI:

De Motte stated that on July 26, 1971, he met with an individual who introduced himself as Ed Warren. He had received telephone calls from this individual who claimed that he was contacting De Motte on the recommendation of Robert Bennett of the Robert R. Mullen and Company. He met this individual in a motel immediately adjacent to the airport at Warwick, Rhode Island. They spent several hours in a motel room and WARREN taped most of the conversation. At this time Warren gave to him a business card of Robert Bennett with handwriting on the back which he recognized as that of Robert Bennett. The man said he was working for a group which was doing research on the *Kennedy* family and the Chappaquidick Island incident. He said that he was working for a group of people whom he described only as investment and industrial people. HUNT had a very anti-Kennedy attitude and asked specific questions as to whether or not De Motte knew anything about pornographic movies being shown at the Kennedy home. He also inquired as to any incidents which might have occurred at parties which he described as drunken orgies. The only information provided to him by De Motte was the fact that (deleted). De Motte explained that WARREN had been referred to him by Bennett because in 1960 he had worked as public relations man for the Yachtsman Hotel which was used to house press people and staff people of the Kennedy campaign group. [FBI 39-4089-1314]

De Motte later

"furnished instant enclosure which he had found among his papers which he had been currently reviewing. He speculated possibly that Albert S.

Paterson may in fact be HUNT who, according to information resulting from Watergate, had allegedly falsified documents in an effort to defame John and Robert Kennedy. De Motte has no reason, other than pure speculation, to identify Patterson as HUNT. The material which De Motte furnished the FBI was received by (Deleted) from (Deleted) and (Deleted) became friends during the Summer of 1969 when both were working for the (Deleted) as Washington, D.C. (Deleted) subsequently transferred to (Deleted)'s Office where he is now an Administrative Assistant. De Motte and (Deleted) have remained close friends and (deleted) note transmitting the enclosures to De Motte included the statement it was being sent for your amusement and amazement.' [FBI 139-4089-2224 5.23.73]

During *HUNT V WEBERMAN* HUNT was asked:

Q. Did you ever follow the Chappaquidick incident involving Ted Kennedy.

A. To some extent.

Q. Do you know a White House librarian named Schleicher?

A. No.

Q. Did you borrow books from her pertaining to the Chappaquidick incident.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever maintain a file of information about the Kennedy clan, specifically the Chappaquidick incident?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where did you keep that file?

A. The few gleanings that came from DeMott, I think I turned the originals over to Chuck Colson and I kept a skeleton file in my own office in the White House safe, in my then White House office.

Q. Did any members of the White House plumbers spy on Ted Kennedy, to your knowledge?

A. To my knowledge, no.



In **August 1971** HUNT and G. Gordon Liddy, another member of the White House/Special Operations Group, were involved in burglarizing the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Daniel Ellsberg had leaked the classified *Pentagon Papers* to *The New York Times*. The Technical Service Division supplied HUNT with support for this and other entries. HUNT was provided with alias documents, disguise material including wig, glasses, and speech alteration device; a Uher stereo tape recorder with Sony microphones, a camera, film and film processing. He also requested a device to record incoming phone calls. The official of the Technical Services Division who provided HUNT with this material knew him only as "Mr. Edward," a staff officer investigating drugs, assigned to the Domestic Contacts Division. The CIA:



1. On December 4, 1972 Mr. Stephen Carter Greenwood was interviewed for the purpose of obtaining full details on his contacts with "Edward" and an associate during the summer months of 1971. Mr. Greenwood has now identified "Edward" as being E. Howard Hunt.

2. Mr. Greenwood advised that in the summer of 1971 he and his section chief were called into the office of the Deputy Division Chief who briefed them to the effect that a disguise, documentation, and other support were to be provided to an individual identified as 'EDWARD.' Greenwood met with 'EDWARD' the following day and made all the necessary arrangements to immediately provide him with a disguise and alias documentation. 'EDWARD' was observed signing his name to three items which required a signature, and he tried a mouth device that was utilized in connection with the operation.

3. Approximately two weeks later 'EDWARD' called to indicate that he needed some help with the disguise glasses. Greenwood is not sure of the timing but he recalls that Mr. Cleo Gephart accompanied him to the meeting because Gephart had been asked to provide Edward with a tape recorder. Gerphart showed Edward how the tape recorder worked then departed from the house without waiting for Greenwood. The latter individual made some adjustment to the glasses, and it was probably at this meeting that EDWARD inquired about a backstopped telephone number and address in New York. [These were not provided] Greenwood indicated that he would have to check with his superiors. Greenwood is not absolutely certain, but it is his best recollection that EDWARD also requested a disguise and alias documentation for an associate.

[CIA FOIA #23 2146-4: Alias GEORGE F. LEONARD, EDWARD JOSEPH WARREN]

The CIA reported:

Mr. HUNT was issued the alias Edward J. Hamilton on September 30, 1960. This name was erroneously recorded at that time on a District of Columbia driver permit as Edward V. Hamilton. Mr. HUNT was supposed to use the District of Columbia driver permit for only one week. With respect to the overall question of pocket litter during that period, Agency records have been destroyed, and there is no specific information in our files relating to the issue...On or about September 26, 1960 Mr. HUNT was issued various unspecified organizational cards in the name of Edward J. Hamilton. We cannot specifically state at this time that a Social Security card was or was not included, but it is likely to have been.

A CIA psychiatrist recalled the meeting during which HUNT and Liddy requested that a psychological profile of Daniel Ellsberg be created:

Later on Mr. Howard Hunt joined the group. Mr. Hunt recognized me, being a former agency employee, and we greeted cordially. Mr. Hunt stated it was his wish to "try Dr. Ellsberg in public." Other comments were made by Mr. Hunt or Mr. Liddy to the effect that the aim would be to render Dr. Ellsberg ineffective or make him the object of pity as a broken man. Mr. Hunt stated that he wished to see data of the sort that "psychiatrists found out about Barry Goldwater in 1964," and he expressed interest in being able to refer in a knowledgeable way to Dr. Ellsberg's oedipal conflicts or castration fears and other similar points...Mr. Hunt also stated that it would be useful for Dr. Ellsberg's first wife to be interviewed and he felt, "You can easily arrange that under an operational alias." It was pointed out that the first Mrs. Ellsberg would be cooperative. At this point Mr. Hunt made some comments in the presence of the group based on his previous acquaintanceship with me and he remained behind and made some further comments expressing a desire that his presence and participation in the meeting not be mentioned at the Agency. After arriving back at the Agency I informed Mr. Hunt by telephone that it was not feasible for me to avoid reporting Mr. Hunt's presence at the meeting. Mr. Hunt expressed regret that this was necessary...."

[Another possible WH/SOG OP break-in at office of Mrs. Ellsberg's psychoanalyst Robert Akeret 697 West End Avenue, New York City as cited by Wise in *American Police State*; RR p32; CIA FOIA 2146-2, 5; Unmarked CIA doc; CIA FOIA 2146-20]

On August 30, 1971, Fredrick N. Evans / PES circulated a memo about HUNT to AC/CB, C/PSD, DDS/PS, AD/S, C/PSD.

#### LOUIS TACKWOOD JULY TO AUGUST 1971

During the summer of 1971 evidence suggested HUNT and McCORD were involved in a plan to provoke a state of National Emergency in the United States. The possibility existed that one of the provocateurs contacted by them or by an intermediary, was



Louis Elbert Tackwood (born February 20, 1943). **Louis Tackwood** was born in February 1943, an illegitimate child, in New Orleans. In 1950 Louis Tackwood moved from New Orleans to Los Angeles where he joined his father, a dope dealer, who was shot and killed by a rival dealer four years later. Tackwood became involved in street crime in L.A. In 1958 Louis Tackwood was committed to a state mental hospital and diagnosed as psychopathic. In 1962 he was arrested for car theft, but was offered immunity from prosecution in return for his cooperation in apprehending other car thieves. Tackwood was arrested at least a dozen times in the next nine years but spent little time in jail. A note on Tackwood's rap sheet stated "defendant worked...as reliable informant." "I had a free hand to do what I wanted," Tackwood told investigative reporters,

"Anything I did was okay. Like saying go out an' commit all the crimes you want to an' if you get busted they'll pull you out." Around 1965 he became involved in political surveillance, working for Sgts. Edward Watkins and Lawrence Brown of SIS. All names used by Tackwood were confirmed to be officers in the specified departments, in fact he provided reporters with correct phone numbers directly into SIS and CCS, as well as a taped telephone conversation with Lawrence Brown. In 1965, just after the Watts riot, Tackwood said the police department came to the conclusion that the Black Muslims were getting "too big, too powerful." He was instructed to make a phone call on August 18, 1965, to the police precinct saying there were guns going in and out of the Muslim mosque. Tackwood said he did so, and immediately "all kinds of police came in and shot the place up." Around 1966 he recalled, he began working with Ron Karenga, at the time when the Black Panthers were beginning to gain strength in Los Angeles. On orders of SIS, Tackwood said, he frequently brought money to Karenga and told him to "off" (kill) Panthers. A main target, he said, was Ellmore (Geronimo) Pratt, the Panther's Southern Chairman. Pratt, however, was never killed. Two Black Panthers, Alprentice Bunchy Carter and John Huggins were slain at UCLA in late 1968, and two members of US, the organization headed by Ron Karenga, were convicted. Louis Tackwood: "My first C.C.S. assignment was when I was liaison between C.S.S. and Ron Karenga's organization US." In 1966 a probation officer wrote: "Los Angeles Police Department officers report that Tackwood in the past worked for them as a reliable informant." Louis Tackwood claimed that in 1969 he was recruited for Criminal Conspiracy Section, Los Angeles Police Department, which was an outgrowth of a special unit to investigate the Robert F. Kennedy assassination, by Ronald G. Farwell, a black member of CCS in charge of monitoring black militant activity. The L.A. Panthers continued to thrive until their headquarters was raided on December 8, 1969. Thirteen of their members were arrested for assault. Tackwood charged that police had planned the raid long in advance with Panther Melvin "Cotton" Smith. Tackwood said he learned from Sgt. Ronald G. Farwell that Smith had been a police informant since 1967. In early 1970 Tackwood said he killed a man who was getting wise to his informing activities. He fled to New Orleans, assured by his police friends, no action would be taken. Louis Tackwood moved to New Orleans in the early 1970's, then returned to Los Angeles in July 1970, after his New Orleans cover had been blown. In 1970 he testified at a murder trial. The prosecutor conceded that his testimony "put the defendant on death row."

## MARTIN AND WHITE

By 1971 Louis Tackwood believed he could get rich if he told all he knew about government misconduct to the media. According to Bob Duggan, "Tackwood was a psychopathic liar and a mercenary. The *LA Free Press* thought it was too hot to handle, so they turned him over to me. And the first thing he did was, in my presence, he called a couple of the agents there. He played the game on both sides for several months." (While Louis Tackwood was in contact with Duggan, he was feeding the Los Angeles Police Department information on him.) Bob Duggan and Marilyn Katz debriefed Tackwood. They arranged for a press conference in mid-September 1971, during which time Tackwood said he had been contacted by two CIA agents when he worked with the FBI on Squad 19 - a special group that was set up to plan disruptions at the Republican Convention, then slated for San Diego. Louis Tackwood stated:

There is a plan right now that is so monstrous that it is pathetic. It entails a detailed plan to blow up the Republican Convention. It has been worked out by the super-agencies...The blame will fall on militant organizations demonstrating at the convention. The President will then be asked to declare a state of national emergency and martial law. Within 48 hours, they will arrest all known militants on the left, and a police state will then exist...I am only giving up two names. There's 'Martin' and there's 'White.' Alright now, 'Martin' was the code name for my contact, and I'm going to tell you he's CIA all the way. Are you ready for this? He was in Dallas when they got Kennedy; he left out of there for the Caribbean. And 'Martin' is in on the cancellation of elections, and some way in on the concentration camp thing. Do you see what I'm saying? Now the control, the man over 'Martin' is 'White.' I only heard a little about him, but they say he is the money man, nobody's over him but the top dogs. 'Martin' and 'White' that's all I'm going to give you now. This is my life insurance.

Tackwood told *The Washington Post* he:

...sat in on meetings where plans were made by federal and local agents to disrupt the 1972 San Diego Republican convention and blame it on the leftists. The object: To create a situation which would permit the President to invoke special emergency powers leading to the arrest and detention of political activists throughout the country; that the C.C.S. had prior knowledge of last years Marin County Courthouse shootout and George Jackson's fatal escape attempt from San Quentin - and allowed both to proceed despite certainty that lives would be lost.

On November 22, 1971, Louis Tackwood testified in the Los Angeles Panther 13 trial. He said that Melvin Cotton Smith, the principal witness, was a police informant and had not turned State's evidence as the police suggested. His testimony was preceded by

that of Ronald Farwell who said that he first met Louis Tackwood in early 1970, and had used him as an informer against the Black Panthers.

In June 1972, eight months after Louis Tackwood went public, it was revealed that HUNT had used the name "White" during Watergate. His name appeared in Eugenio Martinez address book as "White H." McCORD told the police that his name was "Martin" when he was arrested at Watergate. [DC PD arrest rec.] The CIA reported:

At approximately 7:45 p.m., Mr. Arnold L. Parham, a Special Agent of the FBI Field Office in Alexandria, Virginia, called to request a name trace on 'James Martin' who had been arrested while demonstrating at Watergate. This call was taken by a security duty officer, and referred to the responsible senior security officer for night calls. [Memo Cary to Helms Message Pref. #480889]

During the Watergate investigation, the FBI questioned two secretaries from Robert R. Mullen and Company, Lynn Jones, and Diana Konowalski. They stated that prior to Watergate, HUNT

frequently traveled to the West Coast and that each time he went, he would tell the secretaries that he was going to San Diego, to check on security of the convention site. Most or all of these trips took place while HUNT was working as a White House consultant. On a majority of these trips HUNT was accompanied by Gordon Liddy. It is known from a review of toll records, credit card charges, and airplane travel tickets that HUNT and Liddy made no such trips to San Diego.

Another FBI document stated

Both advised that HUNT received numerous telephone calls on his private telephone line from person who identified themselves only as 'Bernie' (Possibly BERNARD BARKER): Don (Possibly Donald Segretti) and Tom, who remains unidentified. Both said Tom called from pay phone on the street because they always heard automobile traffic in the background. All three left messages for HUNT to either return the call, or that so and so called. Only Lynn Jones was first instructed to answer the telephone with 'Hello.' She was instructed to accept all messages for Ed Warren. Jones advised HUNT traveled a lot to Miami, Florida, beginning Winter of 1971. Then, toward Spring, he went twice a month. He went on numerous trips to West Coast telling her that he had to go to San Diego to check on security of the convention site and the hotel. Jones never made reservations for HUNT in San Diego, but did make several requests through their Los Angeles client, Howard Hughes, to make reservations for HUNT. HUNT always wanted a suite with two bedrooms. On several occasions, after she would tell HUNT that his reservations were in order, it never failed that within the hour, a man they knew as Gordon Liddy, would

appear with his suitcases and depart with HUNT. HUNT told them that Liddy always traveled with him. On several occasions HUNT would be away for three to four days at a time. Sometimes when they didn't know where he was they would contact his office at the White House and would be told by some unidentified secretary that HUNT was probably traveling under his assumed name. They could not explain this, but one time HUNT told them that he did use the name Ed Warren. On a return trip from Los Angeles, one time Liddy came to the office looking for HUNT. Liddy had his hand bandaged. When HUNT was alone the two secretaries asked HUNT what had happened to Liddy and he told them that while in San Diego, checking the building of the new hotel, Liddy accidentally rested his hand on a hot rivet. Later the two girls learned from Robert Wait, that HUNT had told Wait the true story about Liddy trying to prove how powerful his mind was that it could overcome pain. [FBI 139-4089-890, 892]

In 1993 Mrs. William Tackwood was contacted: "Ain't nobody seen that bastard. I have no idea when I last saw him. You'll have to check with someone else. We don't even have anything to do with him, honey. The boy ain't nothing but a con artist, you just wasting you're time. We haven't seen him." When contacted in June 1993 Louis Tackwood was asked if the men he had met with were in fact HUNT and McCORD:

It was HUNT and McCORD and Segretti was there too. I recognized them from their photographs that were in the newspapers after Watergate. They were there because of something to do with the psychiatrist on Wilshire Boulevard. After Watergate I disappeared. They were after me pretty bad. Nobody could ask me if it was them.

Louis Tackwood was asked what he had been doing since the early 1970's. He responded: "Trying to keep out of trouble..." He was asked about an arrest for having made bomb threat and having faked a police report. He said,

That had to do with the Pope's visit. I got arrested just before the Pope got here, and was let go the Monday after he left. It was the Fall of 1987. I didn't have anything in for anybody. They was looking for someone else - someone in the Tony Alamo group. They're up on the Ventura highway. Three months later, 150 policeman, at six in the morning, raided the Alamos.

At this point Mrs. Tackwood engaged her husband in conversation. He said "Hold on a second" then told his wife, "I ain't been foolin' ...you ain't got the right to say that. I never set those people up. Can I call you back?" The telephone conversation ended. Louis Tackwood had infiltrated the Alamo group, and his arrest was part of his cover. On September 20, 2008, state and federal officials raided Alamo's compound as part of a two-year investigation into allegations of child abuse and child pornography. On September 25, 2008, Alamo himself was arrested in Flagstaff, Arizona, on a federal

warrant charging him with violating the Mann Act, a federal statute enacted to stop the trafficking of women or girls across state lines, over a period from March 1994 through October 2005. At the end of a trial which included several women testifying that they had been sexually abused by Alamo, some having been forced to become his “wives” as young as eight years old, Alamo was found guilty on July 24, 2009, on ten counts of taking underage girls across state lines for sex. On November 13, he was sentenced to 175 years in prison and also was fined \$250,000. Tackwood was the star witness against him.



**G. Gordon Liddy** admitted the White House/Special Operations Group planned kidnappings at the Republican Convention:

Q. Did Mr. HUNT ever indicate to you that any of the men with whom he was working, some of the individuals who were Cubans, had any previous experience in assassination or killings or the like or had-

A. (Interposing) He represented to me. Let me back up to give you the circumstances so that my answer will be more understandable.

Q. All right.

A. Prior to receiving authorization to go ahead on what has become known as the Gemstone Plan, Mr. HUNT and I were both engaged in recruiting efforts to man the table of organization that we had drawn up should we receive the go-ahead.

At the time, the Gemstone Plan included abduction of leaders, radical elements which had proclaimed themselves ready to, and intended to, disrupt the Republican National Convention, at the time scheduled for San Diego, in a manner similar to that done by Students for a Democratic Society to the Democratic Party in Chicago the time before.

Mr. HUNT and I both traveled to Miami, Florida, in connection with these recruiting efforts. There, I was introduced to some persons who were Cuban who then introduced me to additional persons who were Cuban, bearing in mind I do not speak Spanish. Mr. HUNT does.

There was a conversation in both English and the Spanish language. And I looked to Mr. HUNT for the gist of what was going on.

And in any event, we had perhaps a dozen men who were willing to come on board in this connection. And Mr. HUNT, to impress upon me the high caliber of these individuals, stated that they had accounted among them for a substantial number of deaths [22], including two who had hanged someone from a beam in a garage.

Q. Did HUNT indicate at any time that any of these individuals were connected in some way with organized crime or whatever?

A. He indicated that these, not he, but these Cuban individuals were connected in some way with organized crime.

Q. Had he ever discussed their connection, or what was the nature of it?

A. No.

Q. Like were these men who were in an enforcement arm of organized crime, so to speak?

A. Well, he certainly did not represent them as law enforcement officers. [Liddy Depo. *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*]

John Dean wrote that OPERATION GEMSTONE was to have what Liddy called another "operational arm" consisting of secret operatives who could be used to drug and kidnap anti-NIXON demonstrators and other dissidents. Dean wrote that Liddy referred to kidnapping as "surgical relocation activities." [Dean, *Blind Ambition*, p81] Jeb Magruder wrote: "It was, as John Dean said later, mind boggling. It included *mugging squads*, kidnapping, sabotage, the use of prostitutes, break-ins, electronic surveillance and wiretapping." Jeb Magruder disclosed that G. Gordon Liddy "explained that the proposed kidnap squads would seize radicals, and inject them with some kind of drug that would render them unconscious..." [Magruder, Jeb, *An American Life*, pgs. 170-180] HUNT testified: "One of the proposals was to grab a couple of the hippie leaders and take them down to Mexico. Mr. Liddy said he knew all about that, because he had headed operations - intercepted for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and he knew the back alleys across the border." [HUNT test. in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* 1984 p82]



## THE WHITE HOUSE TAPES

Dean: So I came over and Liddy laid out a million dollar plan that was the most incredible thing I have ever laid my eyes on: all in codes and involved black bag operations, kidnapping, providing prostitutes, uh, to weaken the opposition, bugging ah, mugging teams. It was just an incredible thing. (March 21, 1973)

NIXON: Dean actually could answer it in another way. He could say, look, I was the counsel. I was sitting in on it in that fashion...I did not discuss it with Haldeman because - because it was turned off, I didn't report it.

Ehrlichman: The way you get at that then: 'Well, Mr. Dean, you're responsible for keeping the President out of legal trouble, aren't you?' 'Yes sir.' 'You sat in a meeting where a man named Liddy proposed a million dollars worth of kidnapping and wiretapping and assassination and on and on and on, and you didn't jump in a taxicab and rush back to the White House and burst in on Bob Haldeman and say, you know what those crazy guys on the committee are doing?'

HEMMING found it hard to believe that someone in the Los Angeles Police Department would introduce Louis Tackwood to two CIA agents who immediately told him their life stories:

HUNT and McCORD are talking to a fuckin' nigger, and they are confessing? What was he doing, sucking on their dicks, or what? Or are they just baring their souls? What does he have, a priest collar on? These are admissions against self-interest. Tackwood had to have heard this information from other sources.

On **December 16, 1971**, HUNT was in Dallas, Texas, to arrange a magazine interview for retired General Paul D. Harkins. HUNT called his office in the White House from a pay telephone. [FBI 139-4089-1317] HUNT told the Rockefeller Commission that he had never been to Dallas: "May have changed planes in Dallas in 1960 without leaving airport. On way to Mexico City."

THE PLOT TO KILL JACK ANDERSON DECEMBER 1971  
BOB WOODWARD'S VERSION



HUNT was involved in a plot to kill Jack Anderson from December 1971 to January 1972.

From February 15 to April 12, 1972, “personal surveillances” were conducted by the CIA on Jack Anderson and member of his staff (Les Whitten, Britt Hume and Mr. Spear). The physical surveillances consisted only of watching the targets and involved no breaking, entry or wire tapping. Apparently, the physical surveillance occurred after Jack Anderson’s series of “tilt toward Pakistan” stories. The physical surveillances were authorized by Helms and conducted by the CIA’s Office of Security. (The Office of Security was headed by Howard Osborn for 1967 to 1973). NARA Record Number: 104-10107-10031

In the September 21, 1975, issue of *The Washington Post* Robert Woodward reported HUNT had told associates that

...he was ordered in December 1971, or January 1972, to assassinate syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, according to reliable sources. According to the sources, HUNT told his former CIA associates that the order was canceled at the last minute - but only after a plan had been devised to make Anderson's death look accidental. His alleged plan involved the use of a poison to be obtained from a former CIA physician, said sources, who added that the poison was a variety that would leave no trace during a routine medical examination or autopsy.

HUNT feared an investigation of the break-in would lead to the disclosure of the assassination plan. "The identity of the former CIA doctor, and the reason the assassination was called off, could not be determined." The poison HUNT was going to use on Jack Anderson could either be ingested or absorbed through the skin. Jack Anderson's steering wheel was to be dusted with this contact poison so it would appear

he had a heart attack while driving. The ensuing automobile accident would obscure the circumstances of the journalist's death. (After Lee Bowers died his physician believed that he had had a heart attack.) HUNT:

I have heard from the CIA that there was a physician who apparently was involved in that line of work, that they once attempted it, that if it's put on the steering wheel of a car the drug would have some sort of hallucinatory effect." [*HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Depo 6.77 p17]

Jack Anderson initially reacted to the story of the assassination plot with disbelief, but filed a multimillion dollar lawsuit against the NIXON Administration. HUNT later identified the CIA Technical Services Division man as **Dr. Edward Gunn**. Dr. Edward Mansfield Gunn was born in Providence, R.I., and moved to Hilton Head Island in 1973 from Chevy Chase, Md. He graduated from Syracuse University Medical School in 1939 and served in the Pacific in the Army during World War II. After World War II, he did medical documentary films for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Dr. Edward Gunn was an expert at poisoning people. HUNT told the Church Committee: "He was known in the Agency as Manny Gunn. He became known to me as a sort of unorthodox practitioner of medicine in the sense that if you needed something, some *recherché* medical information, you went to Manny Gunn and he provided it. It develops now that in recent months they say that he knew a good deal more about poisons than I believed him to know." When Cuban exile Rolando Cubela was looking for some small "exotic" weapon--a dart gun, perhaps--he could use with deadly effect in close quarters. Cubela, a medical doctor, told the CIA he was sure they could come up with some clever "technical means." The CIA agents in the Operation Division of the Office of Medical Services worked through the night and produced a ball-point pen--a Paper Mate--rigged with a hypodermic syringe. The needle was "so fine" Doctor Edward Gunn of CIA Medical Services later boasted to the inspector general, "that the victim would hardly feel it when it was inserted--he compared it with the scratch from a shirt with too much starch." Cubela was to be told that he could load the pen with Blackleaf 40, a fatal nicotine-based insecticide available at the time on the shelves of hardware stores.

In April 1962 William Harvey met with John Rosselli in New York. He picked up a batch of poison pills, designed to be dropped into Castro's tea or coffee, from Dr. Gunn, the chief of the operations division of the CIA's Office of Medical Services. Then he drove to Miami and delivered them to Rosselli. Contacted in August 1993, Dr. Edward Gunn refused comment. [Gunn Edward E. telephone 703-680-1826 *Washington Monthly*, Dec, 1995 by Evan Thomas] Gunn died December 26, 1999. HUNT claimed he consulted with Dr. Edward Gunn at the request of Charles Colson "to explore means of drugging Jack Anderson to discredit him by rendering him incoherent before a public appearance," not to discuss ways of poisoning him. [SSCIA Book IV p134; *Wash. Post* 9.21.73 p1; *Wash. Star* 9.22.63]

Baron: Did Colson, at any point in the first conversation explicitly mention the possibility that Anderson should be assassinated of that you might --

HUNT: No.

Baron: How about considering assassination.

HUNT: Absolutely not.

Baron: Not even in the sense of contingency planning?

HUNT: No. The only reference I've ever seen to it has been in the *Washington Post* stories.

Liebengood: In one of Bob Woodward's stories he refers to three separate sources of his as having the impression that you had been inquiring into the prospect of assassinating Jack Anderson. Do you know who those sources might be and where they might have gotten the impression that you were considering assassination?

HUNT: "I have no idea. It is possible that Dr. Gunn may have received that impression or achieved that perception. I thought also that Gordon Liddy may have done some talking when he was a prisoner in the D.C. Jail, but I have no personal recollection of ever discussing the matter outside Colson, Liddy, and myself.

HUNT told the SSCIA:

That there came a time, to the best of my recollection, in late December, or sometime in January, or possibly even February 1972, when Charles Colson, then Special Counsel to the President, called me into his office. Mr. Colson at that juncture was -- appeared rather nervous. He, as you know, had a common wall with President NIXON'S suite in the Old Executive Office Building, and although he did not glance in that direction, my impression was he had been with the President not too long before. He said that in effect, now I'm not making direct quotes, but what he indicated to me was that Mr. Anderson had become a great thorn in the side of the President...He was agitated when he called me in, sort of talking to me and rifling through papers on his desk, which was very much unlike him, and the inference that I drew from that was that he had just had a conversation with the President. So when I accepted this assignment, I assumed, as I usually do with Colson, that he was either reflecting the desires of the Chief Executive, or else that as a prescient staff officer, was attempting to find a solution to a problem that was troubling his chief...I want to say that I don't know what specific incident triggered the White House reaction, whether it was the Pakistan story, or what it was. I can't relate it to any particular thing. So in due course, in the next four days, I got in touch with retired CIA physician whose name is Dr. Edward Gunn. I knew he'd retired, but I also knew that he had been

involved in certain unorthodox aspects of medicine, physiological research and, although I can't pinpoint it now, I believe I must have been aware that he had some knowledge of the unorthodox administration of behavior changing or altering substances. But in any event I got in touch with Doctor Gunn, who at that point had just left the White House and moved over to the Committee to Reelect the President. Dr. Gunn met with Liddy and myself in the Old Hay-Adams Grill, and I told Dr. Gunn that -- well I can't recall whether I introduced Mr. Liddy by his true name or by some sort of alias for the moment, but in any event, I indicated to Dr. Gunn that this was a person of confidence and he could feel free to speak freely with me and with Mr. Liddy.

The crux of what I directed in Dr. Gunn was the following: I said we are interested in altering the normal behavior pattern of a particular targeted individual for a brief period of time to make him appear incoherent and rambling during a public appearance. I am quite sure I didn't indicate radio, much less television. What had his Agency experience been in this matter? Had he ever done anything like this before?

Dr. Gunn said 'Well, there are a couple of way of doing the thing now.' Oh, I think I specified hallucinogens. I said 'The only kind of which I've heard was L.S.D.' and I said, 'Oh I am sure there are many other kinds,' and he said, 'Well, what we've done in the past, we have administered it a couple of ways. We painted the steering wheel of a car for absorption through the palms of the hand.' He said, 'We put it on a car door handle.' He said, 'We have switched some medicines, we have made a pill to simulate one of the prescription drugs that a particular targeted individual was taking, and of course, there's always the old simple method of dropping a pill in a guy's cocktail.'

I didn't ask for the names of these substances. I didn't ask him for access to drugs. I did not ask Dr. Edward Gunn to procure any drugs, for this reason, that Gordon Liddy had been a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, just before he joined the White House, and I felt confident, although I didn't confide this in Dr. Gunn, that if the time came when any controlled substances were needed that Mr. Liddy could secure what was necessary through a secure source within the Treasury Department, because I knew that Dr. Gunn was retired from the CIA.

So in any case, having listened to what Dr. Gunn had to say, and there was no dialogue, it was really a monologue on his part, I asked him certain information and he supplied it, we continued our lunch and broke up. Dr. Gunn departed. Mr. Liddy and I walked back to our respective offices and, on the way back, to the best of my recollection, we discussed the matter and one or the other of us pointing out the impracticality of utilizing administration methods indicated or described by Mr. Gunn.

It was wintertime then, and neither of us knew whether Jack Anderson drove his car or whether he had a chauffeur. My guess would have been, I suppose, that he had a chauffeur...if he drove his own car chances would be that he would be wearing gloves in the wintertime. If the job were to be done in the summertime, if in fact the job were to be done, the chances are his palms would be sweaty. So that thing went right out the window right away. Secondly, this business of substituting a pill was highly impractical and we could have certainly determined somehow where Jack Anderson lived, but to perform an entry operation simply to put one or two pills in a bottle seemed highly impractical. It was my understanding that Jack Anderson had a rather large family and how you would go clandestinely into a medicine cabinet with a household full of people and pore over all the drugs and the pharmacopoeia assortments there until you found one that Jack Anderson normally administered to himself a brief period of time before his radio broadcast, of course, was the height of infeasibility.

We got around to the third, more routine method of administering a drug that is simply dropping a pill into a man's cocktail glass and I had always understood that Mr. Anderson was a Mormon; from my employment at Mullen and Company where I was associated with the Mormons, I understood they were very abstemious, they would even touch Coca-Cola. By the time we left our respective offices, there was nothing left of the kind of concept at all.

Either that day, or the following day, we reported to Mr. Colson that I had met with a CIA physician. He had described some CIA experiences to me, and in terms of what Mr. Colson was thinking about, it was impractical, and we should just forget about it. It was something that had taken up an hour and a half or two hours of my time and there was nothing to it. That was it.

[HUNT was asked about his fear that some other member of Anderson's family might get the drug].

Oh yes, certainly. In the medicine cabinet thing, he had a large family and several people were on -- if they were on pills, it would have been of course, ridiculous. To go more deeply into that particular point before we leave it, what I gathered from the talk with Mr. Gunn was that we really needed to have a Subject or a target in a controlled situation. We almost had to have him under clinical conditions to make sure that A. He got a measured amount of the substance, whatever it might be, and that the timing was just right, and that he would be able to sit down or stand up at the lecture platform in apparently good condition, that at least he would be navigable to get there before he began to talk and make a fool of himself. None of these conditions pertained at all, so the whole thing never

advance beyond the simply the information gathering phase of it. There was never any proposal or any further reference made to it...

Baron continued:

Baron: Did Dr. Gunn volunteer any information or advice on how Jack Anderson might be killed or seriously disabled, as opposed to rendered incoherent?

HUNT: No. Of course the name Jack Anderson was never mentioned, but you're speaking of the target individual.

Mr. Baron: That right. So there was no discussion of techniques of assassination or physical disablement.

HUNT: Not at all. I might add, this has not been brought up before, I inferred at that time that at least some of the techniques that Dr. Gunn was describing had been tried out in North Africa. Algeria sticks in my mind.

#### COLSON'S VERSION



In an interview with the SSCIA Staff, Charles Colson said he did not remember this incident, and he "never discussed drugging or killing Anderson with HUNT, and allowed

for the possibility that you might have been confusing discussions that the two of you had, on the effects of L.S.D in the context of considering using L.S.D against Daniel Ellsberg, or re-inducing an L.S.D trip experience with Daniel Ellsberg. To discredit him." HUNT recalled "something generally along those lines with reference to Ellsberg that we were discussing. This was of course prior to the Fielding entry. We were talking generally about -- what is it called where you 'trip out' again?

Baron: Flashback.

HUNT: Whether these spontaneous flashbacks could be induced, and of course one way to do this was to determine what the guy's psychiatric history was, to determine what his experience had been in the past. But that was not relevant to Jack Anderson at all. But that in my mind would set the background for Colson's later request to look into the matter of hallucinogenics with reference to Anderson.

Baron: But you are quite clear in your own mind that you did discuss with Colson Jack Anderson specifically as a target?

HUNT: Well, he discussed it with me. He named the target. I had no reason, certainly, to go into a thing like that with Dr. Gunn. I have no animus against Jack Anderson, certainly nothing compared to what the White House had at the time.

HUNT and **G. Gordon Liddy** met with Dr. Edward Gunn in the Old Hay- Grill. As stated, HUNT told Dr. Edward Gunn that G. Gordon Liddy was okay. G. Gordon Liddy explained:

Q. Did HUNT ever discuss any assassination plots?

A. Well, there came a time in 1972, I think it was around February, when Mr. HUNT came to me concerning the journalist Jack Anderson.

Now, again, to give you a little background to make my answer understandable, Mr. Anderson had published in a column the fact that as Messrs. Brezhnev, Kosygin and other high officials of the Soviet Union traveled about in their limousines on the streets of Moscow speaking to one another over their car telephones, believing themselves to be speaking privately. The United States was, in fact, listening in.

Richard Helms, then Director of Central Intelligence, learned that Mr. Anderson had acquired this knowledge, that he knew this was going on, and took him to lunch and asked him, please, not to publish it. And my understanding is that Mr. Anderson promised not to.



Recently, when I have had occasion to speak to Mr. Anderson on the subject, he has said that he did not publish it until he had seen it published elsewhere first. However, he has never been able to show me, or anyone else, where it was published first. Following that incident in which, while everybody was pretty upset, nobody suggested taking any action against Mr. Anderson, Mr. HUNT came to me, and he said, "Anderson has now gone too far. He has just identified and caused the death or imminent death under torture of one of our human assets abroad." And he, HUNT, had been charged by his principals, meaning his superiors at the White House, with conferring with me and with someone from the CIA who was represented as retired, namely Dr. Gunn, as to - how best to prevent Mr. Anderson from repeating his behavior.

The conference was held in the then existing downstairs luncheon room of the Hay Adams Hotel, now no longer in existence. And Mr. HUNT brought up that L.S.D. business again. Dr. Gunn rejected it on technical grounds. I suggested that the only way to effectively stop Mr. Anderson, was to kill him. Mr. HUNT and Dr. Gunn agreed. The remainder of the conversation consisted of how we ought to do it best.

The conclusion was that the Cuban assets were to stage a mugging in Washington which would be fatal to Anderson.

Q. All right. Now if Mr. HUNT had said he had merely discussed with you and Dr. Gunn nothing more than a discreditation of Mr. Anderson, would that be correct or incorrect?

A. That would be absolutely incorrect.

Q. The story reflecting this situation occurred in *The Washington Post* under an article by Woodward and Bernstein. Are you aware of that article, and were you surprised to see that that had come to light?

A. I was in prison at the time. The article was made available to me. I read it at the time. And I was surprised to see that it was incorrect in that it did not narrate the incident as I have just narrated it to you, which is what actually happened. [*HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Liddy Depo. 9.30.80.]

#### WAS HUNT PLANNING TO USE POISON OR LSD?

During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial G. Gordon Liddy stated:

HUNT was talking of putting it [LSD] on the steering wheel, and he said somebody may be wearing gloves, there might be a chauffeur, it just would not work. I said, 'Well, now, wait a minute. If our task is to guarantee,' and that was the operative word, 'that Mr. Anderson will not

conduct - behave this was way again, the only way you are going to guarantee somebody is not going to repeat a particular kind of behavior is to kill him...' Both Dr. Gunn and HUNT agreed immediately and the remainder of the conference was how to go about it. We discussed with Mr. Gunn aspirin roulette in which one takes a single tablet of deadly poison, packs it in a Bayer aspirin jar, we place it in the man's medicine chest, and one day he gets the tablet and that's that. HUNT referred to aspirin roulette...We discussed Dr. Gunn's suggestion of the use of an automobile to hit Mr. Anderson's automobile when it was in a turn in the circle, up near Chevy Chase. There is a way that apparently had been known by the CIA that if you hit a car at just the right speed and angle, it will strip and burn and kill the occupant...But what I suggested is we just kill him. And they both agreed that that would be the way to go about it, and the task would be assigned to Cuban assets.

During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial HUNT was reminded of his testimony on July 11, 1984. HUNT: "About the only other thing we tried [to do to Anderson] is to put a couple of pills in a prescription flask or vial. And he [Gunn] said, eventually, when the patient or the target gets around to taking one of these pills, it will have an effect on him." [HUNT'S testimony July 11, 1984, p76]

The SSCIA mistakenly accepted COLSON and HUNT'S conflicting statements that the action against Jack Anderson was one that would discredit him by slipping him an L.S.D mickey rather than Liddy's contention that it was a murder plot.

In December 1971 HUNT asked Peter Jessup, senior Agency officer with the National Security Council Staff in the Executive Office Building, to run traces on certain figures in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Jessup has submitted a memorandum dated 31 May 1973 (received in O/IG on 6 June) stating that Howard Hunt, "submitted various names for Headquarters traces of certain Latin Americans, not in a sealed envelope. This was handled orally and by telephone I advised the chief of the appropriate division that they were being forwarded and to consult with the DDP about the propriety of responding. I also telephoned the DDP. I then wrote my own memo to General HAIG calling his attention to the fact that an individual--I named HUNT--was tracing foreign nationals without reference to the NSC Staff.

7. Mr. Broe (then chief, WH Division) has no recollection of any name traces handled for Hunt other than the one forwarded over his (Broe's) name on 13 December 1971. He recalls discussing that with his deputy Jim Flannery. He has discussed this with Flannery, who has checked the

records of WH and has found no other such records. At this time it seems unlikely that we will answer the questions this presents. Was Hunt's out-of-channel request (which WE put back in channel) the one Jessup recalls, with embellishments? Or did Hunt make additional requests, through channels, that were not serviced? We have the one recorded name trace, on a Costa Rican, and no others.

[SDB MFR 6.9.73 CIA FOIA 5899 (Att to Doc #4048)] HUNT was interested in Costa Rican millionaire Jorge Gonzalez Marten, who had formed the Costa Rican National Independent Party that month. Gonzalez was reported to be a millionaire, with various holdings in Costa Rica and an identified connection with IBM. He lived in the U.S. for a number of years. [Broe Memo 6.4.73 FOIA 5850 (Att to Doc #4048)] The Independent National Party won a surprising 11% of the vote in the 1974 election. The names of the other individuals HUNT requested traces on were never revealed.

The CIA created a file on HUNT'S activities entitled "**The Mr. Edward**" file. This file was maintained outside the normal CIA filing system. A bigot list (the CIA's term for the treatment of especially sensitive cases, restricting access to a limited number of persons) was created for HUNT'S activities. The CIA admitted to seven contacts with HUNT after August 31, 1971. March to May 1973, HUNT requested a lockpicker from the CIA EEAB Chief; in late 1971 HUNT requested wiretap experts; late 1971 he requested aid in an entry operation; in October 1971, he asked the CIA to locate Vietnam war documents; on December 8, 1971, he asked for a CIA name trace and on October 15, 1971, he met with Richard Helms to discuss an unknown matter. The CIA was aware of the covert activities of the White House /Special Operations Group.

#### FORGED BAY OF PIGS DOCUMENTS

HUNT placed a forged document in the CIA's Bay of Pigs file, which alleged that President John F. Kennedy had made a secret agreement with Fidel Castro to destroy the Bay of Pigs Brigade. On July 1, 1971, Charles Colson telephoned HUNT and asked: "What do you think of the idea of declassifying a lot of these old documents now?" HUNT answered: "I think it's a fine idea. I'm all in favor of it and I would particularly like to see the Bay of Pigs stuff declassified, including the alleged agreement Castro made with JFK." Charles Colson understood that HUNT was referring to a document HUNT had forged, and responded: "Because you were part of it, and knew it was a phony?" HUNT said "Sure." In 1978 HUNT was asked if he had forged this document: "I don't know what Colson was saying when he said, 'Because you were a part of it, and knew it was a phony'. To this day I don't know what he was talking about. I just said 'Sure' and let it go at that." Charles Colson ended his telephone conversation with HUNT by asking him: "Weren't you the guy who told me, maybe the last time we were up to your house for dinner, that if the truth ever came out about Kennedy and the Bay of Pigs, that it would just destroy them?" In a memorandum from Charles Colson, to NIXON'S Chief of Staff, H.R. Haldeman, regarding HUNT, Charles Colson suggested that HUNT and H.R. Haldeman should meet: "I had forgotten when I talked to you that he was the CIA

mastermind on the Bay of Pigs. He told me a long time ago that if the truth were even [sic] known, Kennedy would be destroyed."

#### HUNT AND LUCIEN CONEIN

In late 1971 HUNT forged cables that concerned the involvement of President Kennedy in the assassination in 1963 of South Vietnamese strongman, Ngo Dinh Diem. HUNT was asked:

Q. Did you in fact forge, or cause to be forged, cable traffic linking John Kennedy with the Diem assassination?

A. I did.

Q. You did in fact forge documents?

A. I did.

Q. This was at what time period?

A. Yes, because Colson asked me to.

Gordon Liddy was asked:

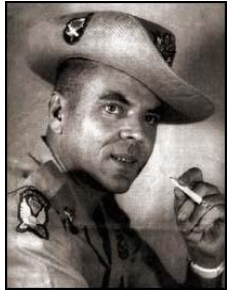
Q. Do you know whether or not HUNT any skill, training or expertise or has undertaken any study of the art of forgery of documents?

A. I know that he did forge at least one document. That was a cable. And he did so employing the use of a Xerox machine. And that was the summer of 1971.

HUNT consulted with General Edward Landsdale, and with Lucien Conein, in regard to the wording of the cable. A few months later, Lucien Conein granted an interview to NBC-TV news during which he tied President Kennedy to the death of Ngo Dinh Diem. When questioned about this interview after Watergate, Lucien Conein said he had received permission to speak with the media from the CIA's Office of Security. When CIA Office of Security Director Howard Osborn spoke with Lucien Conein on January 31, 1972, he asked him how it came he appeared on the December 22, 1971, NBC television program. Lucien Conein stated he had been contacted by HOWARD HUNT, White House Public Relations and Security Consultant, and had been interviewed by HUNT in his own home extensively as to his role in the entire affair: "Osborn noted: I know this is true since HOWARD HUNT phoned me and asked how he could contact Mr. Conein in late November 1971." Lucien Conein told Osborn that "Mr. HUNT, speaking for his White House superiors, stated that they

felt his appearance could be helpful, providing he was properly briefed. Mr. HUNT indicated that he would 'take care of coordinating this with the Agency' and provided Mr. Conein with a file of some 24 cables as a briefing aid to refresh his memory." [CIA OS Memo D/CI] Lucien Conein denied that HUNT had shown him any forged cables, despite HUNT'S testimony to the contrary.

Lucien Emile Conein (born, November 29, 1919), a veteran of the French Foreign



Legion, described his military career: "Starting as a recruit 1 September 1941, was advanced to a Non-Commissioned Officer in 1942, and later chosen for Officer Candidate School February 1943. Graduated and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant February (OSS) on July 26, 1943. Served European Theater of Operations October 1943, to December 1944. Parachuted behind enemy lines in civilian clothes, France, August 1944. Transferred China, Burma, India Theater, February 1945. Assigned German occupation February 1947 to August 1953, as an intelligence officer. 1953 to 1956 served as U.S. Military advisory group, Vietnam, as intelligence and operations officer." Lucien Conein returned to Indochina as an advisor to the French, who were at war with the Army of National Liberation of General Ho Chi Minh. "From 1957 to 1959, assigned as battalion commander U.S. Special Forces. Commanded an airborne battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. From August 1959 to September 1961 Chief, Foreign Intelligence, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army Mission in Teheran, Iran."

Lucien Conein joined the CIA in December 1961, where he became Chief of Station in Saigon. There, he had liaison with other U.S. officials (up to the Ambassadorial level), and Vietnamese officials including the Prime Minister. Lucien Conein became a leader of an assassination squad under Colonel Edwin Lansdale, and put General Ngo Dinh Diem in power. Diem ruled South Vietnam until 1963, when Lucien Conein helped Vietnamese Generals overthrow him. In 1968 Lucien Conein left Vietnam and retired from the Armed Forces and CIA. He was back in 1969 engaged in a private business venture. The CIA stated: "Lucien Conein was formerly assigned to this Agency in military status from 1943 until 1961, and as a Contract Type A from 1961, until medical retirement in 1968. His file was annotated with the statement that the Domestic Operations Division could not utilize Lucien Conein in any capacity." Lucien Conein reportedly was the liaison between the OSS and the Corsican brotherhood, a mafia-style organization that was involved in heroin trafficking.

In late 1971 Lucien Conein was contacted by the White House, and in early 1972 he was hired by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as a consultant with its intelligence section. At the end of the year, he was given a permanent position with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The Rockefeller Report stated that "Beginning in late 1970, the CIA used one of its proprietary companies to recruit Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs agents...the CIA recruited 19 Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs agents." [RR p39]

When NIXON abolished the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in 1973, and created the Drug Enforcement Administration by Presidential Proclamation, Lucien Conein headed the Special Operations Group of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Lucien Conein began to recruit former CIA agents as Drug Enforcement Administration /Special Operations Group contract employees. He had a staff of 19 individuals, 14 of whom were former CIA employees. Colson stated that the Drug Enforcement Administration / Special Operations Group was responsible for kidnapping and assassination. Wallace Shanley recalled,

I know that Gordon Liddy went down to Miami to recruit talent for the Drug Enforcement Administration's Special Operations Group. STURGIS was one of these potential assassins. I don't have any written documentation on this. I was working with these guys - Lucien Conein was one of them.

The Drug Enforcement Administration / Special Operations Group assassination program was headquartered in Mexico. Charles Colson stated that Senator Lowell Weicker "should look into the surroundings of the death an Italian named [Lucien] Sarti, who was a major narcotics trafficker shot in Mexico about two years ago. Sarti bought his way out of jail and got to Mexico where he was shot. Colson said this case will show the other half of Conein's operation." HEMMING told this researcher:

Lucien Conein was organizing an assassination program. It was called Deacon One and Deacon Two. BERNARDO De TORRES was involved. De TORRES was planning to assassinate Juan Balaguer. That was off the record.

#### HUNT AND ROLANDO MARTINEZ



Rolando Martinez (born July 8, 1922) was recruited by the CIA in 1961 to engage in maritime activity against the Castro regime. The CIA reported: "Brief data on Members/Contents in PB PRIME (MRR) #125 Rolando Martinez. Resides in Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. Works boat for MRR DOJ March 1962. Member of the Naval Section of MRR. DOI May 10, 1962 (60)." Rolando Martinez was in charge of a site in the Florida Keys used for these operations. The CIA: "With a change in operational policy, these missions were no longer required, and in the mid-1960's the project under which Rolando Martinez operated [PB PRIME] was canceled." Rolando Martinez was retained at \$100 a month as a part time informant. Circa December 1971 Rolando Martinez mentioned to his CIA Case Officer that HUNT, who was working for the White House, had been in Miami. The Rockefeller Commission reported:

The Case Officer later told him that he had run a Station name check on HUNT, and that there was no information respecting HUNT'S employment at the White House. Rolando Martinez took the response to mean that HUNT was on a secret mission of which the Miami Station was not to know. On the strength of his past experience maintaining CIA operations,

he therefore disclosed none of HUNT'S illegal activities to his Case Officer. The Case Officer's superior, [Jacob Esterline], had been disturbed when he later learned the Case Officer had not promptly reported the HUNT reference, a name that meant nothing to the Case Officer. The Chief of Station felt he should be advised of the presence of any former CIA Officers in his territory. [RR p189]

The Miami Chief of Station, Jacob Esterline, had his Case Officer meet with Rolando Martinez in March 1972, and again the Case Office asked about HUNT. These references to HUNT, in whom Jacob Esterline, "from past experience, had limited confidence," led Jacob Esterline to contact his superior at Headquarters, Cord Meyer. A strongly-worded letter was sent back to Jacob Esterline advising that "HUNT is undoubtedly on domestic White House business, no interest to us, in essence cool it.

The CIA was asked: "Question 5: Prior to June 17, 1972, did Eugenio Martinez advise, hint or suggest to this CIA Case Officer or anyone else in CIA or U.S. Government, of operations or plans to conduct clandestine activities against domestic targets. In this connection did Mr. Martinez mention in any way what has become known as the Watergate break-ins, or the break in of Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office? Answer: Mr. Martinez in late 1971, and again in March 1972, brought Mr. HUNT'S presence in Miami to the attention of an Agency field representative. The field representative reported this to CIA Headquarters and was advised that he should not concern himself with the travel of Mr. HUNT who was an employee of the White House undoubtedly on White House domestic business of no interest to the CIA. Mr. Martinez made no mention of what has become known as the Watergate and Ellsberg break ins, nor was the Agency aware of his participation in any secret arrangement or relationship that might have involved any domestic clandestine operations. This Agency has no knowledge of any information that Mr. Martinez may have provided to anyone else in the United States Government prior to June 1972 on the subject of clandestine activities against domestic targets.



In August 1993 **Jacob Esterline** was asked by this researcher what had caused him to have limited confidence in HUNT:

When he was working for me, I was never quite sure what he was up to. What really riled me at that time was here was a guy no longer with us that must have known that the people he was messing with - namely Rolando Martinez who was a nice, dedicated to his cause Cuban, who was obviously confused by someone saying 'I work for the White House' coming in there. It was totally unethical for Mr. HUNT to come in and touch somebody working for another agency, regardless of where he worked. He had no business touching any of our people. I didn't deal directly with Rolando Martinez. I had a case officer dealing with him. But HUNT obviously convinced them that this was so important that they shouldn't tell the case officer or me that they were doing these White House break-ins. Really cheap shot. It set off a very bad relationship between Cord Meyer and me. Cord Meyer was Thomas Karamessines' Deputy. In retrospect, when I wrote that letter to Meyer, it hit him like a bombshell. I'm sure they had no idea what HUNT was mixed-up in.

Jacob Esterline did not know why he was not told to terminate Rolando Martinez's CIA employment if Headquarters suspected HUNT was involved in White House political activities. After Jacob Esterline received this letter, he told the Case Officer of Rolando Martinez to have Rolando Martinez summarize his contact with HUNT. Rolando Martinez was told to write something that "he would not be afraid to have shown to him later," rather than to write the truth. [RR p195] The summary failed to disclose any of the illegal activities of the White House/Special Operations Group. [RR p189] Jacob Esterline explained,

When I got over my annoyance, I told them to go out and check on Rolando Martinez. We were checking on his progress at brokerage school at time. I think I did tell him to put down a pretty good resume of what had been going on. As a matter of fact, I'm pretty damn sure I did. What happened is the summary disappeared from my files. And I didn't get on to the fact that this paper had disappeared, until the case officer handling him, who was a nice little fellow, but he wasn't the brightest man in the world, left. I don't know what happened...I never saw him again. He was long gone someplace else. I think he left the Agency shortly after that. He was long gone before I found out that his, we always kept journals, Memorandum for the Records, contact reports. And the contact report had disappeared from the file. I was never able to get my hands on it. It's gone. It told the fact that Rolando Martinez had been meeting with HUNT on several occasions, and obviously HUNT had gotten to him, or maybe he hadn't even told him at that point what it was, because I was absolutely astounded, dumbfounded, when that whole thing broke and I realized that this poor guy Rolando Martinez had gotten himself into such a mess. He was a real good boat captain.



Rolando Martinez was recruited into White House/Special Operations Group. Rolando Martinez's last meeting with the CIA took place on June 6, 1972. Jacob Esterline:

There's a little bit of a grey thing here, in the sense that I went down there to gently terminate and direct these people into new avenues of life. That was a pretty momentous thing to do. Those who had been rather important leaders, we went to varying lengths with. In some cases I actually got a couple of these very bright fellows into law school. They are now practicing lawyers. In the case of Rolando Martinez, he'd been a Cuban businessman and was a mature man at this point, we put him on a retirement pension which wasn't very much money obviously. It just doesn't happen that way. What you would call a 'brass parachute,' to coin a phrase. I got him into brokers school to direct him into the lifestyle he had in Cuba before he got mixed up in all these crazy kinds of things against Castro.

According to Seymour Hersh, Rolando Martinez kept a diary that was found by Federal investigators in the trunk of his car which was parked at Miami International Airport. [NYT 1.14.73] Rolando Martinez told the SSCIA that in 1972 he conducted an interview "with this Cuban lady in Miami who said she had been a member of the Castro household, and present there at the time of John Kennedy's death. The woman -- I have testified to this before, but I can't recall where." HUNT elaborated: "She had been introduced to me by Rolando Martinez who brought her to my hotel room. He provided the tape recorder for our discussion...The woman's bone fides were established solely by Rolando Martinez, who we determined later was on the CIA payroll at the time, although I did not know of it. I provided a raw report and submitted it to the Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division." During *HUNT v WEBERMAN*, HUNT stated:

I turned over [to the CIA] a tape recording that I made in a Miami hotel room with Martinez and BARKER, of a Cuban refugee lady who claimed to have been present in the Castro home at the time, the day Kennedy was assassinated. I think I had part of that typed up in the White House and eventually sent a summary of it or a transcript over to CIA, and I may have accompanied that with a cassette tape.

The CIA reported: "Quoted below is a letter dated October 29, 1973, Colby received from Fulbright and answer which Colby proposes to send him: 'When Mr. Helms appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee February 7, 1973, (under oath) in connection with his nomination to be Ambassador to Iran, he was questioned in some detail about prior associations with CIA on the part of the Watergate Defendants. The following exchange took place:

The Chairman: And FRANK STURGIS, was he an employee?

Helms: Never.

The Chairman: In any capacity?

Helms: I am sure of that.

The Chairman: In an affidavit filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, on October 10, 1973, supporting his motion to withdraw his guilty plea, Mr. STURGIS says: 'I had also been active in the BAY OF PIGS OPERATION and continued clandestinely working for the liberation of Cuba thereafter.' And again: 'I had known of Mr. Rolando Martinez since the Bay of Pigs invasion, and knew that he had been engaged in clandestine incursions into Cuba for many years following the Bay of Pigs invasion. I was doing similar work, though Mr. Martinez was working for a different sector than I was. It was my belief, based upon my own observations during the years following Bay of Pigs, that Martinez was working for, and being directly financed by, the CIA, as opposed to my own situation which involved the Agency's knowledge and approval of my operations and their indirect financing of them.' With respect to Mr. Martinez, Mr. Helms testified as follows February 7: 'Mr. Martinez was never an employee of the CIA. He was on retained of \$100 a month, seen occasionally by a representative of the agency, and his role was simply to identify to us from those legal and illegal immigrants from Cuba those individuals who he thought might be of interest for informational purposes. He simply was to identify them and we took it from there, and it was a very loose kind of arrangement in which he reported in from time to time. And it is indeed true that as soon as it was found out he was involved in the Watergate thing we simply turned him off and have not talked to him since.' Mr. Helms repeated the substance of this testimony of page 58 to 59 of the transcript. I would appreciate you clearing up these discrepancies. Specifically -- was STURGIS active in the Bay of Pigs operation? Did he continue clandestinely working for the liberation of Cuba thereafter, either on behalf of the CIA or with its knowledge, approval or acquiescence? If so, what were his activities?

Was Martinez involved in clandestine incursions into Cuba for many years following the Bay of Pigs invasion? Were these made on behalf of the CIA, or with its knowledge, approval, or acquiescence? What does STURGIS mean when he says, 'I was doing similar work though Mr. Martinez was working for a different sector than I was?' What does STURGIS mean when he refers to 'My own situation which involved the Agency's knowledge and approval of my operations and their indirect financing of them?' (This completes Fulbright October 29, 1973 memo). Following is Colby's proposed answer:

"This is in response to your letter of October 29, 1973, requesting certain information concerning Mr. FRANK STURGIS and Eugenio R. Martinez. Your questions and the answers thereto follow:

Question: Was STURGIS active in the Bay of Pigs operation?

Answer: We have no evidence that Mr. STURGIS officially participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Any activities concerning the Bay of Pigs invasion in which Mr. STURGIS may have been engaged were not directly connected with or authorized by the CIA, nor was CIA knowledgeable of any such activities. However, he may have been engaged through one of the groups which was supported by the CIA.

Question: Did he continue clandestinely working for the liberation of Cuba thereafter, either on behalf of the CIA, or with its knowledge, approval or acquiescence? If so, what were his activities?

Answer: Any activities in which Mr. STURGIS may have been engaged subsequent to the Bay of Pigs Operation were without the prior knowledge or the approval or acquiescence of this Agency. Our files reflect information from the FBI which indicates that Mr. STURGIS is a soldier of fortune who had participated in Cuban Revolutionary activities for a number of years. However, the Agency did engage in limited activities, and he may have been engaged by one of the groups supported by the CIA in this connection.

Question: Was Martinez engaged in clandestine incursions into Cuba for many years following the Bay of Pigs invasion. Were these made on behalf of the CIA or with its knowledge, approval or acquiescence?

Answer: Mr. Martinez was recruited by the Agency in January 1961, in connection with Cuban operations. The project to which he was assigned was terminated in 1969. I would be glad to brief you on the details if you are interested. Subsequently, he was held on a part-time retainer to report on individuals coming from Cuba to the Miami area whom he thought could provide information on Cuba useful to the United States. The last meeting with Mr. Martinez occurred on June 6, 1972, and the relationship was terminated by the Agency as a result of his involvement in the Watergate break in.

Question: What does STURGIS mean when he says 'I was doing similar work though Mr. Martinez was working for a different sector than I was?'

Answer: We do not now what Mr. STURGIS means by this statement. Our files indicate that Mr. STURGIS was friendly with Mr. Martinez, and he may have been aware that Mr. Martinez was in some way associated with the CIA. However, Mr. STURGIS was not directly engaged in any activity, sponsored, approved or funded by CIA.

Question: What does STURGIS mean when he refers to 'My own situation which involved the Agency's knowledge and approval of my operations and their indirect financing of them?'

Answer: We do not know what Mr. STURGIS means by this statement. Mr. STURGIS was not involved in any operation directly sponsored, approved or funded by the CIA.

While it is true that Mr. Martinez had an 'agent' relationship with this Agency prior to the time he was put on a part-time retainer, he was never an 'employee' of this Agency, and was never under the type of supervision and control normally associated with a 'staff employee' relationship. Further, prior to Mr. Helms' testimony before your committee on February 7, 1973, there was speculation in the press that Mr. Martinez was an active employee of this Agency at the time of the break in. This, of course, was not true, and in explaining the status of Mr. Martinez at the time of the break in, it is understandable that uppermost in Mr. Helms' mind would be the part-time retainer status which Mr. Martinez held at the time of the break in. Please let me know if there is anything further you desire in the above connection. W.E. Colby, Director. [To Amb. Helms from George L. Cary CIA FOIA 17262 and 17260]

On November 16, 1973, Andrew St. George testified before the Senate Armed Service Committee. The CIA reported: "He made certain allegations against the Agency, the gist being (most of it coming from FRANK STURGIS) that the Agency had prior knowledge of the Watergate break-in, accomplishing this through the penetration of the break-in group utilizing Eugenio Rolando Martinez, one of the arrested Watergate burglars. At that time St. George alleged he had other Agency sources who he would not identify." [BROWN MFR 7.25.75]

#### HUNT AND ROBERT VESCO SPAIN 1972



A CIA Index Card read "HOWARD HUNT, Robert Vesco, May 9, 1974, Memo for OPS/RMO from Robert E. Owen, Chief, OPS/OSG (regarding HUNT'S reported activities in Spain, 1972 and Robert Vesco's reported activities in Spain, 1972)." A CIA memo stated that the files of the Chief, OPS/OSG yielded nothing on HUNT and Vesco:

2. I have attempted to recollect any other details which conceivably could be pertinent and which relate to the period of my assignment to Madrid in

the period of July 1970 to July 1973. The only points which I recall but on which I have no documentation are these:

a. There were occasional joshing inquiries made of me by American residents of Madrid about the reported presence in Spain of E. HOWARD HUNT in 1972. My standard reply was I knew only what I had heard rumored. For the record, at no time did HUNT contact me, and I have never known of his having tried to contact any Station personnel in Spain during the period of 1970 to 1973. I made no effort personally to ascertain whether or not HUNT was in Madrid, and I had no effort made by any Station member.

b. A Station officer, possibly (deleted), now assigned to (deleted), was given some information by an informant in 1972 concerning reported activities in Spain by Robert Vesco. I suggested that the information be given informally to the Economic Section chief of the Embassy, John Oliver. That officer was charged with keeping abreast of Vesco-related developments. The Station did not pursue the subject, as I recall, because it was not a topic or reportable interest, according to the requirements of that time period. Robert E. Owen Chief, OPS/OSG.

#### THE PLOT TO KILL OMAR TORRIJOS: MARCH 1972



The military dictator of Panama, General Omar Torrijos, was an early target of the White House/Special Operations Group. In March 1972 a rift between the two countries arose over the involvement of the brothers of Omar Torrijos in narcotics trafficking. Omar Torrijos maintained ties with Fidel Castro and Colonel Qaddafi of Libya. Artime told the Miami States Attorney's Office: "Artime reiterated that he had in fact been approached by HOWARD HUNT to recruit a band of Artime's former associates to, to quote HUNT, 'take care of the situation in Panama.' The undersigned informed Artime that a source had told the State's Attorney's Office that one of the duties or functions of the recruited group was to be the assassination of the Panamanian President. Artime denied that HUNT used the word, or ever made reference to assassination, but again repeated that HUNT had used a 'key phrase,' that he, Artime, had related to the Watergate Grand Jury, and also to the Ervin Committee investigators." [Dardis interview with Artime] Manuel Artime stated that BARKER assembled the usual crew, including STURGIS. John Dean revealed that members of the White House/Special Operations Group traveled to Mexico and arranged the details of the plot. STURGIS had obtained a Mexican Tourist Card valid from January 7, 1972, to April 6, 1972. The plot allegedly entailed shooting Omar Torrijos at a race track that he frequented. BARKER'S associate, Miguel Suarez, had set up a Panamanian company that would serve as a command center. [All State Investment Fund cited by Ewing] When HUNT was paroled from prison in 1977, he confirmed that members of the White House/Special Operations Group planned to assassinate Omar Torrijos: "I did not know any of the people asked to take part other

than people in the White House/Special Operations Group. They had that as part of their brief."

A few months later HUNT was questioned about this statement:

Q. Did you ever make a statement to the press in the recent past that the White House plumbers had in fact plotted to assassinate General Omar Torrijos of Panama?

A. No.

Mr. WEBERMAN (Sighs)

The Deponent: May I request -

Mr. Rubin: Wait a minute. I'll do it. Any more remarks by this man, any more sighs of exasperation, anymore snickering and laughing and I am going to walk out of here with Mr. HUNT and I am going to bring this to the attention of the Court. Now Alan, please behave yourself This is a serious business.

During a deposition one year later, HUNT was asked: "Did you indicate to the press that you had knowledge of a plot to kill Omar Torrijos?" HUNT answered: "Well, I probably did." In American Spy HUNT wrote,

As long as we are on the topic of assassination, I suppose that this is as good a time as any to set the record straight concerning General Omar Torrijos of Panama (known as the "dictator with a heart") and General Rafael Trujillo, the brutal leader of the Dominican Republic. Both were killed, and some people have suggested that I was involved. I was interrogated about these murders by the Assassination Committee. A December 1977 syndicated column by Jack Anderson even quoted a supposed "secret memo" by a Miami prosecutor alleging that Manuel Artime confessed that I had tried to recruit him to help assassinate Torrijos. This was written conveniently after Artime's death, so he could not refute it, and no memo signed by Artime ever came to light. I had no part in the death of either man. Both had plenty of homegrown enemies who are probably responsible without the complicity of the United States. In fact, Torrijos, while allowing drug smugglers too much latitude to operate in his country—which obviously irritated the U.S. authorities—nonetheless had a stable centrist regime in an area where other countries such as Nicaragua and El Salvador were plagued by unrest. I think that the CIA would have found a more coercive method to influence Torrijos than by sanctioning him.

Did you ever know of a man accused of being part of more assassination plots than E. HOWARD HUNT? In February 1972, HUNT traveled to Nicaragua on an undisclosed mission. In March 1972, he visited International Telephone and Telegraph lobbyist Dita Beard. Before he spoke with her, he disguised himself in a red wig. He also used a voice modulator. On March 3, 1972, Dorothy Hunt's psychiatrist, Dr. Gary O. Morris, vanished while vacationing on Caribbean island of St. Lucia. The newspaper account of Dr. Morris' death stated:

## PSYCHIATRIST, WIFE MISSING ON BOAT TRIP

A psychiatrist and his wife have been reported missing of the island of St. Lucia, in the Caribbean. Dr. and Mrs. Gary O. Morris set out Friday in a 15 foot motorboat from the Halcyon Beach Club hotel for a picnic on Pigeon Island, about three miles away. With them was a local captain Mervin Augustin. When the three failed to return by Friday night, the hotel manager flew out to look for them, according to the Associated Press. U.S Coast Guard, British and private aircraft searched the seas off the British protectorate over the weekend. The group had two quarts of water, a picnic lunch and a box of ice on board. The Halcyon Management said the Morrises had checked in on Wednesday for four days. Morris practices psychiatry at 4501 Connecticut Ave in Washington. He and his wife have three children.

No trace was ever found of the 15-foot motorboat or of its three occupants. Dorothy Hunt had been a patient of Dr. Gary Morris under a pseudonym, and their connection was revealed only after Mrs. HUNT died in the crash of United 533 nine months later, when the name and telephone number of Gary Morris were found on her person. The records of Dr. Gary Morris' patients were not checked to determine if one of them was really Dorothy Hunt. Stuart Knudsen of Ellicott City, Maryland, had the records of Dr. Morris. Stuart Knudsen:

The only records I have left is a book which he kept of his patients of how much he charged them, and how much they owed him. If I don't know the pseudonym I wouldn't know, of course. Maxine Cheshire did a story. Dr. Morris specialized in hypnosis. He may have put her under hypnosis for a back ailment. And while she was under hypnosis she told him about the Ellsberg break-in. That was one scenario, but not what Maxine Cheshire published. Morris only had about 15 patients.

SENATOR EDWIN MUSKIE EARLY 1972



Circa April 1972 HUNT approached Robert Bennett with a proposal to obtain the assistance of the Hughes organization for a burglary in Las Vegas which was to secure information on Senator Edwin Muskie.

Mr. Hunt contacted Mr. O'Malley on several occasions requesting referral of retiring Agency employees with specific qualifications. These instances occurred apparently after Hunt had assumed his responsibilities with the White House. In one instance Hunt requested referral of a recently retired Agency secretary. As in previous memoranda and discussions Mr. O'Malley was unable to recall the name of this individual. He did, however, state he is quite certain Hunt turned down the individual whom he referred. As a point of clarification O'Malley said that this individual had not previously been known to Mr. Hunt nor had she previously worked for him in any capacity. Frank O'Malley also recalled a request from Mr. Hunt for an individual having skills in the areas of locks and surreptitious entry. A resume of Mr. Thomas C. Hunt was provided to Mr. H Hunt at that time. It is Mr. O'Malley's recollection that Mr. Hunt specifically stated that a person with Amato's qualifications was needed in connection with a requirement of the Howard Hughes organization in Las Vegas, Nevada. O'Malley stated that it was his opinion that it was his impression that the duties involved would include the monitoring of a listening device in an undisclosed location. O'Malley reiterated his understand that Amato did not accept Hunt's offer of employment.

Hunt sought to recruit a spy to infiltrate the headquarters of Senator Muskie. Hunt may have run covert operations against Senator Edwin Muskie in early 1972.

#### THE CRYING EPISODE

On Saturday, February 26, 1972, Senator Muskie was giving a speech outside of the offices of the *Manchester Union Leader* from the top of a flatbed truck. *The New York*



*Times* reported: "The Senator broke into tears minutes later, his speech halting, as he protested the newspapers republication yesterday of an item from *Newsweek* magazine. The *Newsweek* item was itself an abridgement of a report in *Woman's Wear Daily*, quoting the candidates' wife, Jane, as using early language while campaigning in December in New Hampshire." The possibility existed that Senator Edwin Muskie's crying episode in Maine was the result of his having unwittingly ingested a threshold dose of LSD. G. Gordon Liddy explained:

HUNT was under a misapprehension as to the uses of lysergic acid diethylamide-25. He seemed to believe initially that it was a reliable substance for disorienting an individual. And he took considerable dissuasion on the part of one Dr. Gunn, retired or un-retired, I don't know, the CIA physician who was represented to me as being an expert in the unorthodox application of chemical and medical knowledge. And it was he who instructed Mr. HUNT that the effects of LSD-25 are unpredictable from individual to individual. And it was not, in fact, something one ought to entertain using for that purpose. There was a conversation that was had between Mr. HUNT and me in the Summer of 1971, at which time he came to me and said that Mr. Colson had suggested the application of LSD-25 to Dr. Daniel Ellsberg at the prospective dinner function at which he would be a speaker, and the purpose was to disorient and to discredit Dr. Ellsberg at Mr. Colson's suggestion.

And plans were laid to accomplish that and were then submitted through Mr. HUNT to Mr. Colson. And there was no response forthcoming for a while. When it came, it was in the affirmative: do it.

But by that time, there was insufficient lead time to follow the plan, which called for the infiltration of our Cuban asset persons as waiters at this function up here in Washington, and to introduce the chemical in the soup course of Dr. Ellsberg. In other words, it was --- there was insufficient time to get the Cubans up and into the place to do that. And so the mission had to be canceled, the idea being that we would do it some later time should the opportunity arise. [*HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Liddy Depo. 9.30.80]

In 1985 G. Gordon Liddy stated: "We knew of the weakness of Senator Muskie in that he had difficulty in controlling his emotions, could break down. We believed that it would be a disaster for the United States for Muskie to break down before Brezhnev, better he break down on the snows of New Hampshire, and we conducted our activities to bring something like that about. Eventually we were successful." G. Gordon Liddy claimed he and HUNT planted an anti-Mrs. Muskie article in the press and that was what upset him. On April 5, 1972, a paper entitled "Activities of HOWARD HUNT and Dr. Manuel Artime in Miami and Nicaragua [English translation of Martinez report] BARKER, Mrs. Hunt, Varona, Tino Fuentes, Prio IG FILE #18 Tab #1 Internal Review]" was generated.

HUNT, BREMER AND GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE MAY 1972



In the spring of 1972, the Governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, posed a threat to NIXON'S reelection by having declared himself an independent Presidential candidate. George Wallace could have siphoned away enough NIXON votes to have thrown the election to Senator George McGovern (Dem.- N. DAKOTA). On Monday, May 15, 1972, Arthur Bremer attempted to assassinate George Wallace at a campaign rally in Laurel, Maryland. Arthur Bremer had no connections to the White House/Special Operations Group, although his brother, **William Bremer**, was represented by Ellis Rubin in March 1972, when a Federal Grand Jury indicted him for fraud. William Bremer was charged with swindling \$36,000 from the public in a bogus "Figure Form Reducing Outlets" operation. William Bremer was convicted. Ellis Rubin said that he took the case of William Bremer for its publicity value. When Ellis Rubin was asked if he had ever been questioned by the authorities about himself or any of his clients, he stated: "Well you would be surprised to know that I have been questioned in all these cases." Ellis Rubin was asked if he was questioned specifically about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy: "All of these things that have been mentioned, because I have represented the principals involved..." The link through Ellis Rubin was too thin a thread to associate Arthur Bremer with the White House/Special Operations Group.

DONALD SEGRETTI



Another possible Arthur Bremer - White House/Special Operations Group link involved Donald Segretti. According to *The Milwaukee Journal*: "The former Wisconsin College Republican State Chairman said Donald Segretti, confessed political spy and Republican saboteur in the 1972 presidential campaign, urged him to recruit persons in Wisconsin to do dirty tricks to embarrass the Democrats." [*Milwaukee Journal* 10.4.73] Arthur Bremer was from Milwaukee. During Watergate, no evidence surfaced that linked Donald Segretti to Arthur Bremer.

### NIXON'S REACTION

The apparent fact that Arthur Bremer had acted independently did not prevent NIXON from trying to exploit the attempted assassination. Arthur Bremer shot Wallace on Monday, May 15, 1972, at 4:00 p.m. (EDT). On Monday, May 15, 1972, at 4:05 p.m. (EDT), NIXON held an emergency meeting with Charles Colson. The tapes of this meeting were classified, although Seymour Hersh heard them, or spoke with someone who did. Seymour Hersh:

By Monday evening, it is known that Wallace's assailant is a deranged youth named Arthur Bremer. W. Mark Felt, an Assistant Director of the FBI, reports to Charles Colson that Secret Service agents have entered Arthur Bremer's Milwaukee apartment, apparently without a search warrant, and found it littered with political tracts...Felt also reports that the FBI agents on the scene will not enter until they obtain a search warrant...NIXON and Colson agree that HOWARD HUNT is to fly to Milwaukee, secretly enter Arthur Bremer's apartment, and replace the political tracts and other materials with McGovern campaign literature. Colson paves the way by telling Felt that he and the President have heard rumors that Arthur Bremer 'had ties with [Ted] Kennedy or McGovern political operatives, that obviously there could be a conspiracy...' HUNT packs his bags, including *special CIA equipment for disguising his facial features*, and makes a plane reservation. [*The New Yorker* 12.14.92]

### HOWARD HUNT / CHARLES COLSON CONVERSATION MAY 1972

On Monday, May 15, 1972, between 4:05 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., Charles Colson called HUNT and asked him to fly to Milwaukee and enter the apartment of Arthur Bremer. The HUNT/Colson telephone call lasted only about five minutes. Charles Colson and HUNT had greatly differing versions of the time and nature of that conversation, and HUNT'S recollection of the day's events changed several times.

### HUNT'S TESTIMONY ON JUNE 12, 1973

On June 11, 1973, HUNT was assaulted in his jail cell and badly injured. On June 12, 1973, during an Executive Session of the Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities, HUNT testified that *within one hour* of the Wallace assassination attempt on Monday, May 15, 1972, Charles Colson telephoned him and told him to "Go to Bremer's

apartment and see if there is Left or radical reading material around." HUNT did not say he was asked to plant McGovern literature, instead he said he was asked to determine if any was present in Arthur Bremer's apartment. HUNT went on to testify that, following Charles Colson's call, he went to his home in Potomac, Maryland, telephoned Charles Colson and told him the plan was ridiculous.

#### HUNT'S TESTIMONY JULY 1973

When HUNT testified before the Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities in July 1973, he said that Charles Colson called him into his office on the morning of Tuesday, May 16, 1972. HUNT'S version: "In the past, when Mr. Kennedy was assassinated and when Martin Luther King was killed, it was all immediately blazoned as a right-wing plot of some sort. We would like to know what kind of kook this guy is. Is he a neo-Nazi?" HUNT claimed Charles Colson wanted him to find out what brand of political extremism Bremer subscribed to, in order that the media could not erroneously accuse Bremer of having been a right-winger. HUNT referred to President Kennedy as "Mr. Kennedy." This was because HUNT believed John F. Kennedy was never a legitimately elected President because of massive vote fraud in Chicago.

#### HUNT'S VERSION IN 1974

In early 1974 HUNT wrote about the proposed Arthur Bremer operation in *Undercover*. He maintained Charles Colson called on *the morning of* Tuesday, May 16, 1972, and expressed fear that the right was going to be blamed for a left-wing assassination. HUNT wrote that Charles Colson told him: "HOWIE, every time there's an assassination in the country the press blames the political right. Weeks later the truth seeps out, like OSWALD, a lefty. Just once I'd like to see the truth come out, if Arthur Bremer's a Marxist himself."

According to HUNT, OSWALD was portrayed by the liberal media as a rightist, until weeks later, when the truth "seeped out," that he was a leftist. This was untrue.

#### HUNT TESTIMONY ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1974

In an interview by the FBI on September 9, 1974, at the Office of the Watergate Special Prosecutor, HUNT reverted to his original story, although he was less specific:

During the late afternoon of May 15, 1972, Mr. HUNT was in his office at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue when he received a telephone call from Mr. Charles Colson, Special Counsel to the President, asking that Mr. HUNT immediately come to his office. Mr. Colson's office was in the Executive Office Building, and Mr. HUNT'S best recollection of the time of this telephone call was approximately 5:00 p.m. There was a television set in Mr. HUNT'S office and he recalls having heard a news report that Governor Wallace had been shot that afternoon in Laurel, Maryland. This was prior to the telephone call from Mr. Colson.

Upon visiting Mr. Colson he was first asked if he had any friends in Milwaukee, or if he had ever been to Milwaukee. Mr. HUNT replied that he had not been to Milwaukee in over 30 years, but nevertheless he had a few friends there. At this point Mr. Colson mentioned that the individual who had attempted to assassinate Governor Wallace had an apartment in Milwaukee. Mr. Colson remarked further that 'We don't know the motive' of the individual who had shot Governor Wallace and that he wanted to know what was lying around this individual's apartment. Mr. HUNT was not sure the identity of the assassin was given by Mr. Colson during the conversation, and does not recall whether he was aware of the identity of Arthur Bremer at the particular time.

Mr. HUNT believes Mr. Colson mentioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Sirhan Sirhan and the assassinations of former President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. Mr. Colson made some remark indicating that each time there is an assassination some people claim the right-wing is responsible. Mr. HUNT recalls a comment by Mr. Colson that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had married a Russian citizen. It was apparent to Mr. HUNT that Mr. Colson desired to know background information regarding Arthur Bremer.

Mr. HUNT also recalls a comment by Mr. Colson during this initial conversation as to the availability of Mr. HUNT to travel that evening and was informed that Mr. HUNT was available. Mr. HUNT recalls making airline inquiries and found out there were no flights available to Milwaukee until at least 9:00 p.m. that evening.

Mr. HUNT believes he was at home during that evening when he received a second telephone call from Mr. Colson. Mr. HUNT does not recall having made airline reservations by the time of this second call and does not believe airline reservations were made by him at any time. He does recall Mr. Colson informing him during the second call that it was terribly important that he go to Milwaukee to find out information regarding Arthur Bremer, specifically what was in his apartment. Mr. HUNT recalls having heard news reports by that time indicating that newspaper reporters had been in the apartment of Arthur Bremer and also received some indication from these reports that the FBI had been to Bremer's apartment. He received the impression that the apartment had been sealed by the FBI. He recalled asking Mr. Colson how he was to get into Bremer's apartment. Mr. Colson replied, 'Bribe the janitor or pick the lock' indicating that he did not care how HUNT got into the apartment, so long as the job was done. Because of the news reports, Mr. HUNT objected to going to Milwaukee, and Mr. Colson insisted that he go.

Mr. HUNT thereafter discussed this with his wife, who was present at the time he received the second telephone call from Mr. Colson. Mrs. HUNT objected to Mr. HUNT going to Milwaukee, explaining that this was

another of Colson's stories or something similar. A brief time later Mr. HUNT received a telephone call from Mr. Colson's secretary, Joan Hall, at his home, advising that Mr. Colson no longer desired that Mr. HUNT go to Milwaukee. Mr. HUNT recalls no other conversation with Mr. Colson regarding Arthur Bremer.

Arthur Bremer's address was never mentioned during the conversations with Mr. Colson. Mr. HUNT assumes the address was known by Mr. Colson, as he explained he would not have left for Milwaukee not knowing the address, and does not believe Mr. Colson would have asked him to go to Milwaukee without eventually informing him of the address.

It was mentioned to HUNT that it appeared from what he had said that Mr. Colson had meant for him to go to Milwaukee immediately following the second conversation and the address had not been mentioned. Mr. HUNT replied this was the best of his recollection, and that it was unthinkable that he would have left Washington without Mr. Bremer's address.

HUNT stated Arthur Bremer has never associated with him; that he does not know Arthur Bremer; does not believe Charles Colson or anyone else he worked with at the White House knew Arthur Bremer. HUNT had no discussion with G. Gordon Liddy regarding Arthur Bremer and had no basis to believe Liddy was involved in the attempted assassination of Governor George C. Wallace. [FBI interview 9.9.74 S.A. Lane Bonner Jr. and Hugh M. Barnhardt]

The FBI investigated the allegation that G. Gordon Liddy had been photographed on the scene of the Wallace assassination. It determined that he was not there. [FBI 139-4089-NR 7.20.73]

#### CHARLES COLSON'S VERSIONS OF EVENTS SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

Charles Colson told the FBI on September 11, 1974, that he first heard about the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace at 4:00 p.m. while attending a staff meeting in the Roosevelt Room of the White House:

This room is located across from the President's office, and he believes the meeting was interrupted shortly after 4:00 p.m. by someone informing those present of a wire service story that Governor Wallace had been shot a Laurel, Maryland. Mr. Colson suggested to the other present that the President be notified. He believes this was done by Mr. Butterfield who was present at the staff meeting.

The staff meeting attended by Mr. Colson continued, and Mr. Colson recalls having received a request from the President to come into the

President's office while he (Colson) was still in the Roosevelt Room. He explained this recollection was not consistent with the White House logs, which reflected that he had met with the President from 6:45 p.m. to 7:57 p.m. and again from 7:59 p.m. to 8:10 p.m. Mr. Colson recalls having met with the President in the President's office located in the Executive Office Building. He does not believe the logs are correct because he has some recollection of spending more time with the President, and has no recollection of leaving for a period of two minutes. The log keeping system after hours in the Executive Office was not as accurate as that maintained during the regular hours by these employees working the day shift.

At the outset, the President expressed grave concern that a national mystery could result if something happened to Arthur Bremer. The President mentioned the Kennedy assassination, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and JACK RUBY. He wanted everything done to make sure that nothing happened to Arthur Bremer, and that all evidence was secure. Mr. Colson believes he knew the identity of Arthur Bremer when he first met with the President during the early evening of May 15, 1972. The events of May 15, 1972, were researched by him during June 1973, and this included an interview with former FBI official Mark Felt. A memorandum prepared by Mr. Colson at that time reflects he first learned that a man was in custody at approximately 4:35 p.m. May 15, 1972, and received a description, including the identity of the assailant at approximately 5:00 p.m. This was from wire service reports.

Mr. Colson talked to Mark Felt by telephone on at least six different occasions during the evening of May 15, 1972, and believes the President talked to Mr. Felt on two occasions. He believes that first conversation with Mr. Felt took place between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. He was informed of the identity of the assailant during the first conversation with Mr. Felt. Even so, it is his recollection he heard of Bremer's identity earlier from wire service reports. Mr. Felt also informed Mr. Colson there was some jurisdictional problem, including the fact that Bremer had been arrested by Maryland authorities and was in custody of Maryland authorities. He recalls some conversation with Mr. Felt that a local prosecutor in Maryland was extremely interested in this case, and would not relinquish jurisdiction to Federal authorities or some similar remark. President NIXON was 'frantic,' commenting that it appeared to him that no one in the Federal Government wanted to be taking charge of this matter, including custody of Bremer and making sure all evidence was secured. Mr. Colson recalls that Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Grey was not available that evening, as he was driving to Washington for his Connecticut home. The President was furious because of Mr. Grey's unavailability.

At the President's instruction, Mr. Colson informed Mr. Felt that the President instructed the FBI to take complete charge of the investigation

of Bremer. Mr. Colson believes the President was so upset that he asked for the telephone a personally gave these instructions to Mr. Felt. He expressed some concern to Mr. Felt that the FBI was not moving swiftly enough in the custody of Bremer and securing Bremer's apartment. The President informed Mr. Felt that he wanted the FBI's custody of Arthur Bremer to include an Agent to be physically present with Bremer around the clock.

The White house motor logs reflected that Charles Colson was driven home by a White House car the evening of May 15, 1972, departing the White House at 9:01 p.m. Mr. Colson expressed belief that the evening logs of the White House motor pool were more accurate than those reflecting visitors to the President, and it is his recollection that he left at approximately 9:00 p.m. He believes he was with the President until the time of his departure.

Mr. Colson arrived at his McLean, Virginia, home prior to 10:00 p.m. May 15, 1972, and recalls thinking a great deal about the motivation of Arthur Bremer in shooting Governor Wallace. This had been discussed at some length with President Nixon earlier that evening, and the President was likewise concerned. It had been discussed that possibly Bremer could be a NIXON fanatic, and some would say that he was involved with the Administration. Mr. Colson expressed positive belief Arthur Bremer was not known by anyone in the White House...

Mr. Colson was aware that E. HOWARD HUNT'S background included psychological evaluation in some manner. Because of this he thought of talking to Mr. HUNT to gain an evaluation of Arthur Bremer. He recalls having trouble reaching Mr. HUNT as he attempted to do so through the White House switchboard and his present recollection is the problem arose from the fact HOWARD HUNT uses the initial E in place of his first name, and this was not given to the operator. He reached Mr. HUNT after 10:00 p.m. At the time Mr. Colson talked to Mr. HUNT he had certain background information regarding Bremer, including the fact that a wide range of items had been found in Bremer's apartment. Mr. Colson believes this material mostly came from Mr. Felt, although some of it might have been discovered through review of Wire Service reports. He recalls little specifics at the moment, except that he believes there were some Black Panther Party publications found in Bremer's apartment. Mr. Colson recalls having wanted very much at the time to find out if Bremer was associated with the 'left-wing.' He wanted to find out the spectrum of the political picture Bremer came from.

Mr. Colson was unable to recall HUNT'S specific reply to his inquiry the evening of May 15, 1972. He said he has since read testimony by Mr. HUNT that HUNT was told by him (Colson) to go to Milwaukee in an effort



to get background information regarding Bremer. Mr. Colson said this simply never happened, and he never informed Mr. HUNT to visit Milwaukee in regard to Bremer. He believes it is possible that Mr. HUNT might have mentioned after the inquiry by him the evening of May 15, 1972, that he (HUNT) would go to Milwaukee and find out information regarding Bremer. This is the only way Mr. Colson can conceive of at trip to Milwaukee coming up.

This was the only conversation between Mr. Colson and Mr. HUNT regarding Arthur Bremer. Mr. Colson mentioned something that happened the following morning in an effort to solidify his contention that no other conversation took place. He recalls arriving at work somewhat late the following morning and in a somewhat irritable mood, as a result of having worked the previous night. Upon arriving at the office Colson was informed by his secretary that HOWARD HUNT had called and wondered why he had not heard again from Mr. Colson. This was totally puzzling to Colson, as he had no intention of further contacting HUNT and did not further contact him...

Mr. Colson received a telephone call at his home after 10:00 p.m. May 15, 1972, from Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Grey, informing him that the entire situation regarding Arthur Bremer was under control by the Bureau. Mr. Grey was informed to immediately call the President and so advise him. Mr. Grey replied this would be done. [NARA FBI 124-10238-10316 9.9.74 Bonner & Barnhardt]

#### COLSON'S CONFESSION TO SEYMOUR HERSH

In an interview with Seymour Hersh, Charles Colson stated: "It began with NIXON saying to me, 'Whose side is he on - right - or left-winger?'" Charles Colson then left the Oval Office to track down HUNT, and HUNT volunteered, Colson said, to fly to Milwaukee and try to break into the apartment. Charles Colson: "I went back and told the President that HUNT can find out about Arthur Bremer. NIXON said, 'It'd be great to get him out there and *put some things in.*' But I don't know which of us actually said, 'Too bad we can't plant McGovern literature.'" After this conversation was overheard on the White House tapes, the FBI interviewed Charles Colson about it.

#### G. GORDON LIDDY

In his deposition in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* G. Gordon Liddy supported Seymour Hersh's account:

Q. Do you recall HUNT ever having a discussion with you of burglary of Artie Bremer's apartment?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he suggest that that would be a feasible idea and a good idea, or what was the nature of that?

A. Well, what happened was that HUNT came to me, and actually, I think he was kind of upset. And he said that Mr. Charles Colson wanted him to enter Mr. Bremer's apartment. This is following Mr. Bremer's, by the way, having shot former Governor George Wallace. And it was very, very close after the fact of that shooting, to place this in time. And Mr. Charles Colson wanted him to go in there and to deposit therein and leave to be found by law enforcement authorities spurious literature that connected Mr. Bremer with some other persons. At the moment it escapes me who.

And Mr. HUNT said he didn't think that was a good idea. And he was, in effect, looking for additional argument from me with which to persuade Mr. Charles Colson that this was not a good idea. And I told him, I said, "You know that place is probably under seal right now. And it's impractical because the FBI or the Secret Service or whatever, they know where it is. They have been in there and they know it's there. And you go put something else in there, and they are going to know somebody else put something in there. And it's just not a good idea."

Q. What was it that was being suggested be implanted in there?

A. Literature connecting Mr. Bremer with others whom Mr. Colson wanted Mr. Bremer connected with for reasons of his own. And I don't remember who they were. [HUNT v. WEBERMAN Liddy Depo. 9.30.80]

#### SEYMOUR HERSH'S ONE INACCURACY

Hersh wrote: "Felt reports that the FBI agents on the scene will not enter until they obtain a search warrant." The FBI, like the United States Secret Service, did not wait until they obtained a search warrant before entering Arthur Bremer's apartment. The United States Secret Service arrived at Arthur Bremer's apartment at 5:00 p.m. CDT. The FBI arrived there at 5:10 p.m. CDT. At 6:20 p.m. CDT, the FBI and United States Secret Service were ordered to leave Arthur Bremer's apartment. Without the FBI and United States Secret Service, the press gained entrance to the apartment and virtually ransacked it. At 7:05 p.m. CDT the FBI was back, under Presidential orders: "FBI S.A. (deleted) advised the apartment manager that newsmen in Arthur Bremer's apartment would be asked to leave; and, in view of the Presidential Directive, the FBI would seize pertinent property in Arthur Bremer's apartment. The [apartment manager] advised he was somewhat confused by the whole situation but said, in as much as a United States President wanted Arthur Bremer's personal effects, the FBI could take anything they deemed necessary." [FBI 5.15.72 - Milwaukee]

Why did NIXON order the United States Secret Service and the FBI withdrawn in the midst of the investigation? Was it to give HOWARD HUNT time to go there and plant

McGovern literature? Why did NIXON then order the FBI and United States Secret Service back? Was it because the plan had been canceled? Would the plan have failed anyway because the media ransacked Arthur Bremer's apartment during the period HUNT was supposed to have been there?

Governor George Wallace wondered: "How did anyone know where he [Arthur Bremer] lived within an hour after I was shot?" George Wallace believed the White House/Special Operations Group was behind his shooting. He knew that NIXON had funneled about \$400,000 to his political rivals, had initiated an Internal Revenue Service investigation of himself and his brother, and had helped the American Nazi Party recruit members of George Wallace's American Independent Party, so that the Nazis could not vote for George Wallace in the primaries. How did Charles Colson get Arthur Bremer's address so quickly? NIXON obtained it from the United States Secret Service and gave it to Charles Colson. The United States Secret Service reported that Arthur Bremer was carrying "the identification of Arthur Bremer, 2443 West Michigan Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin" on his person. The FBI agent in charge of the investigation "indicated presently there was a need to determine if such an individual resided at the above address," but didn't call the Milwaukee FBI until 5:45 EDT (4:45 CDT).

Who was Artie Bremer? Was Arthur Bremer a Nazi willing to spend his life in prison to insure Senator George McGovern did not get elected President? On November 18, 1971, Arthur Bremer was arrested while he sat in his automobile outside a Milwaukee synagogue. He had parked in a no-parking zone, and when an officer approached him about this, he noticed a box of .38 caliber shells on the seat. Concealed on Arthur Bremer's person was a .38 Charter Arms revolver. He refused to say what he was doing there. Found among Arthur Bremer's possessions was a Black Panther Party newspaper and a Confederate flag. The FBI found "close-up snapshots of broken glass." Was Arthur Bremer documenting his anti-Semitic vandalism? When they interviewed Arthur Bremer's landlady, she told them Arthur Bremer had shaved his head approximately four months ago. Was Arthur Bremer an early skinhead?

#### WATERGATE JUNE 1972

On "April 5, 1972, (?)" the Office of the Inspector General of the CIA generated an Index Card titled "Internal Review Rolando Martinez, HUNT, BARKER, Mrs. Hunt, Tony Varona, Macco, Manuel Artime, Tino Fuentes, Carlos Prio Paper entitled 'Activities of HUNT and Dr. Manuel Artime in Miami and Nicaragua [English translation of Rolando Martinez' report].'" [CIA IG File #18 Tab #1]

On June 17, 1972, at 2:00 a.m., a White House/Special Operations Group unit was arrested inside the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel. A check bearing the name of HOWARD HUNT was discovered in the Watergate rooms used by the people apprehended. A few days after the aborted Watergate Operation, Roy Sheppard - a staff member of NIXON'S 1972 campaign who ran a pickup and delivery service - was directed by Dorothy Hunt to go to the Executive Office Building and remove several cartons of documents. Roy Sheppard used a Department of

Transportation pass to enter the White House grounds. The documents he removed concerned HUNT'S White House/Special Operations Group activities and allegedly also contained information on Nelson Rockefeller. The fate of this material was unknown. It was either destroyed, or shipped somewhere by Railway Express. HUNT traveled to Los Angeles where he stayed with his attorney, Morton Jackson. HUNT called Manuel Artime from the home of Morton Jackson. [FBI 139-4089-1129] The CIA released this index card: "HUNT, E. HOWARD OR 72 M34544 /Y M /D MEM JUNE 28, 1972 PHILBY, HAROLD V3 /R PHILBY WAS A KGB AGENT 1930 63 BRITISH /Z 2572667." On June 28, 1972, the CIA generated a highly deleted Official Routing Slip To Director, Ex. Dir. D/Security "I suppose this is deleted at work." [CIA 41736]

## DOROTHY HUNT

The FBI reported:

S.A. Mahan displayed a series of two black and white photographs of unknown white males and series of letters which were signed 'Bob' and Juan Carlos. Mrs. HUNT identified the photographs as photographs of Ernesto Herrera Iena, also known as 'Chango,' a citizen of Argentina who she met in Tokyo, Japan, and the other a photograph of Juan Carlos Quagliotti, a Uruguayan national. (Deleted) S.A. Mahan then displayed to Mrs. HUNT a .25 caliber colt automatic pistol, and asked if she was familiar with the weapon. Mrs. HUNT stated that this is her personal weapon, and stated that she is surprised that it is in the hands of the FBI, as she thought that the weapon was in a closet at her residence. Mrs. HUNT stated that she was given this weapon prior to 1946 when she traveled to China to work on behalf of the U.S. Treasury Department. She stated that she had nearly forgotten about the gun but stated that she does not know how or when this gun was removed from her residence as she observed it during the evening hours of June 24, 1972.

Dorothy HUNT was shown photos of STURGIS, BARKER, McCORD. The results of this were deleted. She told the FBI she had no idea of her husband's whereabouts.

Mrs. HUNT stated that the items that were displayed to her earlier in the interview may have been kept by her husband in a safety deposit box they maintained at the Riggs National Bank at Wisconsin and M Street. Mrs. HUNT stated that she would be willing to meet with S.A.'s Mahan and Stukey at that bank to review the contents of that safety deposit box for any further information that might be of value to the investigation being conducted by the FBI.

## HUSH MONEY

By November 1972 HUNT was blackmailing the White House for \$100,000. White House aide Fred LaRue gave Manuel Artime at least \$21,000 to distribute to the

families of the Watergate burglars. The CIA informed the FBI it had been reliably informed Manuel Artime had given cash to Miami area individuals, who in turn wrote checks to the Watergate Prisoners Fund. [CIA FOIA #2002 (21) EYES ONLY Memo E.O. 11652 - D/OS Howard J. Osborn] The CIA reported: "Mr. Silbert asked whether HUNT continued his ties with Manuel Artime, referring to the fact that he is mentioned as Manuel Artime's supervisor. Manuel Artime left the Agency in 1966. Were there any contacts between 1961 and the present?" The CIA responded: "Our records fail to reflect any information indicating that HUNT maintained any official ties with Manuel Artime since 1961. It is understood that Manuel Artime acted as godfather to one of HUNT'S children, but we have no data as to any personal association which developed subsequent to 1961." [CIA FOIA #2146-18]

## THE DOROTHY HUNT PLANE CRASH



#### THEORY OF CRASH OF UNITED FLIGHT 533 DECEMBER 8, 1972

HUNT could have implicated NIXON in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. But did HUNT have any evidence? Had HUNT entrusted it to his wife while he was in prison? NIXON may have believed DOROTHY HUNT possessed evidence that linked him to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As stated, DOROTHY HUNT was killed in the airplane crash of United Airlines Flight 533 on December 8, 1972, at Chicago's Midway Airport. UAL 533 was on its way from Washington, D.C., to Omaha, Nebraska, with an intermediate stop at Midway Airport. There were 55 people aboard, including five children and two infants. After Charles Colson became a born-again Christian, he stated: "I don't say this to many people because they think I am nuts. I think they killed DOROTHY HUNT. I really do..."

HOWARD HUNT: "When I see these repetitive allusions to my wife's death as having somehow been caused by the CIA, I think that is really enough...if my wife had been the only one killed that would have been one thing...but 40 people..."

A detailed analysis of the Aircraft Accident Report prepared by the National Transportation Safety Board on the crash indicated that the Boeing 737 crashed because of instrument sabotage that engendered pilot error. In its report, however, the NTSB attributed the cause of the crash only to pilot error. The report was unofficial. National Transportation Safety Board Chairman John Reed, "was not present and did not participate in the adoption of this report." The report went unsigned. The National Transportation Safety Board Report blamed "the Captain's failure to exercise positive flight management during the execution of a non-precision approach, which culminated in a critical deterioration of airspeed in the stall regime..."

### THE FINAL DESCENT

At 2:26 p.m. the Captain ordered the crew of United Airlines Flight 533 to do a final descent check. At 2:27 p.m., United Air Lines Flight 533 was issued a missed-approach clearance by Midway Airport control tower: "United Flight 533, execute a missed approach..." Just as the sound of word "execute" began, the sound of the stickshaker, which was a device that sent vibrations through the cockpit several seconds before an aircraft was about to go into a stall, was heard on the tapes recovered from the cockpit voice recorder. Captain Whitehouse, the pilot of United Air Lines 533, age 44, had been employed by United Airlines for almost 20 years. He had accumulated a total of 18,000 hours flying time, of which 2,435 were in a Boeing 737. Every pilot was taught that when a stall occurs, he should point the aircraft's nose slightly downward by extending his flaps, then immediately accelerate the engines to increase thrust. HEMMING told this researcher:

When you get a stall you drop the nose. The last thing you do is add power because that will tend to raise your nose. Put you nose down first then add power, which lessens your rate of descent. Change the angle of attack of your wings which get more airflow going across the wings creating more lift. Then add power to kill the rate of descent. Your rate of descent has slackened off, but your nose is still pointing down.

Most survivors reported that, just before the crash, contrary to being nose-down, the aircraft went into a very high angle of attack. HEMMING told this researcher: "Whitehouse realized he was going to crash and tried to drag his tail to cut down his speed." Some survivors believed that there was a rapid application of power before impact. An analysis of the cockpit voice recorder tapes found by the General Electric Research Corporation did not conclusively show this power increase.

The cockpit voice recorder revealed that when the stickshaker went off at *what was thought to be 1000 feet* because of altimeter readings, Captain Whitehouse ordered the Second Officer to release the flaps to point the airplane's nose downward and get out of

the stall. The Second Officer acknowledged the Captain's last command by saying: "Flaps 15." The Second Officer then said "I'm sorry." The National Transportation Safety Board stated that when faced with a stall, the Captain had decided to reconfigure the aircraft by extending the flight flaps because, within two seconds of the onset of the stickshaker, he asked for "more flaps." The National Transportation Safety Board stated that following this order, there was a sound indicative of flap lever movement. The National Transportation Safety Board concluded that it was Captain Whitehouse's error - failing to realize the flaps were already extended to 30 degrees and ordering the additional 15-degree extension while making a non-precision landing - that caused the crash. The National Transportation Safety Board: "The 15 degrees was added to the 30 degrees of extension that was accidentally there, so the aircraft continued to stall."

Eight seconds after the Second Officer said: "I'm sorry," United Air Lines Flight 533 crashed into several houses located near Midway Airport. Forty passengers and three crew members were killed. Two persons on the ground received fatal injuries. The aircraft itself was largely destroyed by the impact and subsequent fire. Ground damage "precluded any determination of the pre-impact integrity of the control system." If this was so, how did the National Transportation Safety Board arrive at its figure of the 30 degrees of extension that was "accidentally" there.

HEMMING told this researcher:

For the pilot to say 'flaps' then '15 degrees' - they ain't supposed to be at 15 degrees that quickly. It's deadly for those flaps to come up in a hurry when you are executing a missed approach. You'll sink. You got a stickshaker and ask for more flaps - that's the last thing you do. You're gonna start milking them flaps up. You're at that altitude and you have a stall, you've got to execute a missed approach. Nose down, full power. He's telling you what it says on the instrument. You run that fucker to 15 degrees below 500 feet you're going to die. He said he was sorry.

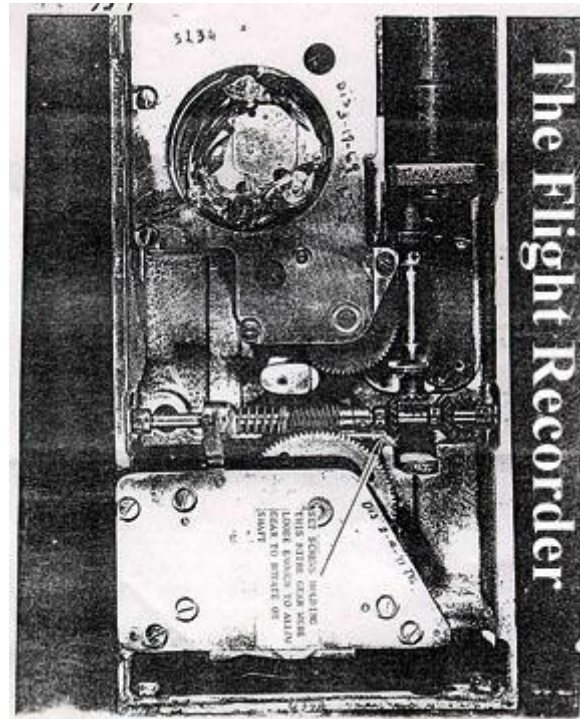
There was confusion in the cockpit during crash. The cause of this confusion would have become apparent had the flight recorder functioned properly.

### THE DISABLED FLIGHT RECORDER

Eighty-two minutes after takeoff (approximately 14 minutes before the accident), the Fairchild Flight Data Recorder stopped functioning: "Flight recorder examination showed that a mitre gear (part of the drive gear assembly) had slipped on its shaft, causing the recorder to stop functioning." The cockpit voice recorder, which was recovered from the wreckage, revealed that when the flight recorder went off, a light went on in the cockpit and Captain Whitehouse asked: "Recorder go off?" The second officer: "Yeah." Captain Whitehouse: "See what's wrong, will ya...sounds to me like a circuit breaker...yeah, I just meant, I thought you'd better check everything..." The cockpit voice recorder revealed the Second Officer activated the circuit breaker that fused the power going to the flight recorder and reported: "It tests...I think its okay. I think its working...it says 'Off'



but the signal, the encode light comes on and it shows, indicating taping. Christ, I can't even find the circuit breaker for this fucking flight recorder...I don't know, I get a reaction when I pull the AC, no reaction when you pull the DC though, you want me to call maintenance?" Captain Whitehead ordered the Second Officer to immediately call it in.



The recorder was installed on the day of the accident, and had last been overhauled on November 11, 1972, only two months before it malfunctioned. The Flight Recorder Group of the National Transportation Safety Board found: "No evidence of recorder malfunction in any of the parameters as determined by examining previous flights contained on this foil medium."

The mitre gear slipped because a saboteur had loosened its set screw. (The Kollsman Instrument Report asked: "if the questionable calibration arm set screws were loose...") HEMMING told this researcher:

That was very unusual. The thing is wired into the aircraft's electrical system and has its own backup battery. A power failure doesn't shut it down. I doubt if it was coincidental. How many wrecks do you have in the history of the NTSB where you could recover the flight recorder but it didn't work?

#### THE TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. ANGUS BEFORE THE NTSB

Q. Will you state your full name.

A. James W. Angus.

Q. And what is your address?

A. 57 Westervelt Avenue, Baldwin, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am staff engineer with Kollsman Instruments Company.

Q. Will you tell us how long you have been employed by Kollsman Instruments?

A. I have been employed with Kollsman since 1942 with the exception of a short period of a year and a half.

Q. Would you briefly describe your background and training and experience with Kollsman leading to your current position?

A. I have a bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. At Kollsman I have held assorted positions, starting as a tool inspector, becoming an experimental machinist and experimental technician, a designer, and finally an engineer.

Q. Would you describe your duties and responsibilities in your present position?

A. My primary duties are to develop pressure sensitive equipment. I also assist in giving technical assistance in areas where it is requested under special occasion.

#### SENIOR HEARING OFFICER HENDRICKS

Exhibit 9-G is identified as a report of an examination of altimeters and air data computers recovered from the Boeing 737, United Airlines Flight 553. Exhibit 9-C-1 is photographs altimeters and air data computers recovered from flight 553. Exhibit 9E, excerpts from Boeing 737 instruction manual regarding the pilot static system.

Q. Mr. Angus, I would like for you to start by describing the altimetry system that is install in Boeing 737, and you may use Exhibit 9E for referral. I would like you to point out those components furnished by Kollsman.

A. Our involvement with the 757 air data computer and the servo-automatic computers for this particular aircraft. The central air data computer is a device which accepts inputs of static pressure, total pressure, temperature and electrical power. We sense the pressure

functions and by means of servo systems, compute associated outputs that are used in various positions around the airplane. The sensors, sender portion of the air data computer consist essentially of mechanisms somewhat similar to what is contained in altimeters and airspeed indicators. That is, capsules which are responsive to the particular air pressures being supplied. And this particular information is converted into angular motion which ultimately becomes part of a synchotel system and combined with a servo, it positions all of the necessary output devices in accordance with program established by the specification for the air data computer, the output devices are in the forms of syncros, potentiometers, decoders, and reliability signals.

Included with the air data computer is a monitor system for each loop. This monitor determines that the servo system is properly following up each of the sensed values. If, as in the case of the altimeter, the servo system were to get out of track by as much as 100 feet, it would automatically disconnect the system. The way it does this, it cuts off the reliability signals that are sent to each of the using devices. So that any device in the airplane receives not only data from the air data computer, but it receives a validity signal which indicates whether or not the information should be used. The functions that are sent out are sent to indicators on the panel, auto-pilot, the flight recorder, the cabin pressurization system, and the transponder for reporting altitude. The altimeters are what are sometimes referred to as servo pneumatic altimeters. These altimeters have two modes of operation which are selectable by the pilot. In the standby mode of operation, the instrument will operate as a normal pressure sensitive device in accordance with the requirements of FAA/T on C10 Beacon. If it is elected, the indicator may also operate as a servo-repeater from the altitude data transmitted by the central air data computer. In order to operate in this mode, the pilot must actuate a switch knob on the face of the altimeter, which puts it in corrected mode of operation. In this mode of operation, the overall accuracy is improved from approximately 1/2 a percent system to about 2/10 of a percent accuracy.

Q. The corrected mode would be the normal side of the operation?

A. I believe the way the airline uses the term, the corrected mode is the normal side of operation.

Q. And I am sorry if I missed it, but there are two such systems in the aircraft?

A. Yes, there are two completely different independent systems. There is a central air data computer for the captain's side with his own indicator, and there is a central air data computer for the first officers side that he

has his own independent altimeter. As I understand it there are independent static systems supplying each of these units.

Q. Where does Kollsman interface with Boeing in this system?

A. In each case there is a Boeing specification which determines what the inputs are that you receive and what specification level these inputs would be provided to. In the case of pressure, they give us certain -- we have to provide certain cords on the devices that will tie up the lines in the aircraft, electrical connectors -- it is pretty much standardized, what pins are used for each function.

Q. I believed you mentioned the monitor tripout. Can you describe the monitor tripout as it effects the altimeter. Does this go into the standby mode when the CADAC trips out?

A. The air data computer will supply precise altitude information to the altimeter. If, for some reason, the altitude module in the air data computer determines that the information is unreliable, it will automatically cut off the reliability signal going to the altimeter.

Q. Is there any other protection in the event of a legitimate signal which is erroneous coming from the central air data computer?

A. The altimeter also contains its servo-monitor. There are two basic modes of servo detection in the altimeter. First would be if the servo system in the altimeter does not track that output of the air data computer. If there is a 50 foot disagreement between the altimeter and the air data computer, the altimeter will automatically revert to standby operation. That will be operating as a straight TSO altimeter. At the time this occurs, there is a flag on the dial which indicates it goes from the corrected mode to the standby mode.

Q. You said this occurs with a 50 foot --

A. Fifty foot separation, that is correct.

Now, in addition to this, we have what is known as a limiting device. People are always concerned and rightly so, for some reason that the servo might run away. If, for example, servo in the air data computer were to run away, we would provide a limited device in the altimeter and at certain pre-selected levels after the altimeter has responded to the corrected mode. It will then be limited in total correction capabilities at the point the monitor will cut the altimeter off, even though the air data computer might want to drive further.

Q. What kind of error would this generate maximum?

A. The error is a variable error with altitude, so that you can take care of increased tolerances at high altitude. At sea level this error would amount to approximately 350 feet.

Q. At what phase of the investigation into the accident of United 533 did your participation start?

A. We started when the instruments had been recovered and they were returned to United at San Francisco. We joined the committee at the United overhaul base and participated with them.

Q. You participated in the examination of both altimeters and the central air data computer, is that correct?

A. That is right, two data computers and two altimeters.

Q. And you prepared Exhibit 9-C to describe the extent of your participation and findings, is that correct.

A. That is correct.

Q. I would like you to refer to Exhibit 9-C-1, answering the following, if you would please. Could you use the photographs and describe the general condition of the Captain's altimeter when it was first received by you?

A. I might mention before we go ahead that is all of these findings, the committee was present, and in general, I don't know of an area that doesn't exist, the committee in general agreed with the findings. These are not single person findings.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. The altimeter suffered primarily what appeared to be fire damage. There was some small indication of impact damage, but the primary source of the difficulty here was that the exterior of the case of the altimeter, which has an enamel paint which is baked on at the time of manufacture, this paint was actually burned off in many areas. With this burning off of the paint, all of the pressure seals in the instrument were no longer active.

The covered glass was cracked and it appeared to be intact, which gave us the impression that this was a thermostress problem, rather than breakage due to impact shock. The rear connector on the instrument was

contaminated with a fire material which more than likely was the mating connector on the electrical harness supplied in the airplane. This material had to actually be dug out. It was quite solid. Then the electrical connector was cleaned off. We observed the instrument. We shook it lightly; it didn't have any particular noisiness inside which might indicate broken parts rolling around. We felt the instrument was capable of further testing.

Q. May I refer you to photograph 1-1 in your exhibit, please.

A. Yes, I am looking at that.

Q. The indicated dial is set 30.035 thereabout. Have you any reason to believe this setting had been changed since impact?

A. Yes. It is my understanding after the instruments had been recovered at the accident site, and as I understand it, notes were taken and photographs were taken of the instrument as mounted on the panel, that subsequently the barrel knob was rotated to see if the pointers were still operable and the particular setting that you see there is the setting that happened to be left on the instrument at the time that it was received in the United Shop.

Q. Could you briefly describe for me the functional test unit was subjected to?

A. This altimeter was placed in a ball jar. The reason for that was that we could not pipe pressure into the altimeter and maintain a reading due to the leakage from the various seals.

Without making any further adjustments to the altimeter, we connected this bell jar, which is a sealed chamber that you can look through and observe the altimeter inside of it, connected this chamber to a barometer and programmed pressure into the chamber, and each specific instance we brought the altimeter to an indicated value in 200 foot stops, going from 0 to 2000 feet.

At each time that we reached stabilization, we measured the pressure within the chamber by means of the barometer that was attached to it. We then computed, based upon the indicated values, pressure values, and the setting, we computed that the indicator had, in its present state, had an average error of approximately 150 feet in the minus direction.

Q. In which?

A. In the minus direction. We then took the same altimeter and just rotated the barrel knob to the 29-92 position, which is the standard position for

performing tests on an instrument of this type, and then programmed corrected pressures into the instrument. And putting corrected pressures into the instrument, we then read the instrument error. Now, the instrument error in this case averages out to approximately minus 120 foot value. The reason for the disagreement in this particular case between the first test and the second test -- excuse me. Am I getting ahead? Do you want the reason now?

Q. Yes, go right ahead.

A. The reason we felt the disagreement existed was because due to the high temperature exposure of the unit, the operation of the fundamental mechanism was not as smooth as it would be in normal conditions. And operating somewhat erratically, you would not be perfectly sure exactly where the first level was when we were setting the pointer on the instrument. The second case, you program in a very specific pressure, vibrate the instrument, and then take a reading when it settled out. So using a control standard that is much more precise in the second case, the results tend to be more meaningful.

Q. And the error was still in the same direction?

A. Same direction, but much more repeatable all the way up. Used the same 2000 foot altitude test span and 200 foot increment.

Q. Okay, do you have any explanation as to how the low effect offset may have occurred?

A. Yes. The subsequent examination of the instrument after taking the case off revealed that the instrument internally, where the mechanism is located, had reached temperatures approaching 360 degrees Fahrenheit.

We have since taken an equivalent instrument of the servo pneumatic variety and subject that instrument to a basic calibration. The instrument was seasoned overnight in the normal operation that you season these instruments to, which is to expose it to plus 70 degrees. The next morning it was rechecked again and the instrument was a stable instrument. We had to ascertain this fact first.

Then we placed the instrument in an oven. Now I am saying in an oven because you are essentially placing it in air which is heated to a specific temperature level, but it is no a high circulation factor. It is something -- there is a gentle fan in there that just keeps the air moving at a slow pace. This particular instrument was placed there, kept there for one hour at 360 degrees -- excuse me, let me go back.

In the test condition, we did not expose it to 360 degrees because that happens to be coincident with the melting temperatures of the solders used in the instrument, so for the purpose of the second instrument, to keep the data valid, we operated this at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. No, under these conditions, after aligning the instrument to return to room temperature, we retested it and we have an average minimum error of 85 to 90 feet. Now that does not appear in the report because we just finished the test Monday. I received the data by phone on Tuesday. We will give you a supplement on that.

Q. Do the results of the pressure testing this particular altimeter in this manner; reflect operation in the servo mode as well as the stand-by?

A. No. When we were finished testing the instrument as noted previously, using control pressure inputs, that was as far as we went on the testing in San Francisco. At that point we concentrated our testing on some of the central air data computer testing. We subsequently resumed testing on this back at Elmhurst in our plant with the team present.

After verifying our initial data, we took the instrument out of the case, we found that all of the electrical components had been exposed to very high temperatures, capacitors had exploded, solder had melted. But the basic pressure mechanism was intact. So we could not operate the instrument in servo mode. We tried in California but we just blew fuses. At that point we just stopped; we didn't want to damage it.

Q. Can you describe the condition of the first officer's altimeter one as described by you?

A. The first officer's altimeter was in very poor condition as received. This instrument was subjected to extensive fire and impact damage. The fire damage present was at a level that actually melted the aluminum away, which means it was in the temperature band of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit. The base of the instrument was split open, and a goodly portion of it was missing. The rear mechanism in the instrument, which is the pressure sensing section, was also missing. The front end, the cover glass, and flange assembly, was missing. The display elements were still on the face of the instrument. Essentially all that we could say was present was a mechanism body with associated burned-out electrical components and the display portion of the instrument.

Q. Would you refer, please, to photograph 2-1 in Exhibit 9-C-1. Is this a photograph of the first officers altimeter?

A. Yes, that is a photograph taken at United as it was received.



Q. Can you explain the significance of the dial reading or apparent pointer positions and also the reading on the baro set on the altimeter as found?

A. The pointer positions are what are referred to in the trade as uncoordinated. The relative position of the pointers cannot exist based upon the normal reading that is present in the instrument. The baro set was approximately 30,685.

Q. Was there any indication on the dial of the instrument such as impact markings?

A. No.

Q. Anything to give you a clue as to what the altimeter may have been reading on impact.

A. No. We have very carefully examined the dial components under a binocular type microscope using lights and we could not find any signs that could be attributed to an impact mark.

Q. Would you briefly describe the significance of the photos that you have labeled 2-6, 2-7, and 2-8 in establishing the uncoordinated positions of the pointers?

A. Yes. While we were at United, United made available to the team a recently serviced altimeter in their possession of the same type. We very carefully measured reference points on each pointer of the first officers unit and then positioned the corresponding point on the sample altimeter to that value, and then photographed, the purpose being when you look at the photograph of the good instrument and the photograph of this instrument which had been damaged in the accident, it become readily apparent the pointers are discoordinated.

Q. The primary central air data computer, can you describe the coefficient of that component when you received it?

A. The air data computer received what we would consider a moderate amount of impact damage. By that I mean the cases were dented in several areas on each unit. The front face of the computer was also damaged rather significantly, and there was fire damage around various areas. Let me just check which ones -- the captain's, first the captains computer unit was not severely damaged, but the first officers unit was very badly burned to the point where even the knobs could not be rotated.

Q. Were the units, the internal portions, in operable condition?

A. Yes, they were operable.

Q. Could you describe for us, please, the tests to which these units were subjected?

A. Testing accomplished on the air data computers consisted, first, of isolating all of the output devices to obtain position data at the point of power cutoff to the computer. This was followed by a check of the altitude sensor by disconnecting it electrically from the computer, and running it strictly on a pressure function to determine the operability of the sensor, and again, there are means in there to determine the point at which power was cut off.

At this point we got both computers - we had the sensors and everything reconnected. We programmed standard pressures into the computer and measured the output of the --- find the sink rows. This was to determine if the signals going to the altimeter were within specification requirements.

In the case of the first officer's air data computer, it read approximately 3 ½ degrees low. This is roughly 45 to 50 feet. The captain's altimeter was well within spec, in general it was within approximately 7 feet. We then checked the correlation of the encoder, which is used by the transponder. This is checked by comparing the point at which you transition from one code value to the next as compared to the altitude data being transmitted to the indicator in the panel. This was in general less than one degree on both units, which is within 14 feet.

And individually we tried --- we worked the servo unit up to air data computer and ran them through the same range, 2,000 feet. The altimeter connected to the captain's air data computer generally responded to less than 10 feet. First officer's was between minus 30 feet and 50 feet. Following this, we ran what we call a coast test of the servo. This test was to determine if the computer was being driven as it would be in the case of a descent and power was cut off, would the computer continue to move, thereby destroying the validity of the original set of data we took off the output devices. This test was run at top rates of descent, 1,000 feet per minute and 2,500 feet per minute. In the case of the captain's altimeter, so-called coast effect was less than 7/10. The first officer's altimeter approximately two feet. We considered this gave the original output devices reasonable values that we could accept.

Subsequent to this we performed a monitor check. This took special test equipment and this was done back in New York. What we did in this case was we isolated the modules for the air data computer and used jump cables, so that electrically they were connected even though they were set aside on some special test boxes. This allows us to, with the computer

and the particular modules concerned, tied together, we can inactivate the servo, but still have power applied, and determine whether then monitors were still operating. The monitors on the both the first officer's and the captain's operated properly. This and some subsequent testing also verified not only did the monitors operate, but at the time that the monitor operates, the encoder output was cutoff automatically.

At one point in time the subject came up, were the sensors capable of performing when submitted to assorted acceleration factors, as you might have when the aircraft might pull some G's if you made a sharp pull up.

We made some special test pictures and adapted the altitude modules to a centrifuge. Units were tested individually for this. We subjected them from zero to one, back to zero; from zero to four G's, back to zero; then up to ten G's and back to zero. This was done at an altitude level of approximately 500 feet. The first officer's altitude module from the air data computer at 10 G's, the output varied 3 ½ degrees, which would be equivalent to 100 feet. The captain's module was within two degrees at 10 G's, which would put it at approximately 50 to 60 feet. There is no requirement for the 10 G's. The test was performed in any case. In further testing of the units, we became aware that when the overall air data computers were fired up for a short period of time, the reliability signal coming from the airspeed modules was in the unreliable state and then after approximately 30 seconds to a minute, reliability signal would come back on, indicating a valid state. This was an unusual condition so we decided to pull the airspeed sensor modules off and check them. This was the captain's incidentally, in case I didn't mention that. When we opened the airspeed sensor, we found there was a gear disengagement at the output stage on this particular sensor. The sensor has subsequently --- gear has been reengaged and everything operated normally.

We were concerned because when we looked at his particular sensor, the gearing is protected with stops, what we call stops in terms of functions, high and low; and also side stops so that the gears can't disengage by moving axis. All stops were in place. That particular sensor, we checked all the records, dates back to 1967.

We subsequently, as I mentioned, re-engaged the gears properly and then we took the sensor to our test laboratory and performed a shock test in the direction that was indicated as if this disengagement occurred due to shock. We felt that it would probably come in the fore and aft direction of the airplane so we checked it in that direction and levelwise what we did, we said we were not going to try to break it, the normal shock test for a unit of this type would be to expose it to 15 G's for approximately 11 millisecond pulse. In this case we first tested it at 20 G's, then we tested it at 25 G's. The instrument stayed in the sink and there was no

disengagement. We stopped at this point because we felt that there may be further testing required for some other functions and it would not be conducive to break the instrument to prove one point.

The air data computers were made ready again and at the request of United, we ran what we called some computer step function tests. These tests consisted of programming pressure changes into the sensor and measuring the time that it would take the output of the air data computer to become stable at the secondary pressure. This was done for values of a thousand foot step function, 500 foot stop function, 200 feet and 100 feet. In the case of the captain's 1,000 foot function, the response of the overall system, -- this is, the air data computer, it was 5 seconds. When you get down to 100 feet, you are talking 3 or 2 ½ seconds. Subsequently we took the computers back up and in order to determine the operation of the monitors, we ran the air data computers at high velocity, and velocity chosen was that value at which point the servo would just indicate at the edge of the monitor trip. We're talking roughly 100 feet. The captain's air data computer would run at 21,400 feet per minute and the first officer's approximately 18,000 feet per minute. Now, that essentially completed the testing that was done on the air data computers.

Q. Thank you Mr. Angus. I may have misunderstood something, but I would like to refer you to page 10 in Exhibit 9-C. This test concerns the position evaluation of the sink rows with relation to the output of the central air data computer. I think I heard testimony, but you spoke of figures of 45 to 50 feet for the first officer's and 7 feet for the captain's primary unit. I would like clarification of what the 45 to 50 feet and the 7 feet are in reference to.

A. Those values don't appear on page 18. The values you are referring to come about on page 21, which is the programming correct pressure into the unit and measuring the output finding sink roll. The data on page 18 is the reading in the "as received" stats of each output module.

Q. Could you explain the page 18 figures for me again sir? I am specifically interested in trying to correlate the position of the sink rows in the "as received" condition to the known pressure altitude.

A. The sink rows that is used to drive the altimeter on the flight panel were read out, using an angle position indicator. Captain's read out, converted to feet, read out 652 feet; first officer's read out 558 feet. Now this difference here corresponds to 54 feet, but there would be some small difference depending upon the time sequence of power off, small differences in calibration, things of this nature.

Q. What barometric pressure would these figures refer to, sir?

A. These just refer to the "as received" state. They don't refer to any barometric pressure. They are measured against what we all call standard altitude. Standard altitude sometimes referred to by pilots at times as QNH altitude. This would be in the case of the altimeter, altimeter set for 29.92 power setting. If you wanted to convert these QNH values, it would be necessary to add the appropriate offset that would correspond to the local baro setting.

Q. How does the pilot produce the QNH baro set into the system?

A. He introduces it to the air data computer. He uses this in terms of his altimeter. When he program the baro setting into the altimeter it automatically puts the baro setting in whether he be using it in standby or servo mode of operation. It puts in an additive factor, adds so many feet to the display.

Q. So in order to correlate the "as received" position of the sink rows in the central air data computer to a given elevation on a given day, we would have to apply the QNH correction, is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Have you done that for these figures?

A. The difference between the standard altitude and the pressure setting, as we were notified, 30.035 comes out to 120 feet. At 120 feet, each of these values, that would be the indicated value being presented to the crew at the time of power cut off.

Q. And knowing the elevation of the impact site is about 620 feet above mean sea level that represents an error of about 150 feet, 100 feet. Is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Thank you. The encoders verified were correlated with the sink positions?

A. That is correct. The photo transmission point is always at the 50 feet point. The captain had a 652 foot value so that was into the next code bit, which was 700 feet.

Q. Now I would like to refer you to page 27 in this. Again it may be misunderstanding on my part, but I thought that I heard you say that the acceleration test showed an error of approximately 100 feet. And on page

27 I see a statement that all three positions maximum deviation of model sensed was one degree or 27 feet, for acceleration from zero to 10 G's.

A. When we do a test that is not a standard test for that particular equipment, we always try, particularly in the case of an accident, equipment, we always try to get an equivalent item. So in this particular case we took a sensor that was in stock and first ran the test through on the sensor. That particular sensor was within one degree on all the tests. The data for the two sensors involved is contained on the next page, and that data contains the difference values that I quoted previously.

Q. Were there any other significant findings in the evaluation of the units other than those already discussed?

A. On point we did, on the air data computers we did check the friction level of this and the friction level was down on the order of 2 feet. I think it was two feet on one and seven feet on the other one. We have checked the captain's altimeter for lead effect on the captain's, and he is coming out very close to what we consider nominal.

Q. And Mr. Angus, I can't find it right now, but in the report there is a reference to white flaking material in the static report of one of the central air data computers. Could you amplify that a little for me?

A. Angus: Yes. After we had resumed testing this equipment in Elmhurst, when we were running the monitor test, as I previously mentioned, we had to remove the altitude modules from the Central Air Data Computer so we could run a jumper cable. So it would be possible to interrupt the servo motor pilot. When we separated the module, I am not sure which one it is, that was the first officers unit. When we took the first officer's altitude module off the computer chassis. There was a white, flaky, material over the connecting port as used to connect the module into the plumbing with the central air data computer that goes to the connection tubes. There was a small deposit, probably two or three cubic millimeters, of very flaky material. We had noted back at United in San Francisco that one of the static lines had some water in it which looked to be like it might be water that had accumulated because of fire. The water wasn't clean.

Q. Was there any analysis of the white, flaky, material?

A. We, that white flaky material was placed in a sealed box and it is available to the Board if they want to spectrograph it. Now the general assumption on the flaky material is this is contained on a stainless steel pressure port which fits into an anodized aluminum. It was just felt his loose -- all the people called in with reasonable chemical background indicated it was more likely an aluminum oxide.

CHAIRMAN BURGESS: What?

THE WITNESS: An aluminum oxide.

MR. STREET: I have no questions.

MR. LAYNOR: I wasn't through.

CHAIRMAN BURGESS: I am sorry, Mr. Laynor is still continuing.

MR. STREET: I am sorry.

(Discussion off the record)

BY MR. LAYNOR

Q. Mr. Angus, I believe in your testimony you commented to the fact that to your knowledge of these systems are connected to two completely independent static systems. It is true then that both static systems will have to be effected in a similar manner to cause essentially the same error in the system?

A. It would appear that way due to the fact they have this more than tolerance difference in the particular outputs of the computers.

Q. Are the static systems, again to your knowledge, you could refer to exhibit 9-E, were the static systems which feed the central air data computer common in any way to the captain to the captain or first officers air speed indicators?

A. First of all, you are talking, "as received" correct?

Q. Yes, sir. First of all, as I understand it, the central air data computer themselves transmit no information to the air speed indicators in the cockpit. Is this true?

A. This is correct.

Q. And the airspeed indicators?

A. The pitot input -- the panel requirements for pilot pressure come off separate pitot tubes according to this diagram. In other words, there is a pilot tube that supplies the captain's panel, a pilot supply for the first officer's panel, pilot for each air data computer independently.

Q. How about static systems, sir?

A. It would appear to be the same way for the static except in the case of static there, they cross over -- in other words, there is a right and a left pitot static tube tied together to provide what is called a balanced pitot static. I think in this case there were dual statics for each side, thus providing a line for the indicator separate.

Q. Okay. I realize that the static system installation is not in your area of responsibility, but can you discuss possible reasons why the static system errors -- although of a magnitude reflected in the sink row telepositions in the central or data computers, could have occurred? Can you offer any rational explanation as to why the central air data computers could have been reading in the direction they were?

A. I am afraid I will have to pass that at the moment.

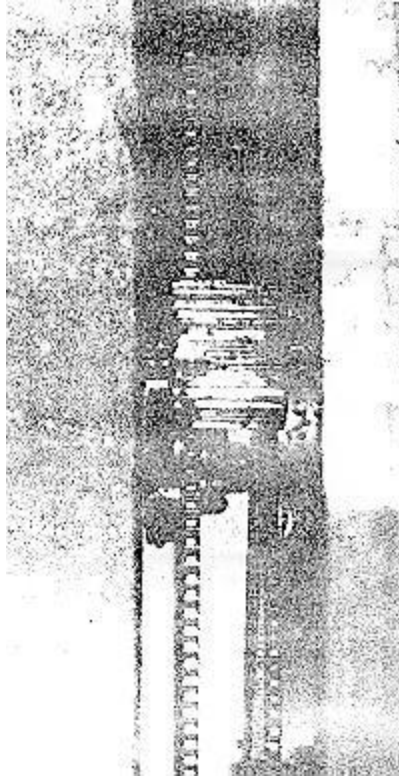
### THE TWO DISABLED ALTIMETERS

James Angus testified that he found contaminant: "The rear connector on the instrument was contaminated with a fire material which more than likely was the mating connector on the electrical harness supplied in the airplane. This material had to actually be dug out." He found flaky material: "There was a white, flaky, material over the connecting port as used to connect the module into the plumbing with the central air data computer that goes to the connection tubes. There was a small deposit, probably two or three cubic millimeters, of very flaky material." No spectrograph was run on the flaky material and there was no scientific evidence indicating that it was aluminum oxide.

HEMMING told this researcher: "When you land a big bird, you have got to know your precise altitude." At the time of the missed approach, the altitude of United Air Lines Flight 533 was thought by the First Officer to be approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. When the National Transportation Safety Board interviewed witnesses to the crash, however, it discovered that the aircraft descended from the cloud base at an estimated altitude of only 400 feet, heading in a northwesterly direction. Shortly thereafter it veered to the right, as the pilot began to execute the missed approach, and was on a northerly heading when the crash occurred. By this time, more altitude had been lost.

No meaningful altitude indications were obtained from either of the altimeters. Captain Whitehouse's altimeter was virtually intact, but "because of heat damage to the internal components, no assessment could be made of the pre-impact accuracy..." When Captain Whitehouse's altimeter was disassembled at the Kollsman Instrument Corporation, technicians observed and photographed foreign matter in its gears. BELOW: photograph titled "Captain's Altimeter - Gear with contaminant in teeth." Angus never mentioned this.





### THE DISENGAGED AIRSPEED INDICATOR

The Captain's airspeed indicator had also been tampered with. When it was tested, it remained at the high end of the airspeed system. The technicians from Kollsman Instruments reported:

The condition was isolated to a gear and a sector (non-linear) which had become disengaged. This allowed the output shaft to assume a high airspeed position regardless of the input airspeed value."When the technicians from Kollsman Instruments discovered this problem, they were, according to Angus, "concerned because when we looked at this particular sensor, the gearing is protected with stops, what we call end stops in terms of functions, high and low; and also side stops so the gears can't disengage by moving axle. All stops were in place. That particular sensor, we checked the records back to 1967.

### THE CENTRAL AIR DATA COMPUTER

The National Transportation Safety Board also discovered common errors in two independent systems that "could have been transmitted from the Central Air Data Computer units to the altimeter of the First Officer." This static error may have been caused by the contaminant that was found in the altitude modules of the Central Air Data Computer. HEMMING told this researcher:

The Central Air Data Computer tells you if you've sprung a leak somewhere, or if something is contaminating your system etc. A little computer tells you right away, 'turn on your de-icer' various procedures. It's a warning system that tells you not to believe your gauges.

### THE PREMATURE POWER FAILURE

The Central Air Data Computers were recovered and both units were capable of normal operation, but their fine altitude synchros showed an altitude higher than crash site's. Electronic measurement of the #1 fine altitude synchro in Captain's Central Air Data Computer altitude module showed a phase angle that corresponded to 772 feet above sea level. A similar measurement of the First Officer's #1 fine altitude synchro corresponded to 718 feet. The technicians at Kollsman Instruments checked the fine altitude synchro #2, and got similar readings. They checked the Coarse Synchro #2, the Cabin Pressure Potentiometer, and the TAT/EPRIL and obtained identical readings. This was odd, since when electrical power was removed for any reason, the altitude synchros did not move, but remained in their position at the moment of power removal. This indicated that the power going to the Central Air Data Computer was cut off at an altitude higher than that of the crash site, before the plane crashed, instead of on impact with the ground. Nonetheless, the NTSB concluded: "The static system errors reflected in the Central Air Data Computer readings at impact do not have a bearing on the events at Midway."

Even if we accepted the statement of the National Transportation Safety Board that pilot error was responsible for the crash, all the aforementioned malfunctions could have contributed to pilot error. The strongest evidence of sabotage was that the flight recorder had gone off 14 minutes before the accident, so the National Transportation Safety Board claimed it had very little to work with when it conducted its investigation. To compensate for this, it extrapolated flight path data from the traces registered by the flight in the Automated Radar Terminal Service (ART-III) at O'Hare International Airport, which had been tracking Flight 533. The National Transportation Safety Board, however, admitted that data obtained in this manner was far from precise, precluding an accurate determination of the nature and tempo of the events during the 61 seconds before impact.

STATE OF ILLINOIS }  
 County of Cook } ss. **DAVID D. ORR, County Clerk**

I, DAVID D. ORR, County Clerk of the County of Cook, in the State aforesaid, and Keeper of the Records and Files of said County, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original Record on file, all of which appears from the records and files in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of Cook, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said County.

*David D. Orr*  
County Clerk

REGISTRATION DISTRICT NO. **16.10**      **98 DEC** STATE OF ILLINOIS      **635936**

**CORONER'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

**DOROTHY L. HUNT**      **Female**      **DECEMBER 8 1972**

RACE      SEX      DATE OF BIRTH      COUNTY OF BIRTH

**WHITE**      **F**      **APR-1-1920**      **COOK**

AGE      SEX      DATE OF BIRTH      COUNTY OF BIRTH

**32**      **F**      **APR-1-1920**      **COOK**

CITY      STATE      COUNTY      PLACE OF BIRTH

**CHICAGO**      **IL**      **COOK**      **CHICAGO**

CITIZENSHIP      PLACE OF BIRTH

**U.S.A.**      **U.S.A.**

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER      U.S. ARMY DEVELOPMENT OR STATUS OF SERVICE

**UNK**      **UNK**

MARRIAGE      OCCASION      PLACE OF BIRTH

**MARYLAND**      **MONTGOMERY**      **POTOMAC**      **YES**      **11120 RIVER RD**

PREVIOUS MARRIAGE      PLACE OF BIRTH

**ALBERT WITZEL**      **JEANETT ADAMS**

DEATH CAUSED BY

**EXTENSIVE BURNS**

DEATH CAUSED BY

**ACCIDENT**      **DEC 8 1972**      **28**      **PASSENGER IN AIRPLANE THAT CRASHED**

**NO**      **PLANE**      **CHICAGO COOK ILLINOIS**

**FRANCIS J. PRNUZESKI MD**      **DEC 13 1972**

Burial      St. Gabriel      Potomac, Maryland

SHERMAN SKOLNICK



Researcher Sherman Skolnick was the first to point out that Flight 533 was sabotaged. Skolnick, however, added charges that Captain Whitehouse had been poisoned, and that Midway Control Tower, the Serrelli Mob and El Paso Natural Gas were in some way involved. Skolnick, who is Jewish, is an advisor to the crypto-Nazi organization, Liberty Lobby, which published *Spotlight*. Andrew St. George and Mark Lane were also connected with Liberty Lobby. HEMMING told this researcher: "A.J. just because they don't like Jews you're prejudiced against them. Just because they gassed a few million, you're getting all upset."

ANALYSIS: INSTRUMENT SABOTAGE

The technology involved in loosening the set screw on the flight recorder, just enough so that the instrument would stop functioning 15 minutes or so before landing, indicated that this was a professional job. Someone had also manually disengaged the gears on Captain Whitehouse's airspeed indicator, and had rewired the plane's electrical system so that it would stop functioning prior to landing. In 1993 the final report of the National Transportation Safety Board on United Air Lines Flight 533's crash was still available to researchers, but the National Transportation Safety Board had routinely destroyed

documents it was based on, since they were over 15 years old. The report mentioned the Central Air Data Computer readings, and the disabled flight recorder was noted in the cockpit voice recordings transcription; no mention, however, was made of the contaminant or the premature power cutoff.

## NIXON

Minutes after the crash, 50 FBI agents rushed to the scene, conducting interviews and seizing evidence. John Reed, the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, protested the actions of the FBI after the House Government Activities Subcommittee had pressured him to do so. In a letter to Acting FBI Director William D. Ruckelshaus, John Reed wrote that "for the first time in the memory of our staff" the FBI had interviewed witnesses and listened to control tower tapes before investigators for the National Transportation Safety Board did. William Ruckelshaus responded that the agents were investigating a Crime Aboard Aircraft, and were within the law, although he did admit that more than 50 agents were on the scene. [FBI 149-10024-12]

NIXON contemplated using the FBI to obtain documents he desired. White House/Special Operations Group member Jack Caufield said Charles Colson told him the Brookings Institution possessed papers needed by the Administration, and that the FBI had adopted a policy of coming to the scene of any suspicious fires in Washington, D.C. Jack Caufield believed Charles Colson had hinted that he should start a fire at the Brookings Institute enabling the FBI to make its appearance and steal the desired documents. [*Wash. Post* 11.22.74; Jack Anderson 8.9.74] G. Gordon Liddy reported: "The operation that we planned was to purchase several used fire engines from the market where they are available, have them painted and declared in the colors of the Washington, D.C., Fire Department, to have our Cuban assets dressed in the fireman's uniforms and attending the engines, to have a penetration which would then, during the period of time there would be no one there - so no one would be hurt - start a fire in the Brookings Institution. The first engines to respond would be ours. It would be our people who would enter, and in the guise of putting out the fire, they would take whatever it was that Mr. Colson wanted out of the Brookings Institution. [HUNT] came to me with this task from his principal, who was Mr. Colson."

One day after the crash of United Air Lines Flight 533, NIXON appointed Egil Krogh Under Secretary of Transportation. Egil Krogh controlled the parent agency of the National Transportation Safety Board, the Federal Aeronautics Administration. Ten days later, NIXON appointed Alexander P. Butterfield as the head of the Federal Aeronautics Administration. BARKER stated that the death of Dorothy Hunt caused HUNT to give up blackmailing the White House and plead guilty. This benefited NIXON. John Dean discussed Mrs. HUNT'S death with NIXON:

Dean: Mrs. HUNT was the savviest woman in the world. She had the whole picture together before her death.

NIXON: Great sadness.

NIXON considered granting HUNT clemency if he were convicted in the Watergate affair: "I, uh, question of clemency...HUNT is a simple case. I mean, uh, after all, the man's wife is dead, was killed." When the FBI examined Dorothy Hunt's remains, it found \$10,000. HUNT denied this was hush money, and he claimed it was going to be used to purchase a franchise for a Holiday Inn. The FBI investigated HUNT'S claim, and discovered that it was not normal for such a fee to be paid in cash and that such a fee would have had to be paid at the main office in Memphis, Tennessee.

NIXON: I said of course commutation could be considered on the basis of his wife, and that is the only discussion I ever had in that light. (March 21, 1973)

Haldeman: Then I've got a subpoena to appear in Federal Court in Illinois...

NIXON: What's that about?

Haldeman: In that matter of the murder - of the plan to murder several dozen people.

NIXON: On what grounds are they getting you there?

Haldeman: The airline crash where Mrs. HUNT died. They apparently have me as a factor in crashing the airplane of something. (exhales)

NIXON: Keep the faith.

Haldeman: Yes sir.

NIXON: God

Haldeman: Never worry (May 11, 1973)

#### CLYDE SNOW

The same man that did the analysis of the tramp shots for the House Select Committee on Assassinations also did some investigative work on the Dorothy Hunt plane crash. First he was asked to identify the body of Dorothy Hunt, than he was asked to determine if HOWARD HUNT was a tramp in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. Snow is an expert on the HUNT family!!!

## REPORT OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

(Identification Report)

UNITED AIR LINES, FLIGHT 553

BOEING 737

Midway Airport

Chicago, Illinois

8 December 1972

Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.

Civil Aeromedical Institute

IDENTIFICATION

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT: UNITED AIR LINES FLIGHT 553

BOEING 737

MIDWAY AIRPORT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

December 8, 1972.

On the evening of December 8, 1972, I traveled from Washington, D.C., to Chicago, Illinois, to participate in the human factors investigation of the United Air Lines Flight 553 which had crashed near Midway Airport earlier that afternoon. Upon arrival, I was assigned to the Human Factors Group with the request that I aid in the identification of the victims. At this time (approximately 1:00 a.m., 9 December 1972), I called the Cook County Coroner's Office and was informed that gross external descriptions of all the bodies had been completed as well as complete necropsies on two of the three male crew members. Further work was suspended until the next morning.

On Saturday morning, 9 December 1972, I arrived at the Coroner's office at 8:30 a.m. By this time, a United Air Lines team under the direction of Dr. Joseph Kidera had been organized and was gathering background information useful in identification from the victim's next of kin. The evening before, the identification division of the Chicago Police Department had begun sorting and cataloging personal effects of the victims. The FBI Disaster Squad, under the direction of special agent Beverly Ponder, had arrived from Washington and immediately set to work to collect fingerprints from those bodies from which prints, were obtainable. Although final positive identification (in the form of a signed death certificate) is the responsibility of the Cook County Coroner, coroner officials lacking identification specialists of their own agreed to accept as positive identifications those made through the combined efforts of Dr. Kidera's team and the FBI Disaster Squad.

Unfortunately, before this arrangement was agreed upon several bodies were released by coroner authorities on the basis of clothing, personal effects, or visual identification by relatives. A preliminary inspection of the bodies revealed that many were too badly burned for fingerprinting and

that identification would have to be based on dental evidence. An inquiry to coroner officials revealed that the dentist ordinarily used as a consultant in such cases was not available on weekends. Since one crew member, at this time, had not been identified and, at best, the identifications made the previous evening could only be considered tentative, it appeared that priority should be given to the organization of a dental identification team. After clearing with Dr. Kidera, I was granted permission to organize such a team by Cook County Coroner authorities.

1. Each body was first examined by the FBI and if prints were available they were taken.

2. The body was next examined by this investigator and two United Air Lines physicians serving on Dr. Kidera's team. This examination yielded an assessment of the individual's sex, age, race, stature, weight, and evidence of old surgical procedures, deformities, and anomalies useful in identification.

CLYDE C. SNOW, Ph.D. 24 January 1973

SNOW had a chance to go through the pocket litter of the victims of the crash. For the NTSB cover up see <http://libraryonline.erau.edu/online-full-text/ntsb/aircraft-accident-reports/AAR73-16.pdf>

#### NIXON AND THE DOROTHY HUNT PLANE CRASH

NIXON: I said of course commutation could be considered on the basis of his wife, and that is the only discussion I ever had in that light. (March 21, 1973)

Haldeman: Then I've got a subpoena to appear in Federal Court in Illinois...

NIXON: What's that about?

Haldeman: In that matter of the murder - of the plan to murder several dozen people.

NIXON: On what grounds are they getting you there?

Haldeman: The airline crash where Mrs. HUNT died. They apparently have me as a factor in crashing the airplane of something. (exhales)

NIXON: Keep the faith.

Haldeman: Yes sir.

NIXON: God

Haldeman: Never worry (May 11, 1973)

### THE WATERGATE TRIAL JANUARY 1973

HUNT'S Watergate break-in trial began on January 10, 1973. He was charged with Burglary and Eavesdropping. On January 14, 1973, HUNT offered to plead guilty to three of the six charges of an indictment handed down by a Federal grand-jury. This offer was made one month after the United 533 crash. *The New York Times* reported: "HUNT, a CIA agent for 20 years, had found the public interest in him to be extremely disagreeable...He wore dark glasses and a hat low on his forehead..." [NYT 1.14.73] HUNT pleaded guilty to Wiretapping, Burglary and Conspiracy. HUNT was given a long prison sentence by Federal Judge John J. Sirica, who wanted to pressure him into incriminating his superiors in the NIXON White House. On January 18, 1973, BARKER and STURGIS entered guilty pleas. They were both released on bail pending sentencing. NIXON continued to distribute hush money to the Watergate burglars. In late January 1973 Manuel Artime gave \$45,000 to STURGIS. On February 2, 1973, Judge John J. Sirica said he doubted if the Watergate trial got to the bottom of the case. On March 29, 1973, HUNT was granted immunity.

### WILLIAM BUCKLEY



The CIA's Office of the Inspector General generated this index card on September 21, 1973:

IG File #13 Tab 4 Internal Review



M/R by Fredrick N. Evans with routing sheet and attachment. Subject: Watergate - William F. Buckley. Jack Anderson, FRANK STURGIS, William F. Buckley, HOWARD HUNT, Fred Evans, Fred Silva, Thomas Garrity, Curtis McSherry, DAVID PHILLIPS.

Frederick K. Silva was in Guatemala from 1969 to 1971, in Ecuador 1971 to 1973, Colombia 1975 to 1978 and Chile 1978 to 1980.

William Buckley maintained a close friendship with HUNT. By 1964 William Buckley was a syndicated columnist. William Buckley suggested OSWALD was a KGB agent, and in an article written in 1975 entitled: "Who Killed Everybody?" he ridiculed assassination research. On December 28, 1973, the U.S. Appeals Court released HUNT, pending his appeal. A week after his conviction, HUNT and Mario Lazo appeared on William Buckley's television program, *Firing Line*. Mario Lazo stated: "You know when we left Cuba, my wife and I, we left with \$2. To lose everything that you've made your entire life at the end of a long life is very bad. To lose a friend the way BARKER lost his friend [to Castro's firing squad], the way this gentleman recently lost his wife [DOROTHY HUNT] is much worse...politics is a very dirty business, you know that. The Americans all know that. McGovern and his campaign compared NIXON to Hitler on three occasions publicly, and the NIXON Government to the Hitler henchman. This is the Communist line."

Christopher Buckley, William's son, recalled,

Pup's boss at the CIA in Mexico in 1951 was E. HOWARD HUNT. HOWARD was — you may have heard something about this — indicted in 1972 after locks were jimmed open at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate, in an effort, among other things, to sabotage George McGovern's presidential campaign. Pup left the C.I.A.'s employ in 1952, but he remained friends with HUNT and was godfather to — and, indeed, trustee for — the HUNTs' children. As Watergate unfolded, I found myself home from college some weekends, in the basement sauna with Pup after dinner, listening to him as he confided his latest hush-hush phone call from Howard. It was dramatic, even spooky, stuff. The calls would come at prearranged times, from phone booths. One night, Pup looked truly world-weary. **Howard's wife, Dorothy, had just been killed in a commercial-airline crash while on a mission for him, reportedly delivering hush money to Watergate operatives.**

"It turns out that there's a safety-deposit box." I was 21, an aspiring staff reporter on *The Yale Daily News*. Watergate was a very big story. No: the biggest story since the Fall of Rome. Oh, how my little mouth salivated. Not that I could repeat a single word of any of this. "A safety-deposit box?" "There's a Mr. X, apparently. The way it works is this: I don't know his identity, but he knows mine. Howard has given him instructions: if he's killed - " "Killed? Jesus." - if something happens...In that event, Mr. X will contact me. He has the key to the safety-deposit box. He and I are to open

it together.” “And?” Pup looked at me heavily. “Decide what to do with the contents.” “Jesus, Pup.” “Don’t swear, Big Shot.” “What sort of contents are we talking about?” This next moment, I remember vividly. Pup was staring at the floor of the sauna, hunched over. His shoulders sagged. He let out a sigh. “I don’t know, exactly, but it could theoretically involve information that could lead to the impeachment of the president of the United States.” This conversation took place in December 1972. [NYT 4/22/09]

*Rolling Stone Magazine* reported two of HUNT’S daughters, Kevan and Lisa, still hold their father responsible for the tragedy of their mom’s death. St. John also believes sabotage was involved. He thinks that the Nixon White House wanted to both get rid of his mother and send a message to his father. Nonetheless, he says he tries not to place blame.

She got on that plane willingly and lovingly, because that’s the kind of woman she was,” he says. “They had lots of marital problems...He was unfaithful to my mom, but she stayed with him. He was a swinger. He thought of himself as a cool dude, suave, sophisticated, intellectual. He was Mr. Smooth. A man of danger. He was perfect for the CIA. He never felt guilt about anything. But when it came down to it, she had his back, and she could hang in there with the big dogs. She was really pissed at Nixon, Liddy, all those guys, and she was saying, ‘We’re not going to let them hang you out to dry. We’re going to get them. Those motherfuckers are going to pay.’ So I’ve never held what happened against him. I had bitterness and resentment, but I always knew he did what he had to do given the circumstances.”



In **May 1974 Manuel Artime** was targeted for assassination by a group that called itself Zero. In January 1975 Orlando Bosch was in Panama, where he joined a failed assassination plot against General Omar Torrijos. The Drug Enforcement Administration also planned to assassinate Omar Torrijos at this time. The Senate Permanent

Investigations Subcommittee inquired into reports that Drug Enforcement Administration official William Durkin participated in discussions within the Drug Enforcement Administration about assassinating Omar Torrijos. [DEA Paul Smith Memo 2.10.75] Another Drug Enforcement Administration memorandum stated: "It was alleged that a discussion concerning assassination involved the possibility of killing Mr. Noryago [Noriega], the principal assistant of the President of Panama, and that Smith and Durkin actually proposed that he be killed." [DEA Wolf Memo 3.24.75 cited in DEFEO Rep 6.18.75] In October 1975 Manuel Artime associate Edgardo Buttari died. Carlos Prio Soccarras delivered his eulogy. Gaeton Fonzi: "In 1975 an informant called the office of Senator Schweiker and said that Manuel Artime's friend in Mexico City claimed that Manuel Artime had guilty knowledge of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Manuel Artime, moving in and out of the country on business, could not be interrogated before Senator Schweiker's mandate expired." In September 1976 Manuel Artime, Anastasio Somoza, and agents of the Chilean Junta met in Miami. By 1976, the Bay of Pigs Brigade veterans were heavily engaged in narcotics trafficking and began killing each other off. Between February 1976 and February 1977, six Brigade members were killed. Manuel Artime told *The Miami News* that he feared for his life. Four months later, in October 1977, Manuel Artime got stomach and liver cancer. On November 3, 1977, Gaeton Fonzi contacted Manuel Artime. He had agreed to be interviewed by the HSCA. Gaeton Fonzi: "I contacted Manuel Artime to take his sworn statement. Before I could, Artime went into the hospital and was told he had cancer. By mid-November 1977 he was dead, at age 45." Manuel Artime told Gaeton Fonzi AMLASH was proposed by JFK and that he was listening to the radio when President Kennedy was assassinated. On August 2, 1981, General Omar Torrijos, 52, was killed in the crash of a Panamanian Air Force plane in bad weather over western Panama. The pilot, co-pilot, a mechanic, two bodyguards and a dentist were also killed. The wreckage of the plane was recovered by the Panamanian National Guard. Manuel Noriega succeeded Omar Torrijos.

#### HUNT 1974 TO 1995

On January 9, 1974, John Richards of the CIA generated a MFR on HUNT which mentioned Fred Goodrich. [CIA IG File #12 Tab #50] On February 4, 1974, John C. Richards and F. P. Goodrich, IG File #12 Tab #50, Internal Review M/R by John C. Richards. Subject: Watergate / HUNT." On February 26, 1974, Howard J. Osborn generated a memo on HUNT that was an "EYES ONLY envelope to be opened by Donald F. Chamberlain, Scott D. Breckinridge and John C. Richards." On September 28, 1974, John D. Morrison Jr. and Raymond Rocca, met with HUNT and his attorney, William Snyder, in regard to HUNT making certain changes in *Undercover*.

These concern the fabrication of the (deleted as of 2010) for a Mexican operation, and entry into the (deleted as of 2010) in Mexico City, and (deleted as of 2010)...Essentially these changes disguise the identity of the fabricated newspaper, and remove a reference to journalists as agents, delete the word (deleted as of 2010) to make the entered Embassy non-specific... [CIA OC 74-1755]

In April 1977 HUNT was mentioned in FBI File 89-10127 p2. On March 8, 1975 HUNT wrote this to Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission

While I can appreciate the Commission's desire not to release its finding piecemeal, please bear in mind that I am slated to return to prison and I greatly fear that the sinister allegations of my involvement in the Kennedy assassination will have inflamed the prison atmosphere to the point of menacing my life. For this reason, I request that the Commission's verdict on the photographs purporting to show STURGIS and myself as arrested tramps in Dallas be made public as soon as possible. Moreover, I am requesting Judge Sirica to shorten my sentence, and I fear that my motion is already seriously prejudiced by the false assertions current in the face of official silence.

In October 1977 HUNT sold the rights to his next spy book and received \$250,000 for the movie rights to *Undercover*. In 1992 Mark Lane wrote *Plausible Denial*. It became a best seller. *Time Magazine* stated that the book "claims Watergate burglar E. HOWARD HUNT played a key role in killing JFK." HUNT claimed: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a man of the Left...he emigrated to the Soviet Union, he came back and worked for Castro in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He killed JFK, and the Left has been unable to confront the lamentable fact that it was a man of the Left who killed their hero." When asked to comment on *Coup D'Etat In America* and *Plausible Denial*, HUNT stated: "These things were of some import to me 10 years ago..." On June 24, 1995, HUNT declared bankruptcy. In August 2004 HUNT was interviewed by Ann Bardach:

Ann Bardach: I know there is a conspiracy theory saying that David Atlee Phillips—the Miami CIA station chief—was involved with the assassination of JFK.

HUNT: [Visibly uncomfortable] I have no comment.

Ann Bardach: I know you hired him early on, to work with you in Mexico, to help with Guatemala propaganda.

HUNT: He was one of the best briefers I ever saw.

Ann Bardach: And there were even conspiracy theories about you being in Dallas the day JFK was killed.

HUNT: No comment.

Laura Hunt: Howard says he wasn't, and I believe him.

Slate: Any regrets?

HUNT: No, none. [Long pause] Well, it would have been nice to do Bay of Pigs differently. [<http://www.slate.com/id/2107718/>]

In a memoir, *American Spy: My Secret History in the CIA, Watergate & Beyond*, Hunt, 88, wrote:

One of the great mysteries of the twentieth century is whether there was a conspiracy to kill John F. Kennedy. Let me say clearly that if there was such a scheme, I had nothing to do with it. I was not in Dallas on November 22, 1963; I was not part of a plot to kill the president; and I had no knowledge of the planned assassination. The thought of perpetrating any crime against the president, even though I disagreed with many of his policies, is completely against my innermost convictions, as anyone who truly knows me would attest.

A few years after HUNT wrote this he would tell his son St. John Hunt that he was approached by FRANK STURGIS to be part of a Kennedy assassination plot but ended up as a “benchwarmer.”

But this matter has cost me a lot of hardship and pain, as conspiracy buffs have linked my name to the terrible crime. It started in 1975 with a book that I shall not name here, in which the authors published photographs of three bums who were arrested on Dealey Plaza that day, asserting that two of the men pictured were myself and Frank Sturgis. The resemblance is only visible by somebody with an active imagination or someone examining doctored photos. The FBI was able to track down the bums—Gus Abrams, John Gedney, and Harold Doyle—whom they hauled in and interrogated. They didn't know me and I didn't know them.

It is true that cannabis gives one a ‘flight of thoughts’ so I might very well have an active imagination. “Doctored photo” does this ring a bell. In *The Photographic Evidence* this researcher claims that the photos of HUNT were “doctored” by the CIA. Then HUNT repeated the dirty lie circulated by former Dallas FBI FO SAC Oliver “Buck” Revell.

I gave a thorough account of my whereabouts in Washington, D.C., that day, sued the authors, and thought that the situation was pretty much taken care of at the time. [HUNT dropped the lawsuit against this researcher two days before it was scheduled to go to trial] However, I had no idea about how JFK assassination conspiracies would morph and reconstitute themselves. In a way, it's like the famous Hydra. You cut off one head, and two grow back. I don't think Frank was part of a plot against JFK. He was a congenial guy who would follow orders but had a room-temperature IQ. He was also very discretionally challenged and would never have been able to keep such a huge secret until his death. He was very incensed by Marita Lorenz's story connecting us to the plot, thus expanding her allotment of five minutes of fame to fifteen. So basically I

don't think Sturgis was part of a conspiracy to kill John F. Kennedy, simply because nobody who was intelligent enough to concoct such a wide-ranging plot would have trusted him. As for Frank Sturgis, although he always craved action and felt that Kennedy had betrayed Brigade 2506, this was not the way he would have evened the score. And if he had been involved in the killing, he would have somehow passed the knowledge on to me—hinted at it in the very least. We spent a lot of time together as bunkmates in prison in Danbury, Connecticut, after Watergate, and I'm quite sure he could never have kept this information from me, as we had a good relationship and he thought of me as his boss in covert affairs.

## THE LAST “CONFESSION” OF HUNT



Before he died his son, St. John Hunt, came to visit him. In August 2003 his son found him writing down the names of men who had indeed participated in a plot to kill the president. He had lied during those two federal investigations. He told St. John about his own involvement, too. Then he got better and went on to live for four more years.

*Rolling Stone* reported,

HOWARD HUNT's connection to the JFK assassination came about almost serendipitously, when in 1974 a researcher stumbled across a photo of three tramps standing in Dallas' Dealey Plaza. It was taken on November 22nd, 1963, the day of Kennedy's shooting, and one of the tramps looked pretty much like E. Howard.

I discovered the tramp shots on November 22, 1973. The reason I am not given credit is that *Rolling Stone* owner Jann Wenner instructs his writers never to mention me by name due to my having invaded his offices in the early 1970's and retrieved some files regarding *Rolling Stone's* connection with the Vietnam War via Max Palevsky, a Cold War liberal. My antagonistic relationship with Bob Dylan also plays into my being banned. In any event in 2003 actor Kevin Costner, who had played Jim Garrison in the Oliver Stone film JFK said that he could arrange for HUNT to make \$5 million for telling the truth about what happened in Dallas. HUNT did not go for it. St. John explained how he first came to suspect that his father might somehow be involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Around 1975, I was in a phone booth in Maryland somewhere, when I saw a poster on a telephone pole about who killed JFK, and it had a picture of the three tramps. I saw that picture and I fucking -- like a cartoon character, my jaw dropped, my eyes popped out of my head, and smoke came out of my ears. It looks like my dad. There's nobody that has all those same facial features. People say it's not him. He's said it's not him. But I'm his son, and I've got a gut feeling. And then, like an epiphany, I remember 1963, and my dad being gone, and my mom telling me that he was on **a business trip to Dallas**. I've tried to convince myself that's some kind of false memory, that I'm just nuts, that it's something I heard years later. But, I mean, his alibi for that day is that he was at home with his family. I remember I was in the fifth grade. We were at recess. I was playing on the merry-go-round. We were called in and told to go home, because the president had been killed. And I remember going home. But I don't remember my dad being there. I have no recollection of him being there. And then he has this whole thing about shopping for Chinese food with my mother that day, so that they could cook a meal together.

St. John's father testified to this during the *HUNT v WEBERMAN* lawsuit saying that he and his wife often cooked meals together.

Well, I can tell you that's just the biggest load of crap in the fucking world. He was always looking at things like he was writing a novel; everything had to be just so glamorous and so exciting. He couldn't even be bothered with his children. That's not glamorous. James Bond doesn't have children. So my dad in the kitchen? Chopping vegetables with his wife? I'm so sorry, but that would never happen. Ever! That fucker never did jack-squat like that. Ever! After seeing that poster of the three tramps I read two dozen books on the JFK assassination, and the more I read, the more I was unsure about what happened. I had all these questions and uncertainties. I mean, I was trying to sort out things that had touched me in a big way.

Later that week, HUNT gave Saint John two sheets of paper that could be termed a "limited hangout." HUNT was not about to implicate the Republican Party in the assassination by naming NIXON so he blamed it on Lyndon Baines Johnson. He connects Lyndon Johnson to Cord Meyer in order to dirty-up those socially connected to JFK. He also hated Meyer for censoring the books that HUNT wrote while both men worked at the CIA.

Cord Meyer discusses a plot with [DAVID ATLEE] PHILLIPS who brings in William Harvey and Antonio Veciana. He meets with Oswald in Mexico City...Then Veciana meets w/ FRANK STURGIS in Miami and enlists DAVID MORALES in anticipation of killing JFK there. But LBJ changes itinerary to Dallas, citing personal reasons.

As stated in Nodule 14 Antonio Veciana revealed the fact that PHILLIPS and OSWALD were seen together so HUNT wanted to dirty him up but had to dirty-up PHILLIPS in the process. Gordon Winslow reported, "Veciana was for dialogue with Castro which makes him an outcast in many circles here. He takes the side of Guterrez Menoyo who now lives in Cuba." William Harvey was in charge of assassination plots but these plots were carried out within the framework of the CIA. For some reason unknown to me HUNT made it clear he hated William Harvey so decided to dirty him up while he was at it. HUNT told the SSCIA:

And I should say that the relationship with the Praeger Publishing Company had been in existence for quite a period of time and I think they were managed by Cord Meyer International Division, if I'm not mistaken, or possibly the Covert Action Staff. But what we received were ongoing operations. We were sent the case files for the (deleted as of 2010) project for the (deleted as of 2010) for the (deleted as of 2010)."

HUNT under oath, has repeatedly sworn to have not met STURGIS until Watergate. In the next few paragraphs, HUNT goes on to describe the extent of his own involvement. It revolves around a meeting he claims he attended, in 1963, with MORALES and STURGIS. It takes place in a Miami hotel room. Here's what happens:



MORALES leaves the room, at which point STURGIS makes reference to a "Big Event" and asks HUNT, "Are you with us?" HUNT asks STURGIS what he's talking about. STURGIS says, "Killing JFK." HUNT, incredulous, says to STURGIS, "You seem to have everything you need. Why do you need me?" In the handwritten narrative, STURGIS' response is unclear, though what HUNT says to STURGIS next isn't: He says he won't "get involved in anything involving Bill Harvey, who is an alcoholic psycho." After that, the meeting ends. E. HOWARD goes back to his "normal" life and "like the rest of the country...is stunned by JFK's death and realizes how lucky he is not to have had a direct role."

In American Spy HUNT wrote, "Morales was rumored to be a cold-blooded killer, the go-to guy in black-ops situations where the government needed to have someone neutralized. I tried to cut short any contact with him, as he wore thin very quickly. [[http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/story/13893143/the\\_last\\_confessions\\_of\\_e\\_howard\\_hunt/8](http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/story/13893143/the_last_confessions_of_e_howard_hunt/8)]

If HUNT was lying about knowing STURGIS prior to Watergate maybe he was lying about his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. St. John Hunt's story is consistent with his 1975 interview by the Rockefeller Commission "Hunt testified that he was in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area throughout that day, and his testimony was supported by two of his children (a son who is nine years old could not recall if his parents were present or absent that day; the fourth) and youngest Hunt child was not born then." This is about as close to a confession as one is going to get.

## THE BIG EVENT

This is another scenario that HUNT gave to his son:

Late 1962 LBJ recruits Cord Meyer 1963 Cord Meyer discusses a plot with David A Phillips who brings in Bill Harvey and Antonio Veciana. Antonio Veciana meets with Oswald in Mexico city that summer. Antonio Veciana meets with Frank Sturgis and enlists David Sanchez Morales in anticipation of killing Kennedy there. LBJ changes location of "big event" to Dallas Texas citing personal reasons. In Miami, Frank Sturgis tells Hunt that he is buying guns for an op code named "the big event." Sturgis brings David Sanchez Morales to a meeting with Hunt in which "the big event" is referred to. After Morales leaves Frank Sturgis says "Are you with us?" Hunt replies that he can't make a decision without knowing what "the big event" is. When Sturgis says "killing Kennedy" Hunt is incredulous. Hunt does not seem to have a lot of faith in Sturgis and says, "You seem to have everything you need, why do you need me?" Sturgis replies that Hunt could help by lending credibility as well as aiding in the clean up. Hunt says we won't get involved in anything that involves Harvey because he is an alcoholic and a psycho. Hunt doesn't see Sturgis until many years later. In Danbury Federal Prison Hunt and Sturgis reflect on

the “Big Event” and Sturgis reveals that Oswald fired from the rear but the fatal shot was fired by a pro from out of the country. The name of this man was told to Hunt by Sturgis.

Once again HUNT is mixing disinformation with real information. Cord Meyer was president of the United World Federalists who believed in giving up a degree of American sovereignty to a world government. He was involved with OPERATION MOCKINGBIRD, to influence world media. HUNT was involved in this and had a beef with Meyer. As for LBJ, HUNT a lifelong conservative Republican was not about to finger NIXON. HUNT hated Veciana because Veciana was aligned with Manolo Ray. When Ray was admitted into to FRD HUNT allegedly resigned in protest. HUNT, who attended Brown University and came from a patrician family in upstate New York (Hunt’s Point in the Bronx was named after one of his ancestors) was considered an elitist by Harvey, who had wrecked the CIA careers of people he labeled as such. HARVEY was in Rome at the time of the “big event” and had no need to know. This is what HUNT thinks of Harvey “he was a brain-addled pistol-toting drunk and very much under the thumb of his wife, who would have made the perfect concentration camp guard.” [HUNT American Spy] HUNT told St. John Hunt:

It seems to me that BILL HARVEY was the most likely candidate [to give PHILLIPS orders in a JFK conspiracy] because it was an off key operation and nothing that was being handled through regular channels. I think HARVEY had some hidden grieves and hidden aggressions that people didn’t take care of or get interested in before Kennedy’s assassination and at that point HARVEY became a person of interest let’s say or even more than that because so many accusations have been launched in his direction: procuring and transporting weaponry. Harvey would have been in charge. Well if he was in that chain yes because HARVEY had the seniority. I hate to fall back on that but that is true. He did. PHILLIPS and I were basically the same rank and I didn’t have to take orders from him and he didn’t have to take orders from me so it was a wash. Too add on to that a little bit BILL HARVEY was senior to both of us by several grades because when he jumped over to CIA I think he got at least a one grade and he had been a deputy to ANGLETON and very deeply involved in counter-espionage activities. HARVEY’s rank was such and his position was such that any President could have talked to him. And if HARVEY felt his grip on his position was loosened or being loosened he would have taken steps to remedy that.

Before the missiles crisis:

HARVEY posted an old slogan somewhere the agency premises that said “The tree of liberty must be nourished by the blood of patriots” and this incensed Bobby Kennedy. It seems ridiculous. You would think that Bobby would have embraced that particular philosophy but he did not and I guess he figured Harvey was trying to steal some of the glory what that was

going on in those days. Harvey was a very strange and complicated individual. A lot of people have suggested that alcohol had taken control of him and that basically affected his judgment. He always had a gun on him particularly in Rome. Claire Boothe was the Ambassador at that and as I said and as I indicted Harvey even carried guns into restaurants and he would pull them out slap them down on the table to the dismay of other diners and then he'd settle down to an afternoon of drinking not eating much because he was way overweight but certainly drinking and he was a tough. First of all he never should have been put in that position. Appointments that were made in CIA to positions of responsibility were always baffling to me. Why was Mr. X sent here and why was Mr. Y sent there? I tried to satisfy myself by saying inwardly the director who makes these appointments must no more about them than I do and should. And I would let it go at that. Why did they bring Bill Harvey up from South Africa? Why was he sent there in the first place? We had no interest in South Africa. Maybe Nelson Mandela who was still in prison but beyond that nobody could figure out where the U. S. interest was and Harvey was not the best representative that we could have come up with. It is quite a jump from to set yourself up in splendid isolation and it is another thing to use that isolation as a tool so that you are an immediate suspect in the case of a capital crime. [Harvey was in Rome at the time of the assassination.]

HUNT went out of his way to dirty up Harvey, however, there is no evidence linking Harvey with the coup. On January 24, 2007 E. HOWARD HUNT died of complications from pneumonia at North Shore Medical Center. He was 88. Prior to this he suffered from lupus, pneumonia, cancers of the jaw and prostate, gangrene, the amputation of his left leg. The *LA Times* reported in his obituary, "Conspiracy theorists also alleged that he was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, whom he held in contempt for failing to send U.S. forces to bail out the Bay of Pigs invaders when Cuban troops had them surrounded."

## DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS POST COUP

In 1965 PHILLIPS was promoted by the CIA from agent to officer, and sent to the Dominican Republic after the April 1965 invasion of that country by the U.S. military. Clark Anderson became the FBI Legal Attaché in the American Embassy, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, a few weeks later. PHILLIPS explained on September 30, 1980:

A. I happened to be in Washington, D.C., when he and a large number of other FBI agents who spoke Spanish were told to get on the next plane and report to the Dominican Republic. And when I arrived there to take over that station, Clark Anderson was in charge of the FBI contingent.

Q. You got a promotion around that time, made head of station around that time, somewhere around this time.

A. Shortly before all of this happened in the Dominican Republic.

Q. After the assassination and before the Dominican Republic situation.

A. Um-hum.

Q. You were head of the Cuban operations group of the Western Hemisphere Division somewhere around that period of time?

A. 1968, 1969.

Q. Did you ever have occasion of meeting FBI S.A. WARREN DeBRUEYS?

A. Yes. I remember having been in touch with him either...that name is very familiar. I knew a lot of FBI people. [PHILLIPS Depo. *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*]

DeBRUEYS told this researcher:

I knew DAVID PHILLIPS when I was undercover, and assigned to the Dominican Republic revolution for about six months in Santo Domingo and DAVE was the CIA Station Chief. I don't recall that I contacted him subsequent to that time. I think, maybe when I was in Brazil, he may have been there a short period of time. I never thought of this before.

In Santo Domingo in 1965 PHILLIPS called the Dominican strongman General Elias Wessin y Wessin - "a completely patriotic, anti-communist, atrocious man" - and told him to get out of his own country. [*Washington Times* 3.30.88]

HEMMING told this researcher:

We had a new Cuba being born in the Dominican Republic. Everybody went there. MARCELLO went there. They were there to clean them people out - and they did. That was Murder Incorporated. They went down there, and they took out everybody.

When STURGIS was asked if he knew DeBRUEYS he responded: "Possibly, you know we're going over years." [Depo. *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* p99]



PHILLIPS was questioned in the course of Hunt v. Weberman:

Q. I am sure you have heard of Mitch Werbell. He is a rather notorious character in the news from time to time. Did you ever actually know him during this period of time in the 1950's when you were in the Agency?

A. In the 1950's?

Q. 1954?

A. Not in the 1950's. I certainly have seen him since and heard a great deal about him.

Q. All right. Did you have any occasion to meet him prior to 1968.

A. I don't think I ever met Mitch Werbell, III, in the sense of shaking hands and being introduced. I was Chief of Station in the Dominican Republic in 1965, during the crisis. Werbell was presently living at the Hotel Embajador along with all the newspapermen. And he was around Santo Domingo with all sorts of contraptions strapped to his body, large cases, cameras, tape recorders and so forth, wearing a pith helmet and looking just like the character of a CIA agent, which he was not.

Q. During the Cuban activities with the Agency, did you ever know a public relations firm run by Werbell in Cuba prior to Castro?

A. A public relations firm? I don't recall...I had a Public Relations firm in Cuba...My responsibility laid with my Chief of Station in the U.S. Embassy. I was what was known as a deep cover. I did not have an office at the Embassy. Paul Bethel was the Press Attache or Assistant Press Attache in Havana when I was there. I knew him.

Q. Jay Mallin?

A. Newspaperman? Yes, I knew Jay Mallin. [Phillips Depo. *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*]

Circa 1968, PHILLIPS became Chief of the Cuban Operations Group of the Western Hemisphere Division, a job that involved "keeping tabs on Cuban preoccupations in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean." He later became Second Consul (CIA Chief of Station) in Brazil and Venezuela. In September 1970 PHILLIPS became the Deputy Chief of the Task Force on Chile of the Directorate for Plans. At this time he was assigned to the Foreign Service as First Secretary, U.S. Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. PHILLIPS told F. A. O. Schwarz Jr. of the SSCIA that he plotted to de-stabilize the Chilean military by kidnapping General Schneider, the leading constitutionalist in the Chilean Army.

Schwarz: What did you actually do in order to insure, if I may use your words correctly, that General Schneider would not remain in office, what were the things besides contacting people that the Agency did?

PHILLIPS: Well, to make it an absolutely accurate description, certainly we are not at any one time zeroing in on General Schneider as the only thing.

Schwarz: But that was not the problem, was it?

PHILLIPS: It was a problem.

Schwarz: It was the main problem, wasn't it? You needed a coup, and you knew the political solution wouldn't work. You knew the greatest problem. You needed the Army. You knew the problem in having the coup was that there was a constitutional mentality, crazy constitutional mentality in the Chilean military, right?

PHILLIPS: I didn't say that sir.

Schwartz: Okay. I am sorry. You knew there was a constitutional mentality, and that that was the problem?

PHILLIPS: That is true. And consequently, I suppose, was probably the number one problem.

Schwarz: He was the number one problem?

The Chairman: And he was the commander in chief of the army.

PHILLIPS: That is true.

Schwarz: And the leading constitutionalist?

PHILLIPS: That is true.

Schwarz: What did you do?

PHILLIPS: Entertained all possibilities, talked to people, and said what can you do, and looked to people to support, and looked for General Viaux with his ideas, and turned those off. And looked toward the Valenzuela group, I think it was. And they seemed to have much more capability and to be much more serious and so forth. I suppose if someone said, try to bribe General Schneider, and someone said, alright, let's do it, then someone else said General Schneider can't be bribed. And those men went so far as the kidnapping of General Schneider. And we were aware of that.

Schwarz: You were aware of and approved, didn't you, the kidnapping of General Schneider?

PHILLIPS: Not in the case of General Viaux, because we turned him off. But in the other case we were aware that part of their plan was the possibility of a kidnapping, yes.

Schwarz: And you offered through (Deleted as of 2010) whom we will come to in a moment, \$50,000 if they could accomplish it, didn't you?

PHILLIPS: I think that was the correct sum, yes.

Schwarz: And you gave them prior to their attempt on October 19 some tear gas masks to help accomplish the kidnapping.

PHILLIPS: That is true.

Schwarz: And subsequently you provided to the Valenzuela group some machine guns, didn't you?

And those were going to be used in a kidnapping effort by the Valenzuela group, and you knew that, didn't you?

PHILLIPS: I recall that they were going to be used by the group, and that kidnapping was part of their plans. I can't recall that they said they needed them specifically for the kidnapping. I do recall that the reason was -- the automatic reaction from Latin America is, why do people need arms when they have got arms everywhere all over Latin America.

And they said something about, their own arms could be identified, and they needed some that couldn't be identified. I don't recall if it was

specifically mentioned that it was just for that. It was certainly understood that they might very well be used.

Schwarz: But draw the line again. You thought assassination was a bad thing?

PHILLIPS: I did.

Schwarz: On the other hand, you believed, at least in your capacity in performing your duties, whether you personally believed it, you believed that kidnapping of General Schneider was a good thing?

PHILLIPS: Absolutely not, since I said in my personal capacity I thought the whole idea was a bum idea.

Schwarz: I tried to put you in your official capacity.

PHILLIPS: In my official capacity I realized that the removal from office of General Schneider was an important element of any successful military coup. I make that statement in the context of what I have said previously that I didn't really think it was going to work all along.

Schwarz: In your official capacity you thought the kidnapping was a good thing?

PHILLIPS: I thought it was a necessary thing if there was going to be a coup.

Schwarz: And the submachine guns were made by the Agency with the knowledge that they might be used in the in the kidnapping.

PHILLIPS: Yes.

Schwarz: Now put together, if you can, and explain how you fit, how you make them consistent, the attitude against assassination and the supply of very deadly weapons. You will agree that machine guns are very deadly weapons?

PHILLIPS: I do sir.

Schwarz: Put together the attitude against assassinations and the supply of very deadly weapons to be used in a very dangerous activity, which is kidnapping -- and remember, of course, that the man did die. Although not through those submachine guns.



PHILLIPS: Yes, I do. May I ask you to rephrase that question. I am not quite sure of it.

Schwarz: It is not seeking a fact, Mr. PHILLIPS, it is seeking an explanation of how you can make consistent on the one hand your testimony of opposition to assassinations, which is given with great credibility from its appearance, how can you put that together on the one hand with your testimony as to what was actually done as far as supplying deadly weapons for a purpose which was highly dangerous, in a context when in fact the man died when he was kidnapped.

PHILLIPS: Well, of course, this is a very complex, and complicated, question you are asking. I think that the answer is that if you are going to involve yourself in foreign endeavors, that you very seldom find a situation in which you are capable of placing stop and go buttons on the machinery that you have set in motion.

In the Dominican Republic the involvement of the Agency of the U.S. Government in the death of -- I like to think of that not as an assassination, but tyrannicide -- I just don't see how in the world anyone could have pushed a stop button for the General Tony Imbert type of thing. [Church Comm. Test. 7.31.75 pgs. 28-33 NARA SSCIA 157-10002-10165]

PHILLIPS admitted that he ran an operation in 1970 to prevent Salvador Allende from taking office.

#### PHILLIPS, HUNT AND THE OVERTHROW OF SALVATORE ALLENDE

On October 15, 1970, Thomas Karamesssines met with General Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger to formulate a plan to stop socialist Salvador Allende Gossens from assuming power. HOWARD HUNT had a hand in this as the following documents appear in a file entitled POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT FURNISHED HOWARD HUNT.

The CIA:

SECRET 181408Z OCT 1970 CITE SANTIAGO 562

IMMEDIATE HEADQUARTERS

REFS: Santiago 551, Santiago 558

1. Station co-optee met clandestinely evening October 17, 1970, with two Chilean Armed Forces Officers who told him their plans were moving along better than thought possible. They asked that by evening October 10, co-optee arrange furnish them with eight to ten tear gas grenades.

Within 48 hours they need three 45 caliber machine with 500 rounds ammo each. One officer commented he has three machine guns himself, but can be identified by serial numbers as having been issued to him, therefore unable to use them.

2. Officers said they have to move because they believe they are now under suspicion and are being watched by Allende supporters. One officer was late to meeting having taken evasive action to shake possible surveillance by one or two taxi cabs with dual antennas which he believed being used by opposition against him.

3. Co-optee asked if officer had Air Force contacts. They answered they did not, but would welcome one. Co-optee separately has since been trying to contact a Chilean Air Force General and will keep trying until established. Will urge Air Force General to meet with Officers ASAP. Co-optee commented to Station that Air Force General has not tried to contact him since referenced talk.

4. Co-optee comment: Cannot tell who leader of this movement is, but strongly suspects it is Admiral Roberto Viaux. It would appear from his contacts, actions and alleged Allende suspicions about them that unless they act now they are lost. Trying to get more information from them on the evening of October 18, 1970, about support they believe they have.

5. Station plans give six tear gas grenades (Arriving on October 8, 1970, by special courier) to co-optee for delivery to Armed Forces Officers instead of having false flag officer [Henry J. Sloman - an American who carried a false passport who could pass for a Latino] deliver them to Viaux group. Our reasoning is that co-optee dealing with active duty officers. Also false flag officer leaving on evening of October 18, 1970, and will not be replaced. Hence, important that co-optee with Armed Forces Officers be strengthened by prompt delivery what they requesting. Request Headquarters agreement by 1500 hours local time October 18, 1970, on decision delivery of tear gas to co-optee Vice False Flag Officer.

6. Request prompt shipment three sterile 45 caliber machine guns and ammo per para 1 above by Special Courier if necessary. Please confirm by 2000 hours local time October 18, 1970, that this can be done so co-optee may inform his contacts accordingly.

The CIA was puzzled about the request for sterile weapons because the co-optee planned to lead the coup:

If co-optee plans to lead coup, or be actively and publically involved we puzzled why it should bother him if machine guns can be traced to him. Can we develop rationale on why guns must be sterile? Will continue

make effort provide them but find credulity stretched by Navy officer leading his troops with sterile guns? What is special purpose of these guns? Will try send them whether you can provide explanation of not.

A CIA cable stated:

RESTRICTED HANDLING  
OCTOBER 18, 1970.  
IMMEDIATE SANTIAGO, EYES ONLY (Deleted).  
REF: SANTIAGO 562

Submachine guns and ammo being sent by regular (deleted)[diplomatic] courier leaving Washington 0700 hours October 19, 1970, due to arrive Santiago late evening October, 20, 1970. Preferred use regular (deleted as of 2010) courier to avoid bring undue attention to OP. Releasing Officer C/WH (Deleted as of 2010) Authenticating Officer (Deleted as of 2010). [CIA FOIA 5851 Att to Doc 4048]

Roberto Viaux had left the Chilean Army in 1969. Viaux's plan was to kidnap the head of the Chilean armed forces, General Rene Schneider, and blame his abduction on the left. His attempted kidnapping culminated in the murder of General Schneider, who was a strict constitutionalist. General Schneider was succeeded by General Rene Prats, who also upheld Allende's right to assume power. After Allende was overthrown, General Viaux's prison sentence for the murder of General Schneider was reduced to lesser charges and he was freed from prison.

PHILLIPS worked closely with Thomas Karamessines and Richard Helms in the overthrow of the Allende Government of Chile. In 1972 PHILLIPS was under Foreign Service cover as First Secretary, U.S. Embassy, in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1973 PHILLIPS rose to Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division, a position second only to Deputy Director. PHILLIPS claimed that in 1973 he sent a cable to the Santiago CIA Station instructing it not to work with the military men who were plotting the demise of the Allende regime. Salvador Allende was finally overthrown on September 11, 1973. Antonio Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi: "Bishop was involved with the plan to dispose of Allende in Chile. That was one of his jobs." Allegations were made concerning the involvement of PHILLIPS in the car bombing of former Allende Cabinet Minister Orlando Letelier.

On March 16, 1976, Veciana told Gaeton Fonzi:

Although all of BISHOPS plans against Castro failed, there were other plans against other people that did not fail. He knows - he says there is no doubt - that BISHOP was involved in the plan to dispose of Allende in Chile. He knows that by the contacts in Chile BISHOP had. All the connections I had in Chile were given to me by BISHOP.

## DAVID A. PHILLIPS: McGOVERN-STYLE LIBERAL DEMOCRAT?

PHILLIPS denied these allegations, and claimed he was a McGovern-type liberal Democrat who would not have engaged in any anti-democratic operations. [NYT 9.3.75] The *Washington Times* commented on PHILLIPS book, *Nightwatch*: "He made it a tale of moral conflict, emphasizing his inner turmoil over some of what he was told to, and did, in Guatemala, in Chile. He played up his politics: his 'dismay' at the election of RICHARD NIXON, whom he paints as a man of shadow; his disdain for E. HOWARD HUNT." PHILLIPS stated: "I wouldn't have treated HOWARD HUNT as roughly as I did if I didn't know I was going out on a college tour" he says. "I didn't have to say 'Gina [PHILLIP'S second wife] and I cast our vote for George McGovern.'" PHILLIPS told the United Press that Castro had nothing to do with the Kennedy assassination: "For the first time I agree with Castro. OSWALD was undoubtedly the sole killer." [UPI Dispatch 05-12 09:58 AED]

## THE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

On March 21, 1975, PHILLIPS resigned from the CIA. He had been Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division for two years. PHILLIPS formed "The Association of Retired Intelligence Officers," whose goal was to defend ex-CIA men like HUNT against charges stemming from the Watergate break-in, as well as to counter the efforts of CIA defectors like Victor Marchetti and Philip Agee. A legal fund was established to sue authors who accused CIA agents of committing crimes. First to be sued was Gaeton Fonzi. [Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, *PHILLIPS vs. Washington Magazine et. al.* Law No. 57691] Eventually all of PHILLIPS' charges against Gaeton Fonzi were dismissed, but Fonzi incurred high legal bills. Member of this organization included Sam Halpern.

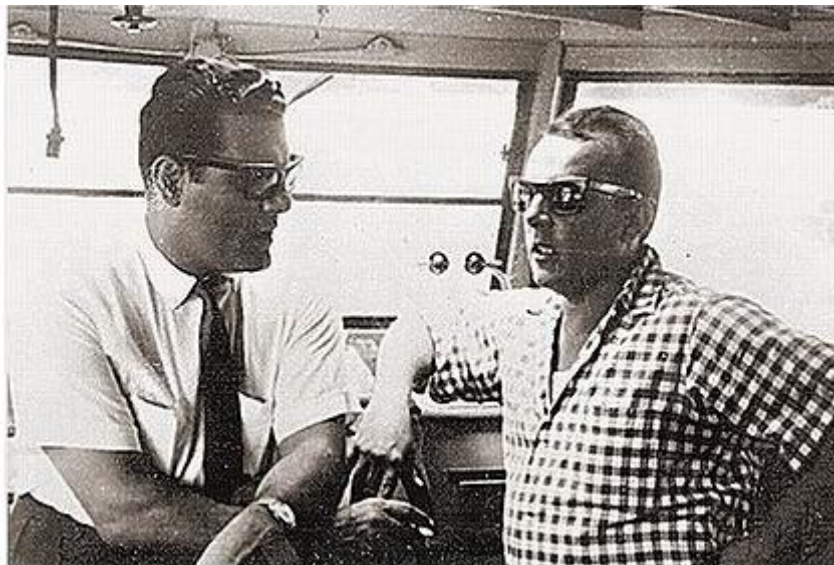
## DAVID PHILLIPS AND WATERGATE

On May 2, 1973, the FBI contacted DAVID PHILLIPS and asked him about the source of the information contained in a CIA memorandum dated April 13, 1973, to the FBI regarding payments made by Manuel Artime. PHILLIPS refused to divulge his source. When the FBI met with the CIA/OS Director, the agents were told that PHILLIPS' information came from the Chief of Station, Miami. [FBI WFO 139-166 4.24.73 McLean Virginia MJK:pag p208, 4.24.73 MJK:mml 207 poss. serial 2393] On July 26, 1973, Manuel Artime was the Subject of an FBI investigation. Character: Interception of Communications. Most of this document was deleted. [Miami Field Office File 139-328]

In December 1976 PHILLIPS was called to testify before a Federal Grand Jury investigating possible perjury in Congressional testimony about American efforts to oust Salvadore Allende. Other called before that same Grand Jury included John A. McCone and Hal V. Hendrix, former director of public relations of ITT in Latin America. By 1988 PHILLIPS was suffering from cancer. [*Who's Who* 1972; *Wash. Times* 3.30.88; *NYT* 5.10.75, 12.21.76] He died of cancer on July 10, 1988. A document transfer and cross reference sheet indicated "There is a restricted (deleted) folder on the Subject of his 201

held under (deleted)." [CIA 201-88764] While in Havana Phillips used the name Michael M. Choaden. Choaden subsidized a movie about Venezuela on behalf of CIA.

## BERNARD BARKER POST COUP



STURGIS AND BARKER 1960

The CIA described BARKER'S post coup activities:

"BARKER frequently conducted investigations which resulted in valuable operational information for the CIA. To assist BARKER in his activities, he was given a five week full-time trade craft training course in 1964. [BARKER'S citizenship was restored in 1964.]" On January 21, 1964, the Chief of the Special Affairs Section, Desmond FitzGerald asked JMWAVE if it had any interest in BARKER. On March 4, 1965, the Chief of Station JMWAVE reported on BARKER'S Operational Progress for February 1965:

During the period under review AMCLATTER/1 [BARKER] was transferred from the PW Branch to the CI Branch for future handling. Subject's files

were turned over to CI on January 27, 1965, and he was informed by his PW case officer of his proposed transfer at a meeting on February 2, 1965. A subsequent meeting was scheduled for February 8, 1965, with AMCLATTER/1 and the PW case officer at which time the latter introduced him to the CI Case Officer. Subject appeared to be pleased with this turn of events expressing the wish that he could be put to more frequent use and be given a heavier work load. He said that he had enjoyed his 2 ½ year association with his previous case officer but looked forward into getting into a new line of activity, preferably some type of PM activity or investigative work, which he claims to enjoy as a result of his previous police experience in Cuba. Subject was told by CI case officer that his duties would remain essentially the same as they had been and that he should continue his coverage of exile activities with emphasis on any rumors of impending raids on Cuba.

On February 18, 1965, Subject was introduced to AMBLINK/1 and was told that AMBLINK/1 would keep in daily touch with him either by telephone or by personal meeting. Subject and AMBLINK/1 know one another from the time when they were working in Cuba and both seem pleased with the current arrangement whereby they will be in contact with one another. In addition to this daily contact meetings are held with Subject and AMBLINK/1 about once a week by the CI case officer to discuss Subject's reporting as well as any difficulties he may have encountered, or any guidance he may need. For all practical purposes, however, AMCLATTER/1 is being handled by AMBLINK/1. Subject knows nothing of about AMLINK/1 other operational duties and contacts, and the latter has been instructed to limit his discussions with AMCLATTER/1 to any mutual business at hand. AMCLATTER/1 knows AMLINK/1 by true name (which he knew in Cuba) and his home telephone number. During the absence of AMLINK/1 from the area the CI case officer will meet directly with Subject.

#### PRODUCTION:

Subject provided a number of useful reports during the period under review mainly concerned with MIRR bombing missions over Cuba and details concerning the ransacking of Artime's house. The following disseminations were made as a result of the Subject production:

- A. (Deleted) (WAVE 7900; February 3, 1965) from FRANK FIORINI: Alleged Abortive Air Raid over Cuba by the MIRR.
- B. WAVE 8261 (Rybat February 13, 1965): Ransacking of Artime's house.
- C. (Deleted)6710 (WAVE 8326; February 16, 1965) from FRANK FIORINI: Planned Air Strike Against Havana by the MIRR.

D. WAVE 8419 (Rybatt February 17, 1965): Additional information on the ransacking of Artime's house.

E. (Deleted)6727 (WAVE 8394; February 17, 1965) from FRANK FIORINI: Decision of Orlando Bosch Avilla to Use Cuban Pilot on MIRR's Air Strike of Havana.

F. WAVE 8521 (Rybat February 20, 1965). Additional information on the ransacking of Artime's house.

G. (Deleted)6747 (WAVE 8618 February 23, 1965) from FRANK FIORINI and Bill Johnson: Insistence of Orlando Bosch Avila that the MIRR Bomb Havana.

## FINANCES

Subject was paid his February salary in the amount of \$433.77 (This amount is arrived at after withholding his income tax from \$500.)

## FUTURE PLANS

AMLINK/1 will continue to contact Subject on a daily basis either by telephone or by personal meetings and will see that Subject's reports are promptly relayed to the CI case officer. Subject has been instructed to continue his coverage of exile activities with emphasis on prompt reporting of any impending exile raid on Cuba. Subject will also continue to report in writing any conversations that he has had with Cuban exiles who appear of operational interest and will explore his wide array of contacts for any information that may lead to the identification of Cuban intelligence assets operating in the area. In this connection Subject is currently exploring a lead involving two Cuban mulatto women who allegedly have hit the bolita numbers frequently (six or seven times) and for large sums of money. Subject, who has a theory that Fidel Castro may be using the bolita racket to fund agents in the U.S. is trying to learn the identities of the two mulattos. He has been cautioned not to delve too deeply in this matter however, since he may become involved with local underworld elements who may take drastic action against him in the belief that he is working for the local FBI or the police. Subject said that he is well aware of this possibility and is making very discreet inquiries with the assistance of certain friends (Cuban ex-policemen) who are bolita runners and who know that he has no interest in their bolita activities per se except to learn the identities of the two Cuban mullato women. Subject said that his friends, in addition to possibly helping him, would like to know the identities of the two women since they would then play the same number as the two women and make some money on their own. (Deleted). Ted Shackley. [CIA FOIA D002232]

Handwritten notes indicated: "WAVE 8521 dated February 20, 1965. Mentions BARKER reporting on FIORINI re a robbery of Artime's house and FIORINI'S meetings with Miami Police concerning the robbery. File (Deleted) WAVE 8419 February 18, 1965. More information on robbery of Artime's residence. (Deleted) and FIORINI (File (Deleted) Also mentions Frank Campbell (STURGIS alias). WAVE 8261 February 13, 1965. More of same."

#### BARKER LEAVES THE CIA

In 1966, when BARKER was monitoring the Bay of Pigs Brigade elections for the CIA, he attempted to influence its outcome:

4. As explained in Reference A, AMCLATTER/1's contract was not renewed in April 1966 because plans were underway at that time to terminate him. His performance for the past several months has been practically nil, not because he has not been eager for work, but mainly due to the fact that he is not suited for what has to be done. He started working for JMWAVE in April 1960 as a Principal Agent, and during the period preceding the Bay of Pigs he handled a number of political action agents and spotted and developed several candidates for recruitment. Since such of this activity was sore overt than covert, he was thoroughly blown as a WOPACT asset, and eventually became known in the area as a sort of WOPACT spokesman, a role which, he enjoyed and encouraged. As times changed and the Station began concentrating- on more covert activities, AMCLATTER/1 became something of a security problem, since any statements or opinions expressed by his concerning various individuals or exile groups were either mistaken for "official leaks" or "policy".

5. AMCLATTER/1's strong points have been his dedication and enthusiasm for his work. He has, however, been somewhat of a problem in that he is a "heavy handed" operator who tries to impress his contacts with his Importance, thereby committing a number of indiscretions. A good example of this can be found in his performance during the recent election of officers in the 2506 Brigade. AMCLATTER/1 had a number of contacts in the Brigade and was instructed to monitor, without specifically asking questions, the pre-election activities of the Brigade through his contacts. Instead of monitoring the activities of his contacts however, he began hammering away at them, instructing them to work against certain candidates. This gave the impression that WOFACT was attempting to rig the elections through AMCLATTER/1. This immediately came to the Station's attention, as some of these contacts were working for JMWAVE and complained through their case officers that AMCLATTER/1 was throwing his weight around and giving the impression that he was running the election WOFACT. As a result, AMCLATTER/1 was reprimanded and told a second time that he was to report only what he heard about the



elections and not to actively seek information. Instead of heeding this advice, he again sought on his contacts and "chewed" them out for getting him in trouble... AMCLATTER/1 strong points have been his dedication and enthusiasm for his work. He has, however, been somewhat of a problem in that he is a 'heavy-handed' operator who tries to impress his contacts with his importance, thereby committing a number of indiscretions...His home address did appear on a Cuban intelligence service censorship list which possibly contained the names and addresses of alleged Cuban intelligence agents in the U.S., but the validity of the list was never confirmed and he was SRWIRLED on this matter in April 1964 with overall favorable results. [CIA 201-251689 8.26.66]

The CIA: "BARKER'S contract at \$500 a month was renewed yearly until his termination July 31, 1966, which was amicable and resulted from the change in times and the resulting change in CIA activities in which BARKER did not fit because of his previously widely-known association with the Agency. [No Agency contact has been maintained with him since that date.]" BARKER was given a job in Chicago. Richard Helms told the Ervin Committee: "We found out he was involved with certain gambling and criminal elements, and we didn't like the cut of his jib, and we cut him off." Richard Helms subsequently retracted this statement. BARKER recalled one of the early meetings of the White House/Special Operations Group during his Ervin Committee testimony: "We did go to this meeting, we did speak in Spanish to two or three persons that were in the old Cuban Revolutionary Council."

#### BARKER AND LEONARD GLASSER OCTOBER 1971

Miami architect Leonard Glasser reported that in October 1971, BARKER told him he needed building blueprints that included the details of the air-conditioning system and the air intake ducts of the Miami Beach Convention Center in which the Republican and Democratic conventions were to be held. Leonard Glasser: "He came to me and said he had a client in Puerto Rico who wanted to build a convention hall. It was a logical story. We were in the same building and threw business each other's way. But the city doesn't release things without authorization and they didn't have any of the plans around. Then he said 'Could you get the air conditioning plans?' This was unreal because what the hell would anyone want them for?" G. Gordon Liddy: "We had planned to sabotage the air conditioners in the convention center in Miami at the time the Democrats were in convention there." [*Miami Herald* 6.25.72]

NODULE X27  
HEMMING AND CHRIST AFTER THE  
COUP



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex27.pdf>

### HEMMING'S ALIBI: NOVEMBER 22, 1963

There was no way that Gerry would miss the big event. HEMMING told this researcher that he was at home on **November 22, 1963**, when he heard the news of President Kennedy's death on his radio. He said he rode to the *Miami News* building with Alan Kennedy where he saw editor William Baggs (deceased), "a confidant of the Kennedys who was their local eyes and ears on CIA activities." HEMMING told this researcher: "I was sure as hell making sure I had an alibi. I was over to MARTINO'S house that night. He's askin' me stuff. I said, 'I ain't gonna tell you shit.'" Karl Lessman, Sr. [kpocket@buckeyeweb.com] sent me this E-Mail: From Decker Exhibit No. 5323 - volume 19, page 477, statement of Philip Ben Hathaway, age 28, taken on November 22, 1963:

Just before noon today, my friend John Stevens Rutter Lawrence, who works with me, and I and two other friends left the Texaco building where we work going to the parade. We were walking down Commerce up to Main and Main to Akard and while we were walking up Akard towards Main Street we passed a man who was carrying a rifle in a gun case. I saw this man walking towards me, walking towards Commerce, and took particular attention to him because of his size. I am 6' 5" and weigh 200 pounds. This man was very tall, approximately 6' 6" or 6' 7" over 250 pounds, very thick and big through the chest, in his 30's, dirty blonde hair, hair worn in a crew cut. Was wearing gray colored business suit with a white dress shirt, fair complexion. I remarked to my friend that there was a guy carrying a gun in this crowd and made the remark that he was probably a Secret Service man. I could very easily identify this man if I ever saw him again. The gun case was holding a rifle because I could tell there was a gun in it as it was a combination leather and cloth gun case and without a gun it would have been limp, but it was heavy and he was carrying it by the handle and the barrel of the gun was up at a 45 degree angle. It was beige or tan leather and olive drab material. We can place the time we saw this man walking with the gun as I recall someone in the crowd asking for the time and they said it was 11:50 A.M. Philip Ben Hathaway.

This researcher read this E-Mail to HEMMING. HEMMING stated: "It was my doppelganger." Philip Ben Hathaway has not as yet been located by this researcher. Recently HEMMING called this researcher and stated that the Secret Service at released its copy of an FBI document about Hathaway which contained a notation on the bottom of it that read "HEMMINGS?" HEMMING sent me a copy of this document:

Date 11/22/63

JOHN STEVENS BUTLER LAWRENCE, born May 21, 1940, Law  
Oak Park, Illinois, advised he resides at 709 Devonshire Street,  
Richardson, Texas, and is employed at the Lone Star Gas Company,  
Research and Development Department.

He advised that at about 11:45 AM, November 22, 1963,  
he was walking north on Alard Street from Commerce to Main with  
a friend, PHILIP BEN HATHAWAY, a fellow employee, and two other  
fellow employees, JOHN E. WITHEMER and ALAN D. LEWIS. His  
attention was called, by HATHAWAY, to a man walking in the  
opposite direction on the same side of the street, whom  
HATHAWAY said was carrying a rifle. He looked at the man  
pointed out by HATHAWAY and saw that the man was about 6' 1"  
tall, and weighed about 250 pounds or more. He appeared to  
be a professional football player type and very muscular. He  
had dirty blond hair and wore it in a short crew cut. This  
man was in his 30's and was wearing a light colored business  
suit and white business shirt.

LAWRENCE said he believes he could identify this man  
if he saw him again.

*HEMING'S ?*

146

11/22/63	Dallas, Texas	22-9842
by <i>[Signature]</i>	WALLACE B. KEITHAN / smk	Class. Sec. 114

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HEMMING IS VISITED BY THE FBI AFTER THE ASSASSINATION  
HEMMING NOVEMBER 23, 1963

HEMMING told this researcher:

O'Conner came by himself, which he was prone to do, because there weren't that many people working his division, which was agents. O'Conner focused on Castro agents, KGB's and all that kind of bullshit.

O'Conner came by and said Dywer and a couple of other guys are gonna be coming by and 'What do you think? Do you think any of the Miami people could have been involved in this?' I said 'I ain't got a fucking clue. There's weird shit that happens, but I ain't got a fucking clue.' He said, 'When they come by they're probably not gonna ask you too much shit anyway, I wouldn't volunteer anything.' Well they know that I'm the one that has his fingers on every fucking move that's going on.

HEMMING 1994:

The FBI came by my place after the assassination and asked nine questions in a hurry, and got the fuck out of there. They asked: 'What did you have for breakfast? What did you have for lunch?' They didn't ask where I was when the big event happened. Basically, in a roundabout way, 'Can you think of anything that could help in this business about Kennedy in Dallas?' Skirting the issues. They gave me a message by the nature of the fucking questions, to keep my mouth shut. They pointedly did not ask me my alibi. That was a month after the assassination. That was the last time I talked to the FBI. After the assassination, nobody in the group discussed any bullshit, and there was nobody asking no questions. We didn't discuss it. When there were arguments and shit, a guy would blurt out something. I would tell him to shut his goddamn face. That's what caused them guys to think I was in on the son-of-a-bitch. So what are they gonna do then? They're gonna keep their fucking mouths shut. They figure I'm a goddamn ringleader on the assassination of a President. This is what has carried through my connections for the last 30 years. All these intelligence assholes figure that's what it was. We divorced the Kennedy thing from our memories until the Garrison thing came up in 1967.

#### HARGRAVES AND ACKER

HEMMING stated that HARGRAVES was "in Miami, with his nagging wife, under surveillance," on November 22, 1963. On January 10, 1967, William Blanton Acker, Jr., furnished the FBI with the following information.

In 1963 he was in Miami, Florida, employed at the Royal Castle, Number 2, Flagler and Second, and met one Art Silva. Art Silva at that time was living with one Phyliss (LNU) at a small hotel across the street from Royal Castle Number Two. They later moved to an apartment in a court near LaJune Road and Eighth Street which was behind a fruit stand. One of their neighbors in the court (consisting of about ten units) was one ROY (LNU) who was living with some woman, name unrecalled, in the court next door to Art Silva. ROY, according to Art Silva, had several telescopic sight rifles, grenades, mortars, dynamite etc. in his room. Also ROY had made a trip to Dallas, Texas, in late 1963 and was reported by Art Silva to have Secret Service credentials. ROY was also associated with various

Cuban resistance movements and was an ex-Marine. William Blanton Acker notes that instant article he read says a policeman stopped a man in Dallas who showed Secret Service credentials. Acker says at a Christmas party in 1963 he was arguing with ROY and almost came to blows as ROY blamed former President Kennedy personally for the death of one of his close friends who was in the invasion at the Bay of Pigs. Acker says that in late 1963 he met Art Silva in an open air sandwich shop in Miami to have a beer and Art Silva talked of his next door neighbor ROY and said ROY was working with the Cubans and would help William Blanton Acker get into the movement if he wanted to help out in winning back Cuba from Castro. Art Silva also said, 'Somebody is going to die. Somebody who hasn't hurt anybody. He doesn't know it but he is going to die.' Acker says he asked Art , 'Who?' and Art Silva said he couldn't say. Art Silva also said "ROY is in something big, the biggest thing this country has seen.' Acker says he thought Art Silva was talking about a robbery or something of that nature as he suspected Art Silva of being mixed up with various underworld characters. At this time Acker believes it was the assassination of President Kennedy after reading the article in the Post of January 14. Acker advised as follows Art Silva, age 25, 5'10" or 11" about 175 pounds, dark complexion, brown eyes, black hair, white male, a former Marine, tattoos on both forearms, one 'Penny' and one 'Mother' and one maybe a heart with 'Art and Penny' also Social Security number or serial number on upper right arm, build muscular, possibly Portuguese descent, probably a transvestite, employed as Assistant Manager of Royal Castle Number Eight in 1963 and was fired. ROY (LNU) as 25 years old, 6'1", 170-175 pounds, brown blonde hair, parted on the side, blue or grey eyes, fair complexion, white male, strong build, college type, was stopped by Coast Guard in late 1963 beyond three mile limit in a boat headed for Cuba and was turned back.

In 1963 HARGRAVES was 23 years old, 5' 10", 165 pounds, brown hair, hazel eyes.

#### WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER'S MENTAL ILLNESS

William Blanton Acker (born: April 17, 1921, in Jefferson County, Alabama) graduated from Brighton High School, Brighton, Alabama and later attended Auburn University but failed to graduate and left in 1940 to enter the United States Army. He was in the field artillery. He received an honorable discharge in 1945. The records of the Merchants Credit Association, Birmingham, Alabama, were made available to the FBI on January 18, 1967. These records indicated that William Blanton Acker and his wife Henrietta, were buying a residence in Bessemer, Alabama, in 1953 and 1954, and in about 1954 moved to Huntsville, Alabama. He was employed as an insurance agent. William Blanton Acker was voluntarily admitted to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on September 14, 1958. He went home on a trial visit on

November 7, 1958, and had not been returned to the hospital after that time. He was discharged from the trial visit on July 1, 1959. William Blanton Acker was in the Veterans Administration Hospital for three weeks. When admitted to the hospital, his admission diagnosis was as follows: 'Persecution complex.' His discharge diagnosis was 'Schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type. Manifested by circumstantiality, flight of ideas, etc. moderate.' He was considered competent upon discharge. The registrar of the Veterans Administration Hospital advised that in layman's terms, "Acker had a split personality. Mr. Bennett stated further that Acker has a psychosis characterized by complete withdrawal from close and rewarding relationships with other people. He noted from a review of his file that Acker had a history disclosing that he was unable to hold a job for any length of time. He had previously been confined to the Alabama State Hospital where he had been committed by his wife. The file disclosed that he had never been injured in military service but had suffered from malaria fever. [FBI Alabama 89-45-145]

There was a notation on the credit files of William Blanton Acker that as of February 14, 1959, he was residing in Huntsville, Alabama, and his wife was employed by the Board of Education, Huntsville, as a teacher. William Blanton Acker told the FBI that he is separated from his wife, who resided in Bessemer, Alabama and "was advised by his doctor, after separation, to leave the area and go to Miami and get a new start on life."

When the FBI interviewed William Blanton Acker, Jr., 45, in 1967 he

...admitted he was in Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for a mental condition, is a veteran of World War II, having served in North Africa, Italy, Austria, France and Germany. Reliability of Acker's statements are unknown by Mobile. Acker claims to have furnished information of a confidential nature regarding Gilgreen to Birmingham Office in 1950's. He states he resided in Bessemer, Alabama, 1949 to 1950 and later was contacted by Agent Leonard Hern of Huntsville Resident Agency regarding testifying as a witness at trials in Washington, D.C. which he declined. Acker states he is separated from his wife who resided in Bessemer, Alabama." [62-109060-4402 NARA FBI 124-10058-10083 2.21.67 Date of Last Review 11.22.93] The files of the Birmingham Office of the FBI indicated Acker telephoned the Birmingham Office "and claimed that on April 15, 1957, he had observed FBI fugitive Gilbert Green at a cafe in Huntsville. Green had surrendered in New York City on February 27, 1956, and was not being sought as a fugitive at the time of Acker's call. [NARA FBI 124-10258-10202]

The FBI found that the tax records of Royal Castle indicated that A.A. Silva, SS # 047-28-2333, had worked at Royal Castle until September 1963, and at that time resided at 207 N.E. 2nd Ave, Miami, a fictitious address. William Blanton Acker, Jr. was employed

there until December 1963. When the FBI checked the apartment in a court, Mrs. Katherine W. Drobot related that a

ROY E. HARGRAVES managed the place when she owned the cottages and also when Mrs. Neos had them. She advised that HARGRAVES was a petty thief and was mixed up in gun running and also in Cuban activities. She advised that she recalled Mrs. Neos saying that HARGRAVES was stopped by either United States Customs or the Coast Guard, trying to go to Cuba. Mrs. Drobot advised that she had no records at all as to the tenants and the names William Blanton Acker and Art Silva meant nothing to her. She related that a woman was staying with HARGRAVES at the cottages; however, she could furnish no information relative to her...Eventually HARGRAVES was fired as he did not turn over some rents to Mrs. Drobot.

The information checked out, but the FBI discontinued the investigation:

Investigation in this matter was conducted at Miami, Florida, by S.A. John F. Hanlon, Jr. MM T-1 is (Deleted) [Howard Kenneth Davis]. For the information of the Bureau, complete facts surrounding the involvement of ROY EMORY HARGRAVES in Cuban affairs can be found in cases captioned 'ROY HARGRAVES; ROLANDO MASFERRER; ET AL. IS - CUBA, NM,' Bufile 105-118615 Miami File 105-7313, and 'UNITED NATIONAL FRONT AGAINST CASTRO IS - CUBA,' Bufile 105-138074. Miami File 105-9794. In view of the fact that this investigation is predicated upon information furnished by William Blanton Acker, an individual with a diseased mind, and also because a reliable source advised that ROY HARGRAVES was in Miami from November 1963, to March 1964, engaged in Cuban activities, no further action is being taken at Miami, UACB. [NARA FBI 124-10058-10056]

The FBI cited:

MM T-1, who has been active in Cuban revolutionary matters for the past seven years, on February 10, 1965, advised he personally knew and was formerly associated with HARGRAVES, a mercenary, adventurer and soldier of fortune. From November 1963, through March 1964 HARGRAVES was closely associated with and worked for Felipe Vidal Santiago. HARGRAVES helped Felipe Vidal Santiago to obtain arms, ammunition and a boat. He transported the boat and military equipment between Miami and the Florida Keys. When HARGRAVES was stopped by US Customs agents, Felipe Vidal Santiago clandestinely left the United States and infiltrated Cuba. Felipe Vidal Santiago was captured and executed by a firing squad in Cuba in April 1964." [FBI 62-109060-4450]



William Blanton Aker told the truth, however, the FBI took the word of Howard K. Davis, and determined Aker was lying. Howard K. Davis snitched on HEMMING, at HEMMING'S behest, in order to provide a toned down profile of HEMMING'S activities at this time to the FBI. The two men have remained close friends over the years. When HEMMING had a heart attack recently, it was Davis who called me to tell me about it. HEMMING knew the FBI wanted at least one snitch in this group, so he let Davis play that role.

MM T-I advised on **December 4, 1963**, that HEMMING was then in serious financial condition, and that neither he nor his wife were then employed. He said that HEMMING was then engaged in attempting to raise funds for Cuban revolutionary activities by writing letters requesting contributions to leading political and industrial figures in the United States. On **December 16, 1963**, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was interviewed in connection with another matter. At this time, HEMMING was residing at 1036 Southwest Fifth Street, Apartment #2, Miami, Florida. During the interview, he mentioned he was then unemployed, and was not operating any military training programs for Cuban exiles. He said his organization, Interpen, had six members, but was inactive. The **June 28, 1964** issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article captioned "Arms Returned to Rebels", which related that "a 12-member Federal Court Jury agreed with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, better known as JERRY PATRICK, that the arms and ammunition which had been seized by United States Customs Agents 19 months ago on Sombrero Beach, Marathon, Florida, were to be used for a training camp and not for a mission to Cuba". The article reported that PATRICK, 2540 Northwest North River Drive, said that he had switched his training operations from the Florida Keys to the Everglades. HEMMING advised that he is interested in setting up, maintaining and operating military training camps for Cuban exiles. HEMMING advised that he has been active in the Cuban revolutionary activities for the past four years and is in frequent contact with the leaders of Commandos L. [FBI Analysis of 2.68 *Ramparts* article by William Turner] On **December 16, 1963**, HEMMING

...was interviewed in connection with another matter. Incidental to this interview, HEMMING advised he is currently unemployed, is not operating any military training camps for Cuban exiles at the present time; and that his organization, INTERPEN, has six members, but is inactive. HEMMING explained he continues to maintain contact with persons active in Cuban Revolutionary matters; still is interested in working toward overthrowing Communism in Cuba; and is still closely following U.S. Government policy concerning Cuba. HEMMING stated he has interviewed Cubans recently having defected from Cuba; he has ascertained a considerable amount regarding Cuban radar defenses; knows which corridors are currently open; but has not considered making this information available to the United States Government. [FBI 2-1693-97 pgs. 1-3 w/h]

On **December 31, 1963**, the FBI generated a highly deleted Letter Head Memorandum concerning HEMMING and Alexander Rorke. Subject: INTERPEN [FBI HQ 2-1693-97 pgs. 1-3 w/h]

## JANUARY 1964

HEMMING told this researcher:

I was in ANGLETON'S home after the assassination. He ain't got Secret Service parked in his driveway. We didn't discuss a goddamned thing. I wondered if the fucker would answer the door considering what I was feeling at that time. And then, when I called back from New Orleans, when I was out there with Garrison for a couple of days and I called back to D.C. and talked to a couple of other parties, I figured they were going to hang up the phone.

HEMMING said he had seen ANGLETON in **March 1963** and again in January or February 1964. HEMMING said he told him he was "shutting the motherfucker down." During a pre-trial hearing concerning the No Name Key bust, HARGRAVES accused Wallace Shanley of being responsible for the death of two or three Cubans who had been infiltrated into Cuba, because the weapons he had seized at No Name Key were destined for these men. [CIA 201-309125 11.964] On **June 26, 1964**, a 12 member jury decided in Miami Federal Court that HEMMING and his crew should regain possession of the arms, confiscated December 4, 1963, at Marathon Key.

On **September 11, 1964**, the FBI generated a document about HEMMING that contained information from a Secret report from the Department of the Army: "In as much as HEMMING'S future activities appear likely to be with INTERPEN, the Miami Subject file on HEMMING is being placed in a closed status." [FBI HQ 105-86406-18 pages 1A, 2 - 6, 15 -16. 19, 20, 21, 25, 29, 30 w/h] This document, which was 30 pages long, dealt with HEMMING'S activities in Castro's Cuba, INTERPEN, GERRY HEMING'S connection to William Morgan, HEMING'S connection to the Sandinistas, HEMMING'S connection to the anti-Communist Legionnaires, the numerous newspaper articles about HEMMING, FRANK STURGIS, Rolando Masferrer, HEMMING'S fund raising trip to Los Angeles, HEMMING'S No Name Key bust, Customs violations, the search for Rorke etc. A copy of this document was sent to G-2, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and to the United States Secret Service "Regarding protecting President of U.S."

HEMMING 1994: "I was back on active duty with the Army Special Forces in August 1964. No one interviewed me in September 1964. I went to Fort Benning, Georgia, in November 1964." HEMMING'S "Department of the Army and Air Force National Guard Bureau, Report of Separation and Record of Service in the Army National Guard of Florida and as a Reserve of the Army" Discharge Certificate indicated that in early October 1964 HEMMING entered the Special Forces Group Augmented of the U.S. Army Reserve. On December 2, 1964, HEMMING was in Fort Benning, Georgia, where he took a Basic Airborne Course. When HEMMING'S tour of duty ended on April 13, 1967, he was 6' 6" tall and weighed 256 pounds. He listed his occupation as "ironworker."

## THEORY: HEMMING & THE DEATH ED COLLINS

On **September 28, 1964**, while the FBI was in touch with HEMMING about the Odio incident, HEMMING murdered INTERPEN member Edward A. Collins. Miami Police records indicated Edward A. Collins was involved in "selling guns and explosives to Cuban exiles." In October 1963 Edward A. Collins stole a boat from which anti-Castro transmissions were beamed to Cuba from outside U.S. waters. In 1977, HEMMING said that in 1963 Edward A. Collins experienced, "delusions of grandeur" and attempted to form a united front of right-wing groups that would have included Cuban exiles, the Ku Klux Klan, the National States Rights Party and others. HEMMING told this researcher:

Collins was working with Harber around this time. He was keeping a low profile because he knew that it would annoy the hell out of me if he tried to branch out. Of course he was fairly active in 1963. That's what cost him his life in 1964. We would keep track of what he was doing so he didn't go off and do something crazy and we end up with another goddamn Loran Hall type situation. Branching out. Doing crazy shit. Taking some of our people along for the ride. Before Collins died we've already got the information as to what the fuck he's doing.

HEMMING told Edward A. Collins to accompany him aboard a small craft they had rented from Russell Wilkey, a charter boat captain. According to Miami Police and City of Miami reports, Russell Wilkey, Steve Justin Wilson, HEMMING and Edward A. Collins were out at sea when Edward A. Collins allegedly "dived off the sailboat to retrieve a drifting dingy. This was the last time he was seen alive."

City of Miami, Florida, Inter-Office Memorandum

Lt. H. Swilly, Intelligence Unit,  
From Gus Zenoz, P/officer Intelligence Unit  
Date October 20, 1964,  
References W/M Edward A. Collins 29 years 1925 S.W. 4th Street

On September 28, 1964, Subject went sailing with Russell Wilkey 47 years (owner of sailboat) and two other men, names unknown. According to Russell they were in the Dinner Key boat channel when Collins dived off the sailboat to retrieve a drifting dingy. That was the last time they saw him alive. On September 29, 1964, Perry Nichols Jr. 18 years, discovered the underwear clad corpse (Subject) about 4:15 p.m. Nichols, a high school student, had been out on the family boat. Writer has learned that Subject, at the time of his death, had been very actively locally selling explosives and guns to the Cuban groups. An informer told writer that he had been out boat riding with Subject and that he was not the type who would jump in the ocean especially at night. Informer who was very friendly with Subject thinks that he was probably killed. Writer thinks it might be a good idea to find out who the other two men in the boat were

and to check them out. They might be the ones involved in the theft of dynamite for September 19, 1964, from Jack Allen Austin Powder Company, 11200 S.W. Court.

Seymour Gelber of the City of Miami, Florida, stated:

Further investigation reveals that on September 28, 1964, Collins was sailing with three other men when he attempted to retrieve a dingy boat when he drowned. The three men with him at the time were as follows: GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, 1036 S.W. 5th St. Apt. 2, Miami, Florida (You will remember this man popping up in our recent inquiry). Steve Justin Wilson, 1925 S.W. 4th Street, Miami, Florida (we have no information on this individual) and these are old addresses on both men. Russell Wilkey, address unknown. Edward Anderson Collins only arrest here in Miami was only for 'drunk.' Collins listed his occupation as Marine Surveyor. Medical examiners report shows that he died by drowning. Attached you will find a picture of Collins. He is well known to our Customs men here. [Ltr. Gelber to Fensterwald 8.13.68; Miami Police Report 9.29.64, 9.20.64]

Seymour Gelber, the author of one of these reports, was Assistant Attorney General for the State of Florida from 1962 to 1963. By 1976 he was a Florida State judge. Russell Wilkey, was born November 28, 1918, and died in August 1982.

On May 8, 1968, HEMMING told, Steve Burton, an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, that Edward A. Collins and Enrique Molina (a Castro spy) were in Dallas during November 1963. (When HEMMING disliked someone, he put them in Dallas around the time of the Kennedy assassination.) When a Freedom of Information Act request was filed for the records of Edward A. Collins, the Bureau stated: "Eighteen pages were reviewed and were withheld in their entirety, with no segregable material available for release...13 pages out of the 18 had been referred to the CIA as the information originated with them...CIA advised that all of its information should be denied in its entirety..." and it still is as of 2010. [FBI ltr. 5.15.79 Bresson/AJ] Wallace Shanley commented, "Collins was a guy that ate dog food."

In 1977 HEMMING was asked about the death of Edward A. Collins: "Shit, he didn't die in no accident. He was keelhailed by a bunch of left-wingers!" HEMMING 1994:

Collins was a very simple guy. We liked to fight a lot and argue. But he was a real joker. He decided to infiltrate this peace march that was going to march to Key West, get on some boats, then go to Havana and march to Guantanamo Naval Base. He fell in with those people, and he was working for the FBI when he did it. Off Dinner Key he supposedly jumped off the boat that these peace people were going to take to Havana, to recover a dingy that had come loose in the night in eight feet of water, and he drowned. I went to identify the body. Steve Justin Wilson and I were

*not* on the boat with him. When he drowns the FBI figures, 'Holy shit, their careers are on the line. They got him killed.' The FBI questioned me about it. Russell Wilkey was a peacenik and a U.S. Customs informant. We were *not* on the boat with him. We went and interrogated the guys on the boat severely. We didn't hurt them too bad. We wanted know what the hell was going on? How an excellent swimmer, who had just been on a boat a few months before that blew up off Cuba, could drown? The City of Miami report is bullshit. They made a mistake. We looked him over close on the slab.

HEMMING was asked why there was no mention of the peace cruise in the media, and why it was not in any Miami Police or Miami City report. HEMMING told this researcher:

The people on that boat were not overtly connected with the peace march. We thought Collins was trying to steal the boat. Listen to what I say instead of wasting your goddamn time on bullshit! What are you fucking sparring with me or something? Or is this game just to waste time? I ain't got fucking time to waste.

The Quebec - Washington - Guantanamo walk for peace took place in August 1963. Robert K. Brown stated:

Dick Billings of *Life* believes that Collins was in Dallas on or about November 17, 1963. As he recalls there is a letter from Collins which would place him in Dallas at this time. Robert K. Brown suggests we might want to talk to one Bobby Willis. Said Collins drowned off Miami in a fishing incident. He was a superb swimmer and some question has been raised about his death. However, Robert K. Brown has heard that Collins and his companions had been drinking heavily on this occasion. [Fensterwald interview with Robert K. Brown 7.17.68]

There was no way to question Steve Justin Wilson. HEMMING reported Steve Justin Wilson was

...having mental problems - dope. He shot up an apartment, suicidal, and all kinds of shit. I sent him to Guatemala to see Cokie Zimeri in 1975. Zimeri had a caterpillar tractor plowing the bodies into the ground. He headed the death squad and more than that. He wasn't prepared for this, and had to return two weeks later. He died in 1984 of a heart attack. He was 48. I got the autopsy report on it. He blew out a thin wall on his heart. Drug usage.

HEMMING: APRIL 1965

OTHER *COUP D'ETATS*

In 1965 HEMMING was involved with Roberto Alejos Arzu in an attempt to overthrow the Government of Guatemala. [CIA Intell. Information Cable IN 74057 10.16.65] The CIA reported that in April 1965 "Roberto Alejos Arzu, Guatemalan millionaire who resided in Miami Beach, Florida, planned the overthrow of the Government of Guatemala in the Spring of 1965, using a group of Cuban emigres he had recruited for the operation. On May 4, 1965, Alejos and Luis Sierra Lopez, military leader of the group, were apprehended and their arms cache seized by United States Government officials. There have been several reports on Alejos' recent involvement in another attempt to overthrow the Guatemalan Government. On October 13, 1965, Armando Medina Montes de Oca, a member of Roberto Alejos Arzu's abortive plot to overthrow the Guatemalan Government in the Spring of 1965, said that the pilot who flew Roberto Alejos to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, a short time ago [October 13, 1965] was GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. The aircraft landed at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, where it remained for about two weeks. HEMMING is now in Miami. (Field Comment: HEMMING, an American soldier-of-fortune and United States Marine, has been engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities for about five years. HEMMING, leader of INTERPEN, a guerilla group, was most recently involved in the recruitment of Cuban emigres with guerilla warfare experience who would be willing to fight the Communist guerillas in the Dominican Republic on behalf of General Antonio Imbert Barrera. It is believed this plan never materialized.) Medina intends to give this information to the new Guatemalan Consul General in Miami, hoping that this will sharpen his interest in Alejos. (Field Comment: It was recently reported that Medina accepted an offer of \$30,000 to deliver Alejos safely to Guatemalan authorities)." [CIA IN 74057 - 10.16.65 - Source: "A Cuban emigre, former member of a Cuban Commando Group, who is no longer associated with activists. Source is regarded as reliable, and previous reporting from him has proved to be accurate."] HEMMING told this researcher:



We were going to overthrow Montenegro. He was cutting deal with the guerrillas. Alejos didn't like it. He wouldn't let Cuban exiles launch raids against Castro. He eventually got ousted.

Before the 1980 election Alejos complained that "most of the elements in the State Department are probably pro-Communist...either Mr. Carter is a totally incapable president or he is definitely a pro-communist element." [Jay Marshall, *The Iran-Contra Connection*]

#### JUNE 1965 THE IMBERT CAPER

The CIA reported that:

...a commando team of 49 Cuban exiles and Americans is being formed in Miami by Odelio Garcia, Derizanz [Diaz Lanz?] and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, an American adventurer and soldier-of-fortune. Aton Constanzo Palau and Ramon Escarda Rubio appear to be leaders within

the group. The commando team is allegedly to be used by Dominican General Antonio Imbert Barreras, head of the loyalist forces in the Dominican Republic, presumably to try and topple Francisco Caamano Deno, leader of the rebel forces. The backer of the commando team was described as an American lawyer living in Miami.

On the evening of June 8, 1965, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING held a meeting at the home of Aton Constanzo Palau. Two of HEMMING'S men were there. HEMMING mentioned that he had made a trip that afternoon to see the financial backers of the Commando team that is scheduled to leave for the Dominican Republic...At 8:00 p.m. on **June 9, 1965**, HEMMING said that he and his backer would be leaving for the Dominican Republic on **June 10, 1965**. He did not know for certain how long they would remain there, but mentioned they might stay from one to five days. He said that they are scheduled to see General Antonio Imbert Barreras and, upon their return to Miami, they are to bring back with them one of Imbert's 'Supervisors' who is to oversee the processing of the men. HEMMING said that they intend to bring with them some money for the group. When Escarda mentioned to HEMMING the subject of salaries, HEMMING said that the backer would not put up any advance pay until the men have been processed and are ready to leave Florida. This step, he said, is being taken to insure that the men will not quit at the last moment. HEMMING described the backer as an American lawyer who had an import/export office in Miami and also owns a 'Buffet' (Field Comment: Possibly a delicatessen). HEMMING stressed that he would not push this man any harder because there were several other groups that wanted the job. He emphasized that he has the contract, and does not intend to lose it. Source: A Cuban refugee who is associated with activists in the Miami area. Source is regarded as reliable and previous reporting from him has proved to be accurate.

HEMMING said the training would begin after he returned from the Dominican Republic. [CIA DB-315/02029-65] The CIA: "On **June 15, 1965**, a CIA Intelligence Information Cable was titled "Financial Backer of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING Identified as Irving Davidson." It read: "On June 12, 1965, HEMMING, while under the influence of liquor, said is financial backer is I. Irving Davidson, who went to the Dominican Republic on June 12, 1965, by private plane."

#### FROM JMWAVE

1. On June 16, 1965, Aton Constanzo Palau told AMTABBY-27 that Constanzo and Gerald Patrick Hemming had met with Isadore Irving Davidson latter's office June 15, 1965. During meeting Davidson said he had been to Domrep and had talked to General Antonio Imbert Barreras. Davidson said plans were definite and that team would be leaving for Florida for Domrep in one or two weeks. (WAVE comment: re group's

departure DOMREP, AMCLEVE-15 reported that Ramon Escarda Rubio and Francisco Rodriguez Tamayo had heard Hemming say on June 9 that commandoes scheduled be armed with FAL rifles and AR-15 automatic rifles before their departure, possibly by air from Florida and that they to be provided with heavy weapons in DOMREP for their counterguerilla activities there. Although original plan called for a team of 49 Cuban exiles and 11 American citizen be sent to DOMREP, it decided that no Americans to be included on team).

2. Davidson then spoke of Wayne Morse's charges against Davidson, and said that two more Senators preparing similar charges against him. Hemming remarked that he is not afraid of being stopped by U.S. Agencies but very much afraid of press. He said that Imbert expecting be attacked shortly by U.S. Senators also.

3. Contanzo told AMIABBY-27 he knows man in WAVE area who assisted Davidson in cleaning up 2000 Reising Submachine guns in 1963 that Davidson was selling to General Somoza of Nicaragua.

HEMMING told I. Irving Davidson that he was unable to keep his June 14, 1965, meeting because of ODENVY surveillance. Davidson told HEMMING: "I am tired of running, this show has a green light from the top, and I don't care if ODENVY, KUBARK, and ODBOON are watching us." [CIA 201-41581 6.17.65] I. Irving Davidson was the intermediary between Tony Imbert and HEMMING. I. Irving On July 14, 1965, Aton Constanzo Palau told (deleted) that he had appointed FRANK FIORINI, Nino Diaz and others to leader his force which will number about 3,000 men. [CIA 201-41581 7.22.65] HEMMING told this researcher: "Tony Imbert was part of the team that assassinated Trujillo."

HEMMING told this researcher:

You remember when the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne invaded the Dominican Republic in April 1965? After that there were some people who were worried about who was running the fucking government, so we wouldn't have to go in there and do the same thing all over again. You had Juan Bosch. With everybody threatening to overthrow everyone else it kept them off balance enough so they didn't turn around and throw the fucking U.S. troops out of there. Everybody was there in 1965. Mitch Werbell, PHILLIPS and DeBRUEYS were there. It was a critical thing. Because Fidel's boys were about to take over the fuckin' place. I was in the Green Beret Reserves in 1964, on active duty.

In 1965 the FBI generated five Letter Head Memorandums about HEMMING and the "IMBERT CAPER." [MM 2-387-6.15.65, 6.18.65, 8.5.65, 12.15.65; Bufile NR 7.27.65] Subject: Anton Constanzo Palau, HEMMING, Neutrality Matters, Internal Security, Dominican Republic, June 15, 1965, June 18, 1965, March 18, 1966, September 29,



1966, all at Miami. [FBI 2-387] That year the CIA sent the Justice Department a letter that acknowledged HEMMING had been a voluntary CIA informant who had been in contact with the Domestic Contact Division in Los Angeles. The FBI reported:

MM T-1 has been active in pro- and anti-Castro activities for the past six years and is in close contact with Gerald Patrick Hemming. On **June 18, 1965**, MM T-1 furnished the following information: Hemming, an American soldier of fortune and adventurer, has been engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities for about five years. He is a part-time construction laborer and a self-styled intelligence analyst given to reading paperback novels on espionage and guerrilla warfare. Hemming resides in a run-down neighborhood characterized by cheap apartment buildings and rooming houses. He speaks Spanish, knows the leading Cuban exile political and action leaders. He holds himself out, and is considered by Cuban exiles as an expert in infiltration and counterespionage. There is a steady stream of Cubans visiting him to obtain the latest news on matters in the DR which affect the Cuban colony in Miami. Hemming enjoys this position and is given to spreading false reports and rumors to maintain his prestige.

MM T-1 said that on **June 17, 1965**, Hemming claimed that he is in direct or indirect contact with General Antonio Imbert, head of the Loyalist forces in the DR. Hemming claims that Imbert wants to recruit a force of reliable anti-Communist Cuban exile mercenaries. Imbert expects that some of his garrison throughout the DR may prove unloyal or unreliable, and such a Cuban force would be in ready reserve if and when he needed them. Hemming claims that he promoted this idea which was later accepted by Imbert. He did not state whom he contacted or who may have contacted him. Hemming said that he planned on a force of about eighty Cuban exiles with six or eight American mercenaries as instructors and leaders. Hemming was vague on how he would recruit and send this force to the DR or what the U. S. Government's policy may be on this matter. MM T-1 explained that Hemming frequently comes up with such ideas, but somehow these plans never materialize. MM T-1 said that when this idea dies from lack of action and is forgotten, Hemming will probably come up with another plan to coincide with current Latin American developments.

On **June 18, 1965**, Maximino Casal Fernandez, 3660 Southwest 10th Street, Miami, advised that he had spent several years in training camps with other Cuban exiles in Central America and would readily serve as a commando to fight Communism in the Western Hemisphere. He said that a few weeks ago he was contacted by Aton Constanzo Palau, a Cuban exile who was formerly a rebel commander of Cuba who told him that an American named I. Irving Davidson recently returned from the DR and contacted Gerald Patrick Hemming. It appeared that Davidson was a

business consultant to American firms in the DR, and was in close contact with General Imbert.

Davidson reportedly indicated that Imbert was anxious to obtain a group of trained Cuban exile commandos to fight against Communist elements in the DR. It was also reported that there was a large Cuban force being held prisoner in the DR. It appeared that a group of Cuban volunteers would be useful in the DR and bring attention to the Cuban exile cause inasmuch as they would be fighting alongside of OAS troops.

Aton later had filled out an application form which was then forwarded to Hemming for his review. It was expected that the recruited Cubans would leave Miami on about **June 12, 1965**. Later there were delays and postponements. Since that time there has been no activity, and now it is doubted if the whole plan was serious.

Casal explained that it was presumed such a plan had U. S. Government backing, and there would be no problems with obtaining re-entry permits or obtaining transportation to leave the U. S. It now appears that no re-entry permits will not be granted, the U. S. Government has not authorized such a plan, the plan is without organization and leadership and Casal has no intention of further participation. Casal explained that he did not know Hemming, but presumed from what he had been told that Hemming was handling the effort and was the person in touch with the DR.

It is noted that I. Irving Davidson, Washington, D. C., a public relations counsel, was a registered agent of the Nicaraguan and Israel Governments in 1955. On interview in March, 1959, he stated he had just returned from the DR and had spoken with Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba.

In July 1959, MM T-1 advised Davidson was in close contact with Rafael del Pico, Cuban exile who then headed an anti-Fidel Castro movement in the U. S. Davidson visited Miami in June, 1959, and conferred with other persons then interested in an anti-Castro movement. MM T-1 said it was his impression Davidson had contact with different U. S. and Latin American Government officials and also worked as a lobbyist.

On **June 14, 1965**, GERALD HEMMING was advised he did not have to make any statement; any statement could be used against him in court of law; and—he had the right to consult an attorney. No threats, promises, or rewards were made. HEMMING thereafter volunteered the following information: The Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), the Movimiento Revolucionaria Recuperacion (MRR) are anti-CASTRO organizations composed of Cuban exiles dedicated to the overthrow of the present government of Cuba. The DRE, and especially the MRR, operated

outside of the United States for several years prior to the Fall of 1964, when most of the Cubans returned to the United States. These operations outside of the United States consisted of training camps and operations from bases in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic. In the Dominican Republic, Cuban exiles operated bases and had a great amount of contact with Dominican military officials. There is still traffic in and out of the Dominican Republic by Cuban exiles from Miami and other Central American countries. Some of the recently returning Cubans say that the majority of the U. S. trained Dominican military officers have joined the forces of FRANCISCO CAAMANO DENO, head of the Dominican rebel forces. As a consequence, IMBERT is in need of trained military men to use as commandos, guerrillas, and counter guerrillas. IMBERT knows there are a number of Cuban exiles trained and available for this duty. It is said that after former Dominican President DONALD REID was overthrown in **April 1965**, several Cuban military teams to the Dominican Republic joined and worked with IMBERT. Reportedly they did a good job in spotting rebel forces and performing some intelligence functions. It is also reported there are a number of European mercenaries in the Dominican Republic who have been there a long time, and came to the Dominican Republic during the latter part of the TRUJILLO regime. These mercenaries are reported organized and are associated with the rebel forces of

IMBERT reportedly said that since the DRE and MRR members no longer receive salaries once earned in the Dominican training camps, he would take them for use on his side and continue their salaries. IMBERT said he could have to have consent by the U. S. Government before overtly starting- a program. A representative of IMBERT allegedly has contacted I. IRVIN DAVIDSON, a lobbyist in Washington, D. C., who is working on this program, and has been in contact with the Pentagon and the State Department. In Miami, Cubans arriving from the Dominican Republic claim that IMBERT is interested in the services of Cubans already trained in military warfare to serve with his forces against the rebel forces and European mercenaries.

ODELIO GARCIA a former member of the MRR maintains such a group, although his group never became operational. Garcia, who was formerly in the U. S. Marine Corps, is interested in re-forming his team to go to the Dominican Republic. However, there is nobody for him to contact concerning this and he lacks the ways and means of getting this team to the Dominican Republic.

CONSTANZO was a member of a unit of the MRR formerly headed by LUIS SIERRA LOPEZ. After CONSTANZO became aware of IMBERT's interest in the Cuban exile teams, CONSTANZO went out and openly began recruiting. This caused great excitement and speculation by other

Cuban exiles. A number of the men he recruited were former members of the SIERRA LOPEZ team. This team is now angry with SIERRA because of an incident involving Guatemala.

This incident happened in May 1965, when Sierra and his team joined with ROBERTO ALEJOS ARZU, a wealthy Guatemalan national in Miami. There was a plan to go to Guatemala and try to overthrow that government. Sierra was blamed for turning over the arms to U.S. Customs agents in Miami, and therefore aborting the revolution in Guatemala.

HEMMING continued that because of his living in the same neighborhood as CONSTANZO and many other former MRR members he is visited and consulted by them. He said he looks over applications and does some appraising of the abilities of the different team members.

HEMMING stated there is no evidence that there are any Dominicans recruiting in the United States, or that any money from the Dominican Republic has come to the United States to be spent on arms or recruiting. The word that Imbert might use Cuban exile teams comes by word of mouth from Cubans returning to Miami from the Dominican Republic.

There is nobody in the United States in charge of this program. Cubans desiring to go will have to find a way to get there, either directly or indirectly. Cubans who have been there before will probably know how to return. There are no arms known to be available for these teams. There are no training camps in the United States or recruiting offices, and no organization set up for recruiting.

On **March 9, 1966**, JULIO ATON CONSTANZO PALAU was interviewed by Special Agents LEMAN L. STAFFORD and GEORGE E. DAVIS, J. at the Miami Office of the FBI. At the outset of the interview, Special Agent STAFFORD advised CONSTANZO in the Spanish language that he did not have to say anything unless he wanted to; that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law; and, that he had the right to consult an attorney before saying anything. CONSTANZO then voluntarily related that the June, 1965, plan for a group of Cubans to aid the Organization of American States (OAS) to keep peace in the Dominican Republic (DR) is completely dead. He said that he and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING had together recruited about 120 Cubans in the Summer of 1965. The purpose of this plan was to aid JOAQUIN BALAGUER, former President of the Dominican Republic, and hand of the Reform Party of the DR, and not to aid General ANTONIO IMBERT BARRERA, Dominican strong man and former member of the Dominican Council of State, as he had previously believed.

CONSTANZO recalled that shortly after April 24, 1965, I, IRVING DAVIDSON, public relations 12312 of Washington, D. C., and ANDREW ST. GEORGE, professional photographer and news man, talked to HEMMING at the Dupont Plaza Hotel. CONSTANZO was present, but did not understand the conversation, which was all in English. Subsequently, HEMMING told CONSTANZO that the plan was for the recruits to go to the Dominican Republic as a third force, and attack a point some distance from Santo Domingo, the capital city. HEMMING told CONSTANZO that he had received some money from DAVIDSON and ST. GEORGE to finance this operation. CONSTANZO claimed that he never knew the source of DAVIDSON'S money. CONSTANZO said that HEMMING related to him that DAVIDSON claimed to have talked with President LYNDON R. JOHNSON for approval concerning this plan, and President JOHNSON had allegedly told DAVIDSON "I will let you know." CONSTANZO said he never learned what the answer was. However, CONSTANZO personally talked to GUILLERMO BELT, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, who agreed to talk to JOSE ANTONIO MORA of the OAS to obtain acceptance of the plan. BELT subsequently said that MORA told him he would accept the Cuban exile recruits as part of the OAS group in the Dominican Republic, but nothing actually developed, and the plan was never accepted.

On **June 27, 1966** I. Irving Davidson, registered agent for Nicaragua, Ecuador, Haiti and others with offices at 1612 K. Street N.W. Washington, D.C. advised as follows in connection with captioned subjects (HEMMING, CONSTANZO) Davidson denied ever meeting CONSTANZO, HEMMING and ANDREW ST. GEORGE. DAVIDSON also stated he never even heard the names CONSTANZO, HEMMING and the last time he saw Guillermo Belt, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, is when Belt inquired about renting space in Davidson's office three years ago.

Davidson also denied any knowledge or connection with the scheme of recruiting Cuban exiles for duty in the Dominican Republic. He further denied have furnished money to anyone for such a scheme and certainly never talked with the President of the United States concerning his approval of this plan for recruiting Cuban exiles.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Miami, Florida  
**September 29, 1966**

It has been previously reported that in June 1965 JULIO ATON CONSTANZO PALAU, a Cuban exile residing in Miami, and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, a United States Citizen and soldier of fortune, were recruiting Cubans and Americans in the Miami area to serve in the Dominican Republic with the Peace-Keeping Force of the Organization of

American States (OAS). This idea was later taken over by a pro-Cuban government in exile group at Miami who contacted GUILLERMO BELT RAMIREZ, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, so that he could present this idea to the OAS. Dr. JOSE ANTONIO MORA, Secretary General, Pan American Union (the Secretariat of the OAS), told BELT the idea was completely unrealistic.

On August 24, 1966, Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, advised the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, as follows after a review of this matter: The number of individuals recruited by CONSTANZO and HEMMING reached 49 Cubans and 11 Americans. These men filled out enlistment forms and received promises concerning payment for their services. Mr. YEAGLEY continued that while the information received from various sources was conflicting in some respects, these sources have indicated that the men recruited were to serve with the Peace-Keeping Force of the Organization of American States in the Dominican Republic. It would appear, therefore, that the carrying out of plans to send recruits to the Dominican Republic may have been contingent upon acceptance of the plan by the OAS. In this connection, Mr. YEAGLEY pointed out that when the plan was presented to Dr. JOSE ANTONIO MORA, an official of the OAS, it was reviewed by him and the plan apparently was scrapped at that time. Mr. YEAGLEY's letter concluded that it was the opinion of the Internal Security Division that the facts of this case were not such as to give a reasonable assurance of a successful prosecution of CONSTANZO or HEMMING for a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 959. Mr. YEAGLEY said that the Internal Security Division, accordingly, was not requesting any further investigation in this matter.

#### HEMMING: DECEMBER 1966

In December 1966 HEMMING said he went to Africa, to work on a National Aeronautics and Space Administration project. In HEMMING'S Motion for Favorable Evidence he asked for:

All reports, files and documents held by CIA, FBI, Department of State, and other agencies reference to the defendant's employment during the calendar year 1966 under Contract NBy-710005, Support Facilities, Phase I, Ascension Island, in connection with United States Air Force downrange missile program, especially those that refer to CIA and U.S. Armed Forces support of both government and insurgent forces within the then Republic of the Congo.

HEMMING said he was tracking down Ché Guevara:

Ché was in the Congo at that time. He was in Baraka, on Lake Tanganika. We were the backup team. Felix Rodriguez had never met Ché. I was the only one who could pick him out of a crowd.

In 1966 HEMMING claimed he was involved with the United States Air Force Down Range Guided Missile Program as a CIA advisor. HEMMING 1994:

I asked for discovery, for a trial, as to what they were saying about me on the Down Range Missile program. I'm not claiming anything. It's called greymail. You gonna put me in jail? Okay? How about when I was doing this? What do you say about that?

In 1966 the FBI generated four Letter Head Memorandums concerning HEMMING and one FBI message: "Subject: Haitian Revolutionary Activities (Confidential)." [Director, FBI message, 5-25 PM 2-15-66; LHMs MM2-387 3.18.66, 9.29.66, 7.15.66 NR DC, 9.1.66 NR NY]

#### VIETNAM & AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 1967

In early 1967 HEMMING was considered for a position in Vietnam with the Agency for International Development. The FBI conducted a background investigation:

Several Miami acquaintances of applicant variously described him as untrustworthy, lacking in integrity, unreliable, emotionally immature and lacking in character. Confidential informant furnished information regarding trip by applicant to Guatemala during which he drank excessively and spoke of the U.S. Government in a derogatory manner. Informant reported most of applicant's friends in Miami have been soldiers-of-fortune who do not have excellent reputations. Investigation reflected in this report was conducted by S.A. Norman Bliss at Miami Florida, except where otherwise stated. The case was referred by the Civil Service Commission under provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

MM T-1 said that in the past few years HEMMING had briefly held a number of jobs and his financial condition has been getting very bad. His creditors were numerous and became so persistent that on July 4, 1967 he surreptitiously took his family and left Miami with the expressed intention of returning to live at his mother's home in California. For some days before leaving he did not bring his 1967 Dodge Polara car home to part it, as the finance company was trying to repossess it. In addition he owes Sears Store and numerous other people.

MM T-1 [Howard K. Davis] advised that Robert K. Brown, a writer, has recently been living in Miami at 1925 S.W. 4th Street and is well acquainted with HEMMING. Brown has heard that HEMMING, after

leaving Miami, traveled to New Orleans and got in touch with Dick Whatley and Roy Hargraves. The three of them reportedly got in touch with Jim Garrison, and were utilized by him in some way in regard to the Kennedy assassination investigation.

According to MM T-1 the applicant is a highly unreliable man who may or may not carry out something which he starts to work on. He has no reason to doubt the loyalty of the applicant and believes that his derogatory remarks regarding the United States while Guatemala were under the influence of alcohol, and because of his great urge to be the center of attention.

MM T-1 stated that the associates of HEMMING in Miami have not for the most part been persons of excellent character. Many of them have been soldiers of fortune and adventurers of the same type as HEMMING. HEMMING has not been an immoral person as far as his relations with women. His wife, whom he got pregnant several months before he married her, seems to be a decent sort of girl, and is apparently loyal to the applicant, he said.

#### AT KEY WEST, FLORIDA

Special Agent in Charge CESAR DIOSDADO, U.S. Customs Agency, advised SA RALPH L. JENSEN on August 11, 1967, that he was in charge of an investigation concerning GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR. during the above period while HEMMING was training a group of Cuban refugees, at No Name Key for an eventual assault on Cuba. He stated that during that period, HEMMING spent considerable period of time on No Name Key, an isolated island which would only be reached by boat and which was uninhabited except for HEMMING and the trainees. HEMMING made occasional trips to Big Pine Key, the nearest inhabited island for supplies but maintained no residence on Big Pine Key.

#### REFERENCE:

On August 18, 1967, Major NORMAN J. GRAY, Florida National Guard Armory, 2728 NW 7th Avenue, reported that he has known the applicant for three years. Major GRAY was the Commander of the National Guard Unit in this area while the applicant was a member for several years. He described the applicant as a very intelligent young man who has a considerable background of information concerning military equipment and tactics. However, Major GRAY expressed the opinion that the applicant is just beginning to grow out of his boyhood and wake up to the fact that he will have to support his wife and children and will have to give up his soldier of fortune type of life in order to do it. He stated that the applicant makes an excellent physical appearance, speaks with a high



degree of fluency and impresses people very greatly when he meets them, however, he tells highly imaginative and fanciful stories about his background and seldom carries out his responsibilities and assignments. He was dropped from the National Guard because he missed too many drills and was considered to be inactive. Major GRAY stated that he has heard that the applicant was to go with the U.S. Government in a position overseas in Viet Nam. He stated that he could see that under certain conditions, and when completely under close supervision of others, the applicant could do a creditable job. However, he qualified his recommendation of the applicant by pointing out that he would want to see him hired by the U.S. Government only if it is found that he has matured greatly in the past years.

MM T-1 advised that the type of activities described above are typical of HEMMING and reflect his highly unpredictable, undependable, and unstable character. He recalled an event in which HEMMING, a member of the Florida National Guard in Miami, received three anti-Tank rockets from a non-commissioned officer named ST DAVIS. HEMMING proceeded to dispose of these items claiming to his friends that he sold them to some Haitian revolutionaries. He told DAVIS a fictitious and highly imaginative story about what happened to the rockets. Shortly thereafter, HEMMING separated from the National Guard, but MM T-1 did not know if his separation was connected with the loss of the rockets or not.

[FBI 62-109060-5766 NR 9.26.67 Bliss NARA FBI 124-10052-10403]

On November 7, 1967, the FBI checked its OSWALD file and found three documents that mentioned HEMMING. [FBI 105-82555-6551, 5016, 5242] HEMMING told this researcher:

I was going to be a State Department Foreign Service Reserve Officer attached to the Public Safety Division of AID in Vietnam. What the fuck you think I was going to Vietnam for? I'm a shooter. I was hired despite the FBI. I'm going there to die. But people had plans, and they didn't work out, and they have tragic consequences.

#### HEMMING AND GARRISON: JULY 1967

It was at this time that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison began to look at HEMMING as a suspect in the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING told this researcher:

I had to resign because of the Garrison investigation. I wanted to know who the fuck set it up? If it was a KGB damage control operation, I wouldn't have had to resign from the State Department. Garrison starts talking about Loran Hall, Robert K. Brown and a lot of people linked to me. He was gonna haul my ass back from Vietnam.

The New Orleans District Attorney's office stated:

On Friday, July 7, 1967, GERRY PATRICK HEMMING came without warning into the DA's office and offered to help us in our investigation. He was interviewed in Jim Garrison's office. ROY HARGRAVES accompanied GERRY PATRICK, but, on PATRICK'S orders HARGRAVES remained sitting outside in the lobby during this visit.

GERRY PATRICK, who is approximately 6 feet 7 inches tall, was dressed in khaki fatigues and advised he had decided to visit this office because he was en route from Florida to California, where he has now relocated, and it was convenient for him to visit us.

PATRICK primarily discussed the involvement of Hall, Howard and Seymour during this interview. He explained that he was in Miami at the time of the assassination, and as soon as he heard that Kenney had been shot in Dallas, he telephoned Lester Logue to find out if Hall was in town. PATRICK said he did this because he believed at the time that Hall very well could have assassinated the President. PATRICK said that he still does not reject the possibility that Hall was involved. PATRICK identified Lester Logue as the person who bailed out Hall and Seymour in October 1963, when they were arrested for possessing narcotics.

PATRICK said that the people who went to see Mrs. Odio were Hall, Howard and Seymour, however, he added they were accompanied by a fourth man, Enrique Molina Rivera, whom he identified as a Castro agent, thereby suggesting that the plot to assassinate Kennedy might have had Castro origins.

On Saturday, July 8, 1967, PATRICK returned to the office with ROY HARGRAVES. We went out to lunch with them and PATRICK discussed the fact that he was presently attempting to get a job with the State Department in some advisory or supervisory capacity.

PATRICK indicated to me that he had in the past worked for *Life Magazine*, and had had an office in the *Time-Life* Building. When I mentioned this to Dick Billings he said that the extent of PATRICK'S involvement was that he sent letters to the White House on *Life* stationary, without authority to do so. Billings added that PATRICK was more of a talker than a doer. He said that HARGRAVES has been described to him as a 'bomber.' i.e. HARGRAVES engaged in such activities as knocking on doors and throwing a hand grenade inside when the door was opened.

In May 1968 HEMMING told an investigator for Jim Garrison that he had met Guy Banister, Sergio Arcacha Smith, BRINGUIER and Edward Butler. [Burton to Garrison 5.8.68] In 1994 HEMMING stated: "I first met Ed Butler in 1978 at *The Miami Herald*

building. He tried to convince me he worked with Tony Cuesta." HEMMING was not hired by Garrison because: "There is reason to believe that he is still working for the CIA." New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was quoted by *The New York Times* as having said: "Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. He said government officials had not called Mr. Hall before the Warren Commission." [NYT 12.27.67] HEMMING told this researcher:

I was threatened with phony exposure by Garrison. Who came forward of any consequence? I'm the only real motherfucker Garrison talked to. Oliver Stone had me on the payroll and he was still paying attention to Garrison? He was living in fantasy land. He wouldn't know the fuckin' truth if it was right in front of him.

#### LAWRENCE J. LA BORDE AND GARRISON

Lawrence J. La Borde visited Alberto Fernandez in Miami in April 1967 and lived on board the *Tejana III*. Lawrence J. La Borde then contacted the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division office:

May 11, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: LA BORDE, Lawrence J. Born August 27, 1909

1. Dick Hanna, Western Hemisphere/Security, advised that Western Hemisphere had just received a call from Domestic Contacts Division. Subject, who was apparently used during the Cuban operation, had called Domestic Contacts Division stating that he had just received a subpoena from Garrison. He asked if he should leave the country or what?

2. Dick Hanna advised that Donovan Pratt, Ray Rocca's deputy, has been informed as has Nancy Gratz, WH/CI (RL 9008). He asked that we pull up Subject's file and advised WH and CI what were have on the man. Sayle

A review of La Borde's file in the Office of Security, on March 17, 1961, received a verbal request for a PCSA/CSA for Subject' utilization as a maritime asset for Project JMATE. His occupation was described as Port Captain, and he was indicated for having served eight years on the vessel *SS Tejana*. A PCSA was granted on March 24, 1961, for 'contact assessment only.' On May 29, 1961, the Office of Security notified WH Division that biographic data provided on Subject was inadequate for further processing. WH was being advised the case was being placed in "pending, deferred status" until such time as additional data was furnished OS. No additional data was forthcoming, and a year later WH Division advised OS that the PCSA and pending CSA actions may be canceled since it had no further interest in Subject.

Mr. Donovan Pratt, CI/R&A, who reviewed the 201 file on the Subject, had advised that Subject was never recruited or paid directly by the Agency, but did serve as an engineer and captain on a ship used in the Cuban operation. (The owner of the ship was recruited and paid for its use). Subject, did, however, become privy to a great deal of information about the operations, none of which would probably be compromising at this late date. Pratt advised that the Subject is a "swindler, crook, drunken bum..." who is known to have been the source of anti-CIA articles in the press. He also allegedly has impersonated himself in the past as having CIA backing (a boat sale). Pratt feels this was a provocation by Garrison [to entrap the CIA into obstructing justice]. (DCS in New Orleans has no secure commo link to the Hdqrs. and Subject's contact would have to be called up to Hqs. -- Pratt assuming Garrison has DCS phone tapped.) CI plans to discuss the matter further with DCS)

[NARA 1993.08.20.14:49:21:650028 also 1993.06.24.14:14:42:340410]

#### HEMMING AND THE DEATH OF LAWRENCE J. LA BORDE

HEMMING told this researcher:

La Borde shows up and I can't even remember what his fucking cover story was. I thought he was dead. This is a safe house. Like we ain't advertising where we're living. He shows up in 1978 when we're in the smuggling business, hearing all kinds of stories from people that he knows, so evidently he's been inside doing that type of work on Black Tuna, Banco, Grouper One and Grouper Two, Swordfish. This fucker shows up and he knows a lot of the principals. So I figure he's still on the company payroll. They're pissed off because we're going after company people. The guy that ran the intelligence for the Bay of Pigs [Carlos De Torres] was one of the top smugglers. The fuckers threw down on me with silenced MAC-10 for about four hours. He had a condo with a fucking drain in the floor. These are bad assed motherfuckers, they're all top CIA people, and they're all fucking smugglers. We went after their Colombian assets. La Borde scuttled a Canadian Corvette in Key West in 1978 because he wasn't paid for smuggling. I went over my Freedom of Information Act stuff with him 1979. He ran afoul of smugglers that year, and ended up floating in a bay in Key West.

HEMMING termed FBI Lawrence J. La Borde "a snitch." HEMMING told this researcher:

Lawrence J. La Borde showed up in 1962. A safehouse was set up, and who ends up knocking on the door like a Loran Hall, Larry La Borde, the engineer, a nobody, a grease monkey. And he's got plans. He's gonna take out this ship on pier three that's hauling stuff to Cuba. All these little ploys that people have tried to set us up on - bombings, kidnappings and

shit - over the months. Robberies, all kinds of criminal activities that they're trying to get people involved in so they can bust their ass... La Borde did what he was told to do, set us up.

HEMMING and his crew the smugglers that Lawrence J. La Borde ran afoul of.

#### MICHAEL W. LA BORDE AND GARRISON

In June 1967 Michael W. La Borde (born November 29, 1942), the son of Lawrence J. La Borde, went to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's office and spoke with investigators. The FBI obtained this information: "Michael La Borde mentioned the publicized photograph which Garrison contends shows people standing behind a fence on the grassy knoll and Michael La Borde told investigators that possibly PATRICK and ROY might be connected with the people on that knoll." On July 12, 1967, Michael La Borde telephoned the FBI office and stated that Jim Garrison was "getting pretty close to uncovering the activities of the Cuban Group that La Borde's father was a member... La Borde stated his only interest in the matter is to keep Garrison away from his father. He stated his father is a true American and will be until he dies. La Borde stated: 'You have to stop Garrison before he harms the country.'" [NARA FBI 124-10251-10306] On July 13, 1967, Michael W. La Borde appeared in the New Orleans FBI office. Michael W. La Borde stated:

La Borde's father, Lawrence Joseph La Borde, had formerly worked with the CIA and worked with Cuban organizations against Fidel Castro. One JERRY PATRICK and one ROY (LNU) used to work with CIA with the Cuban organizations with Lawrence J. La Borde in the Miami Florida, area; but PATRICK and ROY duped Cubans out of money and were dismissed by CIA.

Approximately three weeks ago, Michael La Borde went to District Attorney Jim Garrison's office in New Orleans and spoke with investigators Lynn (LNU) and Louie Ives. La Borde mentioned the publicized photograph which Garrison contends shows people standing behind a fence on the grassy knoll overlooking the sight of the assassination of President Kennedy, and La Borde told investigators that possibly PATRICK and ROY might be connected to the people on the knoll. La Borde suggested to the investigators that someone be sent to Miami, where he thought PATRICK and ROY to be, and talk with them to see if they might be able to furnish any information about the assassination of President Kennedy...

On Saturday, July 8, 1967, JERRY PATRICK and ROY walked into District Attorney Garrison's office. They were dressed in Army fatigues, and they stated they were now living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. According to investigator Ives, PATRICK and ROY are allegedly working for some magazine and had come to New Orleans for information about

the assassination probe by Garrison for the magazine. Ives told La Borde that PATRICK and ROY wanted to know if Garrison has any witnesses who claim they saw someone in a building opposite the Texas School Book Depository shooting at the President. Ives showed photographs of PATRICK and ROY and asked La Borde to identify them, which he did. La Borde stated the photographs show PATRICK and ROY outside the District Attorney's Office with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and La Borde believes the photographs were taken without the knowledge of PATRICK and ROY. [NARA FBI 124-10046-10312]

On July 18, 1967, the CIA cited this New Orleans FBI report. A CIA document stated that "ROY may be identical to LeRoy Collins an associate of HEMMING. He may also - though the possibility is more remote -- be identical with one I. A. Roy, or his son, I. A. Roy Jr., both of whom were members of a group that bought a schooner from Lawrence J. La Borde." [Unmarked CIA doc.] The FBI prepared a Letter Head Memorandum dated July 18, 1967, on the visit, with background reports on the people mentioned in it. Michael La Borde had been the Subject of an investigation involving Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle. [FBI 62-109060-5583] La Borde admitted riding in the automobile with Charles Rennick Knotts, but denied any knowledge that the car was stolen. HEMMING 1994:

It was not ROY HARGRAVES [behind the fence on the knoll]. The kid was pissed off with his dad at the time. He was a pudjoe, and looked nothing like his father. He used to hang around to hear war stories.

The CIA generated several documents on HEMMING around this time.

#### ROBERT K. BROWN, RALPH SLAFTER AND GARRISON: JULY 1967

William Broe, Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division of the CIA, prepared a paper, "Interlocking Relationships between Robert K. Brown, Ralph E. Slafter and Garrison," in which he named HEMMING, Edwin Anderson Collins, Lawrence J. La Borde and Dennis Harber as links between Robert K. Brown, who had been investigating JMWAVE activities in August 1967, and New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. William Broe believed HEMMING and Robert K. Brown were cooperating with Jim Garrison in an effort to entrap and discredit the CIA.

## DENNIS HARBER



William Seymour, Dennis Harber, Isadoro Borja, and BERNARDO De TORRES

A CIA cable from Merida, Mexico dated July 8, 1967, to CIA Headquarters, stated the Mexico CIA station reported that Robert K. Brown visited Dennis Harber in prison. Robert K. Brown first met Dennis Harber in 1962, when Dennis Harber was a language instructor at a Cuban refugee camp. In 1963 Dennis Harber attempted to place a radio-activated bomb on a Yugoslavian ship carrying phosphates between Mexico and Cuba while it was in a Mexican harbor; he was captured and imprisoned by Mexican authorities. Dennis Harber knew Edward Anderson Collins. Robert K. Brown asked Dennis Harber if he knew Loran Eugene Hall and HARGRAVES. He showed Dennis Harber a picture of David Ferrie. Robert K. Brown commented, "I don't recollect that I ever showed a picture of Ferrie to Dennis Harber. That name never surfaced. Harber was a very bizarre guy, very bright. He was alcoholic and gay, when into his booze. But in getting back to this thing of me showing him a picture of Ferrie, that's somebody smoking bad dope." [FBI AT-105-3193, 12.4.63, 62-109060-1521; CIA 1100-976; McCracken/Swilley Miami P.D. Memo 10.15.67] On July 17, 1967, the FBI in New Orleans ran a file check on HEMMING. [FBI 89-33-(?)]

## HEMMING AND ROBERT K. BROWN: SEPTEMBER 1967

In September 1967 HEMMING and Robert K. Brown stored an arms cache in a Miami rooming house. [HEMMING HSCA file - seq. docs.] Robert K. Brown commented, "No way, no way. That's wrong." The CIA reported:

Local police have genuine interest in case due to ascertained presence of arms, possibly automatic weapons, in rooming house. Have been holding off planned raid, started surveillance, and pursued investigation at Station's recommendation. It was their initiative to put undercover man with Robert K. Brown (Police requested and were given financial assistance for this from Station.) Should Station withdraw, believe police will proceed to raid rooming house. Would appreciate Hqs. guidance as to whether station should take hands off posture, or continue seeking information on what Robert K. Brown and Company are up to...Robert K. Brown had been talking with HEMMING group i.e. Martin Casey, Joe Gorman and Joe (?) Collins. [CIA 201-189473 10.13.67]

On September 15, 1967, Sgt. E.W. McCracken of the Intelligence Unit of the Miami Police Department sent an Inter-Office Memorandum to Lieut. H. Swilley of the Intelligence Unit:

On August 31, 1967, information was received from a reliable and confidential informant that a revolutionary group, residing at 1925 S.W. 4th Street, had in their possession a warehouse loaded with arms, ammunition and C-4 explosives. An immediate surveillance of the aforementioned location was established by this office and the following was learned. By keeping these persons under surveillance and through license tag checks the following names were developed: Martin Francis Casey, Joseph Cavendish Garman, Ralph Elmer Slafter, James Arthur Lewis, Ralph Grant Edens, Alfredo Dominquez, Harry G. Worley, Robert Kenneth Brown. Person who visited the above Subjects: Peter Ojozy and Donald Willis 66 Comet HW 661 (1967 Illinois).

On October 12, 1967, S.A. James D. Hayes generated a memorandum titled "CIA Operations - Miami" that was highly deleted and contained the name of Robert K. Brown and identifying data along with several FBI file numbers. The rest of the document was labeled: "Non-Assassination Related." [NARA 124-10265-10127] In 1967 the CIA ran a "Covert Special Inquiry" to determine if Robert K. Brown was connected with *Ramparts* magazine. The CIA: "A dispatch from Chief of Station/JMWAVE dated July 26, 1968, concerned the agitation caused by Robert K. Brown during recent inquiries into JMOCEAN. Precautions were taken to protect the status of present and former JMWAVE members as a result." In 1968 Robert K. Brown formed Panther Publications, which specialized in do-it-yourself bomb manuals and books on partisan warfare. He began publishing *Soldier-of-Fortune* magazine in 1974.



## HEMMING EARLY 1968

On January 11, 1968, the FBI in New Orleans ran a file check on HEMMING. [FBI-89-69-3742] On February 21, 1968, the FBI in Los Angeles generated a document about HEMMING.

## HARGRAVES NOVEMBER 1968

Los Angeles Field Office  
November 19, 1968  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Headquarters  
SUBJECT: Project Resistance I SD/1

1. Attached is a report regarding ROY EMORY HARGRAVES, 882 Via Wanda, Long Beach who was arrested for the October 22, 1968, bombing of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Peace Center, 2628 East Anaheim, Long Beach. HARGRAVES, an unemployed ironworker, married to Carol L. was born in Missouri on February 14, 1940. His Social Security number is 527-48-2730.
2. LI-19 stated that HARGRAVES, who admitted an arrest for gun smuggling in Miami in 1965, claimed he worked for the CIA in Florida.
3. LI-19 said that HARGRAVES was interrogated by representatives of the FBI while under arrest by the Long Beach Police Department. LI-19 had no information regarding the results of the interrogation.
4. HARGRAVES is presently in jail completing his sentence resulting from misdemeanor traffic convictions.

William P. Curtin, Special Agent in Charge

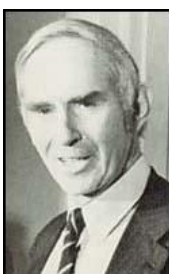
The Long Beach Police Department advised the FBI that HARGRAVES had been arrested for the bombing and would be formally charged with the bombing on October 23, 1968. The disposition of this charge and arrest was unknown to the FBI.

## ROY HARGRAVES, MK: CHOAS AND THE BLACK PANTHERS: 1968



### OPERATION CHAOS

In 1968 HEMMING collaborated with the CIA in Los Angeles in running operations against the Black Panthers. HEMMING was never carried on the books of the CIA, but his operative, ROY EMORY HARGRAVES was. A CIA Index Card regarding HARGRAVES read: "PROJECT SEAL." [CIA FOIA 42922] Another card read: "MHCHAOS / Revolutionary Guerrilla Training in Mexico." MHCHAOS was a CIA Operation of the Chief, Counter-Intelligence Staff, and the Office of Security in which New Left radicals were followed when they went overseas, in order to determine if they made contact with the Soviets, Communist Chinese or Cubans. It was started in 1967. In 1968 CIA Stations overseas began having certain American citizens who traveled abroad monitored by friendly foreign intelligence services. In mid-1969 the CIA began sending its own CHAOS agents abroad. The Rockefeller Commission reported that Operation Chaos produced files on American citizens and many reports to the FBI. What the Rockefeller Report did *not* mention was that several New Left figures who traveled abroad were the subject of violent attacks by the assets or CHAOS agents who



were surveilling them. Abbie Hoffman, a leader of the Youth International Party, was beaten by three men when he visited Paris while OPERATION CHAOS was in effect. Songwriter and singer Phil Ochs throat was slit when he visited Algeria during this period. Richard Ober, former Chief of Station in New Delhi, India, was transferred to CIA Headquarters where he became Chief of Counter-Intelligence (Special Operations) where he along with the Office of Security ran OPERATION CHAOS. Ober's boss was JAMES ANGLETON. Charles Colson told Senator Lowell Weicker that on several occasions Richard Ober received packages from HUNT which he then passed on to Richard Helms. "Colson indicated he did not know the contents of the packages." [USDC SDF 75-640-CR-Peter Fay Defendant's Exhibit 4 Werbell] In 1969 and 1970 the CIA was asked by the White House to determine whether foreign governments were supplying undercover agents and funds to the Black Panther Party. [NYT 12.22.74] A CIA document regarding MHCHAOS read: "The

dissention among American black political extremists and hijackers abroad i.e. the break up of the (deleted) Black Panther Faction (deleted) and other similar fractionalizations, to a great part the result of an inability of the main protagonists to capitalize on the status as 'international revolutionaries' have reduced these activities to a shadow of former dimensions." [CIA MHCHAOS #20 8.20.73 by CI] ANGLETON told Seymour Hersch that he had obtained information from Communist sources about alleged demolition training of black militants by the North Koreans. ANGLETON believed the anti-Vietnam war movement in the United States was controlled by foreign powers. Jerry G. Brown believed the same. Ron Kessler related:

Heaping ridicule on the efforts of the Church Committee and the presidentially appointed Rockefeller Commission that investigated the abuses, Jerry G. Brown said the CIA'S Operation Chaos - the effort to investigate domestic dissidents - was seen by our 'unsophisticated detractors' as 'a purposeful attempt by the Agency and the NIXON Administration to subvert the domestic political process by spying on American citizens.' This was not the case at all, Brown claimed. In fact, he said, Operation Chaos represented an effort to address 'serious National Security questions. Those who would destroy us and our efforts were not Soviets and our other worldwide enemies, but our own elected legislative representatives. The tragedy of the congressional and Rockefeller Commission inquiries into Operation Chaos was that none of the staff investigators bothered to find out how the operation began,' Brown said. If they had, they would have found out that it began with what Brown called a serious problem - the leak in 1967 to *Ramparts* magazine of the fact that the CIA was secretly funding the National Student Association. According to Brown, this funding was essential so that the National Student Association could fight Soviet efforts to control international youth organizations. The tip to *Ramparts*, he said, was 'one of the most flagrant leaks of classified information ever known to the Agency.' And who leaked the information? According to Brown it was the KGB, which obtained the information directly from the CIA and gave it 'through individuals peripherally connected with the magazine' to *Ramparts*. 'The exposure of the Agency's involvement with the National Student Association by *Ramparts* was totally inspired by the KGB, Brown said.

Brown claimed the CIA learned this information from a Soviet defector. Cord Meyer, the man in charge of the National Student Association's funding, stated that Michael Wood, an employee of the National Student Association, gave the information to *Ramparts*. [Kessler, *Inside the CIA* page 192] HEMMING said HARGRAVES worked on construction jobs with Richard Whatley in **Baton Rouge in 1967**. HEMMING: "I got to Baton Rouge, talked to everybody there, met with HARGRAVES and went to see Garrison. After two weeks with Garrison HARGRAVES decided to turn over his construction company to Richard Whatley, Louis Van Hook and take off with me to California." In Los Angeles HARGRAVES got a job as a bodyguard for Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver.

## HEMMING SEPTEMBER 1968

A CIA Index card read: "/N HEMMING, GERALD PATRICK OR C534051 /D MEM September 30, 1968, P2 Black Power Threat (copy in file October 1977) 2249241 68." [CIA FOIA 42992 *Allen v. DOD* CIA Memo Headquarters 9.25.69 #41277]

## HEMMING OCTOBER 1968

On November 21, 1968, the FBI generated a document entitled Pedro Eduardo de Jesus Arnao-Garcia. [FBI File 105-25454] On January 16, 1969, this Secret Dispatch was sent:

DISPATCH Classification RYBAT

To: Chief, WOMUSE

Info. Chief, WH Division

From Chief of Station, Mexico City

Subject 5/MHCHAOS/Revolutionary Guerilla Training in Mexico.

1. Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum on the above Subject, dated December 27, 1968, from the Legal Attache.
2. The Station's files contain no record of ROY HARGRAVES. For information on Jose Antonio Duarte Oropesa see WAVE -3924 of March 22, 1964, WAVE-7683 of June 13, 1967, etc. For information on GERALD PATRICK HEMMING see UFG 7632 and UFG 7619.

Ed Scaut (?) for Willard Curtis

[HMMA 36214 Hdqrs.. File Reference 200-60387/3 CIA FOIA #09258]

SUBJECT: REPORTED GUERRILLA TRAINING SCHOOL IN MEXICO

105-7255 (December 27, 1968).

On October 29, 1968, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has been active in Cuban revolutionary matters for the past ten years advised as follows:

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING is an American soldier-of-fortune and adventurer who currently resides in Los Angeles, California, and has been involved in Cuban Revolutionary Activities for the past six years. The source learned from HEMMING that ROY HARGRAVES, another American adventurer currently living in Los Angeles California was formerly active in Cuban revolutionary matters in Miami. As of October 29, 1968, HARGRAVES was in jail in Los Angeles, charged with dynamiting right-wing organizations and also the headquarters of the Black Panther

Party in the Los Angeles area. HEMMING reportedly learned from HARGRAVES that he works for Jose Antonio Duarte Cropesa, a Cuban exile living in Los Angeles who is associated with black militant organizations and extreme right wing groups. Duarte apparently wants racial warfare between these groups and is promoting unrest.

HEMMING told the source he was informed by HARGRAVES that there were guerilla warfare camps in Mexico and that such groups as the Panthers and SDS send members to Mexico to receive guerilla warfare training. HARGRAVES claimed that Duarte said that he sent an American friend to Mexico to inspect these guerilla warfare camps and to report back to him.

The source described HEMMING and HARGRAVES as extremists, activists, mercenaries, opportunists and immoral. However, they have a thorough knowledge of Cuban Revolutionary Activities, have participated in many proposed raids and invasions, are knowledgeable concerning Cuban matters and are acquainted with the Cuban exile community in the United States. The source stated that HEMMING, however, while in a position to furnish information, frequently alters, distorts and changes the information to suit his fancy.

The Black Panthers are a militant extremist Negro group based in California, but with a nation-wide membership. The Students for a Democratic Society is an anarchistically inclined group of the New Left. Pertinent portions of the foregoing information have been furnished to the Mexican Federal Security Police, Ministry of Government and Attorney General's Office.

[MKCHAOS - Revolutionary Guerrilla Training in Mexico 1.10.69]

HEMMING told this researcher:

I'm HARGRAVES' case officer. He ain't telling *me* shit. HARGRAVES blew a nigger right through a plate glass window - put him in the hospital for nine months! He's Cleaver's bodyguard for some operations. When he blew the Panther through the window, it was approved by Cleaver. Cleaver was on the CIA pay roll... Project Long Beach, fucking M-60's, AK-47s all over the fucking place. They were going to go and hit the downtown Panther Headquarters. I told 'em, 'There ain't nothing there. There's four boxes of 50 caliber ammo, but there's tunnels, steel doors, sandbags and bad motherfuckers that walk in there. Four guys walked up to the front and they blew their fuckasses away. Ended up having to bomb them from the fucking roof.

## BLACK PANTHER SUPPORT GROUPS & DONALD FREED

HEMMING credited HARGRAVES with having been approached to set up Donald Freed on bogus charges of possession of hand grenades in 1968. Don Freed, who led the Black Panther support committee in Los Angeles, was tried and acquitted of the charges in 1970. HEMMING:



Did you ask Freed if he knew how we were setting him up in L.A.? They approached HARGRAVES to set-up Donald Freed with the grenades. HARGRAVES approached me and I said no. Because right now I'm going to put you into the Panthers, so I don't want you bombing them. So he went into the Panthers and he was Eldridge's boy. Eventually Freed was set up by James Jarrett. But they threw it out. What I'm hinting at here is 'Hey, you guys want to talk about my three years in California, huh, it will make Watergate look sick. You want to know about California, because they don't know what the fuck I was doing in California. Well I got some logs and some memories which tell me what I was doing in California. I was watching those cocksuckers because they tried to set me up on the Dallas thing.

James Jarret he infiltrated Friends of the Black Panther Party on behalf of LAPD. He also busted Shirley Southerland, the mother of Keifer Southerland with Freed. In HEMMING'S Motion for Favorable Evidence he asked for:

All files, documents, and memorandums held by CIA, FBI, U.S. Treasury Department, and other agencies that refer to the defendant's activities within Los Angeles County, California, during calendar years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970, inclusive, especially those activities involving terrorist activities, bombings and conspiracies by militant groups specifically the case involving a certain Donald Freed, who was charged with illegal possession of destructive devices, to wit: fragmentation hand grenades.

A CIA document read:

October 20, 1968. At 9:50 a reliable source advised [CIA] that Subject ROY EMORY HARGRAVES approached him to 'blow up a left-wing' office in Long Beach. The source was shown explosives, but declined to accompany Subject. He was not told what was to be blown up, or when. He indicated that Subject resided at (deleted). This information was passed on to Long Beach Police officers with a list of potential targets. The arresting officers (deleted) were alerted to watch Subjects residence. October 22, 1968: (Deleted) The SDS Peace Center, 2628 East Anaheim, Long Beach, was bombed at 3:00 a.m. this date. When Subject returned to his residence, he was arrested on outstanding traffic warrants and was found to also have traffic warrants from El Monte.

Subject was interviewed and admitted the bombing. He indicated that he would take all the 'heat' and not involve anyone else, but would later tell more about his activities. He said that he went alone to the peace center and placed a bomb. He used a cigarette placed inside a paper match book. This was connected to a soda straw that had been filled with match heads and gun powder (#4750 reloading powder) and was connected to a light aluminum detonator. The detonator set off the main charge which was connected with masking tape and consisted of four one quarter pound charges of 'Tem-Type' explosive. He said that he had 'sweat-out' the 'Tem-Type' to weaken the charge and placed it back in an alcove where it would not blow the front glass windows into the street. He left the scene and did not hear it go off; a short while later he drove back by the location and observed the police vehicles and knew the explosion had occurred. Facts were presented to the District Attorney's office, Long Beach, and a written rejection was issued. The facts were then presented to the Long Beach Prosecutor who issued complaint #M87122, charging Malicious Destruction of Property. Subject was taken before Judge Sutherland, Long Beach Municipal Court and pleaded guilty. Probation and sentence was set for November 12, 1968. Subject was remanded to custody in lieu of bail plus the time to be served on the traffic warrants, then to be released to El Monte for the other traffic warrants.

October 24, 1968. Subject was re-interviewed and gave the following information. He is close to Jose Antonio Duarte (ex-Major in Fidel Castro's Army) (Deleted) *Major Duarte* is trying to get close to the Cuban Power group, but is not trusted by them because of his ex-ties with Castro. Subject denied any connection with Cuban Power [Orlando Bosch's crew] except through Duarte. He said he got the explosives from Duarte and that Duarte was supposed to also give him some Cuban Power stickers to leave at the Students for a Democratic Society bombing scene, but that he never received the stickers. Duarte knew he was going to do the bombing and indicated that this type of action could get him into the Cuban Power group.

Subject admitted that he and Duarte went to a Black Militant house or office in Compton some time back and broke windows. Duarte had a smoke grenade but 'got shook' and could not get the pin pulled and they ran.

Subject hinted that he was also responsible for the bombing of the *Free Press* in Los Angeles about one or two days prior to the Long Beach S.D.S. bombing, but would not fully admit it. JERRY indicated off the record (and after he had plead guilty as indicated above) that there was a girl and another man with him on the S.D.S. bombing but would not identify them.

Additional Information: Shortly after the Subject was arrested for the traffic warrants, he called (Deleted) the original source of this information and asked him to go to Subjects house and remove a box of 'Christmas decorations." Source knew him to mean explosives. He went to this address and talked to Subject's wife who denied knowing about such a box. It was later determined that Subject's wife had overheard the original arresting officers question Subject about the bombing, and it is assumed that she had already disposed of any explosives.

Subject also called from jail to the Wallace for President, North Long Beach Office. It is unknown who he talked to, however, a short while later he had a visitor in jail named Pam Barsby. She is apparently well-known to the jailors and no visitors pass was recorded. The jailors were questioned and stated that they knew her to be working in the above Wallace office from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. each day. She is believed to be married to a man who owns Cadillac Tracers Inc. 6701 Atlantic, Long Beach. Investigation of this business license shows that the company has not got a current license but did have under the name of James B. Parsby 2126 Berkeley, Los Angeles, (2) Robert Barsby, 133 Rocky Point Road, Palos Verde, and (3) Charles Whittington, address unknown.

After the above visit to jail by Pam, she called the wife of the original source (deleted as of 2010) and told her about the visit to jail. She indicated that she and a 'Jerry' who also worked at Wallace Headquarters and owned a Volkswagon was with the Subject when the S.D.S. bombing took place. It is noted that there were two bombs (Deleted as of 2010) one of which was placed on a red yard stick. It is believed that 'Jerry' set the second bomb. The wife of source said that Pam's true last name is Barsby but that she used the name Barbee while working for Wallace. Pam told her that three of them used the Subject's black Renault on the Long Beach S.D.S. bombing, but that they used her red Corvette to 'blow' the *Free Press*. She also said that the three of them pulled some type of attack against a Black Militant in Compton. This incident could not be located and may not have been reported, if it did in fact occur.

To date, 'Jerry' has not been identified. Subject admitted having been along with Lloyd E. Pullen on July 28, 1968, (deleted as of 2010) when they broke windows out of the Peace and Freedom Party office, Long Beach, and committed a Battery on Theodore Glaum, however he said Pullen has never taken part in any bombings.

[CIA D01238 1.9.69 NARA 1993.07.20.14:20:50:370280]

HEMMING 1994:



Jerri or Jeri was a female who worked for the George Wallace people. She was built like a brick shithouse, looked like Angie Dickinson, married, but fucked like a pig. I had her riding in my lap in a Volkswagon. She got off on these bombings. Running around with Lloyd Pullen and fucking HARGRAVES blowing up these fucking buildings and shit, but she was working for the company too.

In January 1996 this researcher called HEMMING and asked if HARGRAVES ever called him from jail and asked him to remove some Christmas decorations from his (HARGRAVES) home. HEMMING said, "Yes, he did." When confronted with the significance of this information HEMMING said HARGRAVES called Lloyd Pullen.

### LLOYD PULLEN

HEMMING told this researcher:

Lloyd Pullen was very prominent on TV and in the press as one of the guys that, during the Watts riot, organized a group of like militia that protected a lot of properties in Long Beach. This was a case where I got connected with the guy through Joe Pine. Pullen had an incorporated group and their big thing was getting ready for the next one. He would tell people and he would tell Joe Pine, 'Hey you people who have problems with nigger gangs or any of this kind of bullshit you let me know, we'll do something about it.' So he was favorite with the cops...He was on the Joe Pine Show regularly, called all these people niggers and all kinds of shit. So HARGRAVES had a sort of a welfare thing, lived in the projects. He showed the niggers how to organize. He got the community affairs volunteers all agitated cause there were a lot of Latinos there, and all that kind of shit there. One thing led to another and we had TV cameras, we got him before the county commission, got him on KHG-TV-9, Maria Coles program, Bob Dornan's program. HARGRAVES did some benefits for these people because they were being fucked over by these conservative anti-welfare shithheads. So Pullen was shocked that HARGRAVES was doing all these good things for the niggers.

I told HARGRAVES when Pullen confronts you with this try to get as much information so we know who his sources are, how accurate his sources are, because I'm dealing with the LA County Sheriff's Intelligence Bureau and they wanted to know what Long Beach Police Department is doing and what all these other people are doing. So Pullen confronted him and practically told him how he wiped his ass the night before. I mean this is up to date accurate fucking information. So HARGRAVES came back on him and said 'You're dealing with top fucking people. Who is it, Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit?' So Pullen figured, 'Wait a minute, what have we got here?' Then they turned him over to Lt. Hendricks of Long Beach Police Department Intelligence who was the chairman of the LEIU.

Somebody's giving money to Lt. Hendricks of the LIEU and some operational funds are dispersed out to Pullen and a little bit might get to HARGRAVES. But what is he going to use money for other than gasoline, or this or that? He wasn't allowed to have a car. Then somebody might question how you afford a car when you're living in a fucking project. He has to be poor, white trash. That's his best role. Any money he had an explanation...he had a license to steal - he could have gone down and robbed banks and got away with it - but it would have fucked up the operation. It would have brought the Bureau in...And here's HARGRAVES, we're down in Watts and kicking in the front of one of the Panther operations. We got niggers that are shaking down old folks down in Compton and shit, regular gang bullshit. The cops were happier than shit because we're coming in and fucking these people over. And they think they're bad.

According to HEMMING, Pullen was shot by blacks spent a week in the hospital. In a Freedom of Information Act request to the United States Service HEMMING requested: "Reports reflecting my liaison with ROY E. HARGRAVES in Los Angeles California, including:

- a) The presence of HARGRAVES as COPE delegate at a reception for Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles.
- b) The activities of HARGRAVES with Lloyd Pullen in Long Beach, California area. At the present time there are rabid revivals of accusations and insinuations, certain writers who allege knowledge by my group in a past tragic event. Those revived accusations and insinuations have caused jeopardy to my person, hence my imperative need to review the fore-mentioned material.

The FBI reported, "HEMMING was also described as a close associate of Lloyd Pullen who is a local leader of an organization called "Staff" which is the front name for the Minutemen. On **January 19, 1968** HEMMING visited the parents of Everett Jackson, a pilot captured in Cuba in January 1968. On this occasion ways and means were discussed to affect the release of Jackson which included the possibility of an exchange of prisoners. HEMMING said there were special people in Florida that had contacts in Cuba.

Putting pressure on the Cuban sympathizers and bombings were also mentioned in this discussion. HEMMING made statements on January 1968 that he knew who Jackson was working for and what his mission was in his flight over Cuba. HEMMING also made comments there would be news of bombings in the Florida area in the near future.

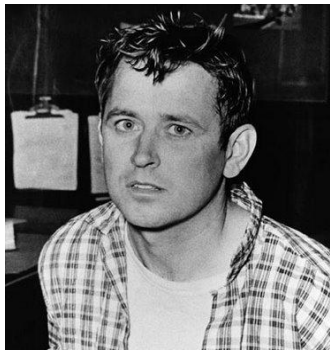
## HEMMING AND HUBERT HUMPHREY

HEMMING claimed HARGRAVES was present as a COPE delegate at the reception for Vice President Hubert Humphrey. HEMMING told this researcher: "You have to know your target before you penetrate. Humphrey was running for President in 1968. I got HARGRAVES a pass, and he got his picture taken with Humphrey." Prior to this, HEMMING claimed to have met with Hubert Humphrey at the Harbor Square East Condominium, Washington, D.C. HEMMING told this researcher:

That was a casual encounter when I was helping Strom Thurmond move into his new apartment in 1967. I was standing there talkin' to Hubert Humphrey. One agent goes behind my car and checks the Florida National Guard license plates on my 1966 Polaris. Meanwhile, I'm talking to Hubert Humphrey on the sidewalk.

## THE KING ASSASSINATION

### HEMMING, HARGRAVES **APRIL 1968**



Hemming and Hargraves framed James Earl Ray for the murder of Martin Luther King. James Earl Ray was born in 1928. The father of James Earl Ray was a criminal. James Earl Ray never graduated from high school, and was ejected from the Army after two years of service. In the early 1950's he began to commit a series of crimes including burglary and forgery. On April 23, 1967, after serving seven years of a 20 year sentence for armed robbery, James Earl Ray escaped from Missouri State Penitentiary by concealing himself in a box that would normally contain bread from the prison bakery.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Ray had no ambition. You know what the ambition factor is? Is there anybody on this planet who can say James Earl Ray ever aspired to anything, or thought of any grandiose schemes, or wanted to be somebody? No. He never wanted to be shit. This is the last guy to do a shooting job. Nothing complicated. Nothing that requires heavy thinking. But it would have been a stretch of the imagination to have Castro agents mad at Martin Luther King, right?

## "RAOUL" IN MONTREAL

Circa August 15, 1967, a fugitive named James Earl Ray met a man at the Neptune Tavern in Montreal who called himself "Raoul". Evidence suggested "Raoul" was ROY HARGRAVES, HEMMING's sidekick. "Raoul" said he was a seaman. ROY HARGRAVES had years of experience as a seaman conducting infiltration and exfiltration

missions along with raids on Castro's Cuba. Ray claimed they met by chance and they had no mutual friends. Ray said he "sort of let the word get around that he had a little trouble down in the States that he was looking for I.D. and capital, and just might be available for activities that didn't involve too much risk." Would James Earl Ray have leaked the fact the he was a fugitive in a public bar? Bar owners often double as police informants. HEMMING told this researcher:

That's what Ray wants you to believe. This is what keeps people secure, that he's not spilling the beans. There are people that would worry, 'Maybe this son-of-a-bitch really found out more than he's ever admitted before the incident itself? Maybe somebody was loose? Maybe this guy really knows some shit?' He didn't do it, we know that.

Evidence suggested that the brother of James Earl Ray, Jerry Ray, who had come into contact with GERRY HEMMING when J. B. Stoner's National State's Rights Party made contact with INTERPEN in the early 1960's. It was Jerry Ray who told his brother that "Raoul" was "alright," but James did not want to involve his brother in the Martin Luther King assassination, and so he never came forward with this information. HEMMING told this researcher:

A guy like Ray would say, 'Who told you about me?' You got to have a fucking name. It's got to be somebody that's worthless to you that you can go ahead and burn, and the guy doesn't know you, so it's not traceable. That's made plain right off the bat, 'I know you through so and so, but so and so doesn't know me. A friend of mine knows him and I'm not gonna tell you who the fuck he is.' If it isn't done this way, a guy like Ray would say, 'Boy, this guy's a blabber mouth. He's giving me all his fucking contacts, I know more about him than he does about me, which is a bad way to be.'

HEMMING also stated:

Somebody had to produce some sort of bona fides to prove who the fuck he was and he expects Ray to check the arms of that through his own sources of 'Who the hell am I dealing with here?'

## RAOUL AKA ROY M. HARGRAVES



James Earl Ray described "Raoul" as a 35-year-old blonde or red-haired Latin, 5'8", 140 pounds. HARGRAVES was born in 1940 and would be 28 in 1968. The rest of Ray's description fits HARGRAVES height and weight. Ray told author William Bradford Huie that "Raoul" was "a Cuban exile." HARGRAVES had trained anti-Batista elements prior to Castro coming to power. James Earl Ray wrote:

In the spring of 1968 I James Earl Ray was working with agents of the Federal Government, including Raoul. They told me I was helping them to supply arms and guns to the Cuban refugees there to overthrow Castro and the communest I cuba. The reason why I'd made trips to Mexico was in regard to helping the agents of the federal government to supply arms to cuban refugees there to overthrow Castro. The Federal Agents led me to believe that I was working in Memphis in April 1968 for the same purpose. I knew I was working with Federal Agents the way they had me passed across the Mexican and Canadian borders is only one thing that proves they were federal agents. At a later time, if necessary, I will give more extensive proof about the federal agents with whom I was involved. It is a known fact that Agents of federal government and, the Mexican Police knew about my trips to Mexico and protected me there. I knew nothing about King being in Memphis until after King had been killed. I could not argue with the federal agents I worked for becous they would have put me back in the Missouri State Prison at Jefferson City if I failed to take orders from them. I know that the federal agents merly used me as the fall guy when they killed King. I now realize that they had no interest in overthrowing Castro and their whole purpose was to use me to cover up their own crime. Two federal agencies are guilty and I am fully innocent. [FBI 44-38961-5811 Sec. 81]

## **JULY 18, 1967 TO AUGUST 24, 1967**

James Earl Ray had at eight meetings with "Raoul" over the next three weeks. HEMMING told this researcher: "Ray was involved in a homicide with Raoul." The FBI found that Ray was in possession of "Qc351 Photocopies of 4-page hw letter dated at Montreal, Que., signed "Code letter 'G.'" According to James Earl Ray, at the last meeting, "Raoul" told him to go to Windsor, Canada, on August 21, 1967 where he would give him some packages to smuggle into the United States. After this, James Earl Ray was paid and told to drive to Birmingham, Alabama, and keep out of sight until "Raoul" arrived. James Earl Ray arrived there August 25, 1967. James Earl Ray opened a safe deposit box at the Birmingham Trust National Bank on August 28, 1967. "Raoul" told James Earl Ray he spent a lot of time in New Orleans and gave him several telephone numbers there. Ray left Birmingham on August 30, 1967. On September 1, 1967, he received a letter from "Raoul" regarding their next meeting. When they met, "Raoul" gave James Earl Ray \$2000 and told him to purchase a late model Mustang. James Earl Ray wrote:

I suppose I became involved in some sort of plot to kill King when I first took those packages into the United States from Canada. I would think it had all been decided before the car was bought in Birmingham as no one would have given me three grand just to haul narcotics across the border.  
[Look 11.26.68]

HEMMING told this researcher:

You give them a couple of test runs. It's gonna be something that brings back a couple of bucks and pays for your expenses in recruiting these people. Now he's gonna be hesitant to admit this because it could be fingerprints back to other crimes that have no statute of limitations, namely homicide.

## **OCTOBER 7, 1967 TO OCTOBER 10, 1967: MEXICO**

James Earl Ray said that his next assignment (mid-October 1967), was to order several hundred dollars worth of photographic equipment then drive down to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he was to meet "Raoul". The HSCA stated that Ray planned to make pornographic movies in Mexico using a remote controlled camera. Ray met "Raoul" at a hotel there, and then followed him across the border, into Laredo, Texas. "Raoul" took a cab and they met in Laredo, where "Raoul" gave him a spare tire which James Earl Ray was supposed to smuggle into Mexico. "Raoul" rode with Ray as they again crossed the border into Mexico. James Earl Ray:

At Mexican customs he got out and waited beside the building. Following his instructions, I asked the customs men for a Tourist Card, telling them I was going to the interior of Mexico, not just to Nuevo Laredo. (No tourist card is needed to visit the border towns in Mexico; only if you are going

into the interior.) When the Customs men started to search the car, I gave them \$3 as Raoul had told me to do, and they stopped the search and put a mark on everything.

"Raoul" rejoined James Earl Ray in Mexico, transferred the tire to the automobile from which it originally came. James Earl Ray drove the car through a checkpoint in the interior of Mexico. He received \$2000 for this trip. HEMMING told this researcher:

Raoul was a cut out. He's a guy you can trust with money, he's a guy a you can trust with the location of an arms cache or a seller of select type weapons. He's a guy that gets a very simple job done and does what he's told to do and not ask questions or even gives a shit why it's being done.

#### LOS ANGELES: RITA AND CHARLES STEIN

In November 1967 James Earl Ray drove to Los Angeles, where he moved into a cheap hotel. His associates in Los Angeles included petty criminal Rita Stein, whose husband had overdosed on morphine [FBI LA-44-1574]. The cousin of Rita Stein, Myrial Tomaso, had been arrested on seven felony charges involving narcotics and forgery. [FBI 44-382861-5553] New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison described Rita Stein's brother, Charles Stein [born, May 11, 1929], as a "good boy who keeps bad company." Charles Stein was married to Mickie Medina, the "Queen of Vice of New Orleans" from 1962 to 1963. He had one arrest linked to prostitution. [FBI 157-10672-654] Myrial Tomaso convinced James Earl Ray to take her cousin, Charles Stein, and two children, with him to New Orleans. James Earl Ray agreed to drive Charles Stein and the kids to New Orleans, but insisted that Myrial Tomaso and Charles Stein first register in the Independent party of George C. Wallace. On December 13, 1967, Ray sent a letter to the Birmingham Trust National Bank closing his safe deposit box there. Ray, Stein, and the two children left Los Angeles circa December 14, 1967. They arrived in New Orleans on December 15, 1967.

#### CHARLES STEIN: RAY MENTIONED RAOUL

The HSCA reported: "Charles Stein recalled that James Earl Ray was definitely going to New Orleans for reasons of his own and that he was not making the trip merely to accommodate Rita..." The FBI claimed that Charles Stein told the Bureau that he never heard James Earl Ray mention anyone named "Raoul," however, Charles Stein also stated, several times during an FBI interview, that "he recalled James Earl Ray mentioning the name 'Raoul.'" Charles Stein was confronted, during this initial interview with the HSCA, with an FBI interview which reflected his statement that the person he [James Earl Ray] was going to see had an Italian-sounding name - a well known name in New Orleans. Stein agreed that Raoul was not Italian-sounding, and stated that perhaps he was dodging the FBI's questions." [HSCA MLK Vol, 13 p273] During his later testimony before the HSCA, Charles Stein was asked if James Earl Ray had mentioned the name "Raoul" prior to the Martin Luther King assassination. He stated: "I think that he did."

## THE TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW ORLEANS DURING THE TRIP

Charles Stein thought that James Earl Ray told him that he called New Orleans, in advance, to let them know when he would arrive. This call was made after James Earl Ray pulled off the road outside of Houston, Texas.

He stated that in the evening of December 16, 1967, Ray made a telephone call from a public coin box phone. Ray talked for quite some time. Stein was of the opinion this call was made somewhere in the vicinity of Houston, Texas. He also stated it was dark at the time as he can recall the light in the phone booth shining down on Ray while he made the call. Stein advised he did not recall the general surroundings of the area in which the phone booth was located; or whether it was in a gas station, shopping center or standing by itself. He did think, however, if he saw the phone booth again he would probably recall it. Stein was questioned further regarding this phone call and in response to questions, advised this phone call was the only one he actually observed being made by Ray. However, at several other stops they made, Ray was out of his sight for short periods of time and during those times Ray could have made other phone calls. Stein advised that when Ray returned to the car after making the phone call he appeared to be tense and somewhat deep in thought. This condition lasted about 20 minutes or a half hour. When asked if he recalled traveling through Houston, Texas, Stein stated he did not recall passing through Houston, Texas, but commented that he was sleeping off and on during this time. [FBI LA 44-1547]

The FBI re-interviewed Stein:

He can recollect one telephone call made by James Earl Ray while they were en route to New Orleans. Stein advised that the call was made from a telephone booth located near Houston, Texas, west of Houston. He advised that at approximately 9:00 p.m. on December 16, 1967, Ray was driving and turned off the freeway onto an access road paralleling the freeway heading toward Houston. He stated Ray stopped at a phone booth by a service station. He does not recollect the particular gas sold at this station. He advised that a liquor store was next to the service station, but does not recollect on what side...Stein advised that at the time of the call he bought a cup of coffee in the service station and some candy or gum in the liquor store. Stein advised that the above information is accurate. He advised that he did not intentionally withhold this information upon prior interviews, and only recently remembered the details of the phone call. [FBI LA 44-1574 4.24.68]

Another FBI document stated: "Stein has indicated that en route from somewhere in Texas Ray made one or two long distance telephone calls from coin phones and also indicated he was going to contact either architectural or contracting firm." The FBI



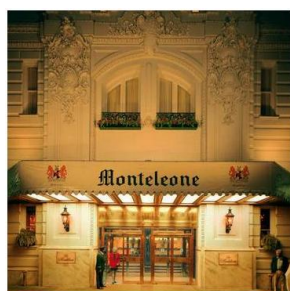
contacted numerous construction firms in Louisiana but none of them had ever heard of Ray or any of his name variants. Note: HEMMING said HARGRAVES worked on construction jobs with Richard Whatley in Baton Rouge in 1967.

## THE FBI INVESTIGATION

The FBI investigated James Earl Ray's calls to "Raoul" by checking the toll records of all the telephone booths James Earl Ray might have used while traveling from Los Angeles to New Orleans. It concluded: "An exhaustive search of countless telephone records, numbers and subscribers produced nothing." [FBI 44-8861-2014] Sometimes it was impossible to check on a pay phone because the toll records had been destroyed. [FBI 44-38861-2460] In many cases it was impossible for this researcher to determine if certain calls were, in fact, significant, because of heavy deletions. When Charles Stein and James Earl Ray reached New Orleans, James Earl Ray claimed he called the New Orleans telephone number given to him by "Raoul." James Earl Ray:

I was asked where I was staying then told where Raoul would meet me...He wanted me to help take some guns into Mexico and there would be ten or twelve grand in it for me plus the usual promise of travel documents. During the conversation he said *after I got to Cuba* I could go anyplace in the world. I told him I wasn't interested in going to Cuba and I wanted the travel documents and part of the money before I went to Mexico. The project would start about the first of May - he would write me as to the specific date later on...Late in February he wrote and asked me to meet him at the bar where we had met before in New Orleans.

## WILLIAM MONTELEONE



The bar they were to meet in, the Le Bunny Lounge on Canal Street, just happened to be located across the street from the Hotel Monteleone, which was owned by William Monteleone, a former member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. [Monteleone, William telephone 504-288-0643, 522-8923 hotel 523-3341] Was this where Raoul was staying? William Bradford Huie reported: "The Monteleone family has as their guests, pilots who had been ransomed from Cuba who had participated in the invasion of the Bay of Pigs." Huie related that Ray on his trip to New Orleans with Stein had met unknown, unnamed parties in a bar from which diagrams made by Ray, Huie concluded was across the street from the Monteleone. HEMMING told this researcher: "This could be significant. They burn trails by making those kind of mistakes."

James Earl Ray waited all day for "Raoul", but he did not appear. James Earl Ray was back in Los Angeles on December 18, 1967. He remained there until March 1968 when he left for New Orleans. When he called "Raoul's" telephone number he was told that "Raoul" had gone to Birmingham, Alabama. He met him there and the two men drove to Atlanta (a dry cleaning ticket placed him there on April 1, 1968) and then back to

Birmingham. On April 2, 1968, James Earl Ray was instructed to rent a motel room and he did so using the name "Willard." He was also told to purchase a deer rifle at the Aeromarine Supply Company. "Raoul" examined the weapon and determined it was unsatisfactory. James Earl Ray returned it and purchased a 30.06 rifle which "Raoul" accepted. The Aeromarine Supply Company was coincidentally located in the vicinity of the headquarters of General Reed Doster, who assembled pilots for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Raul asked Ray to purchase a rifle with an infrared scope. Ray testified before the HSCA that after the room was rented, Raoul told him to buy "a pair of binoculars with infrared attachments saying that the 'people' also wanted to examine some glasses." Ray attempted to purchase them but was told that they were only available in army surplus stores. Ray purchased a regular pair instead.



On April 4, 1968, the two men then drove to Memphis, Tennessee, where a room had been reserved for James Earl Ray at the Rebel Motel under the alias of "Willard." According to James Earl Ray, after he checked in,

Raoul told me to rent the room at [a] rooming house at 3:00 p.m. I rented a room from the woman [Bessie Brewer]. I signed my name as John Willard...then I went downstairs and found Raoul in the tavern [Jim's Grill]. He had told me to get him some binoculars so I went up to the store and bought them and when I got back Raoul was up in the room.

#### RAY'S EVER CHANGING ALIBI

James Earl Ray first claimed he was in a gas station, having a tire repaired, at the time of the shooting. According to William Bradford Huie Ray stated:

I bought the binoculars. I took the rifle up into his room at the rooming house. I was sitting in the Mustang when I heard a shot. In a minute or so Raoul came running down the stairs [carrying my zipper bag which he threw down on the sidewalk]. Then he jumped in the back seat, covered up with a sheet, and we took off.

"Raoul" jumped out at a traffic light eight blocks from the scene of the shooting. Ray also said that he drove back to the flop house and saw numerous police cars parked in front of it. He thought the law was on to "Raoul" and he headed for a pay phone to call "Raoul's" number in New Orleans. He turned on the car radio and found out Martin Luther King had been killed and the police were looking for a white man in a white Mustang. William Bradford Huie stated that Ray told him "he was to be in the room and to get to the room so that they might meet an unnamed, unknown party and discuss the sale of weapons." James Earl Ray had no alibi witnesses for any of these scenarios, however, version two seems the most plausible because it does not require any witnesses. "Raoul" would also stick to Ray as long and as closely as possible to further dirty him up. HEMMING told this researcher:

Ray might have guessed. What is Ray's thinking as to 'What the fuck am I doing in Memphis?' He has to have a reason for being there. He reads in the newspapers that King is there, and says to himself, 'Wait a minute, nah, that couldn't be.' He's not going to admit to that kind of shit now, he's not going to admit to that. Maybe he tried to check out to see 'What are these fuckers up to that they're gonna put me in for a nickel or a dime and I'm gonna be doing a big job. Wait a minute, I don't want this fucking tail-coating bullshit, turnip truck bullshit, where I do the big fucking job and these people get all the goddamn money.' There are people like that in the industry. They try to figure out if there's been any leaks that would endanger them, they try to guess who the target is. They check the newspapers to see who the target might be. Of course he would [have an idea he was going to be set up]. Of course he would, that's what keeps you alive. An inkling would be that he might have done some snooping, he didn't trust the people he was dealing with. They wouldn't be happy with that today. But for him to turn it around and know that this whole thing was a big assed plot, that's too much for his little peanut brain to figure out.



## THE BATHROOM WINDOW FROM WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED

Rooming house manager Bessie Brewer stated that her husband

...returned home from work at 5:25 p.m. on April 4, 1968, and at that time Mr. and Mrs. Brewer commenced their dinner. After dinner Mr. Brewer then turned on the television set and was watching the "Rawhide" television program, and Mrs. Brewer did the dinner dishes. Shortly after completing the dinner dishes, Mrs. Brewer also sat down to watch the "Rawhide" television program. Within a matter of a couple of minutes, Mrs. Brewer heard what she thought to be a gunshot coming from the back of her rooming house. Mrs. Brewer believed that this must have been around 6:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968. She advised her husband that she thought it was a gun shot. Her husband took time to put on his slippers and both of them then proceeded to the southeast exit of the building. Upon arriving at this point, Mr. Brewer attempted to go out the back door; however, a law enforcement officer was in the back of the building and instructed both Mr. and Mrs. Brewer to close the door and return to their apartment. Mrs. Brewer did not hear any noise such as someone running through her building after hearing the gun shot, and the only noise she could recall hearing was a lot of hollering and screaming near the back of her building toward the Lorraine Motel.

When the FBI displayed a photograph of James Earl Ray to Bessie Brewer she told them "I just don't know if it was him." Two other residents of the rooming house, Gracie and Charles Stephens, also witnessed the gunman make his getaway. Gracie Stephens described the man she saw as "in his fifties, with salt and pepper hair." DAVID CHRIST was born 1918 so in 1968 he would have been fifty years old. She said it was not James Earl Ray. On July 31, 1968, Gracie Stephens was committed to a state mental institution, by an assistant administrator at the hospital. Mrs. Stephens was diagnosed as suffering from Korsakoff's disease. Gracie Walden Stephens [born October 15, 1915] had a long arrest record beginning in 1942 for soliciting for prostitution, public drunkenness, bad checks and carrying an unregistered pistol. The FBI reported,

Charles Stephens, Apartment 6B, 422 ½ South Main Street, Memphis, advised that on the afternoon of April 4, 1968, he was with his wife at the above address. He stated that at about 3:30 p.m., on the above date, he began working on a table model radio which was in need of repair. He said he took the radio to the kitchen and placed it on the table which was against the wall that was adjacent to the bathroom which was used by all the tenants on his floor. As he was working on his radio he could hear the man in the next apartment go into the bathroom. Mr. Stephens stated that he knew it was the man who had just checked in to Apartment 5B that afternoon because he could hear the door of Apartment 5B open then footsteps would go down the hall to the bathroom; the bathroom door would open and then close.

Mr. Stephens said that during these various trips that the individual in Apartment 5B made to the bathroom he failed to flush the toilet or run any water with the exception of the last time he was in the bathroom. At this time he flushed the toilet. He stated that this individual seemed to be spending an undue length of time in the bathroom. At about 6:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968, Mr. Stephens heard a loud noise which he described as sounding like a gunshot come from the bathroom. Upon hearing this noise, Mr. Stephens ran from the kitchen where he was repairing his radio to his door that led to the hallway. He stated this is only a distance of about 10 to 12 feet. Upon opening the door he saw a man leave the bathroom carrying a package of about three feet long and wrapped in what appeared to be a newspaper. He saw the man run down the hall and then turn left as if he were trying to leave the apartment building. As this was happening, Willie Anchutz came out of his apartment and went to the bathroom. Anchutz then told Stephens to look out of his window. Stephens said that he then looked out of his kitchen window which faced the Lorraine Hotel and saw a lot of policemen scurrying about and people running screaming in the vicinity of the hotel.

Mr. Stephens stated that the man who was in Apartment 5B had checked in about 3:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968. He stated he was sure of this because he had heard the landlady showing him the apartment at that time. He stated he glanced out of his door and got a fairly good look at the man who he described as being a white male, 5' 10" to 5' 11"; weighing 165 pounds; slender build; ruddy complexion; sandy hair; had a long, sharp, pointed nose; wearing what appeared to be a dark blue or black suit, white shirt and dark tie.

Mr. Stephens stated that the man who he saw running out of the bathroom closely resembled the man who had checked into Apartment 5B. He said he could only see the man who ran from the bathroom from behind, but his general build, hair coloring and clothes were the same as the individual in Apartment 5B. Mr. Stephens added he had never met the man who checked into Apartment 5B, talked to him or knew his name.

When Charles Stephens was shown a photograph of James Earl Ray, Stephens said:

Unless he was wearing a wig or had a full face lift or something it's not the man I saw. The hair is too full, and the face is too young. [*Montreal Sun* 4.18.68; *Wash. Post* 8.16.70; FBI ME 44-1987 JWB:raf 4.5.68; FBI Memo Tolson: DeLoach 7.2.68]

Stephens was described as "a drunk and disreputable" by Prosecutor Canale, who wanted the FBI to put Stephens in protective custody. On April 25, 1968,

Photographs of James Earl Ray taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966 were shown to Mr. Charles Quitman Stephens, Apartment 6B, 422 ½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. Stephens said that the 1955 and 1960 photographs of Ray were not familiar to him, but he advised that the 1966 profile photograph of Ray appearing in the Wanted Flyer 442-A, April 19, 1968, and identification order dated April 20, 1968, looked like the man he saw in apartment 5B on April 4, 1968, talking to Mrs. Bessie Brewer. Stephens said that he only saw the man's profile in the boarding house and as a result, could only say the profile of James Earl Ray in 1968 looked very much like the above mentioned man in Room 5B. Stephens said he had never seen the bedspread of any similar bedspread either at the rooming house or anywhere else.

ROY HARGRAVES had Ray rent a room from Bessie Brewer. This was why Stephens identified Ray as the man he saw with Bessie Brewer. HARGRAVES had Ray buy a rifle and a pair of binoculars for a future crime they were going to commit. Ray's car was seen parked outside this flop house. Lloyd Jowers, owner, Jim's Grill, 418 South Main Street, advised that at approximately 3:55 p.m. on April 4, 1968, he arrived at the Grill, and parked directly in back of a white Mustang that was parked on the street directly in front of his Grill. He did not see Ray in it. (King was assassinated at approximately 6:00 p.m.) HARGRAVES told Ray to leave the hotel room because a third party in deal was coming and this man did not want to meet Ray. Ray was told to wait in the Mustang that was parked downstairs, in front of the flop house.

Enter DAVID CHRIST of Dealey Plaza fame, who went to the toilet, shot King, then left the premises. Several residents of the flop house saw CHRIST flee. A sketch was created of CHRIST. CHRIST left evidence incriminating Ray outside the flop house. HEMMING told this researcher:

In most cases you can just walk away. Remember, all the sound is on the other side of the building. This guy went out the front door of the place and just walked down the street. You don't draw attention by running or looking furtive. Get a newspaper and pretend like you're reading it.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE SKETCH OF KING'S ASSAILANT

Analysis of the MURKIN file revealed that the Bureau failed to put together a composite sketch of the suspect based on descriptions furnished to it by eyewitnesses to the shooting in Memphis. Instead, the FBI relied on the recollections of people who came into contact with James Earl Ray in Birmingham, Alabama, such as the owners of Aeromarine Supply. [FBI 44-38861-254 4.8.68 teletype] An Airtel from the SAC of the Memphis Office revealed:

Submitted herewith for Bureau's information is a Polaroid copy of the artist's conception, as prepared in Birmingham. It might be noted that this conception is acceptable to Birmingham witnesses. It, however, was

rejected by five rooming house witnesses in Memphis. This would seem to suggest a possibility, as has been previously considered, that there may well be two people involved in the murder. [FBI 44-3886-253]

#### WILLIAM HARRINGTON

William Harrington of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* drew a sketch of King's assailant based on the reports of eyewitnesses to the assassination. William Harrington's sketch was based on "descriptions from the men living in Memphis rooming house from which the killer fired." [FBI 44-38811-473 p2 Sec. A] The sketch showed a profile of a sharp-nosed man.

#### SERGIO JAUBERT

Sergio Jaubert, a police artist in Mexico City, put together a sketch, on the day of the assassination, based on "a description provided by the FBI following speculation that the assassin may have fled to Mexico." [UPI telephoto NXP-MXP 1 4.10.67] When the United Press published Sergio Jaubert's sketch, the FBI Legal Attache in Mexico City cabled J. Edgar Hoover:

For the Bureau's information, the local police artist who prepared the sketch in question is Sergio C. Jaubert, who serves the Metropolitan Police and the Judicial Police of the District and Territories in Mexico. He has not been in direct contact with this office and has, according to police sources, relied completely on press accounts concerning the appearance of the unidentified Subject.

[FBI 44-98861-1181] The FBI also denied that they were "looking for any individual in Mexico." [FBI 44-98861-1181] The FBI was definitely looking for a "sharp-nosed" suspect in Mexico. A college student from Arizona was detained at the border because he fit this description. [NYT 4.11.68] The FBI never released a sketch - instead it released James Earl Ray's graduation picture from bartender's school.

TURNER DISCOVERS JUABERT'S SKETCH IS A DEAD RINGER FOR THE CHRIST TRAMP



NXP/ACP 1-4/10/66-MEXICO CITY: This sketch, distributed to police all over Mexico, is said to resemble the man wanted for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. The drawing was made by Mexico City police headquarters artist Sergio Juabert from description provided by the FBI following speculation that the assassin may have fled to Mexico. (UPI TELEPHOTO 3/27)





The FBI's first reference to the tramps was generated as a result of a report from the editor of a small Maryland newspaper and was dated May 5, 1968. It concerned the visual similarity between the CHRIST tramp and Sergio Jaubert's sketch. Researcher Harold Weisberg had pointed this out to the editor who, in turn, contacted the FBI. [FBI 9.30.74 Summary Dallas tramp info.] Ex-FBI Agent William Turner was the first researcher to publicize the visual similarity between the tramp and the sketch. William Turner, who was working with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison at this time, held a press conference at which he stated: "The sharp, pointed nose, the wide mouth and thin lips, the firm set of the jaw. I remembered something - the photograph of a suspect being taken into custody by two shotgun carrying Dallas policemen." [*San Fran. Chronicle* 5.6.68 Final Home Edition; FBI 44-38861-A] A few days after William Turner's press conference, a *New York Times* article appeared which discussed the resemblance of the tramp to the sketch. The article quoted Richard E. Sprague as saying the short tramp was "Ted Slack." HEMMING had told an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that the tramp was "Ted Slack" on May 8, 1968. The FBI generated no documents as a result of this press conference. J. Edgar Hoover ignored William Turner. The only reference to it in the files was a newspaper clipping.

#### BARDWELL ODUM INVESTIGATES



On May 14, 1968, while investigating the Martin Luther King assassination, FBI S.A. Bardwell Odum questioned Felix McKnight of the *Dallas Times Herald* about the tramp shots, also on the basis of the CHRIST tramp's similarity to the sketch. Bardwell Odum: "It appeared to him that the alleged newspaper artist's sketch appeared to have been made by someone who was looking at the photograph of the unknown look-alike." Bardwell Odum continued to investigate the tramps and, as stated, was the agent who questioned Bass, Wise, Vaughn and Kitching. Bardwell

Odum was questioned about the tramps by this researcher in 1993:

I heard about them. I didn't have any contact with them. I don't know that the FBI released them. I don't who it would have been. I never knew about any three tramps until a long time after that. They were interviewing all kinds of people, and not paying much attention to them. I didn't have anything to do with that. Fritz didn't like the FBI much, so there's no telling what he said. I sure don't remember questioning that publisher. I don't recall working on anything involving the Martin Luther King assassination. If I interviewed a publisher about it, I certainly don't recall him saying anything that it looked like one of those tramps, 'cause I never wrote anything about those tramps and never even heard about 'em. Never heard of Bass, Wise and Vaughn. I know Kitching, but he was just an identification officer. No sir, I never did it. In fact, I never heard about those tramps 'til years later. And that was mostly from people like you, writers who work up all these things, but I never had anything to do with it in an official, I never even heard who, if they were identified, or what? I thought the police department couldn't even find out who they were, so I don't know how anybody figured that out. They had nothing to do with the FBI. I never heard of those people until 1975. I retired in June or July 1968. It is my recollection that I never did anything in connection with MURKIN. I think they got my name in place of some other agent, because a lot of that stuff sounds like Greek to me.

James Hosty commented, "Maybe he doesn't want to remember?" Odum was sent FBI document 62-109060-7138 that linked him to the MURKIN case. Odum commented:

The document did not refresh my memory. I don't remember anything like that. If it was significant, I would remember it. You cover thousands of leads, something that never amounts to anything, you don't remember. The tramps, I didn't run into them when I was investigating for the FBI. That was some rumor some newspaper came up with, I don't remember doing anything on that. The only publisher I ever talked to was Felix McKnight. I talked to him on a lot of occasions. He was my friend. I never knew anything about the tramps. That all came out years later. [Odum, Bardwell 9518 Parkford Drive Dallas Texas 75238 telephone 214-348-3165]

#### DAVID CHRIST AND MARTIN LUTHER KING

HEMMING told this researcher: "The professionals don't bring in strangers, it's a very small grouping of people in the business." As stated, "Raoul," the man who set up James Earl Ray, did not assassinate Martin Luther King. Evidence suggested that DAVID LEMAR CHRIST did the shooting. CHRIST did not have time to associate with James Earl Ray since he had a full time job at the CIA. CHRIST moonlighted as a hitman. HEMMING told this researcher:

He has a business to run. He gets back and he's running the goddamn business by then. You haven't identified CHRIST as a permanent member of an assassination team. I haven't seen that yet. I can't see the same guy being used, even in a supporting role.

HEMMING was asked if CHRIST was "Raoul." HEMMING told this researcher:

You can't identify him by name. It is a small crew of people. We're working with a very small circle. This was one of the Dealey Plaza crew. You have to go worldwide to find that kind of talent, A.J. I'm talking about technicians and support. I'm not talking about shooters, *per se*.

James Earl Ray denied that the CHRIST tramp was "Raoul":

[Attorney Percy Forman] came to visit me and he had a picture for me to look at. This picture was about 8 X 10 inches. Mr. Forman said Mr. Huie had given him the picture and that Mr. Huie had got the picture from someone in the Federal Government. The picture contained two or three men, followed by two or three policemen. Mr. Forman described one of them in the picture as an 'anti-communist' Cuban refugee who was arrested at the time President Kennedy was shot. 'The arrest took place in Dallas,' I was told. I was asked if I would identify the man if he was brought to Memphis. I said no, although he did look similar to the man I was involved with. After I wouldn't identify the man about all I was told was that I would go to the electric chair if I went to trial. [Ltr. from James Earl Ray to Senator Eastland 3.14.69 Sec 78 MURKIN file]

Percy Forman allegedly visited the family of James Earl Ray in St. Louis and asked them to persuade James Earl Ray to plead guilty. James Earl Ray: "The gist of Forman's message was that if the plea were not forthcoming, the FBI would have both of my brothers indicted for complicity in the King homicide." In a letter to this researcher James Earl Ray stated:

As to DAVID CHRIST, I have mentioned before that he has striking similarities to Raoul, and could have been his brother, but I doubt very much if he was Raoul.

In an affidavit James Earl Ray contradicted this statement: "I have made a positive identification of the individual in the statement as Raoul..." [HSCA V3 p564] James Earl Ray told *Playboy* in June 1977:

Well, I've seen all these pictures, I've looked at a hundred of them. That's the first one Percy Forman showed me. See, Forman at one time wanted to have this individual arrested. I'm pretty sure that was the individual. Then bring him to Memphis, then I was going to identify him and he was going to use that in the defense. I didn't want to do it because I wasn't one

hundred percent sure of this picture. All I said was he had a striking resemblance to this Raoul. Just that it was a striking resemblance. Of course I never made a hundred percent positive identification. I'd say there was really a strong resemblance. We'll still look at other pictures, but I'm not going to be no state witness against anyone.

During other testimony James Earl Ray said that the reason he did not want to identify CHRIST as "Raoul" was because "I'm not interested in, you know, identifying anyone from you know, for some type of state witness." [HSCA MLK Vol 1 p236] James Earl Ray claimed that "Raoul" had set him up on a murder charge. Would Ray really have been reluctant to testify against "Raoul" because the dictates of prison morality forbade it? Ray wanted to bolster his story about being framed by saying "Raoul" looked like the tramp, but he would never use it in his legal defense because he knew it was untrue. Percy Forman remembered showing photographs to James Earl Ray, but denied wanting to arrest anyone. He said: "There was no Raoul. Ray told me he invented him to feed conspiracy theories." Percy Forman swore under oath that James Earl Ray told him he had invented "Raoul." [N.Y. Daily News 6.14.77] James Earl Ray was asked by the HSCA:

Now, Mr. Kershaw just gave me the book *Coup D'Etat in America*, and I'm opened to page 212 and 213. Can you take a look at this and tell me if this is what you made reference to?" James Earl Ray: "Yes, that's it. Very similar but as I have mentioned before, I don't - I'm not going to make any visual identification of anyone, but that person is the most similar to any picture I have ever seen of him in my life. [HSCA KING V9 p369]

## RAY BECOMES A FUGITIVE

HEMMING told this researcher:

They didn't have anybody, there was no fucking evidence. Someone had killed Martin Luther King. And even amongst the blacks they weren't sure that it wasn't one of their own. There was enough time bought there so the damage from riots was minimal around the country. This guy King was going down. Are we gonna let the Klan get proven guilty of it and have the cities burned in the United States, or are we gonna take the fucker out ourselves and keep 'em guessing?

Minimal damage? After the Martin Luther King assassination, more than 100 American cities erupted in racial rioting. James Earl Ray abandoned the Mustang and made his way to Europe via Canada. He obtained a Canadian passport by looking through forty-year-old Canadian newspapers for male births. When he found English sounding names, James Earl Ray looked for the same names in a current telephone directory. He surveilled these people, and found one who looked like him. When he determined this person never applied for a passport, he obtained his birth certificate and obtained a

passport in the name of this man. From Europe James Earl Ray hoped to go to Angola, where he would become a mercenary for the Portuguese.

The FBI identified the prints on the rifle found at the King crime scene as those of James Earl Ray and the biggest manhunt in history was on. On June 8, 1968, James Earl Ray was arrested in London, England, and extradited to the United States. James Earl Ray hired Arthur Hanes, a former CIA operative who compensated the wives of the Birmingham, Alabama, pilots killed in the Bay of Pigs invasion, as his attorney. Hanes had received the money for the Birmingham widows from the Cuban Revolutionary Council while he was Mayor of Birmingham and he told reporters: "It doesn't take a Phi Beta Kappa key to see there is an international communist conspiracy [operating here]...My client is a tool of revolutionary groups financed by Cuba." [NYT 1973 Waldron; *Mem. Tenn. Comm. Appeal* 7.28.68] James Earl Ray was ultimately represented by Percy Forman. Forman was a homicide specialist from Dallas who defended JACK RUBY. James Earl Ray plead guilty to avoid getting the electric chair, and was sentenced to 99 years. [Ray, James Earl #65477 7475 Cockrill Bend Ind. Road Nashville TN 37209-1010]

#### JFK/MARTIN LUTHER KING: GENERAL SIMILARITIES

Similarities between the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations included:

1. A rifle with a telescopic sight.
2. The use of phony law enforcement personnel to facilitate the getaway of the assassin or assassins - when Bessie Brewer attempted to go out the back door of the rooming house right after the assassination, "a law enforcement officer was in the back of the building and instructed both Mr. and Mrs. Brewer to close the door and return to their apartment." [FBI ME 44-1987 2 p10] The tramps escape was facilitated by phony Secret Service agents.
3. When the FBI searched the room of James Earl Ray in Atlanta, it discovered a map of Atlanta with a circle around the residence of Dr. Martin Luther King. OSWALD had a map of Dallas with the Texas School Book Depository circled on it.
4. James Earl Ray was sent to Mexico as was OSWALD. They both were instructed to obtain Mexican Tourist Cards.
5. The zipper bag left on the crime scene contained a rifle that could be linked to James Earl Ray, toilet articles, binoculars, cans of beer with the fingerprints of James Earl Ray on them and even a radio with his prison number on it. A Deputy Sheriff "patrolling routinely in the area observed a young white male throw a rifle and bag on the sidewalk and keep running."

[FBI Memo To Rosen From McGowan 4.4.68] Unlike the Kennedy assassination, a few spare rounds of ammo were also left behind.

6. Frangible ammunition was used in both murders. After the Martin Luther King assassination, a fragment of a Remington Peters "Core-Lokt" bullet was removed from Martin Luther King. The "Core-Lokt" bullet is designed to mushroom or explode on impact. The fragment was linked with the other rounds found in the zipper bag that was left in front of the flop house, however, it could not be linked to the 30.06 rifle. FBI S.A. Frazier testified "because of distortion due to mutilation and insufficient marks of value, I could draw no conclusions as to whether or not the submitted bullet was fired from the submitted rifle."

#### THE HEMMING CONNECTION: HEMMING AND JERRY RAY



#### JERRY RAY NAZI PIG / JESSE B. STONER NAZI PIG

At the age of 18, Stoner joined the Associated Klans of America in Tennessee and was soon a Klan organizer. He remained in the Klan intermittently for nearly ten years. In 1946, he founded the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party and six years later joined forces with Edward Fields to establish the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. A number of bombings of synagogues and schools took place throughout the South during 1958, and Stoner was one of the prime suspects. He reportedly did not commit these crimes but only planned them. On graduating from the Atlanta Law School in 1952, Stoner was admitted to the Georgia bar. In January 1965, Martin Luther King was assaulted in the Hotel

Albert in Selma, Alabama, by a member of the NSRP. This member later stated that an NSRP official had prevailed upon him to commit the assault. As a practicing attorney and as the NSRP legal adviser, he has defended Klansmen and other white extremists who have been arrested. Stoner was one of three attorneys who endeavored to gain a new trial for James Earl Ray, convicted of murdering Martin Luther King on April 4, 1968. Stoner represented Ray in a civil action in the fall of 1968.

In 1978 HEMMING told this researcher that in late 1963 Edward Collins introduced him to Jerry Ray. HEMMING said that Jerry Ray was employed by J.B. Stoner, who was the head of the National States Rights Party. Jerry Ray told the HSCA that he first met J.B. Stoner in late 1969. Jerry Ray said Stoner hired him as an errand boy, actually body guard. The HSCA reported that Harry Avery, the Commissioner of the Tennessee prison system, was interviewed by staff counsel and Harry Avery indicated that Jerry Ray advised him that J.B. Stoner had been attorney for the Ray family for two years prior to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Jerry Ray was asked: "Is that statement accurate or inaccurate?"

Ray: It is a joke, a sick joke.

Speiser: Mr. Stoner has represented you in a prior criminal action, is that correct?

Ray: That's true.

Speiser: And Mr. Stoner has represented your brother, John Ray?

Ray: Yes.

Speiser: And at a time Mr. Stoner has represented James Earl Ray?

Ray: Yes.

James Earl Ray also denied having heard of Stoner until he received a letter from him after the Martin Luther King assassination. Stoner wrote to Ray and offered him free legal representation. Ray and his brother Jerry were basically Jew and Black-hating Nazi scum buckets. HEMMING did not elaborate further regarding his relationship with Jerry Ray. In 1994 he stated:

Collins came back from a little visit to his sister in Mississippi and came back describing this guy that used the name 'Ray.' We presumed it was Jerry Ray, the brother, years later. Because at that point in time James Earl Ray was locked up. Collins belonged to a little clique of people in there. Collins knew the guy that gunned down Medgar Evers. Collins knew everybody who was anybody in the Klan. This is 1960. He came over just before Bay of Pigs. He was with us until 1964. A short period of time he spent with Loran Hall. He mentioned Jerry Ray in 1962. I never met Jerry

Ray, not that I know of. Collins gave us a description of a guy that we were trying to fit in with this Butler guy at National States Rights Party. Trying to keep track of who's who, who's a snitch and who's a Klansman and everything else. Now, Richard Lauchli knew 'Ray,' that he presumed to be Jerry Ray, because he's seen him on T.V. and everything. Sold guns to him. Remember Lauchli was a co-founder of the Minutemen. He's the guy that brought in DePugh. That was Lauchli's idea. He's the one that pushed it. But DePugh had more of a political presence and all that shit. Lauchli's just an ex-82nd Airborne Paratrooper type good old boy farmer.

At a National Convention of the NSRP held in September, 1962, in Montgomery, Alabama, Robert DePugh, head of the Minutemen, spoke at length on the necessity of using guerrilla warfare tactics in the event the United States Government was taken over by the communists. James Earl Ray stated:

I don't know if Jerry knew HEMMING and Collins or not. I think you asked me about these two several years ago. I will ask my brother about it during his next visit. Anyway I suspect that if Jerry did meet either of them they were traveling under an assumed name. [Ltr. to A.J. WEBERMAN 8.31.94, 9.22.94]

HEMMING told this researcher:

Collins made a contact with Lauchli which he wasn't supposed to and we got certain impressions from that, this is during 1963. Collins made a lot of contacts. In 1963, National States Rights Party people wanted Whatley and Collins and these people to come out and train some of their people. We turned them down on that after we checked it out. The head guy was Butler, he was from Missouri. Our only interest with the National States Rights Party at the time was as a source of weapons, they were sitting on a lot of weapons that we could put to use. Some of them showed the inclination to go along with the weapons, back then, okay, we'd look at 'em. If they had a bunch of guns laying around that they didn't need, we'd get it from them.

HEMMING told this researcher in 1995:

Collins introduced me to a number of people. Jerry Ray may have been one of John Bloomer's guys. See I was going to send Whatley and Collins and those people to train one of Bloomer's teams, but we got involved with something else. Bloomer was with the NSRP. He came out with four people. Collins came by the house, he was in a cab and went to a meeting on the corner bar.



## ROBERT K. BROWN AND STANLEY DRENNEN

Another connection to the NSRP was supplied by Robert K. Brown. In **August 1963** Stanley Drennen, a member of the National States Rights Party, discussed killing President John F. Kennedy with Robert K. Brown and Steve Justin Wilson. One week later, Robert K. Brown told University of California graduate student Jerry Craddock about this conversation. Robert K. Brown: "I told him you would not believe this guy, he wanted to kill the President and hundreds of people." After the events of November 22, 1963 Jerry Craddock told the FBI that Robert K. Brown told him Stanley Drennen suggested recruiting an assassin to kill the President, his staff and Congressmen who belonged to Americans for Democratic Action.

Jerry Craddock was contacted in April 1993. He said he had been a graduate student at the University of California from 1961 to 1967. In the summer of 1963 he "heard somebody say they had heard something about the assassination. I regret that I don't remember just what it was, but it was something about the assassination. I don't recall what context it was in." When asked if he had overheard this conversation, he responded: "No it was reported to me by Hugo Hartenstein. I think Steve Justin Wilson and Robert K. Brown were involved." Jerry Craddock was asked: "Were they talking about an already existent plot or were they going to do it themselves?" He responded: "They were not involved. They were just reporting that they heard of one." Hugo Hartenstein was contacted in April 1993, and asked if he had overheard Brown and others discussing an already existent plot to kill President John F. Kennedy. He stated:

I didn't overhear anything like that, no. I heard a rumor, a long time ago, about this conversation taking place, but I never overheard the actual conversation. I don't know where I got this information. This was 30 years ago. I didn't overhear it. I remotely knew Robert K. Brown at the time. The university needed a translator back in 1959. He was doing a thesis and wanted me to translate some Spanish into English for him. So he employed me to do that, way back then. I have no idea [when this was]. Obviously it was before the Kennedy assassination. But I remember few details on the subject, because I've pretty well dismissed it from my mind, as it was of no concern of mine.

Robert K. Brown stated:



In 1963 I went out with Steve Justin Wilson (photo right) to try and raise funds for the Cuban exiles. We ended up talking with Stanley Drennen. He made a proposal to us. He said somebody needs to take care of Kennedy, the Cabinet and all the members of Americans for Democratic Action. I said, 'Yes, sir, thank-you very much.' I thought to myself, woo, woo, woo, this guy is screwy, and I left. This was so bizarre that I told this story at cocktail parties. The line of transmission

that I recollect was that some Ukrainian or Eastern European refugee heard this story at a cocktail party, and when Kennedy was assassinated, he went to the FBI. I was interviewed by the FBI in 1964 concerning the matter. I explained to them exactly what happened and that was pretty much the end of it.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Brown got to know a lot of National States Rights Party people, and he put them in touch with us. John Bloomer, then through them came Ed Butler, the crisis management asshole, the one that debated OSWALD. All these people approached us to use our instructors in their operations. This was 1962 and 1963. Drennen was part of the American Volunteers.

Loran Hall told described Stanley Drennen:

He was so committed that he knew that there was a hospital, a mental hospital in Alaska that had a million acres of ground and this is where they were going to take all the Conservatives for pre-frontal lobotomies, and I mean he was firmly convinced that this was what was going to happen to him, and that it was just a matter of time before they took him to a mental hospital and did this to him. [Garrison interview with Hall 5.6.68]

A recently released FBI document revealed that Dr. Stanley Drennan discussed his mass assassination plan with his patient, Al Raheb.

LHM contains information from Al Raheb who reported that Dr. Drennan had been his family physician since 1951. On April 17, 1963, Drennan told Raheb 'We are going to do something about it' and went to Poor Richard's Bookshop owned by Francis X. Ranuzzi, to discuss with others the plan for assassinating President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and 20 or 30 members of Congress including Senator Jacob

Javitts of New York. Drennan said they would select a member of the military with a neutral political reputation and no connection with the John Birch Society to perform the assassination, so as not to cast reflection upon the John Birch Society. Raheb attended meetings of John Birch Society at residences of Drennan and Ranuzzi. Drennan, born 1916 in Iowa, graduated Oklahoma University in 1946. Licensed to practice medicine in California 1946. Interview of Drennan in July 1963 negative.

Although Stanley Drennan's plot was unrelated to Dallas, it none-the-less gave an idea of thinking of the people around Robert K. Brown and HEMMING at the time and it tied the players in the Kennedy assassination to the NSRP. [FBI 62-109060-1505]

### THE AWOL SAILOR FROM MEMPHIS

In 1978 HEMMING told this researcher that just before Martin Luther King was assassinated in April 1968, he and HARGRAVES were approached to kill him:

A Navy guy from Memphis approached us on the King thing a week before it happened. [He] moved to an apartment house right next door to HARGRAVES in El Monte. Said he had money and financial support and was stationed in Memphis. Were we interested? I said I had to catch a train and left. These things occur quite frequently.

In 1993 HEMMING stated:

HARGRAVES tells me, 'Hey, there's a sailor over here. He's AWOL a couple of days from the Memphis Naval Air Station and I've been getting drunk with him now for about a week and half. And he's been saying some very strange shit.' Do they talk about pussy, do they talk about this? And here's a guy that right away starts talking about guns and revolutions and hinky bullshit. Well that kind of tells you something. Like this wasn't a year after we were dealing with Garrison and he starts gettin' real hinky, like somebody trying to set us up or something. He's got this connection and that connection and somebody's gonna do this. HARGRAVES says, 'Ah more likely the guy's a drunk or this or that.' But the guy starts using some trade craft words and it makes him nervous as shit. He mentions it to me and I says, 'Do an anonymous thing to the Bureau.' This was about a week before the assassination.

### HARGRAVES FBI REPORT

In a Freedom of Information Act request to the FBI HEMMING requested documents on: "Report to FBI Field Office, Los Angeles, regarding suspect in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King at Memphis, Tennessee in 1968." HEMMING 1993:

HARGRAVES filed a report with the Los Angeles FBI about it. He did two of 'em. In detail. He read it from a script prepared for him. It gave a couple of trade craft numbers and it mentioned 301, Nitetel, that they would recognize the trade craft. And that there is a particular individual who is apparently AWOL from the Navy, resides at such and such an address, has been overheard in discussion away from that address, in various locales, gun dealers etc. Radical elements including the Nazi organization. I threw the whole package in there. It represented a threat not only to Martin Luther King, but possibly the President. They couldn't ignore it.

They came down like a swarm of fucking bees pissed off. How dare you? We just ignored their ass. HARGRAVES was wise to them because by that time he was dealing with Los Angeles Police Department. He talked his way into this shit. Well, all of a sudden after the thing went down they came straight to HARGRAVES. These calls had been made from public telephones that had been tampered with. I mean there was no way to trace the call back. But somehow they did. How did they know it was HARGRAVES unless they knew the sailor, they knew the whole goddamn scheme themselves? Now what I got to do is, somewhere down the line, get the Bureau files on that out of Los Angeles. They're supposed to be declassifying that shit now. And say, 'Okay, who the fuck told you to go to HARGRAVES? Where the fuck did HARGRAVES name come into this?' All of a sudden, out of goddamn nowhere, is this sailor and his buddies and the girlfriend and the shits that had moved in next door in El Monte talking this weird shit about Martin Luther King. Well, I just been going over the bulletins from AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees) and was very aware of Memphis and all that, but I hadn't discussed it with anybody. There wasn't a hell of a lot of press coverage. Then this shit started popping up, I said, 'What the fuck is going on here?' A pattern. It made HARGRAVES nervous as shit and he was ready to move out of the goddamn place. I told him 'We are not going to pursue this kind of shit, we are not going to get involved.'

HEMMING was asked if the FBI might have recognized Hargrave's voice. HEMMING told this researcher:

Oh no, no. He never talked directly with them, never once in his life. He was never interviewed or talked to by any Feds, including the CIA, in his entire life. Just the Secret Service in Miami. And I tricked him into going there. Like I didn't want him to be nervous and I had him go down to the courthouse, step in the building real quick and take the elevator, walk in and he's there. The government was just using their snitches to find out what the hell we're up to. We're in PROJECT CHAOS at the time. That's the word they put on the paperwork.

HEMMING told this researcher in 1995:

They moved in on HARGRAVES in El Monte. I knew the Humphrey visit was coming up and I put him into COPE. About the time that HARGRAVES was shaking hands with Hubert Humphrey this asshole sailor shows up a couple of days later. I thought, 'Well it's the Secret Service' but they're getting a little bit heavy here. Intelligence been getting inquiries from people. So I told HARGRAVES, ignore the motherfucker. And this guy has parties, has his own pad there, a lot of drinking and shit and he's AWOL from Naval Air Station, Memphis. HARGRAVES probably ran his mouth about political stuff but he was suspicious because this guy seemed to know too much. He was really on his toes, people trying to set him up. So out of the blue here's some fucker talking he's got a contract to do King and all that. We're wondering if its beer talk? I told him, 'While we're working this shit, don't be seen with these people.' I mean he'd been with Garrison, he knew the patsy scenarios and all that kind of shit. I said it could be right out of the blue, set you up with hot car, a car full of dope, whatever, to put you out of circulation. And you'll never know why. You'll never know why. They're gonna take you out of circulation. We just couldn't get rid of this guy. Then, a day or two before the event, the guy packs up very quietly and says he going back to Memphis. Well, HARGRAVES had already sent him over, used the pay phone to call the Bureau. Ask for so and so, who I didn't know, his name was given to me. He met with them, miles away from El Monte, he refused to identify himself, but they knew who he was, so that made him nervous. The Bureau was paying for the meal, freeloading a big meal, they were happier than shit 'cause they were eating a big meal. Then the thing goes down, and he was more worried about FBI now. HARGRAVES moved out of El Monte real fast. He knew the safest place to go was in Niggertown 'cause he knew there was no niggers in the FBI. He was worried about the FBI at that time. He figured they were part of it. He'd warned them and nothing was done. It's an AWOL sailor, they should have busted him. They should have come by, nobody came by that apartment, nobody fucked with this guy. HARGRAVES was on unemployment workmen's comp, injury stuff. He injured himself working in L.A. in early 1968. He ended up getting forty grand for that in the latter part of 1968, it took about a year to get it, then he went back to Florida, got a bunch of weapons for Alpha and they wouldn't let him go on the trip, everybody died on the fucking trip, he's still bitching about, all the M-16s and shit that he bought through Lauchli on the way back."

In an Freedom of Information Act request to the FBI HEMMING asked for "Report to FBI Field Office, Los Angeles, regarding suspect in assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King." [HEMMING ltr. to FBI 8.27.75]

James Earl Ray was sent a Xerox of a photograph of HARGRAVES. He stated: "It would be difficult to say if I ever came in contact with those in the Xerox you sent me." HEMMING used the name "Raoul" because he had a sense of humor. The most

famous "Raoul" was Raul Castro. He called OSWALD "A.J. Hidell" after "Fidel," and STURGIS, "Q/M Turgid," because he thought FRANK'S brain worked kind of slow. Other HEMMING signatures included the 30.06 rifle and drug smuggling. HEMMING was arrested for drug smuggling in the late 1970's. The meeting near the Hotel Monteleone associated "Raoul" with the Cuban Revolutionary Front and the Bay of Pigs as did the location of Aeromarine Supply. The fact that the scenario involved arms smuggling to Cuban exiles sounded like HEMMING. HEMMING was familiar with General Doster: "He was the Commanding General of the Alabama Air National Guard. I had no direct contact with him. He went out three or four years after the Bay of Pigs." HEMMING was in Los Angeles at the same time James Earl Ray was. James Earl Ray resided there from November 19, 1967, to March 17, 1967. In 1995 I asked HEMMING if HARGRAVES was "Raoul." HEMMING told this researcher:

Raoul's first name was Robert. He's dead now, he died three years ago. He ain't no spic, but he spoke perfect Spanish, he could pass as a spic, but he wasn't no spic. Raoul, aka Robert, his files are in Maryland, at a relative's house. He most recently was with the Croats till he died three years ago. His files are available if we had some money. You've heard the guys name before and you've heard his aliases, but you never put him together with this. This guy was an author of many many things that had to do with this kind of business, coups and all that shit, under a pseudonym. The relative doesn't know the guys nasty background, he just knows the intelligence side. The sketch looks like Robert. Died a horrible death, cancer, horrible fucking death. The treatment weakened him, he bled to death in the middle of the night. HARGRAVES knew this guy well. All of our people knew him well.

#### HEMMING, KING AND AFSCME

HEMMING 1994:

You've got to remember, I'm the President of an AFSCME Local. We are well aware that AFSCME is sponsoring the garbage strike and that King is coming into the thing. Some of our California people have been invited to Memphis the next week.

Martin Luther King went to Memphis to support local members of AFSCME. In 1995 HEMMING displayed a AFSCME business card when I visited him at his home in Florida. According to Philip Agee, AFSCME was used by the CIA in labor operations. AFSCME played a part in the overthrow of Jeedi Jagan in British Guyana in 1962.

## THE BUSINESS CARD

James Earl Ray said he had come by a name and address linked to "Raoul" shortly before crossing the border in November 1967 from Mexico, into the United States. James Earl Ray said he "found a pack of cigarettes in a cigarette case dropped down between the bucket seats in the Mustang. There was a business card in there and I think on one side it had this person's name, crossed out and what looked like the name of a city." [*Playboy* 8.77] According to James Earl Ray, "the name was something like Rosen 1180 N.W. River Drive, Miami, Florida." This traced back to Randolph Erwin Rosenson who had a Federal narcotics conviction in New Orleans and a long criminal record for narcotics and customs violations. The Miami telephone directory listed a Randy Rosenson at 11802 North West South River Drive, Miami. Ray wrote to this researcher: "There was also a Rosenson, it was finally determined he was listed under "Randy Rosenson" 11802 N.W.S. River Drive, Medley Florida. I found this name while shaking down the Mustang in Mexico before crossing the border in November 1967. A lawyer went to New Orleans in 1975 & got Rosenson's federal convictions & found out he was an informer." [Ray 12.28.73; *Atlanta Journal* 10.75; USDC-Tenn. C-76-274] Ray said that "Raoul" had the word "LEAA" written on a business card. LEAA was created in August 1968, a year after he remembered finding this card. James Earl Ray might have seen LIEU (Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit) which HEMMING was associated with in 1967, and confused it with the better known LEAA. HEMMING 1995:

HARGRAVES was indirectly employed by the CIA. The money came through third parties. The money came through law enforcement circles. It was grant money from LIEU. People in charge were working for CHAOS and this other crypto project. LIEU was a clandestine, nationwide intelligence unit. They were running the operation, doing the job. He got that through Hendricks, the lieutenant in the Long Beach California Police Department that ran the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, LIEU, which is all Special Forces types around the country. Ray wouldn't know what the unit was. Wackenhut helped set it up. They were going to set it up in Florida in 1967 with Governor Claude Kirk and the *Miami Herald* put the end to that shit, they were going to set up a private intelligence agency in the state of Florida.

The *Washington Post News Service* reported that the LIEU, a police intelligence gathering association, which federal officials tried to merge with the computer operation of the FBI in 1975, had serious leaks to the underworld since 1960, according an FBI file. The files indicated that an official in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a privately chartered group that received federal funds until 1978, apparently took a file on organized crime from federal agents during the 1960's. The theft so angered FBI officials that they set up their own intelligence network inside the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit to report on the group's activities. The Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit was started in 1956 to exchange organized crime data among local police departments. The Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit came under fire from civil rights activists who contended that the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit intelligence files

included material on civil rights activists. [*Miami Herald* 11.24.78] James Earl Ray: "In regard to the LEAA you mentioned, in the early 1970's I had a relative write the Justice Department asking the Department if they had any ongoing pilot projects in 1967. A JD official responded, yes, there was pilot projects in Newark, N.J. and New Orleans in 1967...I received information indirectly from the JD saying a OLEA was funding project prior to the LEAA coming into existence but JD claim they are unaware of which project OLEA funded." [Ltr. from JER to AJW 10.19.94]

In December 1973 James Earl Ray sent a statement to a local television station in which he swore he had provided his attorneys with two telephone numbers given to him by "Raoul." James Earl Ray told the *Atlanta Journal*: "Look, I know the telephone numbers of two men in Louisiana. The authorities could have got their names. For some reason they didn't want to pursue the case. Get the two guys in New Orleans and you will know a lot more." In 1976 James Earl Ray stated:

(a) during one period of plaintiff's confinement in 1968 he wrote down on a money receipt issued forth from the Sheriff's office of the Shelby county, Tennessee, jail information which plaintiff believed had a direct bearing on said criminal indictment.

(b) the information consisted of telephone numbers & one name & address; all numbers were written down backwards, including the address.

(C) The two telephone numbers were listed next to the word "Sister," the first being listed in New Orleans, Louisiana, the second being in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

(d) The address is listed under the name Vera C. Staples.

(e) The telephone number listed under the Baton Rouge address was furnished to plaintiff's attorney, Percy Foreman, who was representing plaintiff in criminal indictment.

(f) the address was not investigated until plaintiff was incarcerated upon pleading to said indictment. A compendium of the first trial investigation would indicate: the information cited above was given to a St. Louis, Missouri, labor leader, [Lawrence Calahan of the St. Louis, Missouri, Steam fitters Union] and informed it pertained to the MLK case, who apparently in turn furnished the information to a Nashville, Tennessee, ex-Attorney to investigate: said attorney had sources in the State of Louisiana investigate the matter and thereafter said attorney reported the Baton Rouge listed number resident was under the influence of the Teamster's Union and in New Orleans listed number resident was among other things an agent of a mideast organization disturbed because of Dr. King's reported, forthcoming, before his death, public support of the Palestine Arab cause. (References to the address if any was unclear).



(g) the plaintiff had come by said name and address shortly before crossing the border in November 1967 from Tijuana, Mexico, into the United States. The name was Randolph Erwin Rosen, 1180 N.W. River Drive, Miami, Florida; other reference was made to a LEAA. A check through the Miami directory in 1970 indicated no Rosen listed with the above first and second name; thereafter an attorney in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was furnished the Rosen name and asked if he could find any information regarding the Subject in New Orleans, and informed the Subject might have criminal record; the attorney reported back that the Subject's last name most likely was Rosenson and that he had a criminal conviction in New Orleans, Louisiana, federal court for a narcotics violation; thereafter a Tennessee licensed attorney procured the transcript of said conviction; subsequently another check was made through the Miami telephone directory which did list a Randy Rosenson but with an address discrepancy. That is February 1969 after Percy Foreman had entered into literary contracts with defendant Huie, plaintiff furnished Attorney Foreman with the above mentioned Baton Rouge phone number and asked him to investigate. In connection with the MLK jr. homicide. Shortly thereafter Mr. Foreman replied, in effect, that if there were to be any phone numbers referred to in court he (Foreman) would furnish them through contacts in interstate gambling. Mr. Foreman mentioned a Mr. Meyer Lansky as his source. [USDC-Tenn. C-76-274; USDC Nashville, Tenn. Div. Civ-7338]

#### HERMAN THOMPSON

The Baton Rouge telephone number written backwards belonged to Mrs. Jane and Herman Thompson of Baton Rouge. Herman Thompson's wife ran the Abstract Office there. In an interview with this researcher in 1978 Mrs. Thompson admitted the number belonged to her in 1968, but said she never received any telephone calls from James Earl Ray, or from researchers who had linked her number to the Martin Luther King slaying. She denied having any knowledge of the King assassination. She said that her husband worked for H. E. Weiss Construction Engineers and was not involved with the Teamsters. Traces on Herman Thompson included a libel suit filed against a political opponent:

On June 27, 1962, petitioner Phil A. St. Amant, a candidate for public office, made a televised speech in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In the course of this speech, St. Amant read a series of questions which he had put to J. D. Albin, a member of the Teamsters Union Local, and Albin's answers to those questions. The exchange concerned the allegedly nefarious activities of E. G. Partin, the present relationship between Partin and St. Amant's political opponent. One of Albin's answers concerned his efforts to prevent Partin from secreting union records; in this answer Albin referred to Herman A. Thompson, an East Baton Rouge Deputy Sheriff and respondent here:

'Now we knew that this safe [containing the records] was gonna be moved that night, but imagine our predicament knowing of Ed Partin's connections with the Sheriff's Office through Herman Thompson, who made recent visits to the hall to see Ed Partin. We also knew of money that had been passed between Ed Partin and Herman Thompson \*\*\* from Ed to Herman. We also knew of his connections with State Trooper Lieutenant Joe Green. We knew we couldn't get any help from there, and we didn't know how far that he was involved in the Sheriff's office or the State Police office through that, and it was out of the jurisdiction of the City Police.' Thompson promptly brought suit for defamation, claiming that the publication had 'imputed\*\*\* gross misconduct' and inferred 'conduct of a most nefarious nature.' The case was tried prior to the opinion in *New York Times v. Sullivan*. The trial judge ruled in Thompson's favor and awarded \$5,000 in damages.

The case eventually went to the United States Supreme Court:

By no proper test of reckless disregard was St. Amant's broadcast a reckless publication about a public officer. Nothing referred to by the Louisiana courts indicates an awareness by St. Amant of the probable falsity of Albin's statement about Thompson. Failure to investigate does not in itself establish bad faith. St. Amant's mistake about his probable legal liability does not evidence a doubtful mind on his part. That he failed to realize the import of what he broadcast - and was thus heedless of the consequences for Thompson - is similarly colorless. Closer to the mark are considerations of Albin's reliability. However, the most the State Court could say was that there was no evidence in the record of Albin's reputation for veracity, and this fact merely underlines the failure of Thompson's evidence to demonstrate a low community assessment of Albin's trustworthiness or unsatisfactory experience with him by St. Amant. Other facts in this record support our view. St. Amant made his broadcast in June 1962. He had known Albin since October 1961, when he first met with members of the dissident Teamsters faction. St. Amant testified that he had verified other aspects of Albin's information and that he had affidavits from others. Moreover, Albin swore to his answers, first in writing and later in the presence of newsmen. According to Albin, he was prepared to substantiate his charges. St. Amant knew that Albin was engaged in an internal struggle in the union. Albin seemed to St. Amant to be placing himself in personal danger by publicly airing the details of the dispute." [*St. Amant v. Thompson* 88 S. Ct 1323 (1968)]

In a letter to this researcher James Earl Ray wrote:

I am certain Thompson didn't have involvement in the Martin Luther King case. Policemen might thump a head in the back room, but assassination is something else, further I never contacted him with the phone number

and suspect it was given to me for diversionary purposes --- this is Hollywood fare, red neck cop assaults Black man. There is more to the case than that type b.s.

In another letter to this researcher Ray wrote: "Regarding the phone number.

1. Thompson used to be a sheriff (dep.) In the parish Baton Rouge is in. We have determined that phone number was planted on me and I never used it.

2. There was an earlier phone number but I can't recall it and we don't know whether we can locate it.

James Earl Ray told the HSCA: "I think they are bogus because [Huie] never got them off me, and they are probably somebody he's prejudiced against. I think one of them's name was a, Grady Partin."

#### EDWARD GRADY PARTIN



Edward Partin told his life story to *Life* magazine: "I'm a Teamster, and some people think, a hard one. I've been in fights and jails and packed a gun, and I've been shot twice and knifed once. My daddy was a sawmill worker in the red clay hills around Woodville, Mississippi, when I was born in February 1924." Edward Partin joined the Marines but "hit an officer once and went to the brig on bread and water. And once I helped roll a sailor. Later they put me in front of a summary court and gave me a bad conduct discharge." After his discharge, he did three years in the Washington State Reformatory. He joined the Teamsters in the mid-1950's and moved to Baton Rouge. I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that he had heard there was a photograph available of Edward Partin in the presence of JACK RUBY. I. Irving Davidson was unable to furnish any additional details regarding the photograph or his source for this information. I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that Edward Partin had run guns to Fidel in the late 1950's.

"Davidson stated that it was felt by Teamster's Union officials (not identified) that Edward Partin furnished some information to the Subcommittee relating to his activities on behalf of Castro." In 1961 Edward Partin was indicted for vehicular manslaughter. In 1962 became a government informant after he was indicted for labor racketeering in New Orleans. He was also indicted for kidnapping by the local authorities. In 1962 Edward Partin was approached by Jimmy Hoffa: "Jimmy asked my help in a scheme to kill Attorney General Robert Kennedy...There were a lot of troubles going on in teamsters particularly in Philadelphia....Hoffa said 'You know anywhere you can get hold of a plastic bomb?...somebody needs to bump that son-of-a-bitch Robert Kennedy off...the person who does it can hide out in Puerto Rico.'" [*Life* 5.15.64] Edward Partin's report on Hoffa was corroborated by a lie detector test supervised by *Life* magazine. Edward Partin attempted to get Jimmy Hoffa to incriminate himself on tape, but Jimmy Hoffa refused to discuss any such matter over the telephone. In 1978 Edward Partin told the HSCA that Jimmy Hoffa may have approached him about the assassination proposal because Jimmy Hoffa believed him to be close to various figures in CARLOS MARCELLO'S organization. [HSCA Rep. p176] Edward Partin was a key witness in the trial of Jimmy Hoffa and three others, which resulted in their conviction for obstruction of Justice in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1964. The FBI, at the request of the Attorney General, interviewed Edward Partin on two occasions with the aid of a polygraph. The first test was inconclusive; the second indicated he was telling the truth. Edward Partin, by his own admission, was a habitual liar. He had an extensive arrest record and has been charged in the past with forgery, aggravated kidnaping and assault and battery. The FBI's files indicated he was an unscrupulous individual. [FBI 62-109060-4833] In 1971 Edward Partin had his wife contact the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and ask it for a visa. [CIA No. 14,636 2.26.71] HEMMING told this researcher:

You're card that keeps you alive may be that you're keeping quiet, or if you aren't keeping quiet, you're giving out wrong answers that satisfies the people who are going to let you live. Now, if Ray wants to put some heat on these people, he suspects that this was this, or this was that, whether he was set up or not, he knows the business, he knows these people could have his ass. If he's figured out who one or more of them may be, he's not gonna blurt it out to just anybody. He wouldn't tell his own goddamned mother, why the fuck would he tell a stranger? He would rarely even tell a lawyer, he doesn't know where these lawyers come from. And it's his ass, if somebody makes a mistake, it's his ass.

## HARGRAVES AND GRADY PARTIN

HEMMING 1995:

HARGRAVES was dealing with Grady Partin when he was still friendly with Jimmy Hoffa. Partin helped do a number of things in Baton Rouge for HARGRAVES. And HARGRAVES was puzzled what the hell could they get on Grady to make him roll over that way. I never asked HARGRAVES [about the connection of Edward Partin to Fidel Castro] but HARGRAVES

and Partin were like two of a kind in talking about revolutionaries, that was a term that was used, the real revolutionaries, starting with the American revolution. HARGRAVES got along famously with Grady because he talked like a revolutionary and he had the stories and he had the shit together in the exact (?) and that kind of stuff.

## THE SECOND NUMBER

In October 1977 this researcher corresponded with James Earl Ray and discovered that Ray only remembered the last four digits (3757) of the second number he found on the business card and thought that the exchange of

The partial New Orleans phone number maybe 866 or 668 (the lawyer has the number, you have the last four digets. I recalled the last four digets and when through various phone books etc. and the above 866 seemed the most familiar but I'm not sure. This phone number as I say may be wrong, but it is listed under a double name, a french name & I believe a name similar to "Levine." It is a Marine Supply establishment. You have the last four digits on the receipt written backwards.

The 1968 New Orleans Criss Cross Directory listed 866-3757 as **Laventhal Marine Supply**. "Laventhal" was a Jewish name, so James Earl Ray blamed the Mossad for the death of Martin Luther King. James Earl Ray:

The resident listed in New Orleans was, among other things, an agent of a Mideast organization distressed because of King's reported, forthcoming, before his death, public support of the Palestinian Arab cause. [USDC Nashville, Tenn. Div. Civ-7338]

James Earl Ray attempted to disguise his hatred for the Jews when he told HSCA:

I don't want to get into this libel area again and say something that might be embarrassing to -- disservice some group or organizations...he intended, like Vietnam, to support the Arab cause..someone in his organization making contact with the Palestinians for an alliance.. [HSCA MLK V1p299]

## CARLOS MARCELLO

James Earl Ray said he was not sure of the exchange. This researcher checked every exchange in New Orleans for numbers ending in 3757. When I checked under 833-3757, a number similar to 866-3757, I found that the number belonged to the Town and Country Motel. David Ferrie called this telephone number. JACK RUBY called Nofio Pecora, who was a former manager of the Town and Country Motel. CARLOS MARCELLO maintained an office there. [Cong. Rec. Kohn 8.6.70 E7389] *Life* magazine reported: "CARLOS MARCELLO directs his criminal empire from this office at the Town

and Country..." [Life 9.67] James Earl Ray wrote to this researcher and stated that Attorney Jim Lesar had brought the Town and Country connection to his attention, but told him "CARLOS MARCELLO had an extension which I did not have." James Earl Ray told the HSCA that he called this number "several times but I never did talk to him directly. It was always someone who seemed, who was speaking for him so..." James Earl Ray testified that he did not call this number after Martin Luther King was hit because "I didn't want to have contact with anyone, family members, criminal associates." [MLK Vol. p 201,417]. HEMMING told this researcher: "It would not be that direct. A cutout, like an attorney, would have been involved. A mob lawyer." Why would James Earl Ray have been given a number to contact "Raoul" that might have been tapped?

### JACK YOUNGBLOOD

In January 1976 the *Village Voice* ran a story by Dick Russell that alleged that, Jack Youngblood, a one time associate of HEMMING, was in Jim's Cafe, located on the first floor of the flop house, eating bacon and sausages, just before the Martin Luther King assassination. Llyod Jowers told the FBI about this man. The FBI:

Lloyd Jowers, owner, Jim's Grill, 418 South Main Street, advised that at approximately 3:55 p.m. on April 4, 1968, he arrived at the Grill, and parked directly in back of a white Mustang that was parked on the street directly in front of his Grill. He stated that he believed that the car had Mississippi license plates on it because they were of an orange or orangish-yellow color. He stated that upon parking the car he went into the Grill where he saw a stranger sitting at the bar having a meal. He stated that it was unusual for him to get any strange customers in the Grill since most of his customers were local people of a steady nature. Mr. Jowers stated that this same individual returned to the Grill about 8:00 p.m. on April 5, 1968, and ordered breakfast. Mr. Jowers stated that in his estimation, this individual acted strangely because he seemed very calm when everyone else at the Grill and in the area was excited over the shooting. In view of the fact that he felt the individual was acting strange and also because he was a stranger in the area, Mr. Jowers called the Police, and told them that he had a man of a suspicious nature at the Grill. He said that when the stranger finished his breakfast, he left the Grill and was arrested on the sidewalk in front of the Grill by the Memphis Police Department. (Deleted as of 2010) Homicide Bureau, Memphis Police Department, later identified this arrested individual as Gene Pearson Crawford (Deleted as of 2010) Jackson, Tennessee, who was determined to have had no part in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King." [FBI 44-1987 4.5.68]

HEMMING encouraged Dick Russell: "Youngblood looked like somebody with intelligence connections. He knew too much." Loran Hall stated: "Youngblood's a friend of PATRICK'S. And if I'm not mistaken, Youngblood had been to PATRICK'S camp or

something now in the Keys and was -- I'm almost positive in 1963 when we were in Los Angeles before we went to Miami together, that Youngblood was in San Francisco."

#### CIA/FBI COVERUP

A recently released CIA Office of Security document stated:

Despite Dr. King's statements the Washington protests are for jobs or income for all, there can be little doubt the activity will be closely interlinked with the 'peace' movement, as the activity escalates. The FBI noted that Dr. King has shown not only a willingness, but even an eagerness, to accept Communist aid, to support Communist causes, to confer with high-ranking Communist functionaries, and to rely heavily upon the advice and direction of dedicated Communists with concealed affiliation. It notes, specifically, that one of these Communist advisors wrote King's vicious denunciation of U.S. policy in Vietnam, which he delivered before the April 15, 1967, rally held in New York City by Bevel's National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. According to the FBI, Dr. King is regarded in Communist circles as 'a genuine Marxist-Leninist who is following the Marxist Communist line.' [CIA Charles Kane AD/OS 3.15.68]

King was placed under audio surveillance when he stayed at the Americana Hotel in January 1966. [FBI 100-106670-2224X] And FBI document stated:

The initial OPR report (page 134) contained a discussion regarding a proposed counter-intelligence action against King. This entire page was deleted in the revised report, apparently for privacy reasons. This proposal concerned a woman with whom King was involved and a child born to her in 1965, reportedly fathered by King.

HEMMING:

Could you have gotten government sanction to do the job from a consensus of intelligence professionals who are not opposed to taking out a Soviet agent now and then?

A lot of the information in this data base may come as a surprise to the members of the intelligence community who access this site, a lot of it may not. Nonetheless, if this independent researcher was able to piece together this information, why couldn't intelligence analysts within the CIA do the same? The CIA never attempted to trace the Martin Luther King assassination to HEMMING or HARGRAVES since both men were part of MK/CHAOS anti-Black Panther operations at the time. As for CHRIST, he was employed by the CIA at the time of Martin Luther King's assassination.

THE HSCA MARTIN LUTHER KING INVESTIGATION

The Department Of Justice Martin Luther King Task Force never acknowledged the existence of "Raoul" and believed that the brothers of James Earl Ray were involved in the assassination of Martin Luther King. The Department of Justice report concluded "James Earl Ray was lying about the existence of Raoul...an underworld figure...and Ray's self-serving attribution of Raoul who directed him to buy the car and who supplied him cash is uncorroborated...the source for Ray's funds still remains a mystery today." The Report suggested "Raoul" might have been Jerry Ray. In June 1977 James Earl Ray and several prisoners, one of them black, escaped from Brushy Mountain Prison. James Earl Ray was captured three days later.

#### HEMMING AND MITCH WERBELL 1970

The FBI generated two documents on HARGRAVES on January 16, 1969: FBI 100-300-044/MX and FBI 100-300-044. HEMMING claimed he began working with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office in 1969 and was in Mexico in 1970 selling arms for Mitch Werbell. HEMMING told this researcher:

Werbell's MAC-10's and all that shit, that opened the door to the palace level, the highest level, in every fucking country south of the Rio Grande. And opened us to everything that was going on. This group wanted to pull a coup, death squads, the whole fucking thing. The only element that has that whole package of civilians, foreign ministers, ex-ministers, a cabal in each country including wealthy land owners [is the gun people]. The only element that has more than the gun people are the dope smugglers. Because all these people are on their payroll.

According to HEMMING, the nephew of Rolando Masferrer, Kiki Masferrer, and Ed Kaiser, constituted Mitch Werbell's sales staff in Florida. Sonia Kaiser reported: "Ed used to take trips to the Turks and Cacaos islands. He was kicked off the Turks and Cacaos. They wouldn't let him go back." In 1970 two FBI Letter Head Memorandums were generated about HEMMING. [FBI LHMs Miami 105-3973 FBI 105-86406-28 9.21.70 pgs. 1-3, 5-6 w/h, 12.10.70; HQ 2-1693-55 p7 w/h; HQ 105-92196-8 pgs. 1-3 w/h] On September 16, 1970, and December 10, 1970, the FBI in Miami generated two documents about ROY HARGRAVES in which HEMMING was mentioned. [FBI 105-3973] The FBI reported:

On September 13, 1970 MM T-1 advised Hargraves publicly states he is involved in a plan to cause military hostilities between the United States and Cuba. He is closely associated in this matter with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. HEMMING claims the plan is so good that the United States intelligence agency officials are now wondering why their operatives on the local level do not aid and support the plan in which Hargraves is involved. HEMMING claims that he and Hargraves have visited the various Federal enforcement agencies in Miami and they all whole-



heartedly agree with and sympathetically support the plan in which Hargraves is involved.

MM T-3 another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, on November 24, 1970, advised that on June 18, 1970, that Agency interview Hargraves. Hargraves said he met Manuel Aquilar, a Cuban refugee in the United States in 1961. On or about June 15, 1970 Aquilar contacted Hargraves concerning a plan to defect a Cuban Government patrol boat and obtain jet aircraft supplied to Cuba by the Soviet Union.

Aquilar was the leader of FRAC Frente Revolucionario Anti-Communista. According to the FBI the group had not been active for years.

#### HEMMING 1971

In a self-generated document HEMMING wrote:

Subject HEMMING initiated new foreign (Government Level) contacts within Mexico after 7 months of preliminary research beginning early 1971 while working in Miami, Florida, area. Mexican Government contact was established through cut-out during November 1971. Reference following:

- a. Narcotics activities MEXICO-CONUS.
- b. Special weapons procurement for Mexican law enforcement agencies at a state level.
- c. Assessment of communist guerilla groups directed by M. Rojas and Lucio Cabanias operating within the states of Guerro, Morelos, Sinaloa, Michoacan.
- d. Arranged U.S. visit by Mexican Government law enforcement officials for inspection and demonstration of special weapons and law enforcement equipment at defense plant located near Atlanta, Georgia.
- e. Evaluated reports that one or more major heroin laboratories in Mexico is under direct control and supervision of individual holding cabinet level position in administration of President Luis Echavarria.
- f. Arranged for Staff Intelligence Officer, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, to travel with small team to Mexico to copy Mexican law enforcement official files and photographs of all U.S., Mexican, and other foreign nationals involved in narcotic smuggling to the Southern California areas. Team to carry photographic and copying equipment under both

corporate proprietary and news media cover.(Staff Intelligence Official Los Angeles Country Sheriff's Department is NT/MOUNTAIN.

Most of the 1970 HEMMING FBI files concerned Cuba and HARGRAVES. HARGRAVES was arrested in Miami in 1970. He was charged with possession of a weapon by a convicted felon. HEMMING claimed he acted as a lawyer for HARGRAVES, and so HARGRAVES was acquitted. A CIA report stated: "HEMMING is reportedly carrying CIA identification and telling Miami Cubans that he and Werbell are CIA." HEMMING told this researcher in 1994: "Not likely. The only I.D. we carried were our Federal Firearms Class Three Licenses. CIA does not have I.D." The FBI reported:

It is noted that Roy Hargraves, an American adventurer and mercenary, in July, 1970 advised he was involved in a plan to affect warfare between the United States and Cuba. The plan consisted of attempting to have defecting Cuban military personnel fire missiles against the United States Navy Base, Guantanamo, Cuba thus projecting the United States into a military take-over of Cuba. Hargraves was closely associated in this plan with Gerald Patrick Hemming, another American mercenary and adventurer and a long-time associate of Hargraves.

#### HEMMING: JULY 1970 THE NIXON/KEY BISCAYNE PROVOCATION

Dick Russell asked HEMMING: "Last year you told Senate investigators about a situation in 1970 when you discussed a plot by some anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Miami - who worked closely with the CIA - to fire a missile at RICHARD NIXON'S Presidential compound in Florida and make it look like a Castro-planned operation." HEMMING:

That was the fall of 1970. This particular group of exiles was working on a commodities exchange operation out of Florida. There's a tremendous shortages of commodities inside Cuba, coffee, flour, you name it. So the original intent was to compromise some of Castro's Cuban Army types by getting them a few goodies now and then. There were a number of fishing boats moving out from Florida and taking commodities down there - primarily rice, lard, used clothing, used shoes, things like that. One thing led to another and one of the exile groups got absorbed by the CIA. The CIA started using this operation for getting agents in and out of Cuba...About this time one of my contacts was [HARGRAVES]. And before long this group starts talking in Miami about having the full cooperation of some Castro military types who were about to be issued a Russian Ossa patrol vessel, that kind that carries Styx missiles. They said they also had some contact with some SAM [Strategic Air Missile] site people inside Cuba with Castro Air Force artillery. And the exiles were going to use those people by putting together a simultaneous plan. First, one of the SAM's would 'accidentally' hit one of the aircraft heading into the U.S. base at Guantanamo and at the same time, the presidential

compound on Bay Lane in Key Biscayne would get hit with a couple of Styx missiles. Their patrol boat would innocently be three or four miles out to sea - very easily identifiable with Cuban markings. They were going to make sure to hit the compound when NIXON was in town. Maybe they'd wait until he stepped out of his helicopter. I don't know what the coordination was. I didn't get that close to it. But my impression was that there wouldn't be any survivors in the Presidential compound. [Argosy 1976]

In a Freedom of Information Act request dated January 3, 1977, addressed to the United States Secret Service, HEMMING asked for "Reports to the Secret Service regarding a conspiracy to assault the Presidential Compound at Key Biscayne by United States and foreign nationals, including:

- a) A memorandum to the Miami Field Office of the Secret Service regarding past illegal activities on my part, which memo was sent that office by another Government Agency.
- b) Statements by the CIA that the above alleged conspiracy was 'wired in' by their agents.
- c) An attempt by U.S. Customs Officers and FBI Agents to 'burn' my informant in the presence of the conspirators.
- d) An attempt to color the participation of a Cuban P.T. boat in the conspiracy by alluding to an alleged sportive MIG Aircraft, strike at Boca Chica Naval Air Station or Homestead Air Force Base.
- e) The intrusion of local law enforcement agents into the situation.

July 23, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief VENOM

SUBJECT: HEMMING, Gerald P. Jr. HARGRAVES, Roy Emory

2. At about 3:30 p.m. on July 21, 1970, two white males entered the Miami Secret Service office and requested to speak with a particular agent who had been transferred from the Miami Office to the San Antonio office. The two individuals were directed to Joseph Gasquez, Chief/Intelligence Unit whereupon they identified themselves as HEMMING and HARGRAVES. (Bio sheets attached)...

3. HEMMING opened the conversation with Gasquez by establishing the fact that he had cooperated with the Miami Secret Service. He considered himself an American patriot and wished to introduce HARGRAVE, who

had something to report. With this, HEMMING remained quiet, without substantive comment, while HARGRAVE related the following situation.

4. HARGRAVE who has resided in the Miami Florida area in November 1969 met a local Cuban male by the name of Yvonne Vidal Santiago (no further biographical data available) during Christmas of 1969. Santiago, over an unspecified period of time, has supposedly been in contact with an unknown number of Cuban leaders who reside in the areas of Cuba which are adjacent to the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay. Santiago has been able to engage these leaders in anti-Castro activities through patriotic reasons and by assuring the safe removal of their families from Cuba. This has supposedly already been accomplished and their families are now in safe areas outside Cuba.

5. Santiago's objective is the downfall of Castro and the present Cuban Government. He plans to accomplish this by training the aforementioned leaders who will cause Cuban missiles located in their areas to be fired at the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, thus provoking the United States into an all out war with the Castro Government. If these leaders are unable to cause missiles toward the United States Naval Base, they will cause a conventional attack of Cuban military forces to be made against the United States Base, hoping to accomplish the same objective. The minimum result of either is expected to be a stronger and more aggressive United States policy against the Castro Government.

6. HARGRAVE further stated that Santiago has solicited his help, for patriotic reasons, to join six other local Cubans who will be infiltrated into Cuba to train and assist the aforementioned leaders. (HARGRAVE classified himself as an expert in weapons, explosives and guerilla tactics.) The six other locals have supposedly already been infiltrated into Cuba twice for this purpose.

7. HARGRAVE is to remain in Cuba until the conflict with the United States is underway, then he and the other members of the infiltration team, plus the aforementioned leaders, will be removed to the Bahamian Islands by a friendly Cuban Government patrol boat. An aircraft will be waiting in the Bahamian Islands to take these persons to a safe area of their choice. HARGRAVE explained to Gasquez that he is making the above information known because he feels Santiago has gone too far, in that such an attack on a United States military base will result in the loss of life for many United States service personnel. As an American patriot he can accept this; however, he still feels if he accompanies the infiltrators to Cuba he will be able to direct the Cuban missiles or conventional attack against Soviet missile bases in Cuban areas. Somehow he expects to accomplish the same objective, the downfall of Castro. Although his logic was reportedly never clear, he somehow expects his identity as an

American to become known, and thus draw the United States into conflict with the Castro Government.

8. HARGRAVE and HEMMINGS were noticeably evasive about details and time frame when questioned by Gasquez, who made numerous attempts to explore motives regarding the presentation of this information. Both said they did not seek money or favor in exchange for the information, but rather were offering the information for patriotic reasons.

9. HARGRAVES could offer very little additional information. He did indicate that one of his first responsibilities in the operation, as directed by Santiago, was to arrange for an aircraft to be standing by in the Bahama Islands to pick up the exfiltrators from Cuba once the objective was accomplished. He gave no further details in the regard.

10. He also stated that he will not know any of the other infiltrators until they meet at the boat to leave for Cuba.

11. He mentioned that he is acquainted with a member of a local Special Forces Reserve Group where he can train until he parts.

12. HARGRAVES described Jose Duarte as a former Cuban associate whom he knew in Los Angeles. Duarte is now residing in Miami and knows who is funding Santiago's operation. His association with the operation was not made clear by HARGRAVES who mentioned in passing that he and Duarte had bombed an SDS office in Los Angeles about one year ago. For this they were arrested and later released on bail.

13. HARGRAVES, when specifically questioned by Gasquez, stated that this operation was absolutely different from any operation lead by Torrenties of the Alpha 66 group. He however inferred that many of their members may join Santiago once Santiago's operation reaches final staging.

14. When further pressed by Gasquez, HARGRAVES used Gasquez's office phone to supposedly place a call to Santiago. During this conversation Santiago reportedly they would meet that night for the final plans. (Gasquez was unable to determine the number dialed, the identity of the party called, or their conversation).

15. Gasquez termed the incident as unbelievable but ridiculous enough to maybe be true. HARGRAVES refused to be specific as to when he might leave for Cuba, but inferred that it would be very soon. He said he would phone Gasquez when he is advised of his departure date.

16. Gasquez felt either of these two persons could be approached by another agency for additional information. He further stated that his name could be used if necessary.

Charles W. Kane Special Agent in Charge.

Attached to this document were two biographic reference sheets that indicated HEMMING was staying at HARGRAVES residence in Miami and that he was employed by "AMDEC (Disaster Relief for Peru. Hired in Santa Barbara, California)." HARGRAVES was unemployed "Iron construction worker until several months ago when he injured his back." HEMMING 1995:

When we walked in on Gasquez I said I'm here to see Ernie Aragon, protective research. That gets you in the door. Aragon was a company man, CIA. He had all the ID but he hadn't gone through their school.

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADQUARTERS September 25, 1969

1. Reference is made to a Los Angeles Field Office memorandum dated September 3, 1963 requesting information on Dwight David Stephenson, Headquarters (illegible) September 11, 1969 indicating no record of Subject and LAFO memorandum dated February 5, 1969 as attached.

2. LI-8 has advised that in addition to the information previously reported that they have also developed that Subject is also involved with the Bay of Pigs Mercenaries. Subject has stated that he at one time was involved in the training a support of Castro and Guevarra in Cuba prior to their successful coup. He stated that when he discovered that Castro was a Communist he left Cuba came to the United States and became involved in the training of anti-Castro forces in Florida.

3. Subject in addition to apparently training Black Panthers in this area is in need of a pilot to operate a plane which he apparently owns. This plane is used for frequent flights into Mexico where he apparently contacts one Loran Hall and Lawrence Howard, not further identified. The reason for these flights ostensibly in that they have established a retreat base for all right wing forces in the United States should they be defeated in the impending civil war. LT-8 this group (?) with respect to these activities and additional information that they are running guns into the United States. LT-8 stated that the only background information that they have on Subject is that Subject has advised and that he is well trained in guerilla warfare. Also Subject has bragged that he has international connections in South America and that he is privy to information from many South American Intelligence Organizations.

4. LI-8 has requested if possible that appropriate internal name checks be conducted on HEMMING in order that they may be better able to assess Subject's captabilities and potentials so that they may properly monitor his activities.

William P. Curtain  
Special Agent in Charge.

Memo: Dwight David Stephenson  
Birth: August 30, 1922 Birmingham, Alabama

Apparently formerly involved in the training of anti-Castro Nationals for the Bay of Pig invasion and reported to be a mercenary and pilot. Roy Hargraves and Llyod Pullen are know to be members of Minutemen and other right-wing organizations and previously identified to PROJECT RESISTANCE.

Project RESISTANCE was a domestic espionage operation coordinated under the Domestic Operations Division (DOD) of the CIA. Its purpose was to collect background information on hostile contingencies around the country that might pose as threats to CIA facilities and personnel. Through 1967 to 1973, many local police departments, college campus staff members, and other independent informants collaborated with the CIA to keep track of student radical groups that opposed the U.S. government's foreign policies on Vietnam. Project RESISTANCE and its twin program, Project MERRIMAC were both coordinated by the CIA Office of Security. In addition, the twin projects were branch operations that relayed civilian information to their parent program, Operation CHAOS.

Headquarters  
August 7, 1970  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Special Agent in Charge, Miami Field Office.  
SUBJECT: Support to Project #543 518 334 F-SB/H  
Reference: MFO memo to Hdqs dated July 23, 1970.  
THE TELEPHONE CABLES BETWEEN CUBA AND AMERICA  
Date: MARCH 19, 1971  
To Hdqs.  
From: SAC MFO  
SUBJECT: SECURITY SUPPORT TO PROJECT [deleted 02 NOM] (ROY HARGRAVES) # 518 334 f sd/1 Ref MFO Memo dtd July 23, 1970.

The Security Officer of Southern Bell Telephone Company, Miami, Florida, has advised that one ROY HARGRAVES has been contacting telephone company repairmen in an attempt to find the names of former telephone company employees who were cable repairmen. His purpose was to learn the location of underwater cables between the mainland and Cuba. FBI contacted by Security Officer and they are aware of HARGRAVES and

described him as a soldier-of-fortune type. FBI plans to open case on HARGRAVES. Southern Bell concerned over possibility of sabotage to their cables

Miami Field Office believes HARGRAVES is identical to Roy Emory Hargraves, born February 14, 1940 st. Louis, Missouri. Info previously forwarded Hdqs. regarding this individual in referenced memo July 23, 1970. Info passed to Secret Service. PROJECT [02 deleted] NOM advised of above info. This forwarded for Hdqrs.. info. No further action contemplated by MFO.

On March 23, 1971, H.R. Keough generated a MFR about HARGRAVES and the telephone cables titled 518-334 Project (Deleted) M ?

1. March 19, 1971 -- Special Agent in Charge of the Miami Field Office called to advise that a person named ROY HARGRAVES had been contacting several cable repairmen who might know the exact location of cables running from Florida to Cuba. Mr. Kane had been contacted by the Security Officer of the Southern Bell Telephone Company who reported the above information. Mr. Kane also advised that the local FBI office reported no record of HARGRAVES but that they might 'open a case on him.'

2. The attached material pertinent to ROY HARGRAVES may pertain to the ROY HARGRAVES mentioned. Mr. Ense has seen this package and has said that we should take no further action at this time unless Mr. Kane requests that we do so.

H.R. Keough.

This document triggered a Memorandum for Headquarters:

Security Support to PROJECT VENOM (ROY HARGRAVES) SF 518 334  
F SD/1

Attached is a self-explanatory memorandum to the Chief/ VENOM from the undersigned. The information is being furnished to him because of the alleged prior connection between one of the individuals involved and Project SEAL. The entire matter is being referred to VENOM for whatever action they deem necessary. It may be that they will merely refer the matter to the Bureau. Charles W. Kane Special Agent in Charge July 24, 1970

Copies were sent to: DDS/IOS, ADD/IOS, SA-DD/IOS, C/ID, DC/ID, C/OSD, DC/OSD, C/OSB, C/SAB, C/CI-CE, C/AAS, A&TS, Files



HEMMING told this researcher:

HARGRAVES injured himself in construction and got insurance settlements on three occasions. Got addicted to the pain killer, had a spinal fusion, had ruptured disks, all kinds of horseshit. He became a junkie and robbed banks, went to prison and got out. He did time twice in the 1970's and 1980's. Suffice to say the word militia is close to his heart.

A CIA Index Card read: "HEMMING, GERALD P CR 71 R518334 /Y M /B March 1, 1937, Los Angeles, Cal /D Mem July 23, 1970, PROJECT VENOM /T JR /Z 248358 (copy in file October 1977)." A United States Secret Service Miami Field Office report that covered the period from September 21, 1970, to October 13, 1970:

GERRY PATRICK HEMMING was interviewed and photographs of him taken...Reference is made to M/R of the reporting agent dated September 15, 1970. On September 30, 1970, HEMMING was again personally interviewed at the Miami Field Office by the reporting agent. He advised that HARGRAVES had left on a fishing trip to Cuba and one of the purposes of the fishing trip was to make contact with some kind of Cuban underground boat which would meet them at sea from Cuba. On September 30, 1970, HEMMING was again personally interviewed by the reporting agent at the Miami Field Office. HEMMING stated that on September 28, 1970, HARGRAVES flew in from Bimini in the Bahama Islands after he had been left off the Cuban fishing boat. HEMMING stated that the reason HARGRAVES left was because he realized that the Cubans were not intending to make any contacts, rendezvous, and had nothing to do with the anti-Castro movement. HEMMING stated HARGRAVES no longer had any intentions about involving himself with the anti-Castro movement in Miami. On October 12, 1970, HEMMING came to the Miami Field Office and advised HARGRAVES was attempting to find work in construction and he was likewise doing the same. HEMMING at that point advised that intelligence work was his hobby and that he would report any Cuban information that came to his attention to the Secret Service. On July 2 (Deleted) and HEMMING appeared in the U.S. Secret Service Office, Miami, and both were interviewed in the presence of (Deleted) and the undersigned agent. According to HEMMING, a Cuban exile leader, (Deleted) had proposed a plan to assist some defectors composed of Russian and Cuban officers stationed in the Western end of Cuba to be taken out of Cuba. (Deleted) and GERALD HEMMING advised the trip would be in the near future, but at this time they did not have any solid plans for departure. The reporting agent advised since this was not in the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service, it would be reported to the proper agency. (Deleted) and HEMMING left after they promised to advise the reporting agent exactly what time the boat would leave. (Deleted). HEMMING did not contact the Secret Service until approximately 8:00 p.m. on August 27, 1970. At this

time HEMMING telephoned (Deleted) and advised that no date had been set concerning the boat trip, but he added it would be soon. On August 28, 1970, HEMMING came to the Miami Field Office and was interviewed by (Deleted). According to HEMMING, no date had been set regarding the trip as of this date. On August 31, 1970, the reporting agent personally interviewed HEMMING at the Miami Field Office in the presence of (Deleted). At this time, because of certain statements regarding Key Biscayne and the strafing of Boca Chica Air Station and Homestead Air Force Base, the reporting agent asked HEMMING about these statements made (Deleted). According to HEMMING, the strafing and shots fired at Key Biscayne were not true, and probably had been put out by the Cubans to find out exactly who might be an informant in their organization. This is a summation made by HEMMING regarding these acts against Key Biscayne and Boca Chica Air Station. HEMMING advised that as of this date no set date for HARGRAVES departure had been made by the Cubans. On September 10, 1970, HEMMING was personally interviewed at the Miami Secret Service office. According to HEMMING, HARGRAVES was either departing that evening, or the following evening, for Cuba. According to HEMMING, HARGRAVES was now under the control of the Cubans and would not be able to leave the Cubans until the time of their departure for Cuba. According to HEMMING, HARGRAVES and the Cubans were departing to Cuba without weapons, ostensibly on a fishing trip, in order to make contact to determine of plans of defection could be carried out in Cuba. (Deleted).

In 1970 HEMMING said he visited Peru after the earthquake there and made contact with the Peruvian President. This contact was made at the Presidential Palace which was the operations center for relief. HEMMING told this researcher: "Colonel Muldoon, who worked for Werbell, was the guy in charge of the operation. Robert K. Brown brought the second team down. We got support from NIXON'S people for the PERUVIAN OPERATION. Pawley talked to NIXON on the phone while I was sitting in his Miami office." HEMMING worked for *Soldier-of-Fortune* magazine as a leader of the Airborne Paramedics, the Department of Community Affairs of the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office (under Sergeant Burger).

#### HEMMING: 1971 TO 1975

By 1971 HEMMING claimed he was in contact with the Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group in Mexico. HEMMING said he visited Mexico, spoke with government level contacts, and studied "narcotics activities and their relationship to communist guerrilla groups." STURGIS told Andrew St. George that he was engaged in similar activities. In Andrew St. George's outline for a STURGIS biography, STURGIS asserted that he "worked for months under HUNT'S direction in an undercover investigation of alleged illicit drug traffic in Mexico..." [NYT 1.14.73] HEMMING told this researcher:

In 1971 we were delivering weapons to the Mexican Judicial Police to take out Luchiano, the guerilla leader in the States of Moralos and Guerro. And he was taken out with MAC-10's and silencers. In 1972 we dealt with death squads in Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvadore for Parabellum. Supplying the death squad with weaponry so we can be friends with them. 1971 - 1975.

HEMMING wrote:

During February 1972 I formalized business relationships with Parabellum Corporation of Miami, Florida, and participated in executive protection of foreign government VIP's, and special weapons demonstration for President Congress of Deputies of Republic of Guatemala, in Miami area. VIP's were en route to Guatemala from Washington, D.C. after extensive briefings at Langley and Pentagon. During February and March 1972, while traveling within Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, I was able to penetrate a conspiracy to assassinate Chief Executive, Republic of Panama. Conspirators were active and/or former Ministers of Government, Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. During first week of March 1972 I had been accepted within this group of conspirators as a decision making advisor and was able to thwart aims and divert much of planning toward less lethal ends. During March 1972 I established liaison with JOHN MARTINO who introduced me to Cokie Zimeri. Zimeri assessed as senior government and paramilitary assassin in Guatemala and El Salvador. Zimeri was found to possess serious potential capabilities relating to terrorist employment of standard and special weapons, including Chemical, Biological and Radiological systems. Zimeri is of Palestinian descent and speaks Syrian dialect of Arabic fluently on daily basis. During May 1972 I returned to Miami area. Principal leader of conspiracy was assassinated in Guatemala City shortly afterward. Period ending December 1972 involved extensive follow-up activity relating to foreign government level contacts with official from Mexico. Reference all republics in Central America as well as Panama, Ecuador and Colombia with no foreign travel outside of Continental United States required.

HEMMING gave me a brochure in which the offices of Parabellum in Miami was listed as being located at 290 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 305, Miami, Florida. This was where HEMMING's private detective agency was located.

THE DEATH OF OLIVERIO CASTANIEDA JUNE 1972

Shortly after Watergate, Oliverio Castanieda Paiz, the First Vice President of the Congress of Guatemala, was killed in Guatemala City. According to HEMMING:

He was the guy that headed up the plot to kill Torrijos in 1972 working with the plumbers.



Oliverio Castanieda Paiz was an ambitious 34-year-old former leftist who had been trained in guerrilla tactics in Cuba in the early 1960's. On June 26, 1972, Oliverio Castanieda Paiz attended the birthday party of his daughter at a Guatemala City restaurant. Bodyguards armed with pistols and machine guns normally accompanied Oliverio Castanieda Paiz, but that night they were nowhere to be found. Shortly before midnight, two men walked into the restaurant. One of them drew a pistol and fired once into Oliverio Castanieda Paiz heart and then into his neck. The victim slumped over, dead, and the two shooters walked quickly out of the restaurant, then drove off in a car. No arrests were made. [NYT 7.13.72 p9, 6.27.72 p43, 6.18.72 p11] In HEMMING'S Motion For Production of Favorable Evidence he asked for

All reports, files, and memorandums held by the CIA, FBI and Department of State that refer to defendant's alleged connection with a conspiracy to assassinate the then President of Costa Rica, the Honorable Jose Figures, allegedly directed by the late Oliverio Castanieda Paiz and other members of the Guatemalan Government during the calendar year 1972, especially those that might be titled OPERATION CACTUS, OPERATION COYOTE and/or OPERATION BAMBU.

HEMMING wrote

During spring 1974 I was approached by United States and foreign nationals seeking assistance relating to their ongoing marijuana smuggling operations from Colombia to United States. Two individuals had in previous years a one time association with CIA during the Cuba project and anticipated capitalizing on this experience combined with planned involvement of long time agency assets that reside in Central and South American Republics. I was introduced initially by Drug Enforcement Administration asset Jerry Buchanan who soon severed his relationship with Subjects. I was also able to rapidly accomplish following:

- a. Co-opted completely the entire Columbia-United States planned operations of this (Ken Burnstine).
- b. Traveled to Georgia for briefing with Mitch Werbell reference future operations.
- c. During September 1974 traveled extensively through Central and South America and Colombia for meetings with marijuana brokers and growers

with mid-level capacities of Colombia-United States marijuana tonnage. Visited areas under cultivation and met with military commander involved in security use of landing and take off rights at joint civilian-military airport designated as primary entry-departure point for aircraft utilized on smuggling route.

d. Organized team of aviation-paramilitary qualified individuals with previous experience as DEA-CIA assets or law enforcement positions in Florida and Colorado areas.

e. Successfully engineered successive delays and total failure of first flight operation to Colombia which caused two month delay of activity by Burnstine's group which caused group to terminate relationship with me.

f. Simultaneous with operations with Burnstine's group I was approached by Burnstine for assistance in locating suitable ship's captain for marijuana smuggling operations from Colombia to eastern Bahamas. I contacted former CIA contract employee CQ/MAPLE a licensed ship captain with Agency experience in Caribbean and Congo areas, but not a Drug Enforcement Administration asset. CQ/MAPLE declined participation due to personalities maximum risk nature of the operation. No backstop available to support CQ/MAPLE.

**HEMMING: DEA INFORMANT: MAY 1975**

The CIA: "The most recent incident wherein HEMMING claimed Agency affiliation was in May 1975 when he volunteered his services to the Drug Enforcement Administration. HEMMING is a long time cohort of FRANK STURGIS of Watergate fame, who also has a long time record of falsely claiming Agency affiliation." The CIA reported that "The Internal Revenue Service and U.S. Civil Service Commission conducted name checks regarding GERALD HEMMING in May 1975 and June 1967, respectively." [CIA undated MFR] On May 23, 1975, HEMMING visited the Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington, D.C., and asked to see Lucian Conein

...who is the Acting Chief, Special Operations and Field Support Staff. HEMMING told Lucian Conein that Mitch Werbell had given him his name as a DEA official to whom HEMMING could talk. HEMMING told Lucian Conein he wanted to provide information on drug trafficking between Colombia and Florida. Lucian Conein asked S.A. Hughes, a CIA employee, to conduct a debriefing of HEMMING. S.A. Hughes was working on the collection of narcotics intelligence concerning Colombia and Florida. HEMMING stated that he is presently employed at Tecpole Security, 801 Madrid, Coral Gables, Florida, 305-443-9681. (HEMMING stated he believed this number was being tapped, he did not say who he believed was tapping the telephone)...In August 1974 HEMMING was approached by Armando Bolet, a Cuban veteran of the 2506 Brigade

whom HEMMING had worked with in anti-Castro activities and by John Varese to help them organize and run air smuggling operations for Thomas and William O'Donnel. The O'Donnel brothers, using the cover of their construction firm in the Fort Lauderdale area (American Eastern Development) were involved in the maritime smuggling of marijuana from Colombia to Florida. During an unspecified four years (probably 1970 to 1974) the O'Donnels had averaged approximately six to seven loads of marijuana per year at three to four tons for each load coming into Miami. Of these 24 to 28 loads of marijuana they had to jettison only five loads into the sea for security reasons. The rest of the loads had been successfully delivered into Florida. The source of the marijuana in Colombia is Dr. Arturo Romano-Fedullo of Barranquilla, Colombia. Besides running the smuggling for Romano, William O'Donnel handles the laundering of the money accumulated by drug trafficking through banks in the Grand Cayman, Switzerland and Curacao. Armando Bolet convinced the O'Donnels that they should add air smuggling to their narcotic trafficking methods, and that they should also try cocaine in addition to marijuana. Bolet told O'Donnel that there were many experienced men available in Florida who could be used to smuggle drugs into Florida by air. Bolet was especially interested in cargo parachute drops, and parachute jumps by individuals carrying loads of cocaine. Bolet recruited HEMMING to help organize the activities. A common technique used by Bolet and HEMMING was to fly an aircraft into Florida legally, but to have a parachutist fly onto a pre-selected drop zone in southern Florida prior to landing the aircraft. This way, police never found any contraband on the aircraft and the dropped narcotics would not be lost because the parachuter carried them on his person. If he missed the drop zone he could simply fold up the parachute and walk to the location of the reception committee. Bolet uses a DC-3 tail number N1099 in his smuggling operations. HEMMING had a falling out with the O'Donnell group and decided to leave them. He is now associated with Carlos Caraballo who operates a charter fishing business and traffics in drugs. HEMMING decided to inform on O'Donnel for revenge and in order to try to eliminate the competition..." [Operational Contact Report Project Title EMBRYO 5.23.75]

HEMMING told this researcher:

What his this got to do with JFK? How did they get the authority to release this shit? They were never touched, they were all company. Very wealthy people. Carlos Caraballo is an importer-exporter. O'Donnell and Thomas, they're all international land developers. They have part of Paradise Island over in Nassau. Varese has a yacht over at Fort Everglades.

HEMMING wrote:

Traveled to Washington, D.C. and met with Col. Lucien Conein of the Special Operations Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration at DEA HQ, 1405 I Street N.W. and briefed Col. Conein and his assistant Tom Briggs reference the following:

1. Senator Jackson investigation in Miami refer-Vietnam business.
2. Parallel operations involving Mitch Werbell of Powder Springs, Georgia.
3. Private investigations group working yacht hijacking and murder on the high seas of numerous United States citizens.
4. Penetration group anticipating future 'Bounty Hunting' operations against narcotics smugglers as per Title 16 and 18 United States Code.
5. Detailed information reference names, aircraft and connections of both previous smuggling groups QZ/PLAYMATES and QZ/ALKALI.

#### JUNE 1975

HEMMING was mentioned in a "Report dated June 4, 1975, file #29-1297, Subject: Nathan Cohen and Others - Bank Fraud and Embezzlement; Fraud by wire; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property; Anti-Racketeering, Mail Fraud, White Slave Traffic Act; Bribery."

#### HEMMING: JUNE 1975: PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT LAUGERUD



On June 22, 1976, the CIA reported that Robert and GERRY HEMMING were involved in a plot to kill Guatemalan President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia of Guatemala on behalf of Jorge Antonio 'Cokie' Zimeri Safie (201-35422).

1. (Deleted) passed station written report and made verbal report in detail, all with knowledge of President Laugerud, ref A case and results. According to report and (Deleted)-68 National Liberation Movement (MLN) was involved with 'Cokie' Zimeri, who has been living in Miami since August 1975 in plot to assassinate Laugerud. Plot was to have been carried out September 15, 1975, but Zimeri was the victim of attack on his life late August 1975, and, as a result, went to Miami for medical treatment. Report and (Deleted)-68 claim that two Americans, brothers

Robert and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING (No Station Traces) were also involved with Zimeri in plot, and that they assisted him in acquiring arms, among other things, which were flown to Guatemala illegally in small aircraft. Report ends with five requests by Laugerud as follows:

A. Is Zimeri still in the United States?

B. Does Zimeri receive any kind of preferential treatment by U.S. authorities which permits him to carry firearms, as well as to purchase arms and ammunition for shipment to Guatemala. The report also claims that Zimeri has close relations with police officials in Miami and New Orleans.

C. Is Zimeri recruiting mercenaries in the United States for possible use in Guatemala?

D. Any information on Robert and GERALD HEMMING?

E. In event Zimeri not in States legally, the request he be deported to Guatemala. (Deleted)-68 says he left Guatemala illegally, but arrived in the States legally, but Government of Guatemala thinks his visa has expired and he there illegally.

2. Station plans dissemination info on Zimeri case, but without mentioning HEMMING by name. Plan prepare memo for Charge and RSO and will suggest that latter attempt answer questions for President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia.

3. (Deleted) EW-4 also reported 7 June in some detail on solution of Novella kidnapping case (Ref. 8). There political implications in this case also so we disseminating (deleted)-68 claims there American possibly involved this case, one Frank Buck (probably identical to subject of 201-0819515 a registered DEA SOURCE who claims be a doctor but does not practice here. He allegedly lover of sister of intellectual author of Novella Kidnapping Plan, Jorge Alfonso Lobo Dubon, also involved. (Deleted)-68 has requested whatever we might have on buck. Station plans include that name also in memo to charge and RSO but will omit from dissemination.

4. For (Deleted) one source of info on Zimeri case may well have been (Deleted) DEW-1. Saw later by accident on June 8, 1975. Said that he had been providing info to Government of Guatemala on Zimeri for past six months or so and added that two Americans involved with Zimeri. One of who runs a guard service in Miami. He did not mention names but described one as about six feet four inches and weighing about 230 pounds. (Deleted) DEW-1 plans to return Miami within two weeks since in



over two years here he has been unable to find job with sufficient salary permit him to live comfortably.

## THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL CESAR QUINTEROS

The CIA reported:

Secret 241726Z CIA 246074

To: FBI

Attention: Criminal Intelligence Division.

Secret. Warning Notice -- SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED - Not releasable to foreign nationals.

CIR-316-01395-78

Subject: Alleged Plot to Assassinate Colonel Cesar Quinteros, Chief of Guatemalan Security.

1. On June 23, 1975, Colonel Cesar Quinteros, Chief of Guatemalan Security, was provided with the reference B excerpt of information on the alleged plot to assassinate Quinteros which was reported to this Agency in Ref A.
2. Colonel Cesar Quinteros had not been previously aware of the plot against him, but speculated that if there is substance to the reported plot, Zimeri, now in Federal Custody in Miami, Florida, could be involved. Quinteros had been involved in the Zimeri case by providing documentation required for the extradition of Zimeri from Guatemala to the United States.
3. Should his hypothesis that Zimeri is involved be correct, Quinteros said he believed that Bob or GERRY HEMMING, brothers, believed by Quinteros to be living in either Miami or Fort Lauderdale, would be directly involved. According to Quinteros, one of the brothers (he could not remember which) had lived in Guatemala from 1972 to 1974, and on one occasion had assisted Zimeri by piloting the aircraft used by the latter to escape Guatemala.
4. Colonel requested that he be advised whether the HEMMING brothers are currently in Florida. If they cannot be accounted for, Quinteros is of the opinion that one or both brothers will be involved in the plot to kill him.
5. This Agency requests any information which may be developed on the present whereabouts of the HEMMING brothers which may be appropriate for passage to Quinteros. [CIA 1994 rel. CIR-316-01395-78]

HEMMING told this researcher in 1994:

After they shot up Cokie Zimeri in September 1975 I brought him out, and he recovered in the States. He had been the palace assassin for Laugerud. My brother and Zimeri were real close to President Laugerud's son. And they were involved in some hits, including a hit against the U.S. Embassy. Zimeri was plotting to kill Laugerud's son, who was a heroin courier using his diplomatic pouch. We were trying to lock the son-of-a-bitch up. Laugerud was in Miami Beach during my trial. Cokie wanted the opportunity to blow President Laugerud's fuckass away. You got guerilla operations in the country and its about to fall to communism. They are going to accuse me of trying to assassinate him?

HEMMING 1995:

Cokie Zimeri, the palace assassin, had a falling out with President Laugerud. Laugerud's son, Shelito, was running around throwing hand grenades and shooting at people. Cokie and the old man didn't like it because the kid got wounded by a German grenade in the streets, with my brother, out on an operation. Cokie's not one to take a lot of shit, plus he had enemies in the palace military, mostly intelligence assholes. So they tried to do a hit on him and President wouldn't believe it, so he had a confrontation with the President and the President Laugerud was embarrassed that he had been bullshited. In Cokie's book that's when you kill people, but Laugerud would discipline them, just send them out of the country, Spain or somewhere. That pissed Cokie off because Cokie's a bit of a psychopath and he had (?). Plus, he's very wealthy, his family they're Palestinians. They're personal friends with Arafat and Qaddafi, world travelers, they owned banks here in Miami. At that time they were worth 80 or 90 million. They did a major hit on Cokie a couple of days after my brother left. My brother was living with him as a bodyguard and all that shit in 1975. He's driving and his hands were shot up so bad because he's trying to drive with his elbows. And he can't see out the windshield because its covered with blood. But he turns on the windshield wiper and says it didn't work worth a shit, cause the blood was squirting out of his chest on the inside. Arrangements were made, I flew down there, things happened, he was taken to El Salvador to recuperate.



Zimeri lived in El Salvador, after serving a sentence for illegal possession of a weapon in the United States in the early 70s. He was then deported to Guatemala in September of 1973, to answer for a crime. He was released in 1975 and remained between El Salvador and Guatemala, where, in the 80s, enjoyed influence among politicians, officials and police authorities. The investigations of Zimeri began with the discovery of the bodies of five people inside a vehicle, the previous November 20, 1998 located in Las Charcas, Guatemala. The multiple murders were

linked to Jorge Antonio Zimeri Safie. The vehicle where the bodies were found was in the name of the Guatemalan Carlos Federico Fuentes, but police said the vehicle had been stolen in El Salvador. In the midst of the investigation, authorities raided the neighboring country at least about 10 Safie Zimeri owned dwellings, where they found documents indicating that the suspect was planning an attack on the embassy of the United States in Guatemala. In between these raids, is also located a large arsenal of weapons and stolen vehicles. Among the seized weapons were also found handguns that belonged to two of the victims gunned down. The arsenal consisted of about a hundred arms of different types, among others AK-47 and G3 rifles, M-16 machine guns, grenade launchers, Claymore mines, grenades, dynamite, mortars and 1.5 million munitions.

### JERROLD G. BROWN'S ANALYSIS

On June 11, 1976, Jerrold G. Brown of the CIA wrote this memorandum:

1. On June 9, 1969, "Dan" of the DDO contacted Staff and Operations Branch, Operational Evaluation Section for information concerning GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. "Dan" was referred to the writer, who is holding the HEMMING file. When "Dan" contacted the writer, "Dan" advised that he is the action officer for a cable from (Deleted) reporting on an assassination plot on the life of President Laugerud of Guatemala. "Dan" was unfamiliar with the case of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and had not yet reviewed the 201 file on HEMMING. "Dan" was requested to alert CI STAFF and JMWAVE to the below-mentioned cable, and to provide the writer with a copy of the report coming in from (Deleted).
2. "Dan" provided the writer with a copy of the cable (IN 944357, Cite (Deleted) 19536 dated June 8, 1976, which is attached. In substance the cable reflects that circa June 8, 1976, a Guatemalan source, (Deleted) provided (Deleted) a written report, and a detailed briefing, concerning a plot to assassinate President Laugerud. According to the information the plot was to be carried out on September 15, 1975; however, one of the major conspirators, Jorge Antonio 'Cokie' Zimeri Safie left Guatemala in August 1975 as a result of an attack upon his, Zimeri's, life. Zimeri has been living in Miami since August 1975.
3. According to the report, the National Liberation Movement was involved with Zimeri in the assassination plot, and Zimeri in turn was involved with two Americans, brothers, Robert and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. The HEMMING brothers assisted Zimeri in acquiring arms, among other things, which were flown to Guatemala in a small aircraft. The report also claims that Zimeri has close relations with police officials in Miami and New Orleans.

NOTE: The (Deleted) also included information (Deleted) had received from (Deleted) DEW-1 on June 8. (Deleted) DEW-1 said that he had been providing information to Zimeri to the Guatemalan Government for the past six months or so. He claimed that two Americans were involved with Zimeri, one of them runs a guard service in Miami. (Deleted) DEW-1 did not mention names, but described one of the Americans as about six feet four inches and weighing about 230 pounds.

4. The Guatemalan report on the assassination plot ended with five requests for information by President LAUGERUD:

a. Is Zimeri still in the United States?

b. In the event ZIMERI is not in the United States legally, deport him to Guatemala.

c. Is Zimeri recruiting mercenaries in the United States for possible use in Guatemala?

d. Does Zimeri receive any kind of preferential treatment by U.S. authorities which permit him to carry firearms, as well as to purchase arms and ammunition for shipment to Guatemala?

e. Any information on Robert and GERALD HEMMING?

5. On June 19, 1976, "Dan" of (deleted) advised that DDO is referring the entire matter to the FBI and State Department.

6. Office of Security indices are negative in pertinent variations of the name of Zimeri or Robert Hemming.

7. From the name, physical description, activity and alleged employment, it is apparent that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING is identical with the Subject of Office of Security file 429 229, who had been described as six-foot five, 250 pounds, who is a notorious mercenary and soldier-of-fortune and who as of May 1975 was ostensibly employed by a private investigation company, TEPCOL Security (Office of Security -- no record) in Miami, Florida.

8. GERALD PATRICK HEMMING is well known to this Agency, the Office of Security Miami Field Office, and JMWAVE. On numerous occasions since at least the early 1960's HEMMING has claimed Agency affiliation when in fact there has been none.

9. For an appreciation of the possible ramifications of a Guatemalan Government expose of this assassination plot involving HEMMING, you

are referred to attachments to instant memorandum, to wit: a memorandum by the writer dated June 10, 1975, in the name of FRANK STURGIS and EVERETTE HOWARD HUNT JR.; and an extract from a book published in early 1976 written by Michael Canfield and Alan J. Weberman. The book, *Coup D'Etat in America - The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy*, is a diatribe against the Agency and attempts to link the Agency with the assassination of President Kennedy. One of the major links attempted by the authors is thought to be HUNT to STURGIS to HEMMING to Loran Hall. Loran Hall was a member of HEMMING'S INTERPEN. Loran Hall received nationwide publicity in 1967 when New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison alleged that Loran Hall and INTERPEN was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and that members of this unit were connected with the CIA. Jim Garrison shortly thereafter dropped his interest in Loran Hall, but it is interesting that he did so after HEMMING and another cohort, Robert K. Brown, joined Garrison's investigation.

[CIA D001212 Jerrold G. Brown 6.11.76]

HEMMING told this researcher:

They hauled my ass before a grand jury. Gave me immunity. They wanted to railroad Cokie's ass back to a fucking death cell. They said he kidnapped a broad, murdered a police agent, all this horseshit, while trying to kill the President.

The CIA made sure that the press did not find out about HEMMING'S assassination plot against the President of Guatemala because it would have lent credence to my charges that HEMMING had been involved in other coups, most notably the one that took place in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. This is an indication that the CIA has sought to suppress the work of this researcher.

#### HEMMING'S ARRESTS: JULY 1976

HEMMING was indicated for conspiracy to import marijuana and cocaine in July 1976. On August 23, 1976, when he appeared at the marijuana smuggling trial of Mitch Werbell, HEMMING was arrested. [USDC Miami 76-71-Cr-CA] His codefendants were Benjamin Franklin Thomas, Joseph Thomas Oliveti and Jacob Cochran. In October 1976 the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms charged HEMMING with the illegal transfer of a silencer. Assistant United States Attorney Robert Rust, HEMMING'S former attorney, handled the prosecution. HEMMING told this researcher:

I was sitting in a bar drinking a beer listening to two Drug Enforcement Administration agents talk to someone who was trying to sell them a pre-World II airplane. The guy who set me up, Thomas Benton, [a friend of HEMMING'S sister-in-law] had been popped in the Bahamas. I did the guy

a favor by running the plane up every weekend to keep the engines in shape. He wants my brother to get his car and transfer an item from one trunk to another. At another meeting they showed me a bankbook with a \$600,000 balance.

HEMMING'S codefendant, Joseph Olivetti, was an associate of Thomas Holt. Joseph Olivetti was murdered by his brother. HEMMING represented himself at his trial. HEMMING'S trial was severed from that of his codefendants. Before going to trial, HEMMING filed a Motion for Favorable Evidence, alleging that certain Warren Commission documents would vindicate him:

Copies of all files both classified and unclassified now held in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. included within those documents known as the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, especially documents 759 through and including 784.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Why do I want the Warren Commission stuff? I'll explain why I want it in open Court. That's what they're gonna find out. All of a sudden they're accusing me of conspiracy to import marijuana and cocaine. Hey, what about all the other things I've been into for the last 15 years, let's talk about them. Let's talk about the Martin Luther King thing, let's talk about Don Freed, *Le Coubre*, nigger-killers in bed with the mafia, and the mafia in bed with the FBI, and the goddamn CIA in bed with all of them. Let's talk about all the people I dirtied up for them over the years. They say I'm crazy for defending myself, shit, I ain't even sure of that anymore when I hang around with people like you, WEBERMAN.

If I represent myself I got me a long opening argument and a long summation. A lawyer wouldn't go near it. Then, spontaneously, I may erupt into something akin to measles. They don't know if you're bluffing or what the story is. Well, they would never be allowed to know. Bob Rust, the U.S. Attorney here was defending our fucking boys back in 1963. He knows me better. The big thing is not who did what, but how many goddamned people could be doing it this week again in collusion with the FBI, in collusion with the CIA? These are federal agents who are paid to advise Secret Service, they are paid to do their job in the country and instead they got into bed with nigger-killers, they got into bed with Jew killers, they got into bed with the Heinrich Himmler cocksuckers, and that ain't done in this country. They've been doing it for too goddamn long and a fagot like J. Edgar Hoover let them get away with that shit. A.J. you write a book like *Coup* and Jesus Christ, everybody's saying you are telling these people you are after them. Them guys don't give a shit -they're pros - they ain't gonna get caught. You gotta take out their colleagues, you got to expose the goddamn system that allows guys like that to get away with

it. I can get on the goddamn phone and have six contracts out in 15 minutes on Jesus Christ himself. Right now. Cause its out there. This country is run like a goddamned Banana Republic.

HEMMING 1994:

What's the secret hand behind this bullshit? Is someone trying to put us under pressure so we'll spill the beans on these Kennedy dicksuckers? Have we been targeted because we're nasty motherfuckers and probably had something to do with killing him? They were purging the cowboys.

A DEA agent who worked for the CIA filled out an Outside Activity Approval Request on January 7, 1977:

I was advised by my supervisor that she had been telephonically contacted by a Mr. Fredricks of the DEA in Miami and told that DEA wants me to travel to Miami to attend a pre-trial conference on Monday January 10, 1977, in order to prepare for possible appearance as a witness for the DEA against GERALD PATRICK HEMMING...In engaging in requested activity, I will make no reference to, or discuss, my CIA assignments or duties. I (will, will not) be identified as employed by CIA for the following reasons: I was a CIA employee from January 1969 to May 1974 prior to transferring to the DEA. I was under cover at that time. I have not yet been put under cover ever since my new FOD (January 3, 1977) (Deleted) Security approval has been granted for the activity contemplated by this request. Robert L. Morris Jr. Chief, Security Support Division.

On January 19, 1977, the CIA generated this Routing Slip: "To: OS/OSB 4E-27, AC/SSD. C/SSD From LA/SEC. For your retention or passage to anyone in the Office of Security who might have an interest in attachment." [FOIA #81-0351 D0538] On January 24, 1977, DC/SSD sent an Official CIA Routing Slip to C/OSB and to Lynch file. "Remarks: Please note page 6 on ex-CIA types now with DEA 0- is (Deleted) one of the guys we talked to on Lou Conein? Who is (Deleted) soon to return to us??" On January 26, 1977, a Official CIA Routing Slip was sent to C/ OSB, DC/SSD, C/SA6 Reardon. From (Deleted).

(Deleted) File was reviewed. No indication he was ever interviewed concerning Lou Conein. 2. There is record of a (Deleted) as only employer. (Deleted) is referred to in cables from Vietnam in the file of (Deleted) was employed by Computer Science Corp. In 1971 assigned as a military regional analyst in Vietnam for A.I.D. project. Cables dealt with smuggling activities of (Deleted). Bruce FYI'

## GREYMAIL AND NT/STRONGBOX

HEMMING attempted to greymail the government into dropping the conspiracy charges against him. When Lucian Conein had a heart attack, HEMMING visited him in the V.A. hospital, and asked him if he was burning Mitch Werbell. HEMMING said Lucian Conein had no knowledge of his indictment. HEMMING prepared a document in which he called himself NT/STRONGBOX and gave it to Lucian Conein at the airport. HEMMING used comical cryptonyms in this report. STURGIS was QM/TURGID, MARTINO was QM/RAFT (he looked like George Raft), Zimeri was QJ/ZIPPER and was described as "a senior government and paramilitary assassin in Guatemala and El Salvador." HEMMING offered to furnish a list of people involved in the Kennedy assassination. I was a conduit for HEMMING'S greymail. HEMMING leaked information that was transmitted to Gaeton Fonzi. Then the CIA would get HSCA requests on Subjects such as DAVID CHRIST. When HEMMING obtained his Freedom of Information / Privacy Act CIA file it contained several chapters from *Coup D'Etat In America*. The CIA commented:

That there was a book excerpt in HEMMING'S file is not surprising. There are thousands of newspaper clippings from hundreds of papers in our files as well...neither would there necessarily be a memo regarding the insertion of any information in a file. There would also be no official CIA reaction to your book. The CIA neither confirms nor denies the accuracy of anything stated in such publications. [CIA ltr. Gene Wilson to WEBERMAN 7.8.77]

HEMMING:

The agency take you seriously? You couldn't find your ass with both hands! You're not at the top of the list of threats to these people. I think you're the only comedy in their lives.

## BELL MORTGAGE

HEMMING wrote that in early 1975 he was "hired as an investigator by a Jacksonville, Florida, attorney whose clients filed suit against the CIA alleging CIA Agent, (past and present) involvement in an interstate mortgage fraud (4.5 million dollars) conspiracy with undertones of cocaine smuggling." This case involved Cuban businessmen (Andres Castro) who had previously been asked to set up a CIA proprietary called Bell Mortgage. The proprietary went bankrupt, and the exiles sued the CIA for the money they had lost. Before they sued, they were warned by their Case Officer: "If we can get rid of a President, we can get rid of you." The CIA admitted that the man who made this threat, (According to HEMMING, Antonio Ingleses) was associated with the Miami CIA Station. [75-515-Civil USDC SDF; undated art. *Wash Post*. by Bill McAllister "D.C. Fraud Figure Jailed In Fla. Case"] HEMMING told this researcher:



Ingleses was in the Congo and on the team to get Ché. They worked with the Villaverde brothers. Richardo Morales brought out Technical Services Division viral material [swine flu] and transferred it to the Villaverdes.

HEMMING: NOVEMBER 22, 1977

When HEMMING supplied the DEA with information on May 23, 1975, the DEA official he spoke with was either an employee of the CIA. This man was a witness against HEMMING:

3. During the afternoon of 7 January 1977 I conferred with Mr. Hix who advised me to contact the Office of the General Counsel. I talked to Mr. Edmund Cohen who advised me to get in touch with the Office of Security, External Activities Branch (OS/EAB). I completed an Outside Activity Approval Request (Form 879), obtained the concurrence of DC/SE (deleted) and submitted the Form 879 to OS/EAB. OS/EAB sent me to Central Cover Staff (Nr. Blandford) and then to the Office of the General Counsel. After discussions with Mr. Cohen, I called S/A Fredericks in Miami at Mr. Cohen's suggestion. S/A Fredericks was not available. Mr. Cohen then advised me to return to my office and he would contact me with further instructions. Mr. Cohen retained the Form 879. Subsequently, Mr. Cohen advised me that I should travel to Miami as requested and that CIA would reimburse me for expenses connected with my activities in behalf of the U.S. Government. He further advised me that being in an overt cover status I should state, if asked under oath, that I am currently a CIA employee.

4. On January 10, 1977, I traveled to Miami where I met and conferred with Assistant United States Attorney Karen Atkinson and DEA S.A. Robert Fredericks. They informed me that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING'S case had been severed, and his trial would not begin on January 11, 1977. AUSA Atkinson told me she wanted me as a rebuttal witness of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING after he presented the defense that he was working at the direction of the DEA. She said they would not call me until, and unless, that defense was presented. She also said that she felt that any attempt to question me concerning my current place of employment was irrelevant, and she would object to any such line of questioning. She said she would only ask me where I was employed at the time I interviewed HEMMING. I returned to Washington the same day. (Deleted). [Memo Chief SE DIV From Deleted SE/X/LA 1.11.77]

HEMMING'S codefendants were all convicted of importing marijuana, and on November 22, 1977, HEMMING was convicted by a Miami jury of conspiracy to import marijuana. In the spring of 1978 HEMMING was sentenced to six months in prison by U.S. District Judge William M. Hoeveler. HEMMING was released on appeal bond and the conviction

was later overturned. In May 1978, HEMMING was questioned by the HSCA in Miami. HEMMING told this researcher:

They were avoiding issues. They had no information on me at all. Less than Garrison. Didn't know shit from Shinola.

HEMMING: 1980

HEMMING told this researcher:

The Agency has helped me out continuously. I had a stand off with a SWAT team in February 1980. They came to evict me in Opa Locka. I was in a goddamned state of depression. I had my house surrounded by cops and the whole goddamn thing. T.V. cameras. It was quashed. No publicity. Two days later I'm working a counter-terrorism investigation. I get expenses, salary, an office. I stuck a shotgun in these people's face [HEMMING'S family] and held hostages. They tried to bring that up in my state trial and the judge didn't permit it. There's a reference to it, but that's where it ended. Somebody called a company lawyer.

HEMMING'S SECOND ARREST APRIL 1980

In April 1980 a mechanic working on HEMMING'S plane noticed a cargo of marijuana and Quaaludes aboard. On April 14, 1980, HEMMING was arrested and charged with drug trafficking. He was held on \$200,000 bond in Palm Beach County. He claimed that he had not smuggled Quaaludes, but was establishing his bona fides with drug traffickers so he could penetrate their networks. HEMMING told this researcher:

The cops would have let me go if I gave them the load, but I couldn't let the ludes hit the streets. I was working for the fucking Drug Enforcement Administration/FBI South Florida Task Force through Werbell who worked for Lucian Conein. The Task Force wanted to come forward, but I didn't want them to. I wanted it dropped real quietly. Czukas got involved. He puts two and two together after talking to my two guys. He figures one of them was my co-pilot. He drives them to Palm Beach and presents them to the State's Attorney. Now they can prove the case because they have the guy who was in the plane with me who they didn't have before.

It was suggested to HEMMING that the purpose of his smuggling activity was to become rich by using his infiltration and exfiltration skills. HEMMING told this researcher: "You do it better than they do. They can't even keep a straight face when they're doing it." HEMMING expected the case to be transferred to Federal Court because the crime involved smuggling. HEMMING was convicted on drug charges. He was sentenced to 35 years in prison with a minimum mandatory sentence of three years.

## HEMMING: PRISON 1981 TO 1989

HEMMING told this researcher:

I spent eight years on the chain gang with serial killers. They shipped me out of Avon Park Air Force Base to 'the rock,' the main housing unit modeled after the same plans as Alcatraz, built in 1917. Shipped there to die, it's a death camp. Lot of killings, lot of blood. This is the South, man. I lived with multiple killers. Two months after I was there, guards were being killed. You go to sleep and close your fucking eyes and you're wondering if you're gonna wake. You always have that in the back of your mind. I was assigned to the Fire Department in 1988 and lived outside prison walls.

When the CIA released OSWALD'S pre-assassination file in 1993, it included an article about HEMMING. In 1982 HEMMING was transferred to the Avon Park Correctional Institution. In 1987 HEMMING was at Raiford: "As you may note from my return address, I am assigned to the UCI Fire Department which means I live outside the prison walls, right next door." HEMMING was involved in the production of the movie, *JFK*. Then he was a consultant to Conner Air, a small cargo airline in Fort Lauderdale that was at odds with the DEA. [*Miami New Times* 6.30.93] After the owner of the airline, Gus Conner, died of a heart attack, HEMMING lost his position there. HEMMING had a mild heart attack in February 1996. I sent him \$300 for heart medicine. Gerald Patrick Hemming died in his North Carolina home on January 29, 2008. May G-d have mercy on his soul.

# WERBELL POST COUP

## THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 1964 Mitch Werbell traveled to the Dominican Republic to aid the CIA in its efforts to prevent President Juan Bosch from reassuming office after the military junta that overthrew him in 1963 was itself overthrown. When these and similar efforts failed, the 81st Airborne Division of the U.S. Army, commanded by Mitch Werbell's associate, Colonel Robert Bayard, invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965. Robert Bayard had worked with the United Nations Peace Keeping Force and had pioneered the use of night-vision goggles in Vietnam. Soon, efforts to reinstall Juan Bosch were crushed, and a CIA puppet government installed.

## MITCH WERBELL AND JOSE RICARDO RABEL NUNEZ

According to HEMMING, in 1966 Mitch Werbell used the Dominican Republic as a base of operations for an assassination attempt against Fidel Castro. HEMMING stated that Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez (born April 7, 1922), the brother of Luis Rabel, was part of this operation. CIA Index Card \*284008 read: "FIORINI, Frank \*Rabel, Joseph Luis - FBI Report, August 3, 1962, p.4. Copy in file October 1977." [CIA FOIA 353459] As stated,

the FBI generated a report dated August 3, 1962, NO 105-1698, subject, Cuban Revolutionary Council, New Orleans, Louisiana." Jose Rabel was given a highly sophisticated assassination weapon and sent into Cuba via a CIA-supplied submarine. Bay of Pigs Brigade member Eulalio Francisco Castro (Frank Castro), who was linked with Orlando Bosch, was also involved in this operation.

HEMMING contention that this was an assassination operation was supported by a CIA report:

Undated memo for Western Hemisphere/C/OPS on call from Mr. Dick Phillips (State) regarding arrest of AMLEO-3: 'The three Cubans that Werbell reported were arrested are Jose Richardo Rabel Nunez (AMLEO-3), Gilberto Fondora and Migual Ramos. These men were crew members of the JURE mother vessel *Venus*. From JMWAVE reports it appears that AMLEO-3 was attempting to exfiltrate his family, using *Venus*, when he was caught by Cuban Security Forces on September 3, 1965. [FBI 109-584-4608]

Jose Richardo Rabel Nunez was reported captured by the Cuban Government on September 3, 1965, and received a 30-year prison sentence.

#### CESAR DIOSDADO

Rabel was questioned by Cuban authorities:

Q. Upon your arrival in the United States you say you established contact with officials of the CIA and Navy officers who proceeded to interview you.

A. Well, that was in Key West.

Q. Do you remember any names?

A. James McBurn, a CIA man. But he called himself Joaquin. As far as names go that is the only one that...Well Diosdado, a man whom I believe to be Mexican but who is a CIA official and immigration official in Key West.

Q. You were interviewed again, in Washington?

A. The main questioner was another CIA official who called himself Don H. Then there was Joaquin, who had stayed with me, and other officials of the CIA and State Department.

Q. When did you join JURE?

A. When the CIA tried by every possible means to keep me from coming here to get my family, I broke off with them and joined Manolo Ray.

Q. What were your activities in JURE?

A. In the JURE, I took over a mother ship they had, the *Venus*.

Q. Where was the ship?

A. When I took charge of it the ship was in Santo Domingo.

Q. Did the Dominican authorities know the ship was involved in these activities you spoke about?

A. They knew very well the ship was there.

The CIA reported:

During the interrogation of Jose Ricardo Nunez, Cuban prisoner and alleged CIA agent, by members of LASO and the newsmen present early in August 1967 in Havana, Cuba, he advised that upon his arrival in the United States from Cuba he was met by a group of U.S. officials and that he knew the names of but two of these individuals James McGarran (phonetic) aka 'Joaquin' and one Diosdado. The latter was believed by Nunez to be a Mexican and Immigration official in Key West also. When asked by the Cuban Security Officer if he meant Cesar Diosdado Nunez replied in the affirmative and added that Diosdado is supposedly the Immigration official who really does the recruiting for the CIA.

#### WAS JOSE RABEL A CASTRO DOUBLE AGENT?

Jose Rabel was released from prison in 1967. When the CIA discovered Jose Rabel had been released, it studied the possibility that Jose Rabel was a Castro double-agent:

#### MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez AMLEO-3 (201-249386)

1. Born April 7, 1922, in Havana, Cuba, the son of a native-born American citizen, Rabel was brought up in comfortable circumstances. He attended high school in Cuba, completed the last year in New Orleans, Louisiana and entered Tulane University in September 1938. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in December 1940 and eventually saw combat in France, Belgium, Germany and Austria. After discharge in December 1945, Rabel returned to Cuba to attend the University of Havana and this began a life of job

changes, moving back between the U.S. and Cuba, and, in general, rootless living.

2. Rabel's background reads like a man with no allegiances or loyalties and no particular goals. Viewed in retrospect, his career presents a picture of unreliability. It is probable that Rabel's rootlessness and apparent unreliability applied both to his relations with Castro and to those with the Agency. It is quite possible, therefore, that he not only served the Agency in a superficial way, but that he did the same for Castro at various times when it suited his purposes. Without postulating this sort of dual role (one which fits very well with his previous life) it is almost impossible to explain some of the reasonably good things he did for the Agency and the quite certain allegations that he was a Castro agent. This explanation is not fully satisfactory; but it does explain his career better than the charge that he was a Castro agent from the beginning. The question that must remain unanswered is whether he betrayed the AMTRUNK Operation. He was not arrested until September 1965 (when AMTRUNK had already run its course) but it appears quite certain that he cooperated with the DSE after his arrest and while he was in prison.

3. Rabel joined in the clandestine activities against Batista in March 1952, first amongst the exiles in the U.S. and then, after late 1952, from inside Cuba. He joined the Cuban Armed Forces to further his plotting and was assigned to the Cuban General Staff. He was the Cuban liaison officer with the U.S. Army mission in Cuba from November 1954, until April 1956. During his entire period in the Cuban Army Rabel was involved with dissident Army elements; when they attempted a coup in April 1956, Rabel was arrested. He was released shortly thereafter, worked in the chicken business for a year and then returned to the U.S. and worked with one of his brothers (Luis Rabel Nunez). In October 1957 he returned to Cuba and became involved with the 26th of July Movement but had to leave a year later when he was brought to the attention of the Batista forces because of a bomb explosion. He smuggled weapons to Camilo Cienfuegos for about a year and then in October 1958 he joined the Cienfuegos group. Shortly after the Castro victory, Castro called upon Rabel to set up a Cuban Marine Corps, a job he held until February 1960, at which time he was appointed Chief of Vividendas Campesinas. He held this job until he defected to the U.S. in December 1962. It is worth noting that he rarely pursued one activity in one place for more than a year at a time from 1945 to 1962.

4. Rabel gave Alfonso Rodriguez the following reason for his defection:

A. Communist pressure, hounding, and the basis enmity of the Communist Party toward him. (This appears very reasonable in view of his service in the U.S. Army and training in some aspects of intelligence, such as

prisoner interrogation. In addition, his schooling in the U.S. and the reasonable economic circumstances would not have been recommendations from the Communist point of view.)

B. Strong backing by Fidel which protected him from more serious attacks from the Party. (This, too, seems entirely reasonable. His family farm was near the farm Fidel's father managed and Rabel and Fidel had known each other as children. In addition, Rabel's long involvement in the anti-Batista movement and with Camilo Cienfuegos were probably in his favor in Castro's view.)

C. An obligation to protect the non-Communists in his department, which prevented his earlier defection, and uncertainty of his reception in the U.S. (In view of the number of defections from Rabel's department, there were, in fact, people to protect. Since Rabel had served in the U.S. Army, and probably felt the U.S. was his second country, he could well have questions about his reception after serving in the Castro Government.

D. His resentment against the confining nature of a Communist State. (Since he never stayed in one place more than a short time in his entire life, to have been restricted to Cuba must have seemed a punishment.

5. Rabel was used to pitch (Deleted) in (Deleted) in 1963 to check out leads for the AMTRUNK Operation. One of his leads led to the recruitment of AMTRUCK-10. Later, in early 1964, Rabel was leader of the Rebel Army Group supported by the American Legion in Miami and was involved in the Rebel Army Radio program.

6. There is no specific evidence, except the accusations below, that Rabel was involved in a suspicious way with the Castro regime during this period, but his desire to exfiltrate his wife and children was a constant source of difficulty between him and the Station. This problem led to his eventual termination in July 1964 and to a great deal of resentment on his part. He conspired constantly, from mid-1963 until his capture in Cuba in September 1965, to get into Cuba to exfiltrate his wife and children.

7. Rabel was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment but was set free in July or August 1967, which is a strong indication that the charges that he worked for the DSE while in prison were true. Moreover, there is some indication that he may have attempted a provocation at Cuban behest immediately after his capture. There are two firm accusations that Rabel was a Cuban agent as early as July 1963 (which would have been when he was screening names for the AMTRUCK Operation) one from (Deleted) As mentioned above, these charges could well be true; yet Rabel could have fulfilled his duties for Castro superficially, for his own purposes, and not necessarily compromised his work with the Agency until

he was captured. The difficulties he had in exfiltrating his wife could have been, partially, punishment by Castro for not fulfilling his duties as an agent; otherwise, had his work in the U.S. been valuable, Castro could have facilitated the exfiltration of Rabel's wife so that Rabel could continue his work as an agent undisturbed. LAD/JFK Task Force 1977 (Deleted) rp Attachment February 10, 1964, Memo for the Record, March 6, 1963, dispatch UFGA-7998 with Attachment, February 20, 1963, cable WAVE 4730 (IN 71127), September 30, 1963 dispatch UFGA-11375. [CIA FOIA #12923 1.14.77 re: 201-249386]

A first draft of this document contained this additional paragraph: "In view of the later roll-up of the AMTRUNK Operation the tentative opinion has been offered that the operation could have been an ingenious plan by Cubans from the beginning..." [NARA CIA 1993.07.13.15:39:45:210270]

Luis Rabel:

He was quite a guy, my brother. A U.S. Army Captain who enlisted in 1940, he was wounded twice. After his discharge in 1945, he went to the University of Havana. He lived in the United States, then went to Cuba. Before Castro declared himself a Communist he thought Castro was going to do something good for Cuba. He worked for him. When he found out different, he left Cuba in a plane. He went to try and get his family out of Cuba and, as far as his activities are concerned, I know very little. I saw him once in Miami when he came from Cuba. He had a big trial. They accused him of being a CIA Agent. My brother died in a Cuban jail.

In August 2006 this researcher was contacted by Laura M. Alphonso Rabel, the granddaughter of Jose Richardo Rabel who stated that the CIA's information was incorrect and Jose Richardo Rabel was never released, but died in a prison cell in Havana. After twelve years of incarceration under very bad circumstances, Jose Richardo Rabel got a heart infection. He was allowed furloughs and his family stayed in Cuba until he passed on. His family came to US on the Mariel boatlift. They had been held hostage by Castro, and could not leave Cuba. This indicates that the CIA analyst who prepared this report was pre-disposed against JURE one of the more "liberal-democratic" of the anti-Castro groups.

I grew up knowing that my grandfather Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez died in a Cuban prison because he was captured when he attempted to exfiltrate my grandmother and her three daughters...after he died, my family escaped through the Mariel boat lift. I knew my grandfather had made contact with the Agency and that there was a part of his life that he never shared with his family.

[Laura M. Alfonso Rabel - lalauri27@gmail.com]



Ricardo Rabel attempted to exfiltrate his family: Sept 4 1965  
Incarcerated: Sept 1965  
Prison Term:30 years  
Died:July 13, 1975  
Years served in prison: 10 years (1965-1975)  
Cause of death: Bacterial Endocarditis  
His family escaped Cuba on: JUNE 1980....MARIEL BOATLIFT

On November 28, 1965, Mitch Werbell informed the CIA that Rolando Masferrer planned an invasion of Haiti, but had called it off on November 22, 1966. [CIA TD-OOB-321/19112-66] In December 1965 Mitch Werbell requested CIA permission for a January 1966, attempt on Fidel. Mitch Werbell reported he was taking a group of six Cubans to hit Fidel and Raoul Castro at a big rally in Havana.

On June 13, 1966, the Chief of JMWAVE sent this message to the Western Hemisphere Division Chief: "According to his file, Werbell appears to be a low level would-be con man who has a history of being involved in Castro assassination schemes and of professing to be connected, or at least in contact with Kubark. According to AMRAZZ-1 'Livingston' was involved with Antonio Veciana's alleged assassination ploy and he was masquerading as a Kubark officer." The CIA:

In February 1967 the Domestic Contacts Division advised that Werbell frequently volunteered information at its Miami Office and was going to be asked to respond to certain OSI requirements pertaining to the Dominican Republic...However, it is not known that Subject was approached in this regard, and the Domestic Contacts Division was provided with information relating to this dubious character. In August 1967 Subject came to Agency attention when he attempted to interest a group of military officers in a weapon silencer...One of these officers was actually a Technical Services Division representative serving under cover...

According to HEMMING, STURGIS visited Costa Rica in late 1967, on behalf of Mitch Werbell. STURGIS denied knowing Mitch Werbell - "I read a lot about him; personally, no" - nor did he claim to know Mitch Werbell associates - Paul Helliwell and Colonel Robert Bayard - although he admitted knowing Mitch Werbell associates Dominick Bartone, Rolando Masferrer, Kiki Masferrer and Rolandito Masferrer. The CIA's Jerrold G. Brown wrote:

Information had been developed by DDO by June 1974 that St. George had become active in the affairs of Mitchell Livingstone Werbell, III, the current employer of at least one former Agency staff employee. Werbell, an international arms dealer who is of considerable interest to this Agency and the FBI, has conducted certain of his activities under the guise of CIA sponsorship; and some of his activities and some of Werbell's activities and associates have paralleled those of FRANK STURGIS. [St. George MFR 7.25.75]

## PROJECT NASSAU



In 1967 Mitch Werbell and Rolando Masferrer were involved a plan to assassinate Duvalier, who had refused to allow Cuban exiles to use Haiti as a base against Cuba. Mitch Werbell supplied Rolando Masferrer with weapons and a staging area, and then informed the CIA of the plans of Rolando Masferrer. The CIA informed the FBI, and in early 1967, Mitch Werbell, Rolando Masferrer, Jean Baptiste George, Antonio Leon Rojas, Rene Juares Leon, Julio Anton Constanzo Palau and Martin Frances Casey, were indicted for conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act. Several months later, the Justice Department, which was headed by Ramsey Clark, dropped the charges against Mitch Werbell. Rolando Masferrer received a three-year sentence. [USDC SDF 67-105-Cr-TC] Robert K. Brown served as an advisor to Project Nassau. The CIA wrote that this connected Robert K. Brown with Mitch Werbell. Robert K. Brown: "I first met Werbell down there for a very short period of time. I just happened to bump into him. He was with Andrew St. George. Then I crossed paths with Werbell more frequently once I got back on active duty. I was the officer in charge of the 18th Airborne Marksmanship. Werbell was trying to peddle all his goodies." The CIA stated that it detected several calls to Mitch Werbell from a telephone used by Robert K. Brown. [CIA From Raymond M. Reardon 8.27.76] On March 16, 1967, HEMMING made an unannounced call at the home of the Chief of the Domestic Contacts Division in Miami to report that the defense strategy of Rolando Masferrer was based on charges of CIA complicity in the invasion.

In January 1968 the Munitions Control Board asked the CIA if it had any interest in Mitch Werbell: "The case was summarized for the Deputy Director for Support on January 11, 1968, and the reply to the MCB was provided by the Office of Logistics." On February 24, 1968, the CIA received a report on the activities of Mitch Werbell and Robert K. Brown from an informant, stating that they were running Sionics, a firm that manufactured silencers under license for the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army, and the CIA. Robert K. Brown: "That's all bullshit. I never had a piece of Sionics." Edwin Marger [OS SF 760 184], a former practicing attorney, was involved. [CIA File No. 75 149-1820 3.1.68] Edwin Marger was the partner of Charles Bush. According to HEMMING told this researcher: "Bush had flown the plane for the Alexander Rorke search party. Marger was a Haitian Consul." On February 26, 1968, the CIA generated a document titled: "Operational Support TWX" and on March 1, 1968, it generated an "Operation Support Report." [CIA OS SAG Brown 9.2.76]

## THE MARTIN FRANCIS CASEY LETTER

In 1969 Howard K. Davis, Edmund Kolby, William Dempsey - all former INTERPEN members - along with Martin Francis Casey, Rene J. Leon, former Haitian Army Colonel, Charles Smith, William Eugene Dunbach, Marvin Simpson and Ralph Grant Edens were arrested after bombing the Haitian Presidential Palace of "Papa Doc"

Duvalier with several gasoline-filled oil drums. Haitian anti-aircraft fire caused enough damage to their aircraft to force the raiders to land in Nassau, where they were turned over to American authorities. A few months later, they were indicted by the Department Of Justice for violations of the Neutrality Act. [USDC SDF 69-328-CrCF] When their trial ended in a guilty verdict, Martin Casey wrote a letter to Federal Judge Charles Fulton from his prison cell. Martin Casey stated that he had been under the impression his activities had CIA approval:

On March 5, 1969, I received a call from Jay Mallin, a research scientist at the University of Miami's Center for International Studies. Mr. Mallin told me that if we needed weapons he had talked to someone in the Intelligence Community in Washington who had told him that we should contact Fred Brown (Sionics, Inc.) in Atlanta. Jay Mallin also told me Brown was an associate of Mitchell Werbell. I know Mr. Werbell as a CIA agent from his own words - heard on a number of occasions...I first met Werbell in Cuba in 1965 when he stated he was a CIA agent. I later met him in the home of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING...In March 1967 he stated that the reason the government dropped the indictment was that they could not prosecute one of their own. Brown stated he worked for the same Agency as Mitch and that he could get all State Department and CIA clearances. I made up a list of weapons that were needed. I did stay in contact with Mr. Mallin, who was to contact the State Department when we made any action raid, so that the U.S. State Department would be advised it was not some Communist group...Mr. Werbell has long been associated with Mr. Thomas B. DeWolf and Colonel Paul L. E. Helliwell, Miami attorneys who are connected with 'Red Sunset,' a CIA front. [69-335-Cr-Cf-USDC SD Fla.-Miami; 67-105-CR-TC-USDC SD Fla. Miami]

In June 1959 Casey was arrested for conspiracy to commit larceny at the U.S. Naval Base at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In February 1961 he was arrested in Philadelphia for Assault and Battery on a police officer. Two months later he was arrested for Vagrancy in El Paso, Texas. In October 1961 Casey applied to the Coast Guard.

## JAY MALLIN



Jay Mallin was born in 1927 in New York City into an American family with two generations of Cuban roots. He covered Cuba for *Time* magazine from 1952 until 1962, when he was expelled by the Castro Government. In 1971 he founded the Institute for the Study of Change, to compile data on left-wing terrorists. Other members of the Institute included Richard H. Singer, a longtime CIA Middle East Station Chief, and the late Edward H. Landsdale, Saigon Chief of

Station during the early stages of the Vietnam War. George Volsky was Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute. In 1986 Jay Mallin became the news director of Radio Marti (the 1980's version of Radio Free Cuba). In March 1990 he was made co-director of the station. [*Miami Herald* 4.21.74 p2B; HUNT *Undercover* p151] Fred Brown could have been Robert K. Brown. Robert K. Brown claimed that during this time he was in Vietnam where he worked on OPERATION PHOENIX.

In May 1969 the CIA received information from a Air Force OSI representative in Miami that Mitch Werbell was undergoing a security check, as a result of his being employed by a company with a government contract. Mitch Werbell was under investigation by the OSI Internal Security Division and the Contract Fraud Division. At about the same time the Saigon CIA Station requested a headquarters bona fides check on Mitch Werbell. On May 26, 1969, Thailand Station generated a cable with extensive distribution in the Far East

...outlining Werbell's activities in his alleged capacity as CIA Chief in Thailand. It was mentioned that the station had been plagued some weeks by Werbell Vice President and Director Research and Development of Sionics, Atlanta, Georgia. Subject reportedly describes himself as a counter-insurgency expert, has a variety of weapons to display and claims to be a retired Colonel. He normally implies United States Government connections and he presents a demonstration of a variety of exotic weapons that never fails to impress. Reportedly Subject had visited Vietnam in order to provide General Abrams with such a demonstration of weapons and it was stated that he planned to set up a sniper training program.

Mitch Werbell claimed that he went to Vietnam in 1969, and was sent back to the U.S. several months later for excesses against the Vietnamese, such as having dropped live rats infected with bubonic plague into North Vietnam.

#### LUCIEN CONEIN AND MITCH WERBELL

In the early 1970's Lucian Conein shared a Washington, D.C., Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group safehouse with Mitch Werbell's "Central Investigative Agency." Mitch Werbell "CIA" members included John Patrick Muldoon (OS SF 190 639). John Patrick Muldoon was "a former GS-12 Operations Officer, DDP/FE, who retired on disability in March 1972." He had been part of OPERATION PHOENIX with John L. Hart. Muldoon was a "former DDO Operations Officer who was 'riffed' by the Agency; he had been found to have approximately 75 Agency documents in his safe at the Drug Enforcement Administration where he was detailed shortly before his termination; a Civil Service Commission investigation in 1973 had disclosed that he was sleeping with the wife of a *Washington Post* reporter and he was connected with Mitch Werbell's 'Friends of Abaco' operation which was designed to bring about the independence of that small Caribbean Island for use as a haven for gambling and other nefarious purposes." [CIA OS SAG Raymond M. Reardon 5.21.77; Trans. of tel. con.

6.18.74 Van Cleave] Walter Josef Mackem (OS SF 190 639) was part of Mitch Werbell's crew.

### THE B. R. FOX COMPANY



While he was in Washington, Lucian Conein contacted the B.R. Fox Company, a firm which had close CIA connections because it specialized in the manufacture of sophisticated assassination devices. B.R. Fox also had offices in the same safehouse as Mitch Werbell and Lucian Conein. Its officers included Michael Morrissey, an attorney licensed to sell the CIA bugging equipment, who became of CIA-interest in July 1965 when his employer, the Halliburton Company, requested a contractor security clearance for his use: "Reportedly, the duties of Michael Morrissey involved NPIC contact." Barbara R. Fox Spindel, the widow of convicted wire tapper Bernard Bates Spindel, who had worked for Jimmy Hoffa, was President of B.R. Fox. (Bernard Spindel died in February 1971.) During Congressional Hearings, a B.R. Fox officer produced a catalogue that described the assassination weapons. A cover letter stated: "Enclosed is a catalogue put together only after we started working with Lou Conein...because of the nature of the devices it is not being given to anyone else..." Lucian Conein claimed that the catalogue had been put together for Mitch Werbell. When Lucian Conein first saw it he claimed he remarked, "Yes sir...boy this is something...this guy Mitch [Werbell] is one of the craziest son-of-a-bitches I've ever met."

The CIA reported:

In the latter part of 1975 and early 1976, the FBI conducted an extensive investigation regarding extortion letters received by 196 U.S. firms in which one 'B.A. Fox' of the B.R. Fox Company demanded huge amounts of money under the threat of sabotaging their products and operations. Recently, these same victims received 'letter bombs' and 'tick letters.' As of November 1975 the FBI believed Mitch Werbell may have been the 'brains' behind the extortion operation. However, Mackem continues to engender strong suspicion by the FBI. Mackem, a Reed College graduate...apparently procured a brochure listing the names and addresses of Reed College graduates. It appears that many of the extortion letters have been addressed to Reed graduates who now occupy important positions in private industry. [CIA Memo Michael E. Schneeberger to Chief, Security Analysis Group; CIA Memo for Record 8.17.76 Jerrold G. Brown D/C SAG; CIA Memo 4.10.76 Brown]

HEMMING told this researcher:

CHRIST was a friend of Bernie Spindel. CHRIST was an amateur. Bernie did all that shit for the Technical Services Division. I knew him as Bernie Fox of B.R. Fox Incorporated. I met him through Werbell in the 1960's.

In 1975 Lucian Conein and Mitch Werbell were involved with fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco in planning a Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group Operations Center in Costa Rica. Lucian Conein and Mitch Werbell continued a close association with one another until Mitch Werbell was indicted for conspiracy to import marijuana in late 1975.

### MITCH WERBELL AND ROBERT VESCO

Mitch Werbell was an associate of Robert Vesco, and in 1974 Mitch Werbell was called before the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee which was looking into the financial dealings of Robert Vesco. Mitch Werbell took the Fifth Amendment. Mitch Werbell and associates were represented by the law firm of Fensterwald and Ohlhausen. William George Ohlhausen [born 12.2.39; OS SF 197 427] "was an applicant for CIA GS-5 Staff employment (Intelligence Analyst/DDP/RID) in January 1962. His case was canceled in May 1962 for the reason he accepted another position." [Memo Sarah K. Hall SRS/OS 4.8.71] In 1976 Mitch Werbell associate Dominick Bartone was asked: "Now, among other things, didn't Mr. Senore tell you that Morton Franklin had told him Gerry Cunningham was to receive 1,000 guns, probably destined for Robert Vesco?" Dominick Bartone responded: "He mentioned they were probably destined for Vesco..." [76-6066-Cr-Wh-USDC SD FLA. Miami p161]



In 1968 NIXON appeared with Robert Vesco, and associated himself with him throughout his Presidential term. In early 1971 Robert Vesco was released from a Swiss jail at the request of United States Attorney General John Mitchell. When Robert Vesco returned to the U.S., he hired NIXON'S brother, Donald Nixon, in an unspecified capacity. In July 1973 Drug Enforcement Administration informant Frank Peroff reported that Robert Vesco was involved in heroin smuggling. According to Frank Peroff, after he told this to the Drug Enforcement Administration, he was set up to be murdered; when that failed, he was arrested. It appeared to Frank Peroff that the Drug Enforcement Administration was protecting Robert Vesco at NIXON'S request. In March 1974 the son of Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, Marti Figueres, contacted Robert Vesco's representative, Philip Graydon, and asked him to contact Mitch Werbell. Marti Figueres was interested in purchasing 1,000 Ingram submachine guns from Mitch Werbell. Other evidence suggested that when Philip Graydon, Mitch Werbell, Mitch Werbell Jr. and Marti Figueres met, they discussed setting up a Costa Rican Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group base. A mob figure connected with Dino Cellini had purchased a boat and several assassination weapons in furtherance of this plan. When Mitch Werbell was called before the SSCIA, he was questioned about this meeting, and his other dealings with Vesco and his representatives. He repeatedly took



the Fifth Amendment, which resulted in the nickname, "Mitch the Fifth." In 1995 Fidel Castro arrested Robert Vesco in Cuba for illegal currency trading.

### THE DEATH OF ROLANDO MASFERRER

After his appearance on Capitol Hill in 1974, a series of misfortunes befell Mitch Werbell and associates. In 1972 Rolando Masferrer was released on parole. He returned to Miami, where he waged war on Cuban exiles who advocated coexistence. In 1974 the State Department learned Rolando Masferrer was planning another Cuban invasion. In March 1975 Rolando Masferrer told the FBI that

...several months ago he discovered Ignacio Novo in a parking lot next to his office. Encounter was made at approximately midnight, Ignacio Novo was armed and climbing fence and Rolando Masferrer believes Ignacio Novo may have been attempting to kill him. [FBI 2-2079-111]

In June 1975 the FBI questioned Rolando Masferrer about an assassination threat against Senator Edward Kennedy. [FBI 89-3119-3] On October 31, 1975, a bomb exploded in Rolando Masferrer's car, killing him instantly.

### MANUAL DE ARMAS

During a press conference in Havana, Manual De Armas, a Castro double-agent who penetrated the leadership of the Miami Cuban exile community while working as a collector for the Security and Collection Agency of Estaban Ventura, said that he had received explosives from his CIA Case Officer, Bud Mills, (CIA had no Office of Security traces on Mills) and had given them to a member of Abdula, a CIA-controlled exile group to be used against Rolando Masferrer. The CIA reported:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Analysis Group

SUBJECT: Manuel L. De Armas SF #591 865

1. Reference is made to the attached cable traffic which sets forth the "defection" of the Subject to Cuba circa April 1976. In substance, De Armas apparently gave a press conference in Havana on April 21, 1976 in which he claimed to be an ex-CIA agent who had been recruited by a FNU Blackenhouse (no Office of Security traces) in 1969. De Armas also claimed to have been stationed in New York City in 1971 where he maintained contact with Blackenhouse and Richard Tomley (probably identifiable with Peter L. B. Tomley Washington Area Recruiting Office).
2. In the cited press conference, De Armas made many allegations concerning purported CIA operations, such as assassination plots and a plan to rupture relations between Venezuela and Cuba. Details of these allegations are set forth in the attached cable traffic and are not treated in

instant memorandum. However, interest in De Armas' allegations concerning alleged CIA operations concerns the identities of individuals that he claimed to have been Agency operatives and assets; details regarding these individuals are covered in the latter portions of instant memorandum.

3. Agency interest in Manual De Armas was originally predicated on the receipt of a letter written by Manual De Armas on September 12, 1972, in which he related details concerning his anti-Castro activities through his membership in a group called Abdala. The letter also contained a request for employment with the Agency. As a result of De Armas' letter, the Western Hemisphere Division requested a Special Inquiry by the Office of Security for the purpose of establishing the identity of Manual De Armas, which was completed in October 1972. In May 1973 the Office of Personnel opened a file on Manual De Armas and apparently went through the normal routine of shopping his file. Interest in Manual De Armas terminated when Tomley [a CIA recruiting officer mentioned by De Armas] sent him a letter advising him that the Agency had nothing currently available. Then on January 22, 1973, De Armas wrote Tomley thanking the latter for interest following a telephone call De Armas made to Tomley in which De Armas wanted to know once and forever if there were any openings for him. De Armas security file reflected no subsequent except for the attached cable traffic following his 'defection.'" [CIA OS 591 865]

4. Regarding personalities mentioned by De Armas in his Havana press conference, it appears that several individuals may be identical to former WH Division assets, as shown below. It should be noted that De Armas did not identify any bona fide Agency staff employees or agents nor does it appear that he identified any past or current operations. It seems likely that De Armas was provided a list of known or suspected Agency assets by the DGI as part of Cuba's ongoing anti-CIA, anti-U.S. Government campaign designed to offset adverse criticism to Cuba's military assistance to Angola. Set forth below are those individuals alleged to have been connected with Agency operations by De Armas; results of Office of Security indices searches and file reviews follow each name where a possible identification could be made.

Bob Dynes (aka Dinus, Daynes) No Office of Security traces regarding all variations.

Robert Bud Miles (alleged to have been the supplier of explosives used in the murder of Rolando Masferrer).

Lazaro Alvarez: Possibly identifiable with Lazaro Gustayo Areces Alvarez SF # 753 905 on whom a POA was requested by the WH Division



(JMATE) in June 1964 for use as a PM/Maritime asset; files canceled in October 1964.

Fred Duncan: No Office of Security traces; believed to be a DEA officer stationed in Caracas.

Doug Phillips: No Office of Security traces; believed to be a DEA officer stationed in Caracas.

John Valdavian (aka Bladabian): No Office of Security traces regarding all variations.

A. Nass: Probably identifiable with Donald L. Ness, State Department RSO in Santo Domingo.

Anselmo Alliegro (HIJO): No Office of Security traces.

Ricardo Morales Navarrete: No Office of Security traces. [The CIA: "On March 2, 1964, an Office of Security CIA investigation on Richardo Morales yielded numerous derogatory traces, nonetheless, he was granted a Provisional Operation Approval."]

Armando Ruiz: Possibly identifiable with Armando Valenzuela Ruiz, SF #752 358. OA request by WH/3 [deleted 24 as of 2010] not used due to significant derogatory information developed.

Antonio De Leon: Possibly identifiable with Sergio Antonio Lopez De Leon, S.F. #740 227 who was apparently [deleted 24 as of 2010]

Mario Mejia Ricard (aka Ricart): Probably identifiable with Marcio Mejia Ricart, CR to SF #244 148 (Manuel Moises Lamarche Salas). In June 1960 latter advised FBI that Ricart was a Venezuelan active in anti-Trujillo activities and had visited Miami in April to buy B-26's and weapons for an attack on the Dominican Republic; also advised that Ricart was an instructor at Caracas University, was associated with Director of Economics Development in Venezuela and believed Ricart might be a Communist.

Luis Desa Soto: No Office of Security traces.

Felix Martinez Suarez: Possibly identifiable with Felix Antonio Martinez Suarez, SF #242 302, who was Director of *El Mundo* when a (deleted 24 as of 2010).

Salavador Romani: Possibly identifiable with Salvador Garcia Romani-Orue, SF # 223 776; (Deleted as of 2010) files canceled in January 1967.

On PRQ listed on Manuel Artime, not further identified, as a relative / friend / correspondent in U.S.

5. The possible identification (by either De Armas or the DGI) of the Western Hemisphere Division assets reflected above suggests that their names were either known or suspected as CIA assets and were thrown in with those individuals, not identified above in an effort to legitimize De Armas' claims to have worked for the CIA. It should be noted that of those individuals listed above on whom a security file exists, none appear to have any current association with this Agency and, as far as can be determined, no actual Agency operations were either exposed or threatened.

6. The above is provided for your information; no further action in this case appears necessary.

Michael E. Schneeberger, Security Analysis Group.

In September 1976 De Armas was arrested in Ithaca, New York on a grand larceny warrant issued in by the Dade County state's attorney's office. De Armas was accused of fraudulently cashing two checks for than \$500 while working for the Ventura Collection Agency in Miami. He was released on his own recognizance. On January 15, 1977, Manuel De Armas was arrested for grand larceny charges in Chicago and held in lieu of \$10,000 bond.

After Rolando Masferrer was assassinated, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre wrote the FBI, and asked the FBI to contact the CIA and obtain a list of Cuban Nationals trained by that Agency in demolition. [FBI 174-6515-5] Maurice Ferre contacted Don Donahue of Senator Jackson's office. FBI official J. B. Adams handled the Rolando Masferrer investigation. [FBI 174-6515-3] The CIA file of Rolando Masferrer contained a document stating that after his death, no other documents should appear in his file.

#### THE DEATH OF COLONEL ROBERT BAYARD

On July 6, 1975, Colonel Robert Bayard, who retired from the Army in 1970 and worked for Mitch Werbell, was shot to death with a silenced automatic pistol in an Atlanta parking lot. An African-American, George Lee Mathis, was indicted for the shooting, but was acquitted when the jury decided the testimony of the principal witness was unbelievable. Mitch Werbell stated that the killing was politically motivated. [FBI 62-108665-A NR 8.27.75] HEMMING told this researcher: "He knew too much." In 1975, a former CIA agent who worked for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Atlanta arrested the son of Mitch Werbell, Mitch Werbell, Jr., for selling him 2,000 machine guns. On April 25, 1975, Mitch Werbell Jr. was acquitted of attempting to sell a foreign government guns without State Department approval.

#### THE DEATH OF PAUL HELLIWELL

Paul Helliwell was an associate of Mitch Werbell. In the early 1970's, Paul Helliwell's Bahamas-chartered Castle National Bank financed numerous CIA-sponsored forays against Cuba. When the Internal Revenue Service investigated the bank for money laundering, the CIA had the probe scuttled. Paul Helliwell died in the Bahamas on December 24, 1976, from complications from emphysema. He died before he was to be called before a Grand Jury. Two years later, he was the Subject of a FBI Tax Division investigation. HEMMING told this researcher: "He was a rogue."



## THE DEATH OF KENNETH BURNSTINE



In late 1975 Mitch Werbell, John Nardi (a Cleveland Teamster official) William Bell, Morton Franklin, and Gerry Cunningham were indicted for conspiracy to smuggle marijuana in Miami. These indictments came about through the efforts of informant Kenneth Burnstine. Kenneth Burnstine was an ex-Marine fighter pilot who worked with the CIA during the Bay of Pigs. In 1965 the FBI maintained offices in a building owned by Ken Burnstine. J. Edgar Hoover made Ken Burnstine an FBI contact. Less than six months later, Ken Burnstine's business partners charged him with larceny, but the Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution. In 1970 Ken Burnstine's fingerprints appeared on stolen securities, and he was charged with selling stolen stock. These charges were dropped after he furnished the FBI with information on Mitch Werbell, who was his partner in the Military Armaments Corporation. At this time, Ken Burnstine said he was a weapons dealer, and was in possession of a Federal Firearms license. [DEA arrest rec. BT 7936]

In March 1972 the FBI suspected Ken Burnstine had Congressman Bertram L. Podell (Dem.-NY) on his payroll. Bertram Podell pleaded guilty in 1974 to Federal conspiracy charges for having accepted \$41,000 to help a Florida airline obtain a new route. [NYT 7.25.80] In 1973 the FBI investigated Ken Burnstine's Florida Airways. Numerous small aircraft bearing marijuana had crashed in Southern Florida, and all of them bore the name of Florida Airways as lessor. The CIA became interested in Ken Burnstine's

operations at this time. [CIA Cable 1.17.73 GI-73-0007] By early Spring 1974, the Drug Enforcement Administration was preparing a case against Mitch Werbell. In October 1974, before it had completed its investigation, Ken Burnstine was arrested in Texas for possession of cocaine. In 1974 STURGIS was incarcerated as a result of Watergate. While in prison, he was visited by Jerry Buchanan, who asked him to contact the CIA for him because he had "a National Security thing." STURGIS:

I says, hey, I'm in jail, I can't do it. When I got out shortly I did contact the CIA for him. This is how Jerry got tied up with certain agents involved in intelligence, and what he did or went about, that's how the thing came about.

The "National Security" matter Jerry Buchanan referred to was Ken Burnstine. Jerry Buchanan introduced HEMMING to Ken Burnstine. HEMMING:

During early 1975 I ascertained that Ken Burnstine completed operation to Eastern Bahamas but had near fatal incident that caused death of one of his associates in area of Bahamas. I continued attempts to establish contact with Burnstine's group with little success but did accomplish the following: a. Met and identified most of Burnstine's associates, buyers, and Florida distributors over a two month period. Those identified are United States and Colombian nationals. [DEA G 8-74-0012; DEA G1-73-0273-p7]



The evidence that Jerry Buchanan amassed was only enough to indict and convict Ken Burnstine (photo right) of one count of marijuana sale, however, DEA Agent Arthur Sedillo was able to convince Burnstine that he (Sedillo) was a cocaine supplier, during a trip Burnstine made to Mexico City. In 1990 Sedillo was operating out of Monterrey, Mexico. [Messick, *Operation Snowbird*, page 80] Ken Burnstine was charged with conspiracy and sentenced to seven years. Released on appeal bond, he was anxious to inform in exchange for avoiding this prison term. In July 1975 he told the Drug Enforcement Administration that he had a Florida State Senator on his payroll who was helping to negotiate a proposed agreement regarding immunity for Ken Burnstine from the Office of the United States Attorney. The Drug Enforcement Administration wanted Ken Burnstine to set Mitch Werbell up for an arrest. By November 1975 Ken Burnstine supplied the U.S. Attorney's Office in Miami with enough evidence to indict Mitch Werbell and his associates for Conspiracy. Ken Burnstine was the star witness for the prosecution. Then, on June 16, 1976, two months before Mitch Werbell *et. al.* were scheduled to stand trial in Miami, Ken Burnstine was killed in an airplane accident during an air show in Mojave Desert in California. Ken Burnstine's plane went into a high-speed stall, and exploded upon impact with the ground. The Mojave County Deputy Coroner reported no toxicological tests were conducted, as no usable body fluids could be extracted. The National Transportation Safety Board commented: "It was not a survivable crash." Seconds before his aircraft fell, Burnstine called the pilot flying near him and said: "No (pause). Oh no!" He had apparently applied power in an attempt to pull out of a

downward spin, and found that he could not. Had someone tampered with the control surface of his aircraft? The National Transportation Safety Board found no evidence of control surface separation prior to impact since "damage to the control surfaces precluded determination of whether or not the rudder or elevator controls" had been tampered with.

Ken Burnstine's plane arrived at Chino Airport three days before the crash. It was parked outside the hangar on the night it arrived then berthed in the hangar for the two remaining days. Burnstine carried two automatic pistols with him in the cockpit that day. The FBI investigated his death because he had been a Federal witness. Its chief suspect was Mitch Werbell's codefendant John Nardi, since John Nardi was described as "the reputed head of a Cleveland, Ohio, organized crime family." In October 1976 the FBI closed its investigation of the crash. Several pending narcotics cases had collapsed with the death of Ken Burnstine, and three counts against Mitch Werbell and his codefendant were dropped.

I received this email in October 2005:

I enjoy reading your material on JFK and G. P. Hemming; although I can't agree with all of the material. You are the only one who wrote about Ken Bernstine. He is listed in old news papers as a Marine Fighter pilot and smuggler. The truth is he was a Marine Corps Counterintelligence Officer in Atsugi before Oswald got there. He was not a pilot; never went to Navy flight school, but did go to a small private school in the South when he got out of service. I should know in that I served with him in Atsugi and took over his duties shortly after he left. He had everyone convinced he was a fighter pilot. That never happened. So I would like to know anything additional about Ken, a Northwestern graduate. It appears that HEMMING took over some of Bernstine's old smuggling accounts, but I believe that Ken was an informant for a few agencies before he died. His lawyer got disbarred and the hoods that he snitched on all died soon after his death. It was a strange story about a strange guy. When his checking account was checked in Ft. Lauderdale, he had over one million dollars in it....I am a former intelligence/counterintelligence officer USMC. I served with Bernstine in Atsugi. He got orders to flight school when he left Atsugi in 1956, but never went to Pensacola. Instead he went to a private flight school in some small place in Alabama. You can read about his exploits in old Miami newspapers. I believe his lawyer's name was Levy. I am listed in the credits in several books. Russell's book and the one I knew best Henry Hurt of Readers Digest. I am in the credits of the Frontline story about Lee Harvey Oswald. Bernstine entered the Air Races and won one year while flying a P-51. He had one sentence hanging over him and he was a material witness in another when his plane crashed upon landing. His plane was found in 8 pieces and in his plane he had Two guns. Well Mr. Weberman I am trying to obtain some info for I am writing a book about Oswald in the Far East. My name is Jack R. Swike and I served in

the Corps during 1953 and from 54 through 58. Later I was assigned counterintelligence duty in the Fourth Marine Division in Reserve. In Japan Bernstine walked around and wore a shoulder holster. We all had .45's. I never knew what he was up to until he left. He was working on counterfeit military currency. The Office of Naval intelligence told him and us to keep them informed on what we were doing. He told them to go to hell. When he went home it was my belief that he would become a private detective. At one time he owned an airline company in Miami which he used for his smuggling.

Now I have written you before and you blew me off. So I am trying one more time to see if Bernstine had any connection to the Bay of Pigs, Oswald Etc..I don't believe he had any dealings with Hemming. I also don't believe that Hemming ever met Oswald while Oswald was in the Corps. Well I am trying to get info, but I see I have provided you with more info which has never been public. So if you have something you wish to share, please let me hear from you.

J. R. Swike (now in Indiana)

#### NIXON AND MITCH WERBELL

In August 1976 Mitch Werbell stood trial in Federal Court in Miami. He was charged with marijuana smuggling. He told the jury that he was a deep cover agent who worked for the Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group, who was offered a lucrative government contract in return for setting up Burnstine. Mitch Werbell subpoenaed NIXON. HEMMING told this researcher:

NIXON knew of the fucking arrangement with Mitch Werbell and all those people.

Judge Peter Fay ruled that there was insufficient evidence in the case to require NIXON to appear. NIXON aide Egil Krogh appeared instead. Egil Krogh denied the White House had any control over international drug trafficking, but he admitted he knew Drug Enforcement Administration/Special Operations Group head Lucien Conein. Mitch Werbell testified that he had sent codefendant Gerry Cunningham to meet with Lucian Conein regarding the Burnstine matter. Lucian Conein testified no such meeting occurred, and the records of the Drug Enforcement Administration supported this. Mitch Werbell produced a toll slip that contained a notation of a call to Lucian Conein during the period in question, and a Drug Enforcement Administration receipt for the use of the Washington, D.C., Parabellum / "CIA" safehouse. Mitch Werbell wasn't the only person to insist he had been working undercover for Lucian Conein when he was arrested. HEMMING claimed the same thing. In Drug Enforcement Administration Agent Krueger's analysis of a HEMMING self-generated document, Krueger stated:

This report, read in its total, and winding up with paragraph 8, leads me to believe that HEMMING will attempt a sensational trial defense claiming to be a DEA/CIA employee, that he has successfully thwarted drug smuggling adventures at great personal risk, that Conein and Briggs attempted to interfere with a Senate investigation and that they planned with him and others to assassinate narcotics smugglers. It is my understanding that HEMMING was once a CIA contract paramilitary employee. As such he would have received training in report writing and the correct format for code words and code names. The report bears a very superficial resemblance to a CIA report, but is clearly a construction of fiction designed as a defense for HEMMING. I am at a loss to explain why Lucien Conein is so often the victim of coincidental associations and meetings with DEA defendants with bizarre tales of Terry and the Pirates adventures. [Joseph Krueger, Deputy Chief Inspector/ William J. Kafaris, Inspector-in-Charge DEA S.E. FO David S. Wiser 9.27.76]

The CIA refused to allow one of its questioned document experts to testify about this evidence. [CIA MFR 7.9.77 Edmund Cohen] Krueger described HEMMING as a "CIA paramilitary." What was his source?

Other witnesses for Mitch Werbell included a CIA agent, and Wallace Shanley, who testified that Mitch Werbell had called him in September 1973 regarding Ken Burnstine's smuggling operation. Wallace Shanley:

Werbell talked narcotics to some guys who turned out to be Drug Enforcement Administration agents. After that, they pretty much constructed the whole thing, and fit Mitch into it. He was entrapped. I used to be in the Drug Enforcement Administration. I testified I was once in the Drug Enforcement Administration but came to despise it because it lacked morality. I just testified to the attitudes, ambitions and techniques of narcotics agents.

Wallace Shanley went to Vietnam after things settled down in Miami in 1967:

I worked with Ted Shackley, who was in charge of OPERATION PHOENIX, but I had nothing to do with it. With a few threads, HEMMING can create a goddamn tapestry of bullshit.

In early September 1976 Mitch Werbell and his codefendants were acquitted on all counts. Mitch Werbell's attorney, Edwin Marger, told the press: "He would never get involved in a conspiracy to import marijuana. Guns, revolution, assassination, yes."

#### DOMINICK BARTONE

In April 1977 Gerry Cunningham, Morton Franklin, Dominick Bartone and Henry Grecco were indicted in Atlanta for conspiring to violate arms export laws. An FBI informant

reported that the wife and children of Henry Grecco "were murdered many years ago because of a gangland beef. This turned him into a cold blooded killer." Henry Grecco had numerous weapons convictions and was involved in the attempted "torching" of a heavily insured hotel along with John Nardi, Morton Franklin and Gerry Cunningham. In late 1975 the FBI questioned Henry Grecco about a fatal bombing and the murder of an organized crime figure. Dominick Bartone was a Cleveland gangster dating from the days of Al Capone who had worked with RUBY in smuggling arms to Fidel Castro between 1957 and 1959. In May 1959 Dominick Bartone was arrested by U.S. Customs in Miami in connection with an attempted bribery scheme regarding the departure of a munitions-laden C-74 aircraft. [FBI 105-80291] Nardi worked for Dominick Bartone. HEMMING told this researcher: "Dominick Bartone died in prison." The 1977 crew were charged with having bought weapons from Mitch Werbell, having staged a fictitious burglary, then having illegally exported the arms to South America. A month after these indictments were handed down, Nardi was killed by a bomb. Later that month, Henry Grecco was shot in the head and died instantly. A witness at the murder scene identified Joe Bonarrigo as the hitman. On June 28, 1978, Joe Bonarrigo was sentenced to 15 years to life for murder.

#### GORDON NOVEL AND MITCH WERBELL

In 1976 Gordon Novel, a prominent figure in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, lived with Mitch Werbell. On January 17, 1977, when Gordon Novel was arrested for arson, Mitch Werbell bailed him out. During the Summer of 1977, someone tried to stab Mitch Werbell in an Atlanta bar. In the early 1980's Mitch Werbell became the personal bodyguard of the crypto-Nazi leader, Lyndon LaRouche. In November 1983, Mitch Werbell was arrested for bringing a sharp, pointed, walking cane into a Federal courtroom. Mitch Werbell died on December 18, 1983, in the Cardiac Unit of the UCLA Medical Center, after a brief illness. He was 65.

## DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

RECORDED CONTROL DESK  
TRANSMITTAL OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS  
TO: Chief, Personnel; Security Division ATTN: Chief, Clearance Branch  
SUBJECT: CHRIST, D. L.  
NR November 14, 1963 --- [line going to NAN]  
Status of Case CLOSED  
November 27, 1963  
RECEIVED PSB **November 22, 1963**



FROM Chief: Investigation Division

## CHRIST'S ALIBI

Wilma Christ stated:

I talked to him at his office the day Kennedy was assassinated. He called me - and ah - or I called him I guess. I called him. But he knew. I remember my younger son was just coming home from school. So that would have been about 3:00 p.m. I don't really remember but I think I called him. Because I heard it on the T.V. I don't remember what time he came home from work. He came back that night. Oh, yeah.

A HSCA CIA document revealed:

Memorandum For: Legislative Counsel

Attention: Roger Gabrielson

Subject: HSCA Request

Reference: HSCA Memo 77-0058/12 December 22, 1977 (OLC 77-5685)

1. Per your request concerning Item 1 of Reference the following information is submitted:

Question: DAVID L. CHRIST.

Reported to have been in Dallas on November 22, 1963

A. We have searched for time and attendance records on DAVID L. CHRIST to determine his duty status on November 22, 1963. We have been informed that T & A records for all employees have been destroyed, and therefore we do not know his duty status on November 22, 1963.

B. We have searched the financial records of DAVID L. CHRIST to determine if he was in travel status on November 22, 1963. We did find that CHRIST performed travel to Boston, Mass. on November 26, 1963, and returned to Washington, D.C., on November 27, 1963. Transmitted to you separately are copies of his travel voucher and Request for Advance of Funds concerning his travel to and from Boston. It may be worth noting that CHRIST signed the request for advance of funds on November 20, 1963, and his secretary signed a receipt for the advance of funds on November 21, 1963.

C. We have *not* conducted a search for any records, memos, letters, buckslips etc. that might be in our files and contain initials or a signature of CHRIST signifying action by him on November 22, 1963. Such a search would require an extensive effort, and may not prove fruitful, but we are willing to make the effort if requested.

D. In addition, we have not attempted to question or obtain statements from CHRIST'S colleagues who may recall seeing or talking with CHRIST on November 22, 1963. Once again we are not sure such an action would be fruitful, but we are willing to make an effort if requested."

[Roger Gabrielson, Harold P. Clark, Special Assistant DDS&T -1455-78  
CIA FOIA 17477]

MFR

HSCA – A Projection April 26, 1978 Roger S. Gabrielson

(b.) DAVID CHRIST was questioned about his activities on November 22, 1963. He resembled the "unidentified man" of Dallas. Our records on his exact activities are vague. As this is a "flashy" issue, the Committee may press for a public hearing. This would jeopardize Christ and the others and would be tantamount to having the U.S. Government admit publicly to an old CIA operation on Cuban soil at a time when the Administration may be courting Cuba.

(c.) E. HOWARD HUNT may be called to discuss a report of the assassination which he purportedly wrote while at the Plumber's Unit. HSCA has requested access to our file on Hunt / Watergate. We have no known records of any such report.

David Christ,

David Christ was arrested in Cuba while on CIA assignment and was released months prior to the Kennedy assassination. He later resigned. The Committee has a photograph of three unidentified tramps in Dallas near the scene of the assassination which is remarkably similar to a picture of Christ taken when he arrived in the U.S. after release from prison. Christ was interviewed by the Committee and claims he was on duty at Headquarters on 22 November. DDS&T tried to locate time and attendance records for 1963, but they have been destroyed. Present or former employees who can attest to Christ's presence at Headquarters on 22 November have not yet been contacted. The Committee has not pursued this matter further and it is still open with the Committee.

Record Number 104-10147-10269

426595 NOV 22 63

59090

~~SECRET~~  
(When Filled In)

<b>REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OF FUNDS</b>		NAME OF ADVANCEE <b>David L. Christ</b>		DATE <b>20 November 1963</b>	AMOUNT <b>\$150.00</b>	VOUCHER NO. (Finance use only) <b>426595 NOV 22 63</b>					
		PAYABLE TO <b>David L. Christ</b>		ROOM <b>5B2812</b>	BUILDING <b>Hqs</b>	TELEPHONE EXT. <b>4235</b>					
PURPOSE To defray cost of per diem and other expenses in connection with TDY travel as authorized under Blanket Travel Order ORD-1-64 (1) Washington, DC, to Waltham, Mass, to Paramus, N.J., and return 25-27 November 1963.											
STATUS OF OUTSTANDING ADVANCES				I agree that I will fully account for this advance by submission of vouchers and refund of any unexpended balance to the reporting point stated and by the due date checked below. In the event of my failure to so account and refund any unexpended balance, I authorize deduction from my salary to effect settlement.							
DATE	AMOUNT	UNACCOUNTED BALANCE	REPORTING POINT		DUE DATE						
			FINANCE DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS		11/27/63						
				ON ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION ON OR ABOUT							
				MONTHLY - ON THE LAST WORKDAY OF EACH MONTH							
REQUESTING OFFICER				APPROVED		RECEIPT FOR FUNDS ADVANCED					
DATE <b>20 Nov 63</b>	SIGNATURE <i>David L. Christ</i>		DATE <b>20 Nov 63</b>	SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICER <i>James J. Connolly for Robert M. Chapman</i>		I acknowledge receipt of funds in the amount stated hereunder to be used for the purpose stated and accounted for as shown above.					
I CERTIFY FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE				CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT BY		DATE <b>21 Nov 63</b>	AMOUNT <b>\$150.00</b>				
OBLIGATION REFERENCE NO. <b>34</b>		CHARGE ALLOTMENT NO. <b>416201000-1000</b>		AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICER <i>Raymond Thomas</i>		SIGNATURE OF ADVANCEE <i>David L. Christ</i>					
DATE <b>11/21/63</b>	SIGNATURE <i>W. J. Ramirez</i>		DATE <b>21 Nov 63</b>	SIGNATURE <i>Raymond Thomas</i>		SIGNATURE <i>David L. Christ</i>					
SPACE BELOW FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF FINANCE DIVISION											
PREPARED BY <i>Laguna</i>		REVIEWED BY <i>SS</i>		VOUCHER NO. <b>7-1211</b>							
DESCRIPTION ALL OTHER ACCOUNTS 13-33		34-39 STATION CODE	40-42 EXPEND. CODE	43 F U N D	44-46 PAY PERIOD	47-52 OBLIG. REF. NO. "ISSUES" ASST. EMP. NO.	53 CA YR	54-57 GENERAL LEDGER ACCT. NO.	58-67 ALLOT. OR COST ACCT. NO.	68-70 DUE DATE	71-80 AMOUNT
22 NOV 1963 ADVANCE ACCOUNTS 13-27						59090		144-1		11/23	150.00
<i>David L. Christ</i>								1430			150.00
TOTALS											



SECRET (When Filled In)

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

TRAVEL VOUCHER				Submit an original and one copy. Submit an additional copy if the originating office desires an audited copy of the voucher returned.				
NAME OF PAYEE (Include employer personal serial no., if any) <b>CHRIST, David L.</b>				OFFICIAL DUTY STATION <b>Mc Lean, Virginia</b>		TELEPHONE EXT. <b>4251</b>		
PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOUCHER				TRAVEL ORDER NUMBER OR AUTHORITY FOR TRAVEL				
FROM <b>26 Nov. '63</b>		TO <b>27 Nov. '63</b>		<b>Blanket Travel Order ORD - 1 - 64 (1)</b>				
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES CLAIMED BY TRAVELER				THIS SPACE FOR FINANCE USE ONLY				
PER DIEM		24.00 ✓		VOUCHER NO.				
TRANSPORTATION		53.00 ✓		TOTAL CLAIMED		114.50		
OTHER		37.50 ✓		LESS ADJUSTMENTS				
TOTAL		114.50 ✓		AUDITED BY <i>Withering</i> 1/13/64		NET APPROVED 114.50		
LESS ADVANCES AND TICKETS FURNISHED		150.00 ✓		CREDIT TO ADVANCE ACCOUNT		114.50		
BALANCE DUE TRAVELER				NO L. CAVIS TAKEN		NET TO PAYEE		
EXCESS ADVANCED TO BE REFUNDED		35.50 ✓		TRAVELER NOTIFIED THIS BALANCE DUE				
(Attach copy of refund receipt)				I HEREBY AUTHORIZE MY AGENT WHOSE SIGNATURE APPEARS BELOW, TO RECEIVE _____ OF OFFICIAL FUNDS IN CURRENCY ON MY BEHALF.				
PAYMENT AND/OR BANKING INSTRUCTIONS				DATE				
CASH	DEPOSIT	U.S. TREAS. CHECK	BANK CASHIER CHECK	SIGNATURE OF PAYEE				
				DATE				
				SIGNATURE OF AGENT				
CERTIFICATIONS AND APPROVAL				APPROVED				
I certify that this voucher and any attachments are correct, the expenses were incurred on official business of a confidential nature, payment or credit has not been received; all quarters or meals furnished without charge are stated with appropriate deduction from per diem; and any leave taken has been noted in the itinerary.				DATE				
DATE 4 Dec. '63		SIGNATURE OF PAYEE <i>David L. Christ</i> DAVID L. CHRIST		DATE		SIGNATURE OF AGENT		
DATE 12/5/63		SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICER <i>Robert M. Chapman</i> ROBERT M. CHAPMAN		DATE 1/13/64		AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICER <i>J.R. Stewart</i>		
I CERTIFY FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE				RECEIPT				
OBLIGATION REFERENCE NO. 34		CHARGE ALLOT. OR COST ACCT. NO. 162-1000-1000		I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE SUM OF				
DATE 6 Dec		SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER <i>John W. Kitchell</i>		DATE		SIGNATURE OF PAYEE		
SPACE BELOW FOR FINANCE USE ONLY								
DESCRIPTION 13-33	43-42 EXPEND CODE	44 F U N D S	47-52 ORGN. REF. NO.	54-57 GENERAL LEDGER ACCT. NO.	58-59 ALLOT. OR COST ACCT. NO.	68-70 DUE DATE, OBJECT CLASS	71-80 AMOUNT	
							DEBIT	CREDIT
CHRIST, DAVID L	88 4	1	34	601.0	62-1000-1000	201	114.50	
Toy Boston			59090	141		11 123		114.50
TOTALS								

FORM 22 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(49)

RETURN TO RECORDS CENTER  
IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE  
JOB 66-580

475 685

134297 JAN 14 64

9354 637 JAN 14 64

## HSCA INTERVIEW OF DAVID CHRIST ALIAS DANIEL CARSWELL

Gary Cornwell and I interviewed Daniel Carswell on 16 February 1978. Carswell stated that he had been in Cuba on two occasions. He was there for one week in the end of August and one week before his arrest in September 1960. After his arrest he spent one month in the Columbia prison in Havana. He was then transferred to the Cabana prison and was there until his trial in December 1960. Carswell met William Morgan at the Cabana prison. He stated that Morgan had all kinds of escape plots and that he, Carswell, had nothing to do with Morgan other than to tell him that he was not interested. Carswell stated that while at the Cabana prison he met six other Americans. He could only remember the names of three of them: James Gibson, James Bean and Dick Beck. After his trial, Carswell was transferred to the Isle of Pines. He said there were approximately 20 Americans in the Isle of Pines at the time. He remembered the names of three of them; John Jentile, Austin Young and Damo Proheus. Carswell was released on 21 April 1963. He returned to the U.S. with a group of approximately 20 other Americans. It was his memory that he landed at Opa Loma Air force Base in Florida. On his return, he said, he weighed approximately 135 pounds. Carswell did not return to work until August 1963. He said that the first time he was in Dallas was around 1969-70. **He said that he was in his supervisor's office when he heard the news of the assassination.** Carswell said that he met John Martino while he was in the Cabana prison. Martino told him he was in prison for installing electronic equipment in the Havana casinos. Martino was very talkative and said that he had been associated with the Batista government. Martino never specified who he was working for at the time of his arrest. Martino was, as far as Carswell can remember, never transferred to the Isle of Pines and was released prior to Carswell's release. Carswell met David Phillips once in (country) in the 1950's. Carswell stated that a Dick Clements told him about Mitch Werbell a year and a half ago. All he remembers is that Werbell was referred to as an arms dealer. Carswell said that he could not be sure about Bernardo de Torres because he had met a lot of Cubans and their names were confusing. Carswell said that he had met Howard Hunt once but did not know him personally. Anything Carswell knows about John Rosselli and Charles Siragusa, he says, comes from reading the newspaper. Carswell knew William Harvey in 1957-58 and termed him a "tough operator." Carswell says that he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby before the assassination. Mr. Carswell was shown two photographs. The first he recognized as himself taken when he returned to the U.S. from Cuba. He admitted that there was a striking similarity with the second picture but said that he had never seen it before and had no idea of who it was. Carswell claimed that he had never been involved in any assassinations. The second picture was a blow up of one of the tramps photographed in Dallas on 11/22/63. Carswell said that he got the scar above his left eye when he was a child.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. General photo analysis to determine if the photo of Carswell and of the tramp are the same individual.
2. Specific photo analysis to determine if the tramp in the Dallas photo has a scar above his left eye.

## CIA'S REPORT ON THE INTERVIEW

1. On February 16, 1978 Gary Cornwall and Dan Hardway, HSCA, interviewed Subject in Room 1115 of the Key Bridge Marriot Motel. The room was procured by the Office of Security in the name Carswell and the key was turned over to Hal Clark, DDS & T...
2. On arrival at the room Hardway was gone but Cornwall turned over their notes and left.
3. Christ asked Cornwall if he could talk about his interview and was told there was no objection. After Cornwall left Christ said that he was shown two pictures – one of himself as he got off the plane returning from Cuba and the other of the unidentified person (presumably the Carswell from Dallas). Christ says the resemblance between himself (as he got off the plane) and the man in Dallas was astonishing. Christ thinks he convinced them that he was not the same person.
5. Shepanek turned over the attached release to Mr. Cornwall in the Hotel room and Mr. Cornwall gave Mr. Shepanek an envelope addressed to Admiral Turner which was turned over to Rodger (?) OCC on (?) 1600 hours. O/SA/DO/O Norbert Shepanek

Norbert A. Shepanek, 70, a retired Central Intelligence Agency intelligence officer who was awarded a Career Achievement Medal, died of leukemia April 22, 1994. Shepanek, who lived in McLean, was born in Chicago. He grew up in Chicago and Poland. After Poland and Germany went to war in 1939, Shepanek served in the Polish underground until returning to this country in 1940. The following year, he entered the U.S. Army, then served in Europe. He held counterintelligence posts there after the war. Later in the 1940s, he returned to the United States with his wife about 1946 and later returned to live in Germany when he served abroad in the CIA.

## CHRIST DECEMBER 1963

Documents dated December 11, 1963 and December 19, 1963 concerned CHRIST are still withheld as of 2010 as are numerous other files on CHRIST.

## CHRIST 1964

On July 17, 1964 CHRIST was granted a cryptographic clearance.

DT/ISOL EYES ONLY June 1, 1964

C/OS/TR

Visit of Mr. David Christ to ISOLATION

1. Mr. David Christ is scheduled to visit ISOLATION on June 14, 1964 to make a presentation on his experience with SAS.
2. Mr. John Mertz requests you read the attached file before Mr. Christ goes to ISOLATION. The file explains the complications and will you guidance on the situations to be avoided.
3. Please return file at you earlier convenience.

DONAL J. McGrath

Cc: C/PPS/TR

Mr. John Mertz

In December 1965 CHRIST became part of PROJECT RHYOLITE. On January 12, 1966, the CIA reported: "Recently, a source of the Security Research Staff advised that he had recently been in contact with Juan A. Rodriguez Jomolca, who is active in the DRE in charge of Latin American activities. Rodriguez told source he was acquainted with a Dan Caswell, while both were imprisoned in Cuba."

#### CHRIST 1967

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF CHANGE IN STATUS OF TOP  
SECRET CONTROL OFFICERS April 21, 1967

TO: CIA TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER

C/GMS/DDS&T

DAVID CHRIST

This individual has been selected by the director of his office to serve as an emergency courier. This decision is based upon the nature of his assignment and the needs of his office. Harry J. Murphy

TO: DIRECTOR OF SECURITY

FROM: CIA TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER

1. It is requested that you approve this designation.

In March 1967 a CIA A REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF CHANGE OF STATUS TOP SECRET CIA CONTROL OFFICERS read, "In the performance of his duties Mr. Christ is required to carry TS material between Headquarters and the Ames Building.

REINVESTIGATION PROGRAM – PROCESSING SHEET

DAVID LEMAR CHRIST: FILE NUMBER 43872

OFFICE DD/ S & T / OFFICE OF RESEACH AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE OF LAST INVESTIGATION: JULY 1957 (FBI – 0)

DATE OF LAST POLYGRAPH: JUNE 12, 13, 1960



FOLLOWING ACTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN:  
LETTERS SENT TO PERSONNEL, MEDICAL STAFF AND A & E JUNE  
6, 1967  
PHS AND APPENDIX 1 SENT TO SUBJECT FOR COMPLETION.  
NAME CHECKS, POLICE AND CREDIT CHECKS COMPLETED  
SEPTEMBER 20, 1967: FAVORABLE  
NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION: FAVORABLE  
CASE PENDED TO SEPTEMBER 1972 FOR REINVESTIGATION  
(DELETED) HE IS NOW AN OPEN "CIA EMPLOYEE."  
BASED ON REVIEW OF THIS CASE, CURRENT INVESTIGATION AND  
INTERVIEW, NO PERTINENT INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED  
WHICH WOULD CHANGE SUBJECT'S SECURITY STATUS. SRS  
INTEREST WAS NOTED. INVESTIGATION COMPLETED CASE  
CLOSED **SEPTEMBER 25, 1967.**

APRIL 29, 1968 SECURITY VIOLATION REPORT

NOVEMBER 13, 1968 AGENCY IDENTIFICATION CARD REQUEST

DECEMBER 19, 1968 TERMINATION UNDERSTANDING

JUNE 30, 1969 OUTSIDE ACTIVITY REQUEST

This document was generated regarding Christ "Leave the Talent-Keyhole Program in the Talent Control System November 24, 1970." **CHRIST voluntarily retired from the CIA in October 1970.** In **November 1971** the CIA stated: "Mr. Christ's imaginative leadership and inspiration to those working with him, his broad scope of interest, his resourcefulness and philosophical devotion to the cause of the Agency and the United States have provided this Agency with an individual whose unique efforts and accomplishments over his 20 years service are worthy of recognition." He received the Intelligence Medal of Merit. Former CIA Director Richard Helms was asked:

Q. And do you have any knowledge of an individual whose name is Daniel Carswell?

A. Daniel Carswell, no.

(Whereupon Mr. WEBERMAN conferred with Mr. Miller out of the hearing of the others and off the record, after which the following occurred)

THE WITNESS: I've heard the name of Carswell someplace, but I don't know whether it was the Judge who didn't become Supreme Court Justice or just where I've heard the name, but I can't elucidate in this context.

By Mr. Miller (Resuming):

Q. All right, do you know whether or not Charles Siragusa operating on behalf of the Agency, made an effort to get Mr. Carswell out of Cuba on behalf of the Agency?

A. No, I don't know anything about the operations he was conducting in Cuba.

Q. I asked you earlier about a Mr. CARSWELL, who you did not recall. I'm going to show you a photograph.

A. I don't know anything about this man. He doesn't he doesn't send any thing to, any message to me.

[Helms Depo. *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* 5.17.79]

In December 1970 CHRIST was President and General Manager, Research and Development Division of Devenco Inc. 150 Broadway, New York City. CHRIST held a top secret clearance. Devenco had developed an invisible electronic prison fence which it demonstrated to various law enforcement agencies. The company was also developing "Electronics, (all frequencies) including radar, communications and servomechanisms, optimum filters, basic communications equipment and **infra-red.**" Devenco was also into developing acoustics, high frequency electromagnetic phenomena and physical research (crystals, optics, chemical cells etc.)

Another Devenco project was described thusly:

This paper discusses the analysis and design of a vehicle location, monitoring, or communications system that exploits the readily available traffic light system. Optical path transmission of digital data from the traffic-light-heads to passing vehicles permits direct, unambiguous location information to be obtained without any additional spectrum utilization. Location information is processed in the vehicle and combined with vehicle identification and status data for subsequent automatic reporting to a base station. Reporting to the base station is done through the use of the vehicle-to-base communications radios that already exist in vehicles that need such location or status information (such as police cars); or equipment can be readily added because the service and channel assignments already exist, as in the cases of school-bus and public transportation vehicles.

In **January 1971** CHRIST worked for the Itek Corporation and received a Top Secret, Industrial Security, CIA clearance. This researcher has been unable to find any record of the Disco/Itek Corporation; however the Itek Corporation was heavily involved in CIA contract work. The CEO of Itek in 1975, Franklin T. Lindsay, was a former official of the CIA. Itek developed the cameras used in the Corona Spy Satellites.

[<http://www.nro.odci.gov/corpr.htm>]

CHRIST, David Lamar – o/c 43872 – CHR

Subjects CHR was a GS 16 Agency employee assigned to DDS&T/ORD. Christ began with this Agency in 1950 and retired on October 30, 1970. David L. Christ was granted a ISA/Top Secret in December 1950. Note: Flagging action as follows: (DELETED as of 2010)

He was approved for Domestic Contacts Division use in **August 1971** valid through August 1976.

On June 30, 1969 CHRIST requested permission "To investigate and probably establish a new small company for computerized troubleshooting of home appliances. This is strictly preliminary; no conflict of interest is involved nor interference with Subject's Agency responsibilities.

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/PSD/OS  
ATTENTION Mr. Joseph Hossick  
SUBJECT: CHRIST, David Lamar #43872

1. During the last week in November 1970, Mr. David L. Christ, Chief of the Applied Physics Division, Office of Research and Development, retired from the Agency. He is currently employed by Devenco of New York City.
2. ORD has contractual relationship with Devenco and it is desired that the TOP SECRET clearance of Mr. Christ be activated so that he may be involved in this Agency-sponsored work.
3. While he was in ORD, the subject held several special clearances and it has been learned that he will require SI & TK in his present status as a contractor's employee, When his TOP SECRET clearance has been activated we will file a separate request to cover the special clearances.
4. It is therefore requested that the subject be processed for an Industrial Security Approval at the TOP SECRET level.

Security Officer  
ORD/DD/ S & T

In **July 1972** he either worked for or started Household Data Services of Reston, Virginia. Among other devices the company produced Carrier Current Audio Systems, Wireless microphone/Body Wires and Low Power Audio/Video Transmitter. He was cleared for this job by DISCO. In **November 1972** CHRIST began working as a consultant for Applied Technology of Arlington, Virginia. On **April 23, 1973** the CIA issued a Request for Industrial Security Approval SECRET for Applied Technology A

Division of Itek Corporation, 645 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, California. Applied Technology conducts research into electronic warfare devices and other high tech defense projects.

JUNE 1974

On **June 20, 1974** CHRIST's CIA File was flagged and reviewed by Frederick N. Evans in relation to matters pertaining to Watergate and forwarded to the Inspector General by CIA Office of Security. It was reviewed in relation to McCord CIARDS matter. In a CIA Memo entitled INFORMATON IN REGARD TO WATERGATE dated May 24, 1973, this appeared:

6. With regard to contacts or associations with Mr. McCord, David Christ Donald Reiser, Thomas Noe, Jim Stephan, and John Van Dewerker had dealt or worked with him as Chief of the Tech Division / Office of Security but none has had any association since that time.

7. No one in ORD knows of any contacts Mr. Hunt or Mr. McCord may recently have had with the Agency. Sayre Stevens. Director of Research and Development.

In relation to his employment with Household Data Services Christ agreed:

I am aware that any classified information that I or my organization may possess, compile or acquire as a result of the contemplated or existing relationship with the U.S. Government may affect the national defense of the United States. I am also aware of and accept the fact that I have a personal and individual responsibility for the protection of all such information in my possession no matter how acquired. Signed, David L. Christ August 7, 1975.

In 1975 the CIA noted CHRIST'S file contained the "following flags of interest."

1. Cross reference sheet - January 4, 1971 with 0=607446/Cuban Imprisonment of Agency Audio Technicians
2. A sealed envelope to be opened only by designated officials.
3. Watergate file review. [CIA File 0-602744]

From **May 1975 to November 1975** visited with Charles Gandy and Mr. Mineberger for the purpose of reviewing a CLASSIFIED RFP by NSA.

From his first assignment to the National Security Agency in 1955 as an Air Force 1st Lieutenant until his retirement as a civilian in 1986, Mr. Charles L. Gandy made significant contributions to the fields of signals

intelligence, information assurance, and counterintelligence. His work in research, development, and deployment of quick reaction capabilities greatly strengthened cryptologic community support to the highest levels of government. Although most of the details must remain classified, Mr. Gandy's contributions enabled the NSA to anticipate key activities of foreign adversaries and determine where our own vulnerabilities existed. Much of this engineering work was in sensitive signals analysis and countermeasures development. Mr. Gandy's work in the field of remote control collection systems was applied during the Vietnam War, and helped save the lives of countless thousands of Americans.

Sometime in 1975 James W. Franklin, CIA Chief, Official Cover Branch, Cover and Commercial Staff asked the Department of the Army to cancel CHRIST's official cover backstop. On **August 15, 1975**, the Deputy Director for Science and Technology sent the following memorandum to the Office of the Inspector General, Subject: Disclosures by Walter Szuminski.

1. Recently Walter Szuminski reported some events to me which may have relevance to the assassination plots against Fidel Castro. These events relate to a time Szuminski was in a Cuban jail from September 1960 to April 1963 and shortly after his release. Szuminski, Thorton Anderson and David Christ were arrested when they were attempting to make an audio installation. CHRIST resigned some years ago [CHRIST was at CIA from 1956 to 1970] but Thorton J. Anderson and Walter Szuminski are still OTS employees.

2. Briefly, the first part of Thorton J. Anderson story is that while in prison, Anderson identified a weapon pictured in a Cuban newspaper, and described as having been confiscated from would-be assassins, as CIA equipment. The second part of his story is that after his release and return to duty, members of the Counter-Intelligence Staff showed him ZRCHEST files tending to prove that the Counter-Intelligence Staff had tried to negotiate with their contacts in the underworld in an attempt to buy his release. I asked Szuminski to write these matters up, which he did in two memos attached.

3. I conducted a limited investigation of the assassination weapon story, in that I cabled some questions to Anderson who is now PCS Yokosuka, Japan. Reply does not corroborate the essential point of Szuminski's story. My questions and Anderson's response are attached. Also I checked with Dan Hogan who has a long background in the particular branch of OTS which would have been involved in the preparation of the assassination weapon. He was familiar with the weapon, but could not recollect every obtaining one for use in Cuba, nor could anyone else in the branch. Just about the same time we obtained copies of the photographs given by Fidel Castro to Senator McGovern, ostensibly to illustrate all the

way in which the CIA had attempted to get Castro killed. Hogan checked the photos and there were none which showed a modified High-Standard .22 cal pistol. His memo is also attached. Thus I have no corroboration for Szuminski's story.

4. With respect to the account by Szuminski of CI Staff's underworld contacts, I merely replayed the story to the present head of the CI Staff and he promised to check it out.

5. It does not seem to me there is anything else I can or should do about these matters at this time. However, I thought it would be advisable to relay these stories to you in case you would wish to conduct more extensive investigations.

[CIA OTS David S. Brandwein, Director, Office of Technical Services Memo 8.15.75]

The memos stated:

During the period September 1960 through April 1963, while a prisoner of Cuban G-2 at Isle of Pines, there were occasional newspapers and magazines that were smuggled into prison that had headlined stories about alleged CIA assassination teams that had landed in Cuba, and how certain Cuban G-2, through its superior intelligence, had apprehended these teams, seized their equipment, shot the leaders of the group, and sent the rest of the team to jail for long prison terms. One of these reports had particular significance for myself and the two other Agency employees who were at the time being held at the Isle of Pines. An article in the Cuban Army Magazine *Verde Oliva* was being distributed through the prison by local authorities. This was an unusual happening since no books, newspapers, or other reading material was permitted to the prisoners. In any case, the magazine featured the story of a group eight to 12 men that had been apprehended by the Cuban G-2, after landing on the north coast of Cuba in a rubber boat. The mission of the group, according to the article, was to assassinate Fidel. At first glance this was not unusual since everyone landing on the coast was usually charged with this. The thing that made this particular effort stand out in my mind was the detailed interview of the leader of the group. The weapons were U.S. military hardware - Springfield rifles with spotting scopes, I.R. sniper scopes, ammo, plus a modified hi-standard .22 caliber silenced pistol. Among our group was one engineer who had *an intimate knowledge of special weapons* produced for the Agency and there was no doubt in his mind that the hi-standard .22 was Agency equipment. Years later I had the opportunity to handle similar equipment, and this confirmed in my mind what I saw in Cuba was the same equipment. [NARA 1993.08.11.17:52:17:680028]

John Mertz commented,

No, none of them knew about guns. They didn't come into contact with that. They were audio technicians, electronics guys. The two other guys worked for CHRIST. They worked for Technical Services in the audio division. They were wiretappers. They were clerks. CHRIST was Chief of Technical Service's Audio Division. The Cubans thought he was a private operator.

[NARA 1993.08.11.17:55:17:870028]

#### DAVID LEMAR CHRIST AND EDWIN WILSON



Edwin P. Wilson was born May 3, 1923, at Napa, Idaho. He was six feet four inches tall. He came from a poor family and was 14 when his father died and he became the provider. He joined the Marines in 1952 and served nearly three years before his discharge as first lieutenant. On November 1, 1955, the day of his discharge from the Marines, he joined the CIA in Korea. He was a Staff employee of the Office of Security of the CIA from 1955 to 1960, after which he became a staff agent. During this time Edwin P. Wilson said he worked on security for the U-2. He was used by the International Organizations Division in international labor union affairs and later was used by Special Operations Division to run a Washington, D.C., maritime proprietary. Ex-CIA contract employee Ernest R. Keiser said he saw Edwin P. Wilson in Miami in April 1961. Jack Anderson reported that Wilson was involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion and in a scheme to have dolphins attach explosive charges to Cuban ships. Edwin P. Wilson told private detective Richard Bast that in 1964 he served as an advance man for Senator Hubert Humphrey, while still working for the CIA. Edwin P. Wilson resigned from the CIA in February 1971 and became a contract agent for Naval Intelligence. The Navy set him up in a proprietary very similar to the one he had used while with the Agency for the purpose of providing non-official cover to the Office of Naval Intelligence agents serving overseas under a Project known as Task Force 157. Task Force 157 was a group of about 75 agents who gathered intelligence around the world under the cover of export-import operations. Wilson's assignment was to set up a front called Consultants International, through which agents would be run and supplied. It was a joint CIA/Navy operation. Wilson, as paymaster, was able to embezzle a fortune from the operation. Naval Task Force 157 was shut down by then-Navy Intelligence Director

Bobby Inman because of the behavior of Edwin P. Wilson. [Jack Anderson *Wash. Post* 6.30.77] Wilson had lunch with Inman in early 1976 and told Inman that he would employ his contacts in the Congress to lobby on behalf of Inman's naval budget requests if Inman in return would help funnel government contract's to Wilson's businesses. [*Wash. Post* 9.12.81] Mr. Wilson was terminated by the Navy in early 1976. In June 1976 Edwin P. Wilson and former CIA Agent Frank Terpil obtained a military contract from Libya worth tens of millions of dollars. Frank Terpil's wife was the secretary of William F. Buckley. Terpil knew DAVID PHILLIPS. Author Jim Hougan reported that Terpil told him he had been introduced to PHILLIPS by Hal Hendrix, who had a daughter Terpil knew. Terpil told Hougan that PHILLIPS used the name BISHOP when he knew him at the CIA. Terpil checked the name BISHOP in CIA indices and found that BISHOP was DAVID PHILLIPS. [*The Last Investigation*, Fonzi, page 364]

### THE CIA WHITE PAPER ON WILSON



The Libyan Case first came to the Agency's attention on **September 7, 1976**, when Kevin Mulcahy, a former Agency employee, contacted Theodore Shackley, Associate Deputy Director for Operations, and advised Mr. Shackley that he wished to meet with Agency officials to discuss the activities of a firm he was associated with known as the 'International Technologies Incorporated.' Mr. Mulcahy indicated that the firm was ostensibly involved in a project in Libya to clear World War II mine fields. But Mr. Mulcahy had become suspicious that more than mine clearing was involved. Early on September 8, 1976, Mr. Mulcahy was in touch with Mr. Thomas A. Cox of the Inspector General's Office who met with Mr. Mulcahy later in the day. During this meeting Mr. Mulcahy indicated that he had come across some documents in the office of Edwin P. Wilson which led Kevin Mulcahy to conclude that Inter-Tech Incorporated was involved in a program to teach covert sabotage techniques to individuals in Libya and that the mine clearing project was merely a cover. Mr. Wilson is a former Agency employee and according to Mr. Mulcahy, he is the owner of Inter-Technology. Mr. Mulcahy gave Mr. Cox copies of the documents-- one of which was a proposal to conduct a program to teach covert sabotage techniques and other clandestine trade craft using the cover of mine sweeping operation. The second was a copy of a contract between Inter-Technology and John H. Harper, a former Agency employee, under which Mr. Harper agreed to go to Libya to teach mine disposal techniques for one year at a salary of \$98,000. It was during this meeting with Mr. Cox that Mr. Mulcahy alleged that a current Agency employee was receiving payments from Inter-Technology in return for arranging to have an Agency contractor, American Electronics Laboratory, manufacture sophisticated timing devices. Mr. Mulcahy alleged that he personally had delivered the money to our employee on several occasions at the Ramada Inn at Tyson's



Corner, Virginia, and that our employee had taken a cut of \$3,700 from the \$15,000 cash payment which was made to the contractor for the timing device.

In both his phone conversation with Mr. Shackley and his meeting with Mr. Cox, Mr. Mulcahy behaved in an excited and emotional fashion and appeared to Mr. Cox to be under the influence of alcohol. In addition, Mr. Mulcahy had been interviewed by a representative of the FBI on September 6, 1976, and on September 7, 1976, behaved in a similar fashion and did not impress the FBI agent as a reliable informant. Mr. Mulcahy limited his conversation with the FBI agent to the allegations regarding the activities of Inter-Technology in Libya and did not mention any information concerning our current employee. The FBI prepared a report for his Headquarters but apparently did not place much credence or significance in Mr. Mulcahy's story.

Following receipt by the Agency of the information from Mr. Mulcahy, internal checks were conducted which tended to confirm certain aspects of his story. The Agency employee did have official dealings with American Electronic Laboratory and the American Electronic Laboratory employees mentioned by Mr. Mulcahy did have security clearance for work on Agency contracts. Our employee, however, is not an authorized contracting officer. In addition, the Agency received an independent report from a retired Agency employee that Mr. Wilson had approached him on September 3, 1976, with a proposal to undertake a mission to Libya which would involve teaching explosive manufacturing techniques to individuals nominated by the Libyan Government. The offer included a salary of \$100,000 per year and other fringe benefits. When the retired employee declined the offer, Mr. Wilson pressed him for the name of someone else who might be qualified to handle the job. A name was provided but this person also refused Mr. Wilson's offer.

Based on the foregoing a decision was made by the Deputy Director of the CIA to formally refer this case to the FBI. Mr. Vernon Weimar, FBI Liaison Officer, was briefed on the case on September 13, 1976, by the Director of Security and also met with the Deputy Inspector General on the same day...On September 21, 1976, a second memorandum was forwarded to the FBI containing additional information which had come to the Agency's attention -- the most significant of which was the fact that a former operational asset of the Agency had reported on September 19, 1976, that he also had been approached by Mr. Wilson. The asset and two fellow members of the Florida Cuban community had been requested to meet Mr. Wilson in Europe. They met in Geneva, Switzerland on September 15, 1976, where Mr. Wilson and a second individual, identified only as 'Frank' but believed to be a former Agency employee by the name of Francis E. Terpil, proposed that the three Cubans undertake the mission to teach

covert sabotage techniques in Libya and to undertake an assassination mission of a Libyan who had 'defected' to Egypt. The three Cubans declined and returned immediately to the United States where one of them contacted his former Directorate of Plans Case Officer to report the approach by Mr. Wilson. [The FBI was given biographic material on the individuals involved by the CIA]

During his contacts with members of the Agency, Kevin Mulcahy mentioned two other firms as being involved in supplying material to Inter-Technology for the Libyan project. These firms were Scientific Communications Inc. and 'Household Electronics,' subsequently identified as Household Data Service, a firm owned by a former Agency employee, David L. Christ. Both of these firms have contracts with the Agency. The role of Household Data Services has not as yet been made clear, but Scientific Communications Inc. was providing timing devices to Inter-Technology for use in Libya. A representative of Scientific Communications Inc. has stated that his company's participation was legal and he was not operating under the impression that there was a CIA connection with the project.

The Office of Security is aware that since his departure for the Agency in 1971. Mr. Wilson has been engaged in sales efforts in the international arms and electronic equipment field. His activities have come to the attention of the FBI on several occasions in the past few years and investigations have been conducted in terms of failure to register as an agent of a foreign power and similar matters. However, Mr. Wilson has also been of concern to this office and to the FBI due to associations in 1967, 1968 with Kenneth B. Tolliver, a former Staff Aide to Senator James Eastland. Mr. Wilson reported at the time on Mr. Tolliver's suspicious activities, believing him to be an agent of Rhodesian or South African Intelligence. However, it was subsequently determined that Mr. Tolliver had been recruited by the KGB, and was later run as a double agent by the FBI...Tolliver has admitted that he passed Mr. Wilson's name to the KGB as having been employed by the CIA.

During the period of his association with the Agency as well as during his subsequent association with the Navy, Mr. Wilson has been active in many business ventures, presumably on his own time. As a result he has managed to become a man of some apparent wealth, as evidenced by this residence in Upperville, Virginia, which is described as a 1,600 acre farm.

A final point in regard to Mr. Wilson concerns a phone conversation he had with Kevin Mulcahy's mother on September 22, 1976. Mr. Wilson had returned to the United States, had heard that Kevin Mulcahy was spreading stories about him (Wilson) and had called Mrs. Mulcahy seeking

information about Kevin. During this conversation Mr. Wilson made the statement to the effect that Kevin 'might get killed along with the others' as a result of this problem. When Mrs. Mulcahy challenged him on this apparent threat, Mr. Wilson immediately backed down and stated that he meant that he (Mr. Wilson) might get killed, not Kevin. However, in a later interview with the FBI, Donald Mulcahy, Kevin's father and also a former Agency employee, spoke well of Mr. Wilson and stated that Kevin has a long history of fabricating stories. He pointed out that Kevin was of that moment hospitalized for detoxification. [Edwin P. Wilson also threatened to kill the wife of prosecution witness Peter R. Goulding and the federal prosecutor.]

Another key figure in this case is former Agency employee Francis E. Terpil. He was employed by the Agency from 1965 until 1972, at which time he was asked to resign under prejudice as a result of an unauthorized trip from New Delhi to Kabul. Since his resignation he has been active in the sale of arms and electronic equipment in the Middle East and has frequently come to the attention of the Agency as a result of his efforts to leave the impression that he is still employed by the Agency. He has been of interest to the FBI on several occasions since 1972 in regard to charges such as failure to register as an agent of a foreign power and the illegal exporting of positive audio devices. Mr. Terpil's role in the Libyan case is not entirely clear although his name does appear on the proposal found in Mr. Wilson's office regarding the teaching of covert sabotage techniques, and he is believed to be the 'Frank' who participated in the pitch made to the three Cubans in Geneva. Recent cable traffic indicates that Mr. Terpil is connected with a company known as Stanford Technology Corporation which is engaged in electronic equipment sales in the Middle East and may be bidding for some of the business connected with the IBEX project in Iran.

*A remaining former Agency employee whose name has been mentioned by Kevin Mulcahy but whose role in this matter has not been determined is **DAVID L. CHRIST. MR. CHRIST** owns an electronics firm known as Household Data Services, in Reston, Virginia. This firm currently has some contracts with the Agency. Kevin Mulcahy has never specified what part MR. CHRIST and his firm play in this case, and no other information concerning them has come to our attention as yet.*

Raymond M. Reardon of the Special Analysis Group commented:

Aside from the allegation originally made by Kevin Mulcahy, there is no indication that the Subject [CHRIST] was ever involved in the Libyan case. The full file on the Libyan Case is held in Special Analysis Group.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY

CHRIST was also connected to the Libyan flap through the Atlas Powder Company. Raymond Reardon noted: "CHRIST at one time (1940's) worked for the Atlas Powder Company in Reynolds, Pa. FBI report indicates Ed Wilson may have had a contact in Atlas in connection with obtaining export license." [CIA Reardon SAG 2.25.77]

### CHRIST AND WILSON

There was no indication in CHRIST'S CIA file that he was ever questioned about his connection with Wilson. According to Jack Anderson, the supplies provided to Libya included explosives concealed in common household items like ashtrays, lamps, coat hangers etc. [Anderson *Wash. Post* 12.20.82] CHRIST was an explosives expert. Were these products designed by *Household Data Services* and assembled in Libya? The *Washington Post* reported "Prosecutors charged that Wilson arranged with a California explosives dealer to buy and ship 42,300 pounds of C-4 explosive, from Houston to Libya on October 3, 1977, aboard a chartered cargo jet. Government testimony indicated that part of the C-4 was used to make exploding lamps, toasters and other booby traps for Libyan terrorists." Edwin P. Wilson also hired John Henry Harper, a former CIA explosives expert, to construct these explosive devices. The *Washington Post* reported

John Henry Harper was one of the first explosives experts recruited by Wilson from the ranks of his former CIA colleagues to help the Libyans build exploding lamps, ashtrays, coat hangers, teapots and other terrorist instruments. The purpose of these exploding devices, which were assembled in a hideaway desert laboratory at the Winter palace of Libya's deposed monarch, King Idris, according to the investigative summary, was described by Wilson: 'You know, the colonel (Qaddafi) may sometimes have some young colonels or some officers or something that are getting out of line that he wants to send a present to. [9.12.81]

### EDWIN WILSON: THE CIA'S MOST NOTORIOUS RENEGADE

Wilson amassed \$14 million dollars. He had real estate holding that included a 2,400 acre farm in Upperville, Virginia. Much of this came from his dealings with the Libyans. Wilson bribed government officials. He contracted former Green Berets to go to Libya and teach Libyans the techniques of terrorism. The guns and explosives (C-4) that he sold the Libyans would be used against Libyan dissidents and American civilians. He arranged for the assassination of Omran El-Mehdawi, a former finance attache and second secretary in the Libyan Embassy, in Fort Collins, Colorado. In May 1979, Robert A. Manina, an associate of Edwin Wilson, had his Jaguar blown up in his driveway of his home in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Eugene Tafoya, the same man charged in the shooting of Omran El-Mehdawi, was charged in this bombing. [*Wash Post* 8.3.82] Wilson planned to sell the Libyans nuclear technology which could have resulted in the loss of millions of American lives. He was a truly amoral individual and his association with DAVID CHRIST was indicative of where CHRIST stood within the CIA. Edwin P.

Wilson first surfaced in the press during the investigation in April 1977 of the assassination of Orlando Letelier. Bob Woodward wrote:

A former CIA explosives expert and three Cuban exiles will soon be sought by Federal authorities for questioning in the interrogation of last year's Embassy Row murder of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier, according to informed sources. Edwin P. Wilson, the former CIA operative, and the three Miami-based Cuban exiles came to the attention of Federal officials when they learned that Wilson was under FBI investigation in an unrelated assassination plot abroad. Wilson allegedly sought to recruit the three Cubans to kill a political opponent of Libyan leader Col. Omar Quadaffi last year, according to the sources. Wilson heads a small consultanting firm here called Consultant's International. It is involved in the arms export business. Wilson was out of the country yesterday and could not be reached for comment. In reviewing the information developed in the Libyan investigation of Wilson investigators have established three possible connections with the Letelier case. Wilson had a secret contract with the Libyan government to provide detonation devices called 'timing pencils' a tube filled with chemicals that can be remotely controlled to trigger explosions. Such a timing pencil is believed to have been used to detonate the bomb that exploded beneath Letelier's car. The three Cuban exiles arrived in the Washington, D.C. area just three days before the September 21, 1976, bombing of Letelier's car. One of the Cuban exiles, an explosives expert believed to have been trained by the CIA in the late 1960's, met in Miami recently with a close associate with other Cuban exiles who have been suspects in the Letelier case. [Wash. Post 4.12.77]

Wilson's attorney, Seymour Glanzer, represented one of the main figures in the Letelier case, Michael Townley, who pleaded guilty and testified against Cubans for a reduced sentence. In 1995 DINA chiefs Manuel Contreras and Pedro Espinoza were sentenced to six and seven years respectively for ordering the Letelier assassination. In 1996, Michael Townley, who was under the witness protection program, was summoned to testify before an Argentinean magistrate who was investigating the murder of Chilean General Carlo Pratt and his wife in Buenos Aires. In 1996 Townley's associate in DINA, Eugenio Berrios, who was involved in sarin attacks on Chilean dissidents and who helped Townley construct the bomb that killed Letelier was found shot to death on beach in Uruguay. His hands were cut off and his face was stripped off in an effort to prevent identification. Edwin P. Wilson was indicted *in absentia* on April 23, 1980. From 1979 to 1980 Edwin P. Wilson lived in Tripoli. During this period Wilson met with United States Attorney E. Lawrence Barcella, Jr. in Rome. Wilson offered to kidnap two suspects in the assassination of Orlando Letelier -- Jose Dionisio Suarez and Virgilio Pablo Paz -- if the charges against him were dropped. [Wash. Post 7.26.81] Jack Anderson alleged that Wilson was connected with Samuel Cummings of INTERARMCO. [Wash. Post 10.9.81]

## RAPHAEL QUINTERO AND RAOUL VILLAVERDE

The *Washington Post* reported:

Both prosecution witnesses [against Wilson], Raphael Quintero of Vero Beach, and Raoul Villaverde of Miami, said they were veterans of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion and had met Wilson during the preparations for that abortive CIA operation. A third Cuban American, Villaverde's brother Raphael, who also was allegedly recruited for the death plot by Wilson, died in a boating accident [in the Bahamas] in March 1980.

Villaverde's speedboat exploded and he disappeared at sea. Hinkle and Turner named Raul Villaverde, Rafael 'Chi Chi' Quintero, Lois Posada Carriles, Felix Rodriguez (aka Max Gomez), FRANK FIORINI, and Ricardo Chavez as members of Operation Forty. Hinkle and Turner stated that Joaquin Sanjenis directed Operation Forty for almost ten years, until his death and that Sanjenis was initially under the overall control of HOWARD HUNT. The Christie Institute alleged that Thomas Clines, an associate of Edwin Wilson, and Ted Shackley were involved with Operation Forty. The explosion aboard Villaverde's craft was later ruled an accident. In the 1980's the Villaverde's played a key role in the La Penca conspiracy by traveling to Chile and recruiting Amac Galil, as the assassin to plant a bomb at a press conference held by Castro's secretary, Eden Pastora. [Cockburn, *Out of Control* p99] The Villaverdes were also involved with the Nugan Hand Bank, which was connected to Werbell through Rear Admiral (retired) Earl P. Yates. [*Tribune*, Australia, 4.13.83] Wilson and his associates were experts at constructing and planting explosive devices. Raphael Villaverde was going to testify against Wilson. He died in an explosion.

## THE DEATH OF KEVIN MULCAHY AND WALDO H. DUBBERSTEIN

Kevin Mulcahy, the son of a career CIA official, resigned from his job as a communications specialist with the CIA in 1968 and in 1976 joined Wilson, Terpil and others in the Libya project, claiming he thought the activities had the agencies blessings. Mulcahy said he later split from Wilson after Wilson ordered him to procure a heat-seeking Redeye missile for the Libyans from the General Dynamics Corporation. Mulcahy was concerned the missile might be used in a terrorist attack on a commercial jetliner. On October 26, 1982, Kevin Mulcahy, 39, died in at a run down motel in Edinburg, Virginia. Mulcahy had been asked to leave the hotel after shooting birds shot out of his window. Mulcahy was found wedged between the screen and front door of the Mountain View Hotel where rooms rented for \$50 a week. Clad only in street cloths, and grey sports coat and slacks that were dropped to his knees. Mulcahy was discovered by Linda Messick at 8:00 a.m.: "He was in a hunched up position with his arms crossed." Della Morris, 71, a year long resident of a cottage next to the one rented by Mulcahy said Mulcahy stayed in his cottage most of the week, except for two trips to obtain what she believed to be alcohol. After motel owner David Stalker told Mulcahy he would have to leave, he piled Mulcahy's belongings in Mulcahy's pick up truck then left. Though Stalker said Mulcahy told him that he was going to the University of Virginia Hospital in

Charlottesville, to get a second opinion on a recently diagnosed cancer, Mulcahy did not leave. Police later found the keys to his truck inside the locked cottage. Della Morris observed Mulcahy at this time: "He was staggering. He kept slumping over the steering wheel and would lean on the horn every so often. Then he started hollering for David Stalker for about 20 minutes. He kept fading off. I didn't hear no more of him the whole night." In Mulcahy's truck police said they found five suitcases, a quilt, a carton of cigarettes, the 12-gauge shotgun and a canvas windbreaker containing an unopened bottle of wine. Three of the suitcases were filled with documents from the CIA, notes and tape recordings. The suitcases were given to the FBI. [*Wash. Post* 10.28.82] The cause of death was "exposure and complications of existing health problems...bronchial pneumonia and emphysema." It was suggested that Mulcahy had been locked out of his room and died of exposure after the temperature fell to 40 degrees A case of 12 empty wine bottles were found in Mulcahy's room, but his blood alcohol level was low. Mulcahy turned down a chance to be in the Federal Witness Protection program. His death was definitely suspicious. Why had he discharged his weapon? Why didn't he get in his car and turn the heater on? The weather was not below freezing, why should he have frozen to death? On April 29, 1983, Waldo H. Dubberstein, a former associate of Edwin P. Wilson, was killed with a shotgun that he had recently purchased. He left a suicide note declaring his innocence. Dubberstein, 75, lived with a German woman aged 32. His death was ruled a suicide. Waldo H. Dubberstein, 75, had worked for the CIA from 1947 to 1971, when he left for the Defense Intelligence Agency. Waldo H. Dubberstein was indicted for unauthorized disclosure of classified information, and he had access to design plans for nuclear weapons. [*Wash. Post* 5.3.83] He was accused of meeting with the Libyans with the knowledge of the Defense Intelligence Agency. He faced 57 years in prison.

#### RICHARD SECORD AND THEODORE SHACKLEY



Secord first met Wilson through Thomas G. Clines, a CIA official in 1972 and Wilson's case officer at the CIA. Secord testified at Wilson's trial that at meetings with Wilson in Iran and Belgium in the late 1970's and in 1980 Wilson offered data about Libyan military activities. [*Wash. Post* 2.4.83] Edwin P. Wilson was in touch with Theodore Shackley. He said he had provided the CIA with information on Libya plans to build a nuclear bomb. John Heath, a former employee of Edwin P. Wilson, said Edwin P. Wilson had bragged that he was going to sell nuclear technology to Libya. Edwin P. Wilson threatened to kill John Heath during a conversation he had with him from Edwin P. Wilson's jail cell in New York. Theodore Shackley admitted being in contact with Edwin P. Wilson, but said he cut off contact with him after allegations of his misdeeds arose. The House Intelligence Committee could not find any evidence of official contact between Wilson and Shackley and Cline. [*Wash. Post* 2.3.83] An associate of Wilson, Douglas M. Schlacter, testified that he met with Thomas G. Clines and Theodore Shackley, during which time they discussed obtaining information on the Soviets, Koreans etc. Shackley and Clines were partners in a consulting firm in Rosslyn, Virginia. When Edwin P. Wilson sent a letter to the U.S. Customs Service which stated that the Tencom Corporation of

Northbrook, Illinois, was a supplier of aircraft parts to Libya, Myles Ambrose represented Tencom.

### WILSON'S TRIAL

On February 13, 1982, Schlacter pleaded guilty to one count of transportation of explosives in return for his testimony about Wilson. Edwin P. Wilson was lured back to the United States on June 16, 1982, through the efforts of Ernest R. Keiser and Seymour Hersh. They convinced him he could meet with U.S. Government representatives in the Dominican Republic without fear of arrest, by showing him a letter on National Security Council stationery which authorized a meeting, but when he arrived in the Dominican Republic with a false passport, he was flown to the United States. Edwin Wilson's defense was that he worked for the CIA at the time of his dealings with Libya and he had done so at the request of the CIA. His mission was to set up a proprietary in Libya to mask espionage operations on Soviet tanks, MIG fighters and mines. Richard V. Secord, deputy assistant secretary of Defense in charge of Mideast arms sales and Bobby Inman of the CIA, testified that Wilson was not working for the CIA at the time he made the arms sales. [*Wash. Post* 11.10. 82] On December 21, 1982, Edwin P. Wilson was sentenced to 15-years for smuggling arms to Libya in 1979. In January 1983 Edwin P. Wilson and his son conspired to have five witnesses and two prosecutors murdered. Wilson associate Alexander Raffio accused Wilson of attempting to ship explosives to the PLO while he was in prison, via telephone calls to Wilson's office in London, England.

### CHRIST, WILSON AND THE HSCA

HSCA investigator Dan Hardway was sent the newly released CHRIST documents then contacted in June 1994. Dan Hardway: "I don't remember any of that. We did not look at the stuff about his involvement with Wilson. I don't recall having interviewed him. I remember the name. Some critics suggested he was QJ/WIN. Mankel was QJ/WIN." Scott Malone reported that Edwin P. Wilson claimed to have special knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING told this researcher:

I ran across Wilson in the 1960's. Ed Wilson was working for the Mossad penetrating terrorist networks. He did a dangerous, dirty job. His grandfather was a Jew. He's a patriot. He got hung out to dry like I did. I had people visit him a while back and talk to him. We can knock his conviction down if he talks about certain things.

Frank Terpil was arrested in Cuba in September 1995. [Wilson, Edwin #08237-054 USP Atlanta POB PMB Atlanta, Ga. 30315]



## THE CIA'S INVESTIGATION OF CHRIST IN REGARD TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The second investigation of CHRIST by the CIA's Office of Security and the Office of the Inspector General began as a result of an August 2, 1977, Freedom of Information Act request for records and photographs of DANIEL L. CARSWELL filed by this researcher. [NARA 1993.07.12.17:17:49:590280] The CIA already knew CHRIST was connected with Edwin P. Wilson, of its most notorious renegades. My request was not answered immediately: "As long as Office of Security is still investigating, we'll not respond." David S. Brandwein, Office of Technical Services, determined the CARSWELL file was exempt from release. Copies of his letter to this researcher were sent to "DDO, OTS, Mr. Hetu. OGC, OGC\Ziebell, ips/chrono, ips/F-77-730; 731;769 and F-76-173. F-77-367; F-77-326." CIA was hesitant about turning over Christ's files to the HSCA.

Let's discuss the Christ case I feel it is a shotgun approach to review the file on the basis presented. I would certainly cooperate to give them everything on the (deleted) angle – the whole file is another matter – unless it is approved by D/OS. At this point the predication is weak and I don't want (?) to get into the habit of reaching for the Security Files in all cases. Another note on that document read, Note: The IG never did review Christ's (deleted) file. The information he was looking for was confirmed though another source and Mr. Young withdrew his requests. RMR November 1, 1977. [From Security Analysis Group Routing and Record Sheet October 12, 1977]

### THIS RESEARCHER OFFERS THE FBI THE TRAMP SHOTS

The FBI's Letter Head Memorandum of March 29, 1978, at Washington, D.C.:

At 4:13 p.m., March 17, 1978, Alan Jules Weberman, approached an FBI employee in the Interview Room at FBI Headquarters and said he had been reviewing the Freedom of Information Act release of the FBI investigation into the assassination of Kennedy. He stated that he had a series of four photographs he wanted to submit to the FBI concerning three unidentified individuals who were held as suspects by the DPD for a short period immediately after the assassination. Weberman is sure he can identify two of the three individuals, one being DANIEL L. CARSWELL...Mr. Weberman was advised that this information would be provided to the appropriate personnel at FBI Headquarters, and he would be contacted at 6 Bleecker Street if it became necessary to obtain his four photographs.

The FBI investigated my background and in a Memorandum from F.X. O'Brien to Mr. Moore

...a review of Bureau files discloses that WEBERMAN was the Subject of Bureau file 100-472405, captioned, 'Alan Jules Weberman - Subversive Matter - Youth International Party and Bureau file 190-1636, which is an Freedom of Information Act file. File 100-472405 shows that Weberman in 1974 was employed as a writer by the Alternative Press Syndicate and he attended the YIP Smoke-In which was held in Washington, D.C. on July 4, 1973. In August 1973 he was reportedly handling YIP business for his apartment in New York City. He was one of the organizers of a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on November 23, 1973, which was held to promote interest in the reopening of the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. The file was closed in 1974. A preliminary investigation regarding him was instituted on April 28, 1976, for the purpose of determining his activities with YIP and their plans for disrupting the Democratic National Convention held in New York City. It was determined that he did not engage in any violent acts nor did he exhibit a propensity for violence and the case was closed.

It was up to **William Webster**, who had succeeded FBI Director Clarence Kelley on February 9, 1978, as FBI Director, to decide if the FBI should re-examine the tramp shots. Former FBI Director Clarence Kelley became a Wackenhut Security Company Director. Wackenhut Directors included Admiral William Raborn, the Director of the CIA from April 28, 1965, to June 30, 1966. On April 6, 1978, FBI Director William Webster or someone acting on his behalf again sent the March 29, 1978, Letter Head Memorandum regarding my offer to the FBI to Robert L. Keuch. Attached to the Letter Head Memorandum was a form that recommended refusing my offer:

This is submitted for your information, and no further investigation will be conducted, unless specifically requested by the Justice Department. Note: A review of Bureau file 64-47305 discloses that DANIEL L. CARSWELL was referred to in file captioned, 'Repatriation of American Citizens, Havana, Cuba, January 3, 1963, Internal Security, Cuba and Bureau file 105-38509 captioned Joaquin Angel Ossorio, aka Joaquin Jack Ossorio - Internal Security - Cuba. Bureau file 105-38509 discloses that on July 29, 1963, New York was requested to interview Daniel L. Carswell, 14 Faton Place, Eastchester, New York regarding his knowledge of Joaquin Jack Ossorio.

Ossorio was connected with Mike McLaney and William Morgan and might have been imprisoned with CHRIST in Cuba. The next page of this document has also been withheld [Document 33 p2 & enc. Pg. 1] (Deleted by FBI) "As the Department may recall, the FBI has conducted previous investigation to identify the three Subjects in custody of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. As late as April 21, 1975, the FBI reported to the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States that extensive photographic examination caused the FBI to conclude ...that neither E. HOWARD HUNT nor FRANK STURGIS appear as any of the three derelicts arrested in Dallas, Texas..."

The memo contained a review of FBI files on me that omitted the FBI's conclusion that I was non-violent. [FBI Bufile 64-47305; Document 32; Document 33 p2 & encl. p1; Document 31 p82; FBI 62-109060-1ST NR 7890X4] On April 13, 1978, a memo from the "Director, (62-109060)" to Assistant Attorney General Keuch, of the Criminal Division. Attached to this memo was a copy of an article from the *YIPster Times* which concerned the *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* lawsuit. "NOTE: The attached media article is furnished for your information as it may bear on the motivation of WEBERMAN when he approached this Bureau on March 17, 1978." [FBI 62-109060-1st NR 7894] I never heard from the FBI. In June 1978 I tried to subpoena DANIEL L. CARSWELL to testify in the matter of *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* by sending the subpoena to the CIA. John D. Morrison, Acting General Counsel, stated: "Upon receipt of attached subpoena I caused to be conducted search of all appropriate personnel records of this Agency, and based upon that inquiry have now determined that no individual by the name DANIEL L. CARSWELL is employed by the CIA." [ltr. to Marvin Miller 6.13.78]

### CHRIST AND THE HSCA

In the spring of 1978, the HSCA asked the CIA if it could interview CHRIST. CHRIST met with the HSCA at CIA Headquarters. The HSCA exhibited the tramp photographs to CHRIST, who conceded the tramp resembled him. He said: "It's not me. I was at CIA Headquarters on November 22, 1963." Wilma Christ was asked if she was aware that her husband had been questioned by the HSCA. She said she was unaware of this. Many documents about CHRIST were withheld, including several generated by HSCA investigator Dan Hardway. [NARA 1993.07.14.18:23:02:280620 and NARA 1993.07.14.18:40:24: 680620] Some are illegible. [CIA Job #80Fo1357A Box 35 Folder 8; NARA 1993.08.11.17.57:51:150028] Withheld documents included one dated September 20, 1960. [NARA 1993.08.11.18:10:13:370028]

DECLASSIFIED February 2003

Memo to: C/HRG

Subject: Walter E. Szuminski

1. Szuminski, David Christ and Thronton Anderson were arrested and imprisoned in Cuba (1960) under the names of Edmund Taransky, Daniel Carswell and Eustace Danbrunt; their true names were not known at that time. In 1963 Christ's pseudo (Carswell) was linked to the three tramps picked up Dallas after the assassination. During investigation, Christ was interviewed by HSCA staffers.

2. The initial approach (August 1993 release) was to protect Szuminski and Anderson plus not link Christ and Carswell. The result was a large number of DIFs in Christ's Security Pile. In the DIF-Review, Carswell was acknowledged as Christ's pseudo, and Anderson and Szuminnki's true names could be released as long as not linked with pseudos (see Name List).

4. Before names are listed as "release" on the Name List, they are checked against a variety of sources: CCS, Security, retiree card file (HRG), CIRA list, personal knowledge

of HRG reviewers and coordinated with DO reviewers. There was apparently a lot of discussion over the release of true names. HRG's position was that given HSCA interest in both Carswell in Dallas and the possible tie time in Cuba and assassination, Christ can be considered a JFK figure. Since he had been an overt employee since 1963, retired overt and is now dead, most of the documents on him are releasable. Anderson and Szuminski also retired overt and are open members of CIRA.

5. There is no file on Szuminski in the JFK collection. I located 9 items which mention Szuminaki by true name or pseudonym in the four volumes of David Christ's file (Box 40, volumes 25):

- 1 hand written (true name)
- 1 cable reporting arrest (pseudonym)
- 3 memos discussing arrest (pseudonym)
- 2 memos with reference to imprisonment (true name)
- 2 copies of a memo with both true name and pseudonym (true name is deleted on 1 copy & left in on the other)

Copies of the items are attached.

6. There are numerous memos on Agency contact with Mrs. Christ during the imprisonment. I have attached one for your information

7. The four volumes on David Christ covers his entire career with the agency. In addition to the details on the Cuban operation and imprisonment, subjects include clearances, cover, security violations and assignments. Many of the memos on Christ are signed by a John C. Mertz. He is on our release list, but there is no information on source for release. We assume that name is at least checked with CCS. [3 Deleted as of 2010]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1999  
CM HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

INSPECTOR GENERAL 78-321

**February 16, 1978**

MEMORANDUM FOR: Special Assistant to the DDO (Mr. Shepanek)

Director of Security (Mr. Reardon)

FROM: S. D. Breckinridge

Deputy Inspector General

SUBJECT: HSCA Interests in a Mr. Carswell

1. Pat Carpentier of OLC phoned me today to say that Mr. Blakey had stated that he had "public information" to the effect that an Agency employee named Carswell had in some way been identified with a man of a similar name who was in Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's assassination. In a later conversation with Lyle Miller it seemed that one of the vagrants picked up by the Dallas police, and publicized later, may have been the one. We did a quick check of our Watergate and Investigation file indexes and

found the name Carswell, which was the alias of one of the three TSD employees arrested in Havana in September 1960 in connection with audio operations there. They were released in April 1963.

2. The reason that OIG has files on this matter was because of allegations in connection with Watergate that James McCord had been involved in Cuban operations. The inquiry into that allegation led to this particular event.

3. The true name of the man with the alias of Carswell was David Christ. The files in DIG reflect nothing about him in connection with Dallas. However, another of the three TSD men arrested in Havana, Walter E. Szuminski, had some recollections in 1975 about CIA equipment that may have had a relationship to assassination attempts on Fidel Castro.

4. While our files suggest no tie between the Carswell alias and someone by that name in Dallas the fact that there is some reference to a possibility of Castro assassination attempts may be pertinent to the present inquiry, although Szuminski's recollections appear to have been in error. Copies of the papers in the 1G files are being forwarded to SA/000 and Office of Security, because of their respective equities in some of the information. My personal impression is that this has nothing to do with anything, but it is forwarded for their review and such future research as may seem appropriate.

S. D. Breckinridge

Attachments: As Stated

SD Breckinridge.js (16 February 78)

Distribution:

1 - each SA/ODO Shepanek) w/atts

1 - each O/Security (Hr. Reardon) w/atts '

1- OLC w/o atts

1- IG Subject (Leader Task Force folder) watts 1 - SOB Chrono w/o atts

[NARA ID 1993:08:11.17:48:17:650028 - Breckinridge 2.16.78]

CIA wanted no picture of CARSWELL included in the final report:

Page 267, Figure IV, lower right photograph. A photograph of a former employee, associated in the report with a man known as Daniel Carswell, should be deleted. The photograph was provided the committee for identification purposes only and is not to be used. The employee in question was involved in many sensitive overseas operations. To avoid exposing his identity in this manner and thereby certain clandestine operations, as well as protecting his personal safety, the Agency photograph must be deleted. Beyond this, the man currently owns a private business with a large clientele and this exposure could also be harmful to his business.

## NODULE X28

NIXON, RUTH PAINE, MORALES, DE  
TORRES AND ANGLETON AFTER  
THE COUP



NIXON IS HAPPIER THAN A PIG IN SHIT

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex28.pdf>

## NIXON TAPES IN REAL AUDIO

### NIXON AND THE BAY OF PIGS DOCUMENTS

In January 1969, immediately after assuming office, NIXON called in aide John Ehrlichman and told him he wanted all of the CIA's documents concerning the Bay of Pigs. Richard Helms was questioned about this:

My recollection is that sometime between his being elected and the next election, in other words, in about mid-term I guess it would have been, he asked me for some information about the Bay of Pigs and I think about the Diem episode in Vietnam, and maybe something about Trujillo in the Dominican Republic...He made the request to me through Mr. Ehrlichman.

NIXON was the White House action officer of the Bay of Pigs invasion, so it was logical that he would be interested in them. H.R. Haldeman recalled that June 1969, John Ehrlichman stopped by his office and told him:

Those bastards in Langley are holding back something. They just dig their heels in and say the President can't have it. Period. Imagine that. The Commander-in-Chief wants to see a document and the spooks say he can't have it...from the way they're protecting it, it must be pure dynamite.

H.R. Haldeman reported the President summoned Richard Helms. Richard Helms and NIXON had a heated argument. Richard Helms refused to give NIXON the documents. NIXON subsequently told John Ehrlichman to forget about the CIA Bay of Pigs documents. Documents about the Bay of Pigs invasion have been recently declassified and nothing startling has appeared. Why did the CIA refuse to give Nixon these documents in 1969? In 1970 Donald Kendall, and his associate, Augustin Edwards, a Chilean Pepsi-Cola bottler, met with NIXON to discuss the destabilization of the Salvador Allende regime in Chile. In June 1971 NIXON discussed obtaining the Bay of Pigs documents with H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Henry Kissinger. On September 18, 1971, NIXON held another conference about the Bay of Pigs documents. John Ehrlichman's notes:

BAY OF PIGS / Order to CIA / President is to have full files or else. Nothing withheld. President was involved in Bay of Pigs / President must have full file *deeply involved*. Must know all facts.

The Bay of Pigs invasion took place five months after Nixon left office. How *deeply involved* could he have been? A memorandum dated October 7, 1971, to NIXON, generated after John Ehrlichman met with Richard Helms for 20 minutes, stated:

The President wants to see all the documents requested. He recognizes that many are sensitive and could damage the Agency if used by the wrong people, even Richard Helms suggests, *some White House Staff*.

HUNT was on the *White House Staff* at this time. On October 8, 1971, John Ehrlichman met with NIXON and Richard Helms. His notes read:

Purpose of Presidential request for documents: must be fully advised *in order to know what to duck*. Won't hurt agency nor attack predecessors.

How could NIXON have been held responsible for the Bay of Pigs? What charges did he have to *duck*? Was NIXON talking about the Bay of Pigs invasion or was he talking about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy? John Ehrlichman was contacted in November 1993:

NIXON was interested in the Bay of Pigs because it was one of Kennedy's conspicuous failures. No, it was not a veiled reference to the Kennedy assassination. I just don't know anything about that part. I never heard NIXON say anything like that. He was concerned because Richard Helms had been a part of the Bay of Pigs, and was now the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was concerned to know what Kennedy had, and had not, done.

Richard Helms was not involved in the Bay of Pigs. This was why President John F. Kennedy appointed him DD/P. When NIXON won the 1968 Republican Presidential nomination, Jack Caufield headed his Security staff. Edgardo Buttari and BERNARD BARKER ran "Cubans for NIXON/Agnew" in Miami. On June 17, 1972, NIXON was informed that Dealey Plaza team member STURGIS had been arrested. When news reached him that BARKER had HUNT'S White House telephone number on his person, NIXON became alarmed. NIXON knew HUNT was the key to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. On June 23, 1972, NIXON breakfasted with two former members of the Warren Commission, Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs. HEMMING:

Who would use the Dealey Plaza team to do a third rate burglary? Risk the whole operation on the DNC? These are people willing to kill people. These are people that have killed fucking people. These are people in the business of killing people. This is serious shit. Here they are doing a third rate burglary. Jesus Christ!

HUNT was asked by the SSCIA when he first met NIXON:

Met with him, I never met with him. I have met him on several occasions but I never had a private seance with him. I met him first at Harvey's restaurant in about 1953, and I next saw him in Montevideo where I interpreted for him for a while. I was CIA Station Chief down there and we were waiting for General Walters to arrive, and I served as an interpreter. I



next saw President NIXON at a formal White House reception. He recalled, or said he recalled our previous meetings and I told him I was now working for Chuck Colson and he said, yes, I know all about that.

Baron: While you were in the NIXON White House you did not have a direct line to the President?

HUNT: I never met the President.

## **THE SECRET OF THE BAY OF PIGS**

This researcher was the first to discover that when NIXON referred to the Bay of Pigs, he was really referring to the Kennedy assassination. On **June 23, 1972**, NIXON called H.R. Haldeman into his office. The White House tapes:

NIXON: O.K., just postpone (scratching noises) (unintelligible). Just say (unintelligible) very bad to have this fellow HUNT, ah, he know that? If it gets out that this is all involved, the Cuba thing would be a fiasco. It would make the CIA look bad, and it is likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs thing which we think would be very unfortunate, both for the CIA and for the country, at this time, and for American foreign policy. Just tell him to lay off. Don't you?

Haldeman: Yep, that's the basis to do it on. Just leave it at that.

NIXON: I don't know if he'll get any ideas for doing it because our concern political (unintelligible). Helms is not one to (unintelligible). I would just say, lookit, because of the HUNT involvement, basically this...

Haldeman: Yep, good move.

NIXON wanted Richard Helms to suppress the Watergate investigation since it led to Dallas. The first thing on his mind was HUNT: "Just say very bad to have this fellow HUNT, ah he know that?" What does "ah he know that" mean? The words were "Helms knows that." NIXON continued: "If it gets out that this is all involved, the Cuba thing would be a fiasco." If it was revealed that HUNT was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, America would realize OSWALD'S alleged connection to Fidel Castro was bogus and "It would make the CIA look bad..." HUNT was a CIA Staff member when he was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, "and it is likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs thing," and it would expose the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, "Which we think would be very unfortunate, both for the CIA and for the country, at this time, and for American foreign policy." This would destroy the effectiveness of the CIA, and would hurt America's anti-Communist foreign policy. NIXON added, "at this time," because he believed that in retrospect, the American people would thank him for having been part of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. NIXON: "Just tell him to lay off, don't you." Tell

Richard Helms to make sure the investigation is quashed, "won't you?" Finally, NIXON told H.R. Haldeman that he hoped Richard Helms didn't think he was just playing politics, and that even if HUNT were exposed, the secret of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy would not be revealed. He then instructed H.R. Haldeman to impress upon Richard Helms the danger of exposing HOWARD HUNT to public scrutiny. In another conversation later that day NIXON told H.R. Haldeman:

When you get in, when you get in [to see the CIA people] say; 'Look the problem is that this will open the whole, the whole Bay of Pigs thing, and the President just feels that' ah, without going into the details, don't, don't lie to them to the extent to say there is no involvement, but just say this is a comedy of errors, without getting into it, the President believes that it is going to open up the whole Bay of Pigs thing again.

NIXON instructed H.R. Haldeman to tell the CIA that HUNT'S arrest could reopen an investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. NIXON did not deny that he was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and admitted he made had an error in judgment when he used the same crew in Watergate: "a comedy of errors." NIXON knew that when HUNT'S photograph was published someone might recognize him as one of the tramps. Clearly, NIXON was referring to something other than the Bay of Pigs invasion.

H.R. Haldeman:

The President believes that it is going to open up the whole Bay of Pigs thing again." Assuming Nixon was referring to the Bay of Pigs *invasion* why would HUNT'S arrest have opened up the whole Bay of Pigs thing again? HUNT claimed that all he did was prepare the radio messages for the Bay of Pigs invasion. John Ehrlichman was asked why HUNT'S arrest would blow the Bay of Pigs: "I think that was a contrivance. I don't think NIXON really thought that. I think he was trying to come up with what somebody might say to justify interfering with HUNT'S arrest, in other words, an excuse to get involved in the matter...sometimes he didn't think of very good excuses.

Later that afternoon H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman met with Richard Helms and the Deputy to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Vernon Walters, who had been appointed in May 1972. Each of these men, in 1973, had a different recollection of the details of the meeting. Richard Helms testified that H.R. Haldeman asked him to have FBI Director L. Patrick Grey quash the Watergate investigation to prevent the FBI from running into a CIA operation. Richard Helms said he refused to do this. Richard Helms:

He [Haldeman] also at that time made some what to me was an incoherent reference to an investigation in Mexico, or an FBI investigation, running into Bay of Pigs. *I do not know what the reference was alleged to*

be, but in any event, I assured him that I had no interest in the Bay of Pigs that many years later, that everything in connection with that had been dealt with and *liquidated* as far as I was aware and I did not care what they ran into in connection with that. At some juncture in this conversation, Mr. Haldeman then said something to the effect that it has been decided that General Walters will go on talk to Acting Director Grey of the FBI and indicate to him that these operations - these investigations of the FBI might run into CIA Operations in Mexico and that it was desirable that this not happen and that the investigation, therefore, should be either tapered off or reduced or something, but there was no language saying stop, as far as I recall.

Richard Helms said that H.R. Haldeman mentioned an "investigation in Mexico." NIXON'S reelection committee laundered campaign contributions through Mexico. Richard Helms said H.R. Haldeman told him the Mexican money laundering operation "ran into" the Bay of Pigs. These events had occurred 11 years apart. Richard Helms claimed he was confused: "I do not know what *the reference* was alleged to be" but admitted Bay of Pigs was a reference to something other than to the aborted Cuban invasion. Had Richard Helms told H.R. Haldeman to tell NIXON not to worry about the Bay of Pigs, that all the evidence had been destroyed or doctored, witnesses had been *liquidated* and he did not care if HUNT'S identity was exposed to the public? In his Ervin Committee testimony, and during his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition, Richard Helms used words such as "terminate," "disposed of," "you may suddenly rise from that seat and ascend to Heaven." Later that afternoon Richard Helms testified:

I recall, as I said earlier this morning, that Mr. Haldeman made some reference to the Bay of Pigs; I referred to it as an *incoherent reference* because it was frankly, in my recollection, I don't know exactly what he, what point he had in mind, but I reacted to that question very firmly. Now the Bay of Pigs is the rubric for a very unhappy event in the life of the CIA. A dead cat that has been thrown at us over the years ever since and, therefore, it is one to which I am likely to react rather quickly, for the simple reason that the Bay of Pigs was long since over, the problems arising from it had been *liquidated*. I was well aware of this, and I didn't care what any investigation had to do with the Bay of Pigs that could have gotten into anybody involved with it, about it, below it or above it, I didn't care, and I was trying to make it clear to Mr. Haldeman on that occasion. The fact that some of those people who broke into the Watergate had at one time had relationship with the Agency, including Martinez who had them up until just a few days before, didn't make any difference to me. I mean there was nothing that anybody was going to find out about investigating them that was going to bother us as far as I was aware. [Ervin Hearings p3275]

Either Richard Helms was deliberately playing dumb or he was genuinely unaware of the CIA's connection to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy - an unlikely possibility. In May 1979 Richard Helms was questioned about this meeting:

Q. All right. Do you recall having a meeting on June 23, 1972, with Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman and Deputy Director Vernon Walters?

A. You mean the meeting that came about as a result of the so-called 'smoking pistol'?

Q. Something to that effect.

A. Most publicized meeting in history.

Q. Perhaps. Perhaps.

A. Yeah, I do. I do recall that one.

Q. Do you recall whether or not the individuals who were representing the White House interests were concerned about the exposure of Mr. HUNT'S involvement with the Bay of Pigs and with the Agency?

A. Well, the two White House representatives were Haldeman and Ehrlichman and I don't, I obviously, memory is very fallible, but I don't recall Mrs., Mr. HUNT'S name ever coming up in connection with the meeting...I was not distressed. I was attempting to be emphatic. I did not like Mr. Haldeman attempting to blackmail me by indicating in some fashion or other that by raising the Bay of Pigs it was going to frighten me into doing something that they wanted us to do and I wanted to get this stopped, this whole approach, and so I was emphatic in my reply to him, that I didn't care about the Bay of Pigs, which is true to this day, as it was then, and Haldeman's effort in his book, to tie the Agency into Watergate, I regard as disreputable.

Watergate Counsel Fred Thompson asked H.R. Haldeman how Richard Helms responded to his statement that other unrelated CIA activities would be exposed. H.R. Haldeman responded,

The only area where there was a response to that, and it was in my interpretation sort of a curious response, was on the CIA problem, question of whether there was a CIA problem with relation to the Bay of Pigs, and on that one Mr. Helms jumped very rapidly and very defensively to say, 'That is of no concern at all. We don't want to get into that at all.' It was sort of a different reaction than the flat and calm reaction that there had been no CIA involvement in Watergate. There was - well, it's not germane.

In *The Ends of Power*, H.R. Haldeman wrote:

The President asked me to tell you this entire affair may be connected to the Bay of Pigs and if it opens up, the Bay of Pigs may be blown. Turmoil in the room, Helms gripping the arms of his chair leaning forward and shouting, 'The Bay of Pigs has nothing to do with this! I have no concern about the Bay of Pigs!' Silence. I just sat there. I was absolutely shocked by Helms' violent reaction. Again I wondered, what was such dynamite in the Bay of Pigs story? Finally I said, 'I'm just following my instructions, Dick. That is what the President told me to relay to you.' Helms was settling back. 'All right' he said. But the atmosphere had changed. Now, surprisingly, the two CIA officials [Helms and Vernon Walters] expressed no concern about the request that Walters go see FBI Director L. Patrick Grey...

According to H.R. Haldeman, when Richard Helms realized that NIXON was going to use HUNT'S involvement in the Kennedy assassination to quash the investigation of Watergate, he became violently angry, but he calmed down and realized NIXON was right. Richard Helms agreed to help cover up Watergate.

#### WHITE HOUSE TAPES

The White House tapes supported H.R. Haldeman's version. When he reported to NIXON at the Oval Office at 2:20 p.m., H.R. Haldeman told NIXON: "No problem, Grey called Helms and said, 'I think we've run right in the middle of a CIA operation.'" NIXON did not believe Richard Helms would have acted so expeditiously: "Grey said that?" Haldeman answered:

Yeah, and (?) said nothing we've done at this point and ah (?) says well it sure looks to me like it is (?) and ah, that was the end of that conversation. (?) [I told them] the problem is that it tracks back to the Bay of Pigs and it tracks back to some other leads run out to people who had no involvement in this, except by contacts and connection, but it gets to areas that are liable to be raised. The whole problem (?) [revolves around] HUNT. So at that point he kind of got the picture. He said we'll be happy to be helpful (?) handle anything you want. I would like to know the reason for being helpful, and I made it clear to him he hasn't going to get explicit (?) generality and he said 'Fine.' And Walters (?) Walters is going to make a call to Grey. That's the way he put it, and that's the way it was left."

#### VERNON WALTERS' VERSION

Vernon Walters' version supported H.R. Haldeman's account: "On June 23, 1972, at 1:00 p.m. Haldeman asked me to call L. Patrick Grey and tell him to stop the Watergate investigation." Richard Helms had Vernon Walters call L. Patrick Grey, and Richard

Helms spoke with L. Patrick Grey himself; in a memorandum dated June 28, 1972, Richard Helms informed Vernon Walters:

Acting FBI Director Grey telephoned me this morning to cancel our meeting scheduled for 2:30 p.m. this afternoon...!...made two points to Acting Director Grey:

(1) That I would appreciate his calling off interviews with (deleted) and (deleted) (this he agreed to do). (2) That Kenneth Harry Dahlberg was no CIA agent and that we had no ties to him. I stated that our last verifiable contact with him was in May 1961. Grey confirmed that this was the same Kenneth Harry Dahlberg about whom he was inquiring as soon as I identified the gentleman as the President of the Dahlberg company in Minneapolis.

Richard Helms told L. Patrick Grey that he was going out of the country, but Vernon Walters would meet with him. Richard Helms advised Vernon Walters:

It is up to the FBI to lay some cards on the table. Otherwise we are unable to be of help. In addition, we still adhere to the request that the FBI *confine itself to the personalities already arrested* or directly under suspicion and that it desist from expanding this investigation into other areas which may well, eventually, run afoul of our operations. [RR p200; CIA FOIA #2698-2]

Richard Helms told L. Patrick Grey precisely what NIXON had told him to say.

#### H. R. HALDEMAN AND THE SECRET OF THE BAY OF PIGS

H.R. Haldeman mulled over NIXON'S references to the Bay of Pigs. It was often suggested that President Kennedy was killed because of the Bay of Pigs. In *The Ends of Power*, he wrote:

**It seemed that in all those NIXON references to the Bay of Pigs NIXON was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination.**

In May 1993 H.R. Haldeman was contacted by telephone:

I don't remember that I did say that. My problem is I don't remember in my own mind connecting the Bay of Pigs and the Kennedy assassination. I know that obviously Kennedy was connected with the Bay of Pigs, and I know there was some strange connection that got into the tapes on the Watergate thing of my mentioning the Bay of Pigs to Helms, I don't remember now and I don't know that I was referring to the assassination then.

H.R. Haldeman was read the quotation in question: "What that has to be is Joe DiMona, my coauthor, not me. But I left it in, so I have to take responsibility for it. I don't make that connection myself." H.R. Haldeman was asked: "Where did he get this idea?" He answered: "It beats the hell out of me. DiMona had a lot of ideas. DiMona had a lot of CIA contacts and all that so..." It was pointed out to H.R. Haldeman that NIXON became very upset when he discovered HUNT had been exposed to public scrutiny. He answered: "For some reason he knew that pushed a button with the CIA." It was pointed out to H.R. Haldeman that HUNT was present in Dallas, disguised as a tramp. He stated:

This is all beyond my knowledge and purview. I see where you're wandering around and probably DiMona was too, and he may have been working with the same theory you were, I don't know. I can't help you with it.

H.R. Haldeman, 67, died of stomach cancer on November 12, 1993. HEMMING told this researcher: "NIXON was talking about where the same people are doing shit right on up through, and pointing to, the Kennedy assassination." Marina Oswald asked this researcher: "What do you think the 16 minutes of erased tapes are talking about? The Kennedy assassination." In *American Spy* HUNT wrote:

Nixon, on the Watergate tapes, made some famous statements about me. He said, "Howard Hunt, he knows too much. This is going to open up the whole Bay of Pigs thing." He said something about "if you open that scab, there's a lot of stuff that's going to come out." I was extremely surprised to find that out and even more perplexed when H.R. Haldeman wrote in his memoirs that "Bay of Pigs" was code language for the Kennedy assassination. In my mind, this proves that the president was even crazier than anybody gave him credit for. Does this mean he started to believe that he had something to do with the assassination, that I was involved, and that there was some terrible secret to uncover? Well, Ronald Reagan thought that he had fought in World War II, when what he was truly remembering was a movie that he starred in. So anything is possible. In Nixon's perspective, anyone who was not under his direct authority had to be dealt with very cautiously. And if he thought that I knew things that were only available to limited associates, then that would be cause for alarm on his part. Try as I might, I don't know what he meant by that. The bare facts of the Bay of Pigs simply support the conclusion that we all know—that the United States trained these men, launched them, and that the necessity at the time of concealing the American hand was what in the long run destroyed the Bay of Pigs operation. It's possible, knowing that Nixon was taping himself, that he started to use the Bay of Pigs as a euphemism for Project Gemstone (detailed later) or for the Watergate break-in itself, as the Cubans involved were all BOP veterans. Now that makes sense. I did know too much about Watergate. It was something he wanted to hide. It was a conspiracy that would end his presidency.

## HUNT'S ACTIVITIES IN THE 1960'S: JULY 1, 1972

Colson: HUNT is a fellow who I would trust. I mean, he's a true believer, a real patriot. My God, the things he's done for his country. It's just a tragedy he gets smeared with this. Of course, the other story that a lot of people have bought is that HOWARD HUNT was taken out of the country by the CIA. Well, he's certainly done a lot of hot stuff...Oh Jesus. He pulled a lot of very fancy stuff in the sixties.

(Withdrawn Item. National Security.)

NIXON: Well, I don't agree. If anything ever happens to him, be sure that he blows the whistle, the whole Bay of Pigs.

Colson: He wrote the book.

Nixon: Blow their horn.

Colson: He tells quite a story, coming in here during that period crying and pleading with Kennedy...

The intriguing thing here is the withdrawn item. There is nothing like a withdrawn item to get your imagination going. But it is never a smoking gun, it is always just a large piece of the puzzle. The next line, "be sure that he blows the whistle" makes more sense if it read "be sure that he doesn't blow the whistle." The Bay of Pigs thing was the Kennedy Assassination.

June 21, 1972

NIXON: HUNT worked for Kennedy, he worked for Johnson, now he worked for the White House. That's the whole story about him...And he worked for the CIA. He worked in the Bay of Pigs. I mean, he's done a lot of things. So I've got to guess is that, I mean, it could be isolated instances. If the man's worked for various things, he's worked for...HUNT must be a pretty good guy though.

Colson: He's got one of the most interesting careers of anybody I've known. The tragedy is that the guy is a dedicated patriot...God.

Nixon: Of course and he deliberately decided he is not going to be around, is that right? That is what I hear.

Colson: I don't know.

Haldeman: He isn't around-



Colson: You know he's-

NIXON: Well, you know, you don't want him in here, Bob.

Colson: He came to me in February and he said: This is the only year I care about; the most important thing that ever happens is this man be re-elected; I just want to help. And you hate to see the poor guy get it.

NIXON: Oh well.

Colson: It just happens...he's lived through this before.

NIXON: What the hell, the Bay of Pigs.

Colson: He lived in exile once before and so forth.

Haldeman: He's used to this sort of stuff...It's part of his life.

Nixon: He's written 42 novels.

JUNE 30, 1972

NIXON: He wouldn't do such a stupid thing. The White House thing, I mean this fellow, what's his name, HUNT?...This HUNT fellow, did you ever meet HUNT? I've never seen him.

APRIL 28, 1973

NIXON: You know the thing about that is that Colson never told me about HUNT, that he knew HUNT, until after the Watergate thing.

Erlichman: Is that right?

NIXON: I never heard of E. HOWARD HUNT, no, sir, no. No sir...I had understood he said he doesn't know HUNT well, or something like that. I think that's apparently been his line...But afterwards he said he was an intimate friend.

HUNT may have met NIXON when HUNT was a CIA Chief of Station in Latin America, however, this would have been a brief and forgettable encounter. In *Give Us This Day* HUNT described NIXON as the White House Action Officer for Bay of Pigs. It was during this period that HUNT had his first significant contact with Vice President NIXON. NIXON worked with HUNT on the assassination of NIXON'S rival, John Kennedy, in 1963. In 1971 NIXON reassembled many of the members of this hit squad and used them against other political rivals. At this point NIXON expressed a familiarity with the talents of HUNT as evidenced by the June 30, 1971 reference to HUNT. NIXON knew that one of HUNT'S talents was surreptitious entry. On June 21, 1972 NIXON pretended

he was not well acquainted with HUNT: "HUNT must be a pretty good guy though." It is interesting to note the reference here to HUNT having lived in exile. There is no such reference to a period of exile in *Undercover*, HUNT'S autobiography. Haldeman had HUNT disappearing to a Spanish speaking country:

Haldeman: But HUNT disappeared or is in the process of disappearing. He can undisappear if we want him to. He can disappear to a Latin American country. But at least the original thought was that that would do it, that he might want to disappear (unintelligible) on the basis of these guys, the Cubans-....

Perhaps this explains HUNT'S murky assignment in Spain in 1964, the nature of which remains unknown even to the CIA. Note that NIXON knew the exact number of novels authored by HUNT. On June 30, 1972 NIXON denied he had ever met HUNT and on April 28, 1973 NIXON claimed he had never even heard of HUNT until after Watergate. This contradicts earlier recordings. NIXON was a liar.

#### HOW FAR BACK DID HUNT'S MISDEEDS GO?

NIXON: Of course, this, HUNT, that will uncover a lot of, a lot of, you open that scab there's a hell of a lot of things in it that we just feel that this would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further.

NIXON: The one that is really going to pull the plug on Colson is HUNT... I don't think he'd pull the plug on his earlier ventures for us, do you? (April 10, 1973)

NIXON: Well, your major guy to keep under control is HUNT - because he knows about a lot of other things. (March 21, 1973)

#### STURGIS AND THE SECRET OF BAY OF PIGS

STURGIS believed NIXON'S references to the Bay of Pigs concerned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy:

Several times NIXON asked Helms for the Kennedy assassination files but Helms refused to give it to him; refused a direct order from the President. I believe NIXON would have uncovered the true facts in the assassination of President Kennedy and that would have taken off the heat in Watergate, because NIXON wanted the files the CIA felt they had to get rid of him. NIXON was lucky he wasn't killed. Assassinated like President Kennedy.

STURGIS told the same "exclusive" story to Steve Dunleavy of the *National Star* and to Malcolm Abrams of the *Midnight Globe*. STURGIS said that Watergate was a plan to set

up NIXON by the CIA because NIXON had asked for information on the Kennedy assassination that would indicate Castro was behind it. STURGIS also named Robert Bennet as "deep throat." In 1995 Oliver Stone suggested that NIXON was involved in the assassination of John Kennedy. John Erlichman reacted:

Stone has NIXON dragging the chains of JFK's assassination with him. I saw no signs of this. The only time I recall Nixon raising the subject was the day Bobby Kennedy announced for President in 1968. NIXON and I were in a hotel in Oregon, watching television. NIXON shook his head. 'I was in Dallas just before Jack was shot' he said 'and that was bad. But this' - he motioned toward the TV - 'is going to unleash wild forces that can only be worse for the country. Stone also has me asking Haldeman about NIXON'S 'thing' regarding the Bay of Pigs. Haldeman explains that the fixation is connected to JFK'S murder. He and I said nothing of the kind, then or ever." [Newsweek 1.8.96]

The NIXON Foundation commented:

The charge that the 37th President of the United States had any knowledge of, and indirect moral and operational responsibility in the murder of the 35th President of the United States is so reprehensible that it should render wholly illegitimate any text or narrative in which it is contained.

### HUNT BLACKMAILS NIXON

As stated, HUNT blackmailed NIXON for \$1 million. The White House tapes:

NIXON: Let me put it this way, let us suppose that you get the million bucks, and you get the proper way to handle it. You could hold that side?

Dean: Uh-huh.

NIXON: It would seem to be worthwhile...my point is, do you ever have any choice on HUNT?...I don't think we need to go into every fucking thing HUNT has done...There is nothing in it for HUNT. Let me ask you this (?) [Will the Watergate Grand Jury go back over everything he's done prior to that time?] There might be something?...We protected Helms from one hell of a lot of things. Of course this HUNT, that will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab there's a hell of a lot of things and we just feel that it would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further...Yeah, but the point that I make is this, is really of course you know, it's the limits of his testimony...If he testifies just on the Watergate that's fine. Your major guy to keep under control is HUNT...I think. Because he knows...about a lot of other things [This line was transcribed in the White House's version of the tapes as "Your major guy to keep under control is HUNT?...I think...Does

he know a lot?"]...But at the moment, don't you agree that you better get the HUNT thing?...HUNT, of course, who is *most valuable* in my opinion, might, uh, blow the whistle...and his price is pretty high, but at least ah, we should buy the time on that...For Christ sakes get it...

HUNT'S silence about the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy was worth \$1 million and NIXON told John Dean: "It would seem to be worthwhile." What choice did NIXON have? "Do you ever have any choice on HUNT?...I don't think we have to go into every [illegal] thing HUNT has done." NIXON wondered if HUNT would testify about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy before a Grand Jury: "What's in it for him?" He asked Dean if the Watergate Grand jury would delve in HUNT'S past since: "There might be something...you open that scab..." NIXON wasn't worried about Watergate: "If he testifies just on the Watergate that's fine. Your major guy to keep under control is HUNT...because he knows about a lot of other things...Of course this HUNT, that will uncover a lot of things [Dealey Plaza]." In a televised address NIXON said he considered long and hard whether he should pay blackmail to HUNT because of HUNT'S threat to expose "a potential national security problem of serious proportions." At this time NIXON claimed he knew of none of HUNT'S activities other than the Ellsberg break-in.

#### NIXON'S SECOND TERM: CARL SHOFFLER AND EDMUND CHUNG



CARL SHOFFLER

On November 7, 1972, NIXON was reelected in a landslide, carrying 49 states. Carl Shoffler, one of the arresting police officers at Watergate, advised the Ervin Committee that in January 1973, a week before the Watergate trial began, Edmund Chung, an acquaintance, approached him about the arrests. Carl Shoffler and Edmund Chung had served together at the U.S. Army Security Agency in Warrenton, Virginia. Carl Shoffler testified that Edmund Chung suggested he was in some way involved with those arrested, and appeared to be seeking some unspecified assistance. Carl Shoffler said

that Edmund Chung indicated that he was going to make a report on his three-hour meeting with Carl Shoffler, and that his people would not be pleased unless he cooperated. Carl Shoffler met with Edmund Chung again in mid-April 1973. Carl Shoffler stated that Edmund Chung asked him if there was any way Watergate could be made to look like a set up, and suggested that Carl Shoffler might say that he had prior knowledge of the prospective arrests. Edmund Chung allegedly offered Carl Shoffler a large sum of money. Carl Shoffler told this researcher: "There was a conflicting viewpoint on that. My interpretation of his offer was different than his feeling toward the offer. The one thing that is clear to both sides was that there was an offer made. The perception of why the offer was made was in dispute." Carl Shoffler had no idea who was behind Edmund Chung.

The Senate Select Committee on Campaign Activities interviewed Edmund Chung. Edmund Chung denied any knowledge of efforts either to conceal facts related to Watergate, or to induce others to alter their testimony. He said he called Carl Shoffler after seeing his name in the newspapers and had dinner with him. Edmund Chung told the staff that there was a second evening spent with Carl Shoffler in mid-April 1973, but that on this occasion, Carl Shoffler did not have much to say about Watergate and seemed obsessed with the idea that Edmund Chung was a CIA agent. Edmund Chung denied being a CIA employee. The employer of Edmund Chung, the U.S. Army Security Agency, was interviewed about him. His superior advised that the military duties of Edmund Chung had been classified and that Edmund Chung held a Top Secret Crypto clearance. Edmund Chung's superior claimed he was unaware of a Chung/CIA connection. [Minority Report SSCIA *Investigation of Advance Knowledge of Illegal Political Espionage.*]

## WATERGATE CONVICTIONS

On January 15, 1973, five of the seven Watergate defendants pleaded guilty, hoping to avoid a wider investigation. STURGIS, BARKER, Rolando Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez were asked by Judge John Sirica if pressure had been put on them by higher-ups to enter this plea. They were asked if they had received any payments from the White House. They replied negatively. BARKER indicated he was prepared to implicate no one in the conspiracy beyond HUNT, whose name was already linked to Watergate. On January 30, 1973, the two remaining Watergate defendants, G. Gordon Liddy and McCORD, were convicted. On October 20, 1973, NIXON dismissed Archibald Cox, the Watergate Special Prosecutor who pressed for the White House tapes. United States Attorney General Elliot Richardson and his deputy, William Ruckelshaus, were also dismissed in what has come to be known as 'The Saturday Night Massacre.'

## THE DEATH OF BEVERLY KAYE

While their disposition was being debated by Congress and the Courts, the White House tapes were kept in the safekeeping of White House Secret Service Agent Stephen Bull. On December 22, 1973, the secretary of Stephen Bull, Beverly Kaye, 42, told her co-workers she was feeling ill. A White House physician was summoned, and

was accompanying her downstairs in an elevator, when she reportedly collapsed. She died, according to doctors at George Washington Hospital, of a massive stroke. [*Wash. Post* 12.22.73] On August 5, 1974, NIXON released the White House tapes. Four days later, on August 9, 1974, NIXON resigned, and Gerald Ford became President.

## THE WARREN COMMISSION AND WATERGATE



NIXON wanted former Warren Commission Counsel Arlen Specter for his Watergate defense. He settled on Herbert J. Miller. In 1954 Herbert J. Miller was the former deputy of Richard Bissell. In this capacity he was involved with the U-2. [Powers, *Man Who Kept the Secrets*, p120] In the late 1950's Herbert J. Miller was part of a law firm retained by the Board of Monitors of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In 1961 Herbert J. Miller, the third-ranking U.S. Assistant Attorney General, was appointed head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department by United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In 1964 Herbert J. Miller became the liaison between the Justice Department and the Warren Commission. [WCR p479]

Warren Commission consultant, Leon Jaworski, became a Watergate Special Prosecutor. Warren Commission Counsel Joe Ball became an attorney for John Ehrlichman, and Warren Commission Assistant Counsel Charles N. Schaffer became co-counsel to Watergate defendant John Dean. John Dean was represented by Bernard Fensterwald's associate, Robert McCandless, as well as Charles N. Schaffer. [Schorr, Daniel *Clearing The Air* pub. 1978]

## NIXON AND WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

William C. Sullivan, the head of the Domestic Intelligence Division of the FBI, played a key role in the cover-up of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. William C. Sullivan advised J. Edgar Hoover on the aspects of the assassination that led to ANGLETON, NIXON, HEMMING and the CIA. In late November 1963 William C. Sullivan was going to circulate, at government expense, posters of OSWALD, which depicted him as a leftist. H.R. Haldeman reported that when William C. Sullivan was called before the Warren Commission to testify, "the CIA literally erased any connection between the Kennedy assassination and the CIA. In fact ANGLETON called William C. Sullivan and rehearsed the questions and answers that they would give."

In the early 1960's William C. Sullivan initiated OPERATION HOODWINK, a program that targeted the Communist Party. The purpose of HOODWINK was to persuade members of organized crime that Communist Party was after them. This was intended to provoke mafia attacks on the Communist Party. By the late 1960's HOODWINK became COINTELPRO, a dirty tricks operation directed primarily against the New Left. [FBI 92-6054 NR 8.17.67] In 1969 William C. Sullivan became the middleman in the NIXON Administration's special wiretaps program on 13 government officials and four

newsmen. William C. Sullivan took transcripts of these wiretaps to White House aide Robert C. Mardian for safekeeping. At this time, NIXON hinted to William C. Sullivan that he planned to drop J. Edgar Hoover, and name a new FBI Director. William C. Sullivan supported this move, since he believed that J. Edgar Hoover put too many restrictions on the war against domestic dissidents. An FBI document dated February 17, 1975, Aides Initial: WRS Intelligence Coverage Domestic and Foreign Cabinet 6 Drawer 1 Folder X stated:

Internal memoranda setting forth FBI technical and microphone coverage on black extremists and New Left Subjects and organizations for background in connection with Hoover's meeting with Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, Admiral Noel A. Gaylor, Director of the National Security Agency, and the Attorney General. Memoranda from Hoover reporting results of meeting wherein Helms desired to discuss broadening operations particularly of the very confidential type. Hoover reports he was no enthusiastic about such extensions by the FBI in view of hazards involved. Helms was to make an in-depth review of what he and Gaylor wanted and thereafter would call for another meeting.

NIXON claimed that the reluctance of J. Edgar Hoover to fight domestic dissidents was the reason he formed the White House/Special Operations Group. J. Edgar Hoover, however, forced William C. Sullivan, 56, out of the FBI on September 30, 1971. On October 8, 1971, NIXON discussed the J. Edgar Hoover problem with Attorney General John Mitchell:

For a lot of reasons he oughta resign...He should get the hell out of there...maybe I could just call him and talk him into resigning...If he does go, he's got to go of his own volition...that's why we're in a hell of a problem...I think we've got to avoid any situation where he can leave with a *blast*...

...I told you that bizarre story that Edgar Hoover refused to investigate because Louis Marks, Mark's daughter was married to that son-of-a-bitch Ellsberg. (May 8, 1973)The problem we've got with some of this in the Ellsberg stuff, you see, Edgar Hoover wouldn't do the job because (Patricia) Marks, his closest friends daughter, was married to Ellsberg and wouldn't do it, and that's why some of that crap was done in the White House. (April 29, 1973).

## THE DEATH OF J. EDGAR HOOVER



J. Edgar Hoover died on the evening of May 1, 1972, at his home in Washington, D.C. His housekeeper discovered his body alongside his bed at 9:00 a.m. The Justice Department said he died of natural causes. No autopsy was performed. J. Edgar Hoover, age 77, succumbed to high blood pressure; he had been suffering from a heart ailment for some time. In November 1973 Mark C. Frazier interviewed Watergate burglar Felipe De Diego. Mark C. Frazier tricked Felipe De Diego into obliquely acknowledging having burglarized the home of J. Edgar Hoover. [*Harvard Crimson* 11.10.73] "Two burglaries took place at Hoover's Washington home. The first was in the winter of 1972 to retrieve documents that might be used for blackmail against the White House. "After the first burglary," according to Diego, "a second burglary was carried out; this time, whether by design or misunderstanding, a poison, [of the] thyon phosphate genre, was placed in Hoover's personal toilet articles. Hoover died shortly after that."



There is no such poison as "thyon phosphate" as it was probably spelled phonetically. There is an organophosphorus compound containing the elements phosphorus and carbon, whose physiological effects include inhabitation of acetylcholinesterase, which is vital for nervous system functioning. The pesticides malathion and parathion and virtually all nerve agents are organophosphorus compounds. Most exposure victims experience bradycardia (slowed and weakened heart rate) but pulse rate may be increased initially and tachycardia (The heart normally beats at a rate of about 60 to 100 beats per minute at rest. A rate faster than 100 beats a minute in an adult is called tachycardia) is more common in very severe poisoning. Parathion is rapidly absorbed through the skin and may cause systemic poisoning. In January 1976, 79 persons in Jamaica were acutely poisoned by the organophosphorus insecticide parathion. Seventeen died. It was ironic that J. Edgar Hoover, who was known for planting bugs, might have been assassinated with a bug killer.

Researcher Tony Summers reported that in 1988 STURGIS said that Felipe De Diego told him about a break-in at the home of J. Edgar Hoover immediately after his death: "Felipe told me about it. I suspected the CIA was behind it. I told him, 'I guess our friends probably wanted to go over there and see what kind of documents Hoover had stashed away.'" When Tony Summers asked STURGIS if he had been involved, he said: "I'm not saying 'yes' to my involvement. Let me say 'no' to that. It opens up a can of worms." [Summers *Secret Life J. Edgar Hoover* p416] The FBI reported: "Subject BERNARD L. BARKER'S bank account showed large sum of money in his account in May 1972 amounting to \$89,000. BARKER withdrew money in cash." [139-4089-311] The White House/Special Operations Group was interested in the death of J. Edgar



Hoover. STURGIS, BARKER, Humberto Lopez and Pablo Fernandez attacked demonstrators at his funeral. Humberto Lopez told the FBI that he was

...secretary of the Authentico Party headed by Carlos Prio Socarras...He stated that the Authentico Party's office is located next to the office of BERNARD BARKER Associates. He advised that he has been on speaking terms with BERNARD BARKER for several years. He stated that, upon the death of John Edgar Hoover and upon learning that Mr. Hoover would lie in state on May 3, 1972, BARKER asked him as a representative of the Authentico Party to be his guest and go to Washington, D.C. to pay respects to the Director. Lopez stated he thought this was an excellent idea, as he was a great admirer of Mr. Hoover, and accepted the invitation. He stated that while in Washington, D.C., there was a brief melee with a hippie group who were engaged by the Miami contingent, but that no arrests were made although there was some press coverage to the incident... The following individuals stayed at the motel with him: Pablo Fernandez, Angel Ferrer, Reinaldo Pico, and FRANK FIORINI. The others he believed stayed in an older hotel which was located relatively close, namely BARKER, Martinez, V. Gonzalez, H. Gonzalez, and De Diego. Lopez explained that other than his work with the Authentico Party he does not consider himself an activist, and other than his slight relationship with BARKER, he was never closely associated with any other individual in this group. He advised that, while he believed BARKER paid the fare and lodging, he was given his ticket by Rolando Martinez, and that his hotel room which was single was also paid for by Martinez. He believed that his airline ticket and hotel registration was under the name Manuel Garcia. Relative to his background, he stated he was employed in the Ministry of Government under Dr. Grau in Cuba. In August 1960 he sought asylum in the Embassy of Brazil and stayed there until March 1, 1961, when he received asylum in Venezuela and was at the Embassy in Venezuela until he entered the United States on September 10, 1962, and was assigned INS # 11261938. [FBI 139-4089-34, 6.30.72]

Kalpana Srinivasan of *The Associated Press* reported:

George Washington University Professor of forensic science James Starrs was granted access to the District of Columbia medical examiner's records to reinvestigate how Hoover died. No autopsy was performed. Starrs said nothing in Hoover's medical history would suggest he was a candidate for a heart attack. Without an autopsy, other causes of death are still open, he said. "Everything thus far indicates there was nothing of sufficient medical history to write this off as a heart attack," Starrs said. Hoover's death was the subject of a panel at the American Academy of Forensic Science meeting on February 13, 1998 in San Francisco, California. "The main suggestion was that it was part of the Watergate scene in the 1970s," Starrs said. [Seattle Times January 19, 1998]

INFORMATION CONCERNING REINALDO PICO RAMON

During the period of November 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963, BERNARD BARKER'S Operational Progress Report indicated:

The following disseminations of Subject's production were made during the reporting period:

- a. UFG-3986 (cable) from Reinaldo Pico: Unification of Activities by Manolo Ray.
- b. UFG-4004 (pouch): Cover sheet data.
- c. UFG-4041 (cable) from Reinaldo Pico. Plans of Ray and Cisneros to Infiltrate Cuba for JURE.
- e. UFG-4183 (pouch) from FRANK FIORINI: Possibility that Harvey Manning Participated in Air Strike over Cuba. [CIA FOIA D002246]

A proposal has been submitted to JMWAVE Training Branch for a short course in basic tradecraft to equip Subject for a possible Principal Agent role in FI or CI operations. It expected that do to the heavy training schedule; this course cannot be started before early March. Meanwhile we have Subject prepare a study of his current and post Contacts for more specific exploitations.

The CIA's Inspector General's Office generated these index cards:

COHEN, Clement E. (DELETED)  
Reinaldo PICO Ramon  
*TIME-LIFE*  
Justo Manuel CHINEA  
Gardner HATHAWAY

DDOW/WH FILE REVIEW  
IG File 36, Tab 10

Memo for Chief/WHD from Gardner R. Hathaway C/WH/3  
Subj: Personalities Mentioned in (Deleted) 20590 (re: biographic information)

-----  
Halper, Sam  
November 17, 1972  
(Deleted)  
*Time Magazine*  
Pico, Reinaldo

DDO/WH FILE REVIEW 74  
IG FILE 36, Tab 10

Caracas 20590 to Director. Subject: Attempt of Sam Halper of *Time* to Prove that CIA Engaged in Hostile Activity Against *Time*.

**Gardner Hathaway** was a forty year veteran of the CIA who became its Counter-Intelligence Chief in 1984. He joined the CIA in 1950 and was assigned to the Soviet/East European Division. By the late 1950's he was running ops against the Poles out of Berlin. In 1964 Hathaway served in Brazil during the U.S. backed overthrow of President Juan Goulart. From 1967 to 1972 he was posted to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and served through numerous military dictatorships. By 1973 he was Chief of Station in Montevideo . In July 1974 he was transferred to Argentina where he worked with the death squads in arranged the murders of the "disappeared." [Counterspy SU 1980] As CI Chief, Hathaway handled the defection of Vitaly Yurchenko in 1984. In 1987 he testified in trial of Clayton Lonetree, the Marine accused of spying for the Soviets. Hathaway was involved in the Edward Lee Howard flap. Instead of going to the FBI, Hathaway recommended that ex-CIA Agent Howard see a psychiatrist. Hathaway was reprimanded by CIA Director R. James Woolsey for his handling of the Aldridge Ames case. [Wash. Post 10.20.94] He retired on February 22, 1990.

#### AMES ON ANGLETON

*The New York Times* stated:

'The culture in which Mr. Ames flourished was shaped by a reaction to Mr. ANGLETON'S excesses,' Mr. Woolsey said, 'Skittish of smearing innocent people, the Agency did not police itself properly.' On this point Mr. Woolsey and Mr. Ames agree: the legacy of witch hunts made it extraordinarily difficult for the Agency to conduct an effective mole hunt... 'You would wind up with people throwing up their hands and saying 'I can't do it,' Mr. Ames said. 'You would wind up with JIM ANGLETON doing ANGLETONIAN things. People would be fired all the time for no grounds. You've got two or three or four thousand people running around doing espionage. You can't monitor it. You can't control it. You can't check it. And that's probably the biggest problem with an espionage service. It has to be small. The minute you get big, you get like the KGB or you get like us.' [NYT 7.28.94]

Aldridge Ames was a serial killer. The information he supplied the Soviets led to numerous arrests, murders and disappearances. Ames would have been too frightened to do what he did when ANGLETON had still been Chief of CI because he might have been investigated arbitrarily, for example, if ANGLETON was investigating everyone whose name began with "A." If Ames had acted as mole for the Soviets he would have been detected after ANGLETON received the first allegation about him from a woman CIA employee in November 1989:

A woman employee of the Agency who knew Ames well reported that he had bought an expensive house and was living beyond his means. The informant also knew that Ames had access to the compromised Soviet cases in which agents had disappeared. And she knew Ames well enough to know that Rosario's family was not wealthy. Based on this information, Dan Payne, a young CIA investigator assigned to the mole hunting unit, began a financial inquiry into Ames lavish spending. [Wise, *Nightmover*, p187]

That month Ames was reassigned to the Counter-Intelligence Division. He could have been appointed to the mole hunting committee that CIA Director William Webster had appointed, which was led by Hathaway. If this had occurred Ames would never have been detected because he would have been in charge of investigating himself. The CIA did not turn the investigation over to the FBI until the summer of 1993. The CIA covered up this penetration for four years. The Ames case leaves little doubt that the CIA has engaged in cover ups that were against the interest of the American people.



In June 1972 **William C. Sullivan** received a call from Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, inviting him to return to Washington and help establish an National Narcotics Intelligence Office within the Justice Department. [Unger, Sanford *FBI*] Less than a year after leaving the FBI William C. Sullivan was back, working with FBI Director L. Patrick Grey. When L. Patrick Grey resigned, under fire for destroying Watergate documents, William C. Sullivan was considered for FBI Director, but Clarence Kelley got the job instead. The appointment of Clarence Kelley came as a surprise to William C. Sullivan. On March 13, 1973, NIXON told John Dean he was going to destroy the image of the late J. Edgar Hoover. William C. Sullivan was the key to this scheme. John Dean told NIXON that William C. Sullivan would cooperate if he got back into the Bureau. John Dean then suggested William C. Sullivan's "desire in life is to set up a domestic national security intelligence program" and that "you could put him out in the CIA or someplace..." NIXON: "We will do it. There is no problem with William C. Sullivan. He is a valuable man." William C. Sullivan never got a position with the CIA, and he returned to New Hampshire, where he was hired by the Atomic Energy Commission. Researcher Tony Summers reported:

In 1975 William C. Sullivan responded in opaque fashion to a question from a Congressional Committee about OSWALD. Asked whether he had seen anything in the files to indicate a relationship between OSWALD and the CIA, William C. Sullivan replied, 'No...I think there is something on that, but you asked me if I had seen anything. I don't recall having seen anything like that, but I think there is something on that point...it rings a bell in my head.'

**William C. Sullivan died in a hunting accident on November 9, 1977**, just before he was scheduled to testify before the HSCA. He was mistaken for a deer and shot in the neck by Robert Daniels, the son of a Corporal in the New Hampshire State Police. The

FBI did not investigate the accident. The investigation was conducted by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. Robert Daniels was charged with shooting a human being mistaken for game and plead *nolo contendere*. He was fined \$500 and his hunting license was suspended for ten years. The Soviet News Agency Tass speculated that it was a strange story that William C. Sullivan was killed in a hunting accident, and claimed William C. Sullivan held files which might have shed light on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In November 1977 HSCA investigator James P. Kelly was told by Tim Ingram of the House Government Operations Subcommittee that William C. Sullivan had informed him that some of his records had been destroyed in a barn fire at the home of his sister, near Bolton, Massachusetts. [HSCA Memo Kelly to Fenton 4.28.78] The death of William C. Sullivan was accidental. No link could be established between Daniels and the intelligence community. More Soviet propaganda like the HUNT letter. William Kunstler repeated these allegations to this researcher.

NIXON was quoted as saying that if United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy had instituted ten more wiretaps, he would have discovered the "**OSWALD PLAN.**" When the press questioned him, he said: "I said if ten more wiretaps could have been found the conspiracy, if there was a conspiracy, or the individual, then it would be worth it. As far as I'm concerned I am no more an expert on that assassination than anyone else."

June 21, 1972

NIXON: HUNT worked for Kennedy, he worked for Johnson, now he worked for the White House. That's the whole story about him...And he worked for the CIA. He worked in the Bay of Pigs. I mean, he's done a lot of things. So I've got to guess is that, I mean, it could be isolated instances. If the man's worked for various things, he's worked for...HUNT must be a pretty good guy though.

Colson: He's got one of the most interesting careers of anybody I've known. The tragedy is that the guy is a dedicated patriot...God.

Nixon: Of course and he deliberately decided he is not going to be around, is that right? That is what I hear.

Colson: I don't know.

Haldeman: He isn't around-

Colson: You know he's-

NIXON: Well, you know, you don't want him in here, Bob.

Colson: He came to me in February and he said: This is the only year I care about; the most important thing that ever happens is this man be re-elected; I just want to help. And you hate to see the poor guy get it.

NIXON: Oh well.

Colson: It just happens...he's lived through this before.

NIXON: What the hell, the Bay of Pigs.

Colson: He lived in exile once before and so forth.

Haldeman: He's used to this sort of stuff...It's part of his life.

Nixon: He's written 42 novels.

June 30, 1972

NIXON: He wouldn't do such a stupid thing. The White House thing, I mean this fellow, what's his name, HUNT?...This HUNT fellow, did you ever meet HUNT? I've never seen him.

April 28, 1973

NIXON: You know the thing about that is that Colson never told me about HUNT, that he knew HUNT, until after the Watergate thing.

Erlichman: Is that right?

NIXON: I never heard of E. HOWARD HUNT, no, sir, no. No sir...I had understood he said he doesn't know HUNT well, or something like that. I think that's apparently been his line...But afterwards he said he was an intimate friend.

HUNT may have met NIXON when HUNT was a CIA Chief of Station in Latin America, however, this would have been a brief and forgettable encounter. In *Give Us This Day* HUNT described NIXON as the White House Action Officer for Bay of Pigs. It was during this period that HUNT had his first significant contact with Vice President NIXON. As documented in *Coup D'Etat in America Data Base* NIXON worked with HUNT on the assassination of NIXON'S rival, John Kennedy, in 1963. In 1971 NIXON reassembled many of the members of this hit squad and used them against other political rivals. At this point NIXON expressed a familiarity with the talents of HUNT as evidenced by the June 30, 1971 reference to HUNT. NIXON knew that one of HUNT'S talents was surreptitious entry. On June 21, 1972 NIXON pretended he was not well acquainted with HUNT:

HUNT must be a pretty good guy though." It is interesting to note the reference here to HUNT having lived in exile. There is no such reference to a period of exile in *Undercover*, HUNT'S autobiography. Haldeman had HUNT disappearing to a Spanish speaking country:

Haldeman: But HUNT disappeared or is in the process of disappearing. He can undisappear if we want him to. He can disappear to a Latin American country. But at least the original thought was that that would do it, that he might want to disappear (unintelligible) on the basis of these guys, the Cubans-....

Perhaps this explains HUNT'S murky assignment in Spain in 1964, the nature of which remains unknown even to the CIA. Note that NIXON knew the exact number of novels authored by HUNT. On June 30, 1972 NIXON denied he had ever met HUNT and on April 28, 1973 NIXON claimed he had never even heard of HUNT until after Watergate. This contradicts earlier recordings and clearly demonstrates that NIXON was a liar.

#### HOW FAR BACK DID HUNT'S MISDEEDS GO?

NIXON: Of course, this, HUNT, that will uncover a lot of, a lot of, you open that scab there's a hell of a lot of things in it that we just feel that this would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further.

NIXON: The one that is really going to pull the plug on Colson is HUNT... I don't think he'd pull the plug on his earlier ventures for us, do you? (April 10, 1973)

NIXON: Well, your major guy to keep under control is HUNT - because he knows about a lot of other things. (March 21, 1973)

#### NIXON, VESCO AND CHOTINER



Ehrlichman: Vesco...was going around hot-shotting, saying that the White House was behind me and so on, and I had to say that he was to get no special favors or consideration. Just after he got out of jail, he was using Mitchell's name and my name and everybody's name - I've just met him. I don't know him. But his people have been brought into my office... Murry Chotiner's been working for him.

NIXON: What the hell's he doing for him?

Ehrlichman: He (Chotiner) comes in. He tried to see me and I wouldn't see him. My assistant (Tod R. Hullin) talked to him and he had a deal. Vesco would fix us up in South America. He'd act as an operative down there and he'd do this and that if we got him off the criminal prosecution. And then there's an element of blackmail, that the worst isn't yet out and that its going to hurt the administration if they tell all they know, and this, that and the other thing.(March 16, 1973)

## ANGLETON AFTER THE COUP

### ANGLETON IS FORCED TO RESIGN

On December 30, 1974, ANGLETON resigned from the CIA because of the flap caused by Seymour Hersh's exposure of the HT LINGUAL mail opening program. This article led to the formation of the Rockefeller Commission. Raymond Rocca, Newton S. Miler and William J. Hood resigned as well. William Hood commented: "I didn't resign at all. I had put my retirement papers in long before the Seymour Hersh article. It was my luck it would have to coincide with it." The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby, had wished ANGLETON to resign for some time but yielded, "because I feared that ANGLETON'S professional integrity and personal intensity might have led him to take dire measures." DAVID PHILLIPS spoke with ANGLETON on the day he resigned. [Martin, *Wilderness of Mirrors* p211] Raymond Rocca wrote a Memorandum for the Record about ANGLETON'S dismissal in which he stated that it occurred because of Seymour Hersh's article. He said that ANGLETON desired that he or Newton S. Miler be the next Chief of Counter-Intelligence. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. William Colby, did not go for it and, although he did not ask either of these men to leave the Agency, "He did request that they stay on in their positions for a transition period." [2.27.75] ANGLETON subsequently claimed that as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby reduced the Counter-Intelligence staff from 280 to 80 during his 1973 to 1976 tenure.

works to interview him.

Asked for reasons for his resignation he was quoted as saying: "Police state . . . Soviet bloc . . . fragmentation . . . I had a son in the infantry in Vietnam. Went from private to corporal."

Police state...Soviet bloc...fragmentation...I had a son in the infantry in Vietnam. Went from private to corporal. ANGLETON was asked if the boy was wounded or killed? "I think he's okay."



## WHO STRUCK JOHN?



got problems." He explained his domestic activities this way:

"A mansion has many rooms, and there were many things going on during the period of the [antiwar] bombings. I'm not privy to who struck John."

Mr. Angleton, who had been in charge of rooting out foreign espionage agents in the United States, later permitted news-

In December 1974 ANGLETON told *The New York Times*: "A mansion has many rooms and there were many things going on during the period of the bombings. I'm not privy to who struck John." ANGLETON was saying that the CIA (a mansion), has many agents (rooms), and during the anti-Castro exile bombings of Cuba (the period of the bombings), the plot to assassinate President Kennedy was formulated (there were many things going on.) "I'm not privy to who struck John." (I know who killed John Kennedy). In his deposition during the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, ANGLETON stated that the quotation had nothing to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and was similar to "Who killed Cock Robin?" ANGLETON:

The question had to do with the many charges regarding massive domestic operations attributed to me and it had nothing, the John does not refer to John F. Kennedy. It's a slang expression of 'Who struck John?' Well, I wasn't prepared to go into all of the allegations made by Seymour Hersh which had me the number one culprit - the man wearing the black hat, so to speak, for a whole, massive, massive domestic situation. I was just quoting from the Bible.

ANGLETON knew how his words would be perceived by those who believed the CIA was behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The quotation from the Bible read: "In my father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you." [*John 14, line 2*] John the Baptist (and DAVID CHRIST) and we are expected to

believe there was no irony intended? When he made this cryptic statement ANGLETON threatened to talk if CIA made him the scapegoat for its domestic operations scandal. ANGLETON possessed the evidence to do this. Nonetheless, when researcher Paul Hoch pointed out to the CIA that "Regardless of what ANGLETON now says he meant by this comment, an intended reference to John Kennedy seems as likely as any other explanation." The CIA responded: "Mr. Hoch's willingness to attribute sinister implications to such a common phrase is both humorous and revealing. It belies the impression of reasonably objective scholarship he has sought to project in his memorandum." [CIA 1634-1088 4.29.75] The Rockefeller Commission: "The whole ANGLETON quotation makes it clear that he was being asked about CIA activities occurring during the period of anti-war bombings...The period of the anti-war bombings didn't begin until 1967 or 1968, some years or more after President Kennedy's death." ANGLETON was questioned by attorney Marvin Miller:

Q. Did you ever discern any direct involvement by OSWALD with the Agency?

A. None, whatsoever.

Q. Any interest in him prior to the assassination?

A. I cannot answer that because I don't have my records. In other words, I am not trying to avoid responding to it, but what is, since I don't have access to any of my records, I can only say that now it appears where I'm on very wobbly ground, the trip to Mexico. And, I don't recall the details any more as to the trip to Mexico made by OSWALD. I don't remember whether it was before or after, and I can't remember whether we were notified, when we were notified. I know that in my memory all matters concerning OSWALD came to, came to light, so to speak, after the assassination.

#### ANGLETON 1978 TO 1987 ANGLETON'S HUNT DOCUMENT

In 1977 HSCA investigator Edward Lopez reported he heard about, *but had not seen*, a CIA document signed by ANGLETON and Richard Helms projecting:

Some day we are going to have to account for HUNT'S presence in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Edward Lopez commented in June 1993: "It could have been someone in CIA who told us about this document, someone we interviewed. It is possible that ANGLETON could have told us about this document during his interview. I bet it was, it is very possible it might have been ANGLETON himself who told us. I think it was him."

The existence of such a document might have been too good to be true. First: no CIA Staff member would have put a statement like this in writing. Second: why would ANGLETON have revealed its existence? Would he want to buttress the theory HUNT was in Dallas, when doing so might have revealed his own role in the coup? After the call from Edward Lopez in 1977, I called my friend and former associate, Victor Marchetti, who said it looked like "the Agency was going to burn HUNT during a limited hangout." Victor Marchetti agreed to investigate. Victor Marchetti testified that he received information that two other reputable journalists were working on the story. Victor Marchetti called William R. Corson, who allegedly verified that such a document existed. Victor Marchetti:



Dr. Corson, who then elaborated upon the [document] and told me it was written by JAMES ANGLETON and written to former Director Richard Helms, that it had been initialed by Sammy Halpern....One point here I met with Dr. Corson. He claimed that he had discussed the matter with JAMES ANGLETON. And that it was from him, he had gotten the story from ANGLETON, he said that ANGLETON said he wrote the memorandum, gave the date, January 7, 1966, and it was from him...And besides wondering about HUNT'S presence in Dallas, on that faithful day...ANGLETON wrote in the memo HUNT was not involved in any sort of an operation for him, and asked if he was doing something for the Director? He said the Director, who was then Richard Helms, sent the memorandum down to the Deputy Director of Plans, who was FitzGerald and he is now dead, where it was initialed by one of his aides, Sammy Halpern. Corson said ANGLETON seemed to be very worried about the fact that he completed the memorandum, and said something about how the CIA had aided in HUNT'S Chinese cover story. [HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT 2.1.85 p68]

The notes of Victor Marchetti read:

Meanwhile V. M., asked B.C. to check out memo, with his sources on committee and in intelligence circles, no solid confirmation, but he felt A. J.'s information was accurate."

**William R. Corson** was a career Marine officer who served as a Naval attaché; as a member of the U.S. Country Team for Communist China; as a member of the Far East Inter-Agency Defector Committee; as a Secretary to the President's Special Group (CI) Joint Department of Defense - CIA Counterinsurgency Committee Staff; as a Special Assistant to the Director of Advanced Research Projects of the Department of Defense; and as the Officer in Charge of the Southeast Asia Intelligence Evaluation Program (Systems Analysis) which was headed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense. William R. Corson was interviewed telephonically by this researcher on June 1993: "I saw JIM



[ANGLETON] on and off all the time." William R. Corson was then asked about CI/SIG: "That's an acronym that I am unfamiliar with. I have a pretty good understanding of the operations that JIM had. That's a new one. I just never heard of it. It sounds like it should be more associated with the Office of Security, rather than with ANGLETON'S outfit." William R. Corson said he did not recall if he did, or did not, verify the existence of the document to Victor Marchetti. [Corson William telephone 301-299-3608] On August 20, 1978, *The Wilmington, Delaware, Sunday News Journal*, ran an article by **Joe Trento** entitled: "Was HOWARD HUNT in Dallas the Day JFK Died?" It read:



Washington: A Secret CIA memorandum says that HUNT was in Dallas the day JFK was murdered, and that top Agency officials plotted to cover up HUNT'S presence there. Some CIA sources speculate that HUNT thought he was assigned by higher-ups to arrange the murder of OSWALD. Sources say HUNT, convicted in the Watergate conspiracy in 1974, was acting chief of the CIA Station in Mexico City in the weeks prior to the Kennedy assassination. OSWALD was in Mexico City, and met with two KGB Agents at the Russian Embassy there immediately before leaving for Dallas, according to the official Warren Commission report. The 1966 Secret memorandum, now in the hands of the HSCA, places HUNT in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Richard Helms and JAMES ANGLETON initialed the memorandum, according to investigators. [In other descriptions of the document, it was dated January 7, 1966, and initialed by both Desmond FitzGerald and Sam Halpern of the Office of the Inspector General of the CIA.] According to sources close to the HSCA the document reveals, 'Three years after Kennedy's murder Helms and ANGLETON were elevated to their highest positions in the CIA, [ANGLETON was CI Chief from 1954 to 1974. He was not promoted during this period; Helms was elevated to the position of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency] they discussed the fact HUNT was in Dallas on the assassination day and that his presence there had to be kept Secret.' Helms and ANGLETON thought that news of HUNT'S presence in Dallas would be damaging to the Agency should it leak out. Helms and ANGLETON felt that a cover story giving HOWARD HUNT an alibi for being elsewhere the day of the assassination, ought to be considered.' Committee sources told the *Sunday News Journal* that both Helms and ANGLETON had been questioned by Committee investigators but that the issue of the memo was not raised with either witness...When ANGLETON was questioned by committee staffers, he was evasive according to a source who was present. ANGLETON could not be reached for comment. Asked to explain why a potentially damaging coverup plot would be put on paper, one high level CIA source said, 'The memo is very odd. It was almost as if ANGLETON was informing Helms, who had just become Director, that there was a skeleton in the family closet that had to be taken care of and this was his response...It was also

learned from CIA sources that during the time the Warren Commission was investigating the Kennedy assassination, ANGLETON met regularly with a member of the Commission, Allen Dulles. Dulles on a weekly basis, briefed ANGLETON about the direction of the investigation.'

Later, Joe Trento explained his sources let him see the memorandum. This was Joe Trento's first article about the assassination and it was picked by the Associated Press. The HSCA did not have this document. Edward Lopez said he heard of it, but had not seen it, yet Joe Trento described his source as close to the HSCA. ANGLETON was questioned by the HSCA. Still later in the piece, he described the source as inside and outside the CIA. ANGLETON had been inside the CIA as its CI Chief, and outside the CIA when he was forced to resign in December 1974. The part of the document Joe Trento quoted from which gave it some degree of authenticity was the reference to providing an alibi for HUNT: the CIA considered placing HUNT at meeting in Washington, D.C. with Richard Helms, Enrique Williams and STURGIS. When ANGLETON testified in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, he was asked about this memorandum. He replied that no such document existed. ANGLETON was asked if Joe Trento had spoken with him about the article. ANGLETON testified:

After publication, I had a telephone call from Trento. He said he was calling from the office of William Corson, who is the *Penthouse* representative, and an ex-Marine Colonel and he, I think his first question was, 'Have you heard from HOWARD HUNT?' and I said 'No' and his next questions, it was a whole series of staccato questions, and I told him my lunch was getting cold and I was at the Army-Navy club and that was the end of it.

In his deposition during the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, ANGLETON said he knew Joe Trento since 1976. Why did ANGLETON claim Joe Trento waited until *after* the piece was published to contact him? Logically, Joe Trento should have contacted ANGLETON before the article went to press, since ANGLETON'S initials were allegedly on the document. According to ANGLETON, the first question Joe Trento asked ANGLETON was: "Have you heard from HUNT?" rather than "Can you confirm the facts of the article?" This sounded as if they had had previous contact. In 1993 Joe Trento told Dick Russell that ANGLETON was his source for the document:

In 1978 ANGLETON called and asked me to come down for lunch at the Army-Navy Club. He said he wanted to talk to me about something. This was as the HSCA's investigation was winding up, and he told me a number of things concerning the Kennedy assassination and its aftermath. Then he explained some very complicated counter-intelligence operations. 'Did you know HOWARD HUNT was in Dallas on the day of the assassination?' What I am trying to tell you is, 'Some very odd things were going on that were out of control.'

Joe Trento elaborated:

JAMES ANGLETON was dead, and my bond was no longer in effect. There are a few things you must understand. *You* have HUNT going on to Dallas to kill Kennedy.

According to Joe Trento, after their conversation, ANGLETON arranged for the HUNT memorandum to be delivered to him. ANGLETON claimed he had simultaneously alerted the HSCA using Senator Howard Baker as his intermediary, and had sent a copy to Senator Howard Baker's Committee. Joe Trento added:

It was all handled in a way that ANGLETON was not the source...My guess is it was ANGLETON himself who sent HUNT to Dallas, because he didn't want to use anybody from his own shop. [Russell, *Man Who Knew Too Much*, p475]

Joe Trento was asked why a footnote in the HSCA Report stated:

During the course of the HSCA a rumor was circulating that the HSCA had uncovered a memorandum in CIA files indicating HUNT was in Dallas on November 22, 1963. The rumor was not founded on fact. In addition, HUNT gave the HSCA a sworn deposition in which he denied the allegation, and the HSCA found no evidence that contradicted HUNT'S deposition. [HSCA R p91]

Joe Trento: "I can't deal with what they said in the Report. But if you believe everything in that HSCA Report..." Joe Trento told Dick Russell that **Senator Howard Baker** gave the memorandum to the HSCA. Dick Russell wrote this in his book. Senator Howard Baker's aide, Fred Marcum, stated in June 1993:

I took the page from Russell's book in and discussed that with Senator Baker, and he has absolutely no recollection of any of that ever happening. And he even went back and talked to some staff people who would have been aware, who were involved in things of that nature, and they concurred, nobody has any memory of that whatsoever.

Robert Blakey stated:

I don't know if that memorandum exists. There was a controversy of some kind about that we found a memorandum in the CIA that indicated that HUNT was in Dallas that day. We never found a memorandum like that. We never got it from any source. We never had any evidence that HUNT was anywhere other than with his family in D.C. Period. And everything else is just smoking mirrors by critics of one kind or another. This memorandum does not exist. It never happened. It is a lie. The story has done great damage to HUNT.

Joe Trento advised:

Call Blakey and ask him about a break-in that occurred in the HSCA safe involving a CIA official. Two hundred documents were stolen out of the HSCA safe after my story appeared. The CIA reassigned this man. That's when the memorandum was removed, along with documents of more significance.

When Joe Trento was asked if he copied the document, Trento was non-committal. He was told, "I assume you did not copy it since if you had, the burglary would be irrelevant." He answered, "They didn't want the copy." I asked: "They wanted an original?"

No. They didn't want the document, period. Can I make a challenge to you? I want you to write that I don't have the document. And I'm putting you on warning now. We'll go to court and I'll take everything you have.

Trento does not have this document. When Joe Trento was informed that Senator Howard Baker had disclaimed any knowledge of the document he stated: "I'm glad that you're so trusting that a guy, who had to leave the Senate because he faced a 12 count indictment, is your source. Did you talk to Howard Liebengood? He was the Baker aide who dealt with ANGLETON." Howard Liebengood, formerly with the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, was contacted. He said he had had contact with ANGLETON, but was never given the document. Howard Liebengood:

I have never seen the document. I have seen the tramp pictures and heard the theory that one was HUNT. I can damn well guarantee you I never got anything from ANGLETON. Baker's never seen it, never heard of it, neither have I. I spent a lot of time with JIM ANGLETON over a number of years and we talked about lots of things, including the Kennedy assassination. He believed OSWALD was a Soviet sleeper agent. I wouldn't even want to begin to speculate what went on in JIM ANGLETON'S mind. I never figured him out.

Had ANGLETON forged this document or fabricated its existence as part of his campaign to dissuade the HSCA from investigating the HUNT/Dallas connection or was the document for real? By having created this document and perpetrating the leak that the HSCA had it in its possession, when it clearly did not, ANGLETON maneuvered the Committee into a position of defensiveness at its own guilt about damaging HUNT'S reputation. The HSCA believed HUNT was being unjustly accused as to his presence in Dallas. Ellis Rubin called the HSCA and demanded a public hearing about this document. [HSCA 180-10083-10453] In 1985 HUNT testified: "A memorandum, spurious or not, had been foisted off on the Committee by the CIA or by a private individual."

ANGLETON'S DEPOSITION IN *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*

On May 17, 1979, ANGLETON was deposed regarding the document. First, he denied any professional or social relationship with HUNT. A CIA attorney who accompanied ANGLETON that day stated: "A search was undertaken to locate a document and effort proved negative." ANGLETON was given a copy of the Trento piece. After reading it, he remarked:

A. I say, I've never read so much disinformation all the way on through, and I think I will probably turn this over to my attorney for my own purposes. I mean, I'm serious about this: this is really extraordinary.

Q. Now in that article you just read, there's a CIA source quoted in there to the effect that Mr. HUNT thought he'd been assigned to arrange for OSWALD'S murder. Do you recall that in the article?

A. I don't know. I can't. I mean this thing jumps all over the place.

Q. Having now read the Marchetti and Trento articles, do you recall ever having seen any memoranda, or ever having any information or inquiries regarding thoughts by the CIA on Mr. HUNT'S involvement with the events that occurred in Dallas?

A. Never. Emphatically never. I would also like to further add that any matter of great importance that would have come to our attention would not have necessarily have been the Subject of a memorandum. It would have been a telephone call immediately to the Director or to the Deputy General, the Deputy Director and there would, and the modus operandi would be, that there would be a meeting immediately, before the sun set, so to speak, so I couldn't see myself sitting down, writing a memorandum. I would be on the Secret phone or jack box stating, 'We've received such-and-such information.'

Q. I am quoting from the Trento article, "HSCA sources told the *Sunday News Journal* that...Helms and ANGLETON had been questioned by HSCA investigators but that the issue of the memo was not raised with either witness."

A. I made a long statement to the HSCA in my first appearance...when I was under oath regarding that allegation.

Q. The allegation that HUNT was in Dallas?

A. That's right. I stated it was a fabrication...I, of course, when I made the statement I took, I mean, my, I charged them as to their security of allegiance because in other words, I was speaking from all source information on a variety of delicate subjects on the understanding that, by way of a letter from Carlucci of CIA, that there was an arrangement



between the HSCA and the Agency, the Agency would have the right to delete classified information, and I wanted also to be, know what, where I stood in terms of my oath in terms of disclosure. Therefore, I was perfectly free to speak with all source information, knowing that it would be going through the Agency prior to publication. And so, therefore, I was concerned when I read this article that quoted HSCA members, alleged HSCA members speaking to Trento.

Q. When did you first read the Trento article?

A. I think on that - somebody sent it to me very shortly after it was published.

Q. All right. Did you contact Mr. Trento?

A. I'm not certain. I know that when I read it, that it was very near my appearance, and I think it may have stimulated my inquiries to the Agency about parameters and my oath and all that type of thing. In fact, I think they hand-delivered to me, because of a little slowness on their part, what the agreement was.

Q. Did you make any inquiry of the HSCA whether or not they had such a memo?

A. I did. I volunteered, but they didn't give me any statement one way or the other.

Q. You volunteered what?

A. I volunteered the Trento article with that, which I don't think they had even seen it.

Q. Did you ask the staff how did Trento get this information?

A. I did indeed; charged them as to their security. They were embarrassed. They didn't admit or deny, but their whole demeanor was one of being quite shocked.

Q. Did you ever talk about this article with Mr. Helms?

A. I discussed the general problem of Trento with Mr. Helms. I might add that Mr. Helms lives, has a summer place in Llewes and, therefore, he has friends in Wilmington, and he has his Sunday afternoons ruined by telephone, long distance telephone calls from people from Wilmington who'll give him the good news regarding Trento's latest.

## HELMS' DEPOSITION IN *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*

Later that afternoon Richard Helms testified:

Helms: I happened to see it on the day it appeared, but I have no knowledge of any such memorandum, and I thought that the allegation, such as it was, that HUNT had been in Dallas, had been disposed of by the Rockefeller Commission Report, and I know nothing further about this. I don't even know where Mr. Trento is alleged to have gotten his information from. Trento's article rather sweetly and gently suggests that either ANGLETON or I may have been a mole in the Agency. I suppose that is the honest history which we ought to protect?"

The honest history that Helms made reference concerned a remark this researcher made to Richard Helms during his deposition. Helms was shown a copy of CHRIST'S photograph:

Rubin: May I ask where that photograph comes from, what is that piece of paper?

WEBERMAN: It is from an underground newspaper.

Helms: An underground newspaper? I didn't know we had underground newspapers. Do we have underground newspapers in this country?

WEBERMAN: Fortunately, yes, we do.

Helms: But, they're underground from what or from whom? This is for my edification.

WEBERMAN: They're underground from people who want to suppress the truth about American history, okay?

Richard Helms said he complained to Gannett Incorporated, the parent company of *The Sunday News Journal*, which then sent a reporter to interview him. Neither ANGLETON, Richard Helms nor HUNT sued Joe Trento. HUNT explained: "I am a man of limited means and I can't afford to sue everyone, kooks included, who make false, defamatory statements about me." Joe Trento stood by his story, and a retraction was never printed. Ellis Rubin warned: "I can't say that *The Sunday News Journal* is an underground newspaper, but I hope to bury it soon." The CIA obtained the original manuscript of the Joe Trento article. [CIA 22309 rel. 3.91] Ellis Rubin died on December 12, 2006. He had been fighting cancer for more than six years.

HUNT made reference to Trento's article in his testimony before the HSCA:

From time to time, magazine articles rake over the cold ashes of supposed involvement in the Dallas assassination. And the more malicious underground press frequently dwells boldly on the subject, maligning and defaming me to my continuing detriment. Against these injurious falsehoods, I have found myself helpless, for the agitators and profiteers accept no answers save those they prescribe in advance. Last August, two newspapers—Spotlight, published in Washington, D.C., and the News journal of Wilmington, Delaware—printed similar stories concerning me that I found profoundly disturbing. Their burden was that this committee had received from the Central Intelligence Agency a memorandum purportedly initialed by Director Richard Helms in 1966, stating that some day it might be necessary to reveal that Howard Hunt was in Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's assassination. Copies of both stories have been furnished to this committee together with my request that a copy of the alleged memorandum be furnished to me. To date, the committee has not responded to my request, and I now renew it: I demand that the committee confirm or deny receipt of such a memorandum, and if the memorandum indeed exists, that it be furnished to me so that I may refute its contents in their entirety. Because I was not in Dallas on the day President Kennedy was killed, I know that the purported memorandum is spurious. The veil of mystery surrounding it, however, is exceedingly damaging to me. The charge has been made; the committee is said to be the source of the false information, and it is within your power to set the matter straight once and for all. Fair play demands it, and simple justice requires it. Thank you.

### **ANGLETON'S HSCA TESTIMONY**

Miss Brady. Did you have contact with Bernard Barker, Howard Hunt or Eugenio Martinez during your CIA career?

Mr. Angleton. None of them.

Miss Brady. At any time?

Mr. Angleton. No. I want to explain the Hunt business. One of the things that this Joe Trento, the reporter, gave out that he learned from this Committee, he put it that he learned from the Committee that they had a memorandum between myself and Dick Helms to the effect that I wrote a memo to Dick saying that Howard Hunt was in Dallas at the time of the assassination and I was suggesting or proposing a cover-up.

Miss Brady. To whom?

Mr. Angleton. To Helms. Now, when I was called before the Watergate Committee I was challenged about some such and such in the Executive

Office Building. I didn't even know what they were talking about. I determined that that is where all the Watergate people were hanging about, Hunt. I kept getting all these threatening telephone calls from Seymour Hirsch of the *New York Times* and all of that. I couldn't honestly understand what they were talking about until the whole Hunt thing hit the fan and they arrested Hunt and so on.

Then a journalist came to me and told me that there was in inspector Bast, he called himself Inspector Bast, who is supposed to be a well to do man, a lawyer of some sort, a private investigator in McLean, and he had invited Colson to his swimming pool and that he had a hidden microphone in the shrubbery and that Colson told him that Angleton had recruited Hunt and was running Hunt in the White House as his agent and that Hunt reported to Angleton daily. Bast was reported to have this tape recording which he made known to this journalist. The journalist was going to print all of this.

Miss Brady. When was this? During the Watergate period?

Mr. Angleton. Sometime maybe a little after or during. So I laughed at this fellow and told him, I said 'That is just about as crazy as anything I have ever heard.' I said, "If you pursue that", I told him, "You will be exposed on this. I never met Howard Hunt in my life." He was arrested on a Friday or Saturday. The first working day I asked the Office of Security to supply me with eight by ten photos of his security badges. In our organization you go to hundreds of meetings without knowing all the people. It is part of the compartmentation, if you would like. Therefore, I had to be doubly sure because the newspaper picture of Hunt was about this big and you couldn't get any features out of it. So, when they showed me the photographs, I had never seen Hunt in my life.

The curious thing here, and I never explained it to the (press or anybody), is the fact that my Deputy's name is Jim Hunt and I just let them go along, since they started the myth, let them live with it. But Jim Hunt being retired and playing golf, I saw no reason to give an explanation and ruin the 19th hole so to speak. So, when Trento called me at the Army-Navy Club, one of the things he also said to me at that time was, "Has Hunt been in touch with you?" Again he is on that same Colson-Bast et cetera, route as the others.

Miss Brady. So it is fair to say, apart from whatever was made known publicly about the Watergate incident, you had no independent knowledge of Hunt's activities with the Agency?

Mr. Angleton. No. Later when he was picked up, yes, I called for his file and read his file. I might also add that I feel quite honestly that the man has suffered a great deal, I mean a very great deal, the death of his wife

and all the things he went through and tragedies and trying to put his life back to gather again with all these character assassins still running after him. He paid his price. But I am a little sympathetic with the fellow without ever knowing him.

Miss Brady, Was there ever really any Agency document about Hunt's whereabouts' on November 22, 1963?

Mr. Angleton. I don't remember any such thing. As I said, Hunt didn't mean a thing to me until after the Watergate.

ANGLETON freaked out when HUNT got arrested. He immediately asked for his photograph so he could compare it against that of the HUNT tramp and do a damage assessment evaluation. Charles Colson was a member of the Nixon administration who later founded a prison ministry. Christ helped him find the and I don't mean David Christ. Colson was not making shit up about ANGLETON. He was telling Bast what he knew. Bast was a sneaky BASTard. When I visited his office he even recorded me!

In American Spy HUNT wrote,

In August 1978, a former CIA agent, Victor Marchetti, put out an article about the assassination in *Spotlight*, a weekly magazine published by the Liberty Lobby, a right-wing group that regularly published articles and advertisements with anti-Semitic, white supremacist, and neo-Nazi slants. In this article, the author relied on a "1966 CIA memo" from Allen Dulles to James Angleton, which revealed that Frank Sturgis, CIA agent Gerry Patrick Hemming, and I had been involved in the assassination plot. The memo was supposedly in the hands of the House Special Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), which was scheduled to hold hearings later in the month. The memo, of course, was either fictitious or forged, as it has apparently never seen the light of day and was never published by the HSCA.

There are two possibilities here. By adding FRANK STURGIS and GERRY PATRICK HEMMING to the document HUNT is either trying to discredit it further or is confirming its existence having seen the actual document himself. HEMMING was never a CIA Agent however he was the CIA contract employee who brought OSWALD into the plot.

In 1978 ANGLETON founded the Security and Intelligence Fund, a group similar to PHILLIPS' Association of Retired Intelligence Officers. Founding members included Newton S. Miler and Sam Papich. I met ANGLETON in 1978. When he shook my hand, he squeezed it. In 1980 then-Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Stansfield Turner convinced Congress to approve a special fund to compensate CIA officers victimized by ANGLETON. In 1984 ANGLETON was a member of the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council. Other members included General Lyman Lemnitzer, Claire Booth Luce, Dr. Robert Morris, Charles J. V. Murphy and Dr. Stefan

Possony, who died in April 1995. ANGLETON died of cancer at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C., on May 12, 1987, five days after former CIA Director William Casey died of pneumonia following an operation for brain cancer. ANGLETON was 69.

# THE PAINES AFTER THE COUP

## THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Michael Paine related the events of November 22:



When it happened I was eating lunch with a colleague at a bowling alley. Someone told me the President had been shot and we dashed back to lab to listen to the radio. And my colleague, Frank Krystinik, was urging me to call the FBI and tell them that LEE worked there. Oh, no I thought. Everyone is going to be jumping on him. The obvious target there. I couldn't see why LEE would do that. If he was a rational body he's gonna get Johnson, but he shot Kennedy. I took Johnson to be more to the right. I've come to realize since, I didn't take into account LEE'S close connection with Cuba, which would have changed the complexion somewhat of what he might have felt toward Kennedy. But he did say to me that he thought Kennedy was the best President we've had in his lifetime. He also said that he thought change wouldn't come about, except through violence.

Frank Krystinik had a slightly different version of events:

On November 22, 1963, Krystinik and Paine were in the office of the Bell Helicopter Company laboratory when they heard the news that the President had been shot. There was some discussion about the exact location of where the shooting had occurred, so they looked it up in the Dallas City map. Paine said with surprise "That is right next to the Texas School Book Depository Building." Krystinik then said, "Well isn't that where LEE OSWALD works?" Paine said, "Yes, but he does not even own a gun." [WCD75 p724]

## THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

On November 26, 1963, Dallas Confidential FBI Informant T-4, advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CR-5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL-3-1628 [Michael Paine's home telephone number], Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963. Informant advised the exact time of this conversation was not available, and that it

was not known from which of the telephone numbers the call originated. Informant advised that the male voice was heard to comment that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, but he did not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated: 'We both know who is responsible.' [WCD 206 p66; FBI DL 100-10461 RPG;gmf]

The FBI reported:

It should be noted that the only telephone call between telephone number CR-5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL-3-1628, Irving, Texas, during the period November 22, 1963, to November 26, 1963, was the one call on November 22, 1963, which, according to the telephone company records, indicates that *Mrs. Michael Paine was calling collect from CR-5-5211, the place of employment of her husband.* Previous information, furnished by Captain Paul Barger, Irving, Texas, Police Department, to the effect that he had received information from *individual he could not recall* concerning a telephone conversation which took place on *November 23, 1963*, between telephone numbers CR-5-5211, Arlington, Texas and BL-3-1623, Irving, Texas, has been reported. Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, has previously stated that on November 22, 1963, at about 1:00 p.m., her husband telephoned from his place of business, and advised her that the President had just been shot. Mrs. Paine denied having any conversation with her husband at his place of employment on November 23, 1963.

The telephone records of Michael Paine, BL-3-1628 indicated that on November 22, 1963, a collect call was placed "from Arlington, Texas, number CR-5-5211. Mrs. Michael Paine was calling." [FBI DL 100-10461 1.23.64 Robert Lish] Wesley Liebler questioned Ruth Paine about this telephone conversation:

Liebler: You have previously been questioned about a supposed telephone call that was supposed to have been made from Michael Paine's office to your home shortly after the assassination, and I do not represent that I have knowledge of such a call, that such a call was ever made, but as you know, there were rumors to the effect that this man and woman together in the conversation - that one of them said he really wasn't responsible for the assassination, and they both knew who was and I think both of you and Michael have testified about this before and have denied there was any such telephone conversation between you and anyone. Was there a telephone conversation of any kind between you and Michael between your residence and Michael's office on November 22, 1963, or November 23, 1963?

Paine: I have testified to the fact that Michael called. I don't know whether it was from the cafeteria where he had been eating, or more likely from his office, to my home, on November 22, 1963.

Liebler: Was that the only telephone conversation between those two numbers on those two days that you know of?

Paine: Yes.

Ruth Paine commented told this researcher, "It rings no bells for me. I must say I am not impressed with the quality of FBI reporting." Michael Paine stated:

I've heard that a couple of times, way back, for many years. When I first heard that said, I thought that they must have overheard me talking to my father very shortly after the evening or the next day of the assassination. In this conversation I said to him rather emphatically 'We know how he got that job at the Depository.' Which we did. Immediately after the assassination, I assumed the phone was tapped.

*Frontline* reporter Scott Malone reported "T-4" has not been identified. It has been suggested that "T-4" was an illegal wiretap put on Michael Paine's telephone after the assassination. Note how Barger placed the date of the tap later in time. By November 23, 1963, he had received permission to tap Michael Paine's telephone from the courts. The telephone records, which are generally fairly accurate - they are used as evidence in court - placed the call on November 22, 1963. Note how Barger had also forgotten the source of this information. The telephone records indicated that Ruth Paine placed a collect call to Michael Paine from his office to his home yet no one at Bell Helicopter testified that they saw Ruth Paine at the facility that day. Marina Oswald testified that Ruth Paine was not absent any time during that entire day. Yet telephone records indicated that some time on November 22, 1963, probably shortly after the Kennedy assassination, Ruth Paine went to Michael Paine's office. Marina could have watched the children. Michael Paine was not there, so she called him at his house. Perhaps Michael Paine went to Ruth Paine's home, and finding that she was not there he drove home, where he received a telephone call from his wife calling collect from his office. Not realizing his telephone would be tapped in so short a time, Michael Paine commented that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, but he did not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated: 'We both know who is responsible.' They both thought that the CIA was responsible, because people connected with the CIA had told them to befriend OSWALD.

#### WHEN DID RUTH PAINE KNOW OSWALD WAS A SUSPECT

Ruth Paine testified that after she heard that President Kennedy had been shot in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository, she thought that "LEE might be able to say somewhat about what happened, had been close to the event. This was my thought, that we would know somebody who would be able to give or possibly give a first hand - I never thought of him as a violent man. He never said anything against President Kennedy, nor anything about President Kennedy. I had no idea that he had a gun." She said she told Marina what had happened.



During one part of Ruth Paine's testimony before the Warren Commission she was asked:

McCloy: You said you were sitting on the sofa. While you were listening or looking at the television, was there any announcement over the television of a suspicion being cast on LEE?

Paine: It had been announced that they had caught someone in a theater, but there was no name given.

McCloy: So up to this point there was no suggestion that LEE was involved.

Paine: No, not until the officers came to the door. [Paine Test. To WC p70]

Ruth Paine testified that Michael Paine arrived at her home in the mid-afternoon. She was asked:

Jenner: Now would you please tell me exactly to the best of your recollection the words of your husband as he walked in the door.

Paine: I don't recall his saying anything.

Jenner: Now his words if any with respect to why he had come.

Paine: I asked him before he volunteered. I said something to the effect of "How did you know to come?"

Jenner: What did he say.

Paine: He said he heard on the radio at work that OSWALD was in custody, and he came immediately to the house.

Jenner: And that is what you recall he said.

Paine: That is right...I might interject one recollection if you want of Michael having telephoned to me after the assassination. He wanted to know if I heard.

Jenner: Did he call you before he arrived at your home?

Paine: He called, he knew about the assassination. He had been told by a waitress at lunch time. [Paine WC test. P110]

Ruth Paine was lying about the events of the day. First she testified that she did not know that OSWALD was a suspect until Dallas Police Officers came to her door. Later she said she heard it from Michael Paine.

#### HOSTY, ODUM, HOWE AND DeBRUEYS

The FBI reported that on November 26, 1963, material of various types which had been recovered by the Dallas Police Department from OSWALD'S and Ruth Paine's residence were turned over to Howe, Hosty and DeBRUEYS. [WCE 2077 p139] The post-assassination investigation of the Paine family was conducted and directed by FBI Agents Bardwell Odum, Kenneth Howe, WARREN C. DeBRUEYS and James P. Hosty. S.A. Hosty questioned the Paines 15 times. Ruth Paine believed OSWALD was guilty because of "massive circumstantial evidence that surrounds his relationship, or where he was, what he had, at the time of the assassination." Michael Paine did not believe that OSWALD could have been a provocation:

You can weave any kind of a plot you want, but he was not a provocation. I don't see that. When the assassination occurred I didn't suppose that he had done it. I didn't think he could, because it didn't fit with my understanding of what his objectives would be. The only way I could figure a reason for him doing this was his convoluted argument that you get in Johnson and Johnson being more to the right, would have angered the left more. It struck me as a spur of the moment action which wasn't the result of much advance planning. And it struck me that he must have done that after he had seen the motorcade route published a day before his visit. He saw it was going to go right by his building there. Get himself on the map. What's he gonna take his rifle for, if he wasn't going to assassinate the President? OSWALD was not an instrument of the right. He was a bona fide leftist, no question of his sincerity....

Michael Paine was asked, "You have no CIA-connection?" He responded, "No connection with that. The closest connection I have had, that I knew of, was I took a trip with the Presbyterian Church Choir. We went to Germany and we had an FBI person who was a choir member. He couldn't dare go into East Germany. We took a little tourist trip there." Michael Paine was asked if he believed the CIA was involved with overseas assassinations. He said, "Yes, I do. I think it is bad for us. I think they're clumsy. Well, not just clumsy..." He was asked if he believed the CIA might have been involved in any domestic assassinations.

I don't speculate a lot" Michael Paine said, "but if there was going to be a conspiracy in which OSWALD was involved, then it would have been with some other little buddies who loved Cuba, and were still incensed at Kennedy for the Bay of Pigs. I have no idea what motivated RUBY, and why he felt so outraged as to deprive the nation of a trial of this person. I don't know about RUBY'S organized crime connections.

The Kennedy assassination reunited the Paines; Michael Paine moved in with his wife and child.

### THE MISSING MINOX

When journalist Earl Goltz interviewed Dallas Police Detective Gus Rose, one of the officers who searched the Ruth Paine's home after the assassination, Gus Rose remembered having found a "small German camera and black case on a chain and film." Gus Rose inventoried the evidence and turned it over to FBI Agent WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, who identified the Minox camera as a Minox light meter. Michael Paine stated: "I did have a light meter for a Minox. I kind of forgotten that I had a light meter. And it looked like a half-size version of a Minox camera. It had the same leather case and flexible metal chain. They didn't get it at the same time. They got the camera later." If a Minox light meter was found among OSWALD'S possessions, was there a camera that accompanied it? Michael Paine, who stored his possessions in the same garage as OSWALD, was questioned about this. He said:

He owns a Minox camera and that camera is at his home in Irving, Texas. Several years ago he dropped this camera in salt water off the coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and after retrieving it, soaking it in kerosine and cleaning same, it appeared to be in good working condition. Thereafter, someone bent the shutter by pulling the lens out too far, and, to the best of his knowledge, it is not now in working condition. He stated that he did have some cans of film, and that some of them were probably exposed film, but that the pictures made on this film were at least five years old. He stated that he had a case for the camera and other accessories including a light meter. He stated that when the police came to his house on November 22, 1963, they took the entire contents on a drawer containing photographic equipment which included the items mentioned above with the exception of the camera. He stated that this camera was in his garage at that time and that although he mentioned the camera to the police, they did not seem interested in it. He stated that he is sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD never used this camera, and he is of the opinion that it is not in working condition at the present time. Mr. Paine stated he had no knowledge of a 'no admittance' sign which was picked-up by the police at his residence. He stated this sign is not his and he has never seen it before. [FBI DL 100-10461 1.31.64 Bardwell Odum]

On February 1, 1964, Ruth Paine gave FBI SA Bardwell Odum a Minox III camera, serial number 27259.

### THE THREE UNDEVELOPED ROLLS OF FILM

The Dallas Police Department found three undeveloped rolls of Minox film in Michael Paine's garage. "Two Minox cassettes, one containing film; two containers with unexposed Minox film." Detective Gus Rose said he found one roll in OSWALD'S sea

bag. This researcher applied for these photographs under the Freedom of Information Act. The FBI stated: "In as much as the material you requested is of great historical interest, these pages are being released to you without excisions." [ltr. Allen H. McCreight FBI 6.12.78] The FBI Laboratory Report on the exposed film stated that two of the rolls had been exposed in Michael Paine's camera but the other was not:

FBI LABORATORY  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON D.C.

Bureau request November 25, 1963

Request comparison of Minox film recovered from possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of President Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, case with specimen Q5.

Result of examination:

It has been determined that the questioned Minox film designated as specimen Q5 in this case was not exposed in the same camera as Minox film recovered from the possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Item 377) in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, case. [FBI 62-109060-NR 12.2.63 #174]

Michael Paine was contacted in July 1993. He said,

All the ones that I've seen copies of prints of, have been taken by me, yes. I took a camera with me. I bought the camera originally because I wanted something I could carry in my pocket all the time. I was hoping you could make good pictures with that camera, but it was very tricky, everything had to be right. So it didn't have any use, I thought." It was pointed out to Michael Paine that the Minox is most often used for photographing documents. He agreed, "It was noted for that purpose, yeah. It was, of course, good for, it could take pictures up close. When I got to Korea I took along a little developing tumbler about the size of a glass. But the water we had was out of the rice paddies, and I thought it would leave little specks of dirt, so I never tried developing the things I did in Korea. I guess I never used it again. I used a different camera, stereoscopic. It's news to me that there should be a roll mixed-in with mine. That seems very odd.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The two rolls of Minox film that were taken with Michael Paine's Minox camera contained photos of a trip to Europe. The roll that was not taken with Michael Paine's camera seem to have been photographed in either Qemoy or Matsu. The photographs depicted several Marines horsing around on a large military vessel; a shot a tanker and LST-845P, shots of an island from offshore; shots entering a harbor; Asian children

walking past a heavily fortified military base; a Chinese funeral passing the perimeter of the base, and a photo of OSWALD with an M-16.



OSWALD possessed a Minox camera while he was in the Marines. JFK CIA document 1993.06.18.16:24:34:590000 is a piece of an envelope from SR/CI/R listing contents as "One folder XAAZ-22448 May 5, 1965, State Department Files 1963. 2) Paine photos removed and attached to DBA 64420, from which they had been taken."

During the Garrison Investigation in 1968 Marina Oswald testified,

I like Ruth Paine and appreciate what she did. I was advised by the Secret Service not to be connected with her, seems like she was...not connected...she was sympathizing with the CIA. She wrote letters over there and they told me for my own reputation, to stay away.

#### RUTH PAINE POST COUP

On September 17, 1965, Ruth Paine asked Mr. Maceo Smith of the Federal Housing Administration for the names of Negro families interested in purchasing houses in Irving, Texas, and asked for help in furthering her efforts in this regard: "Mr. Smith advised that Mrs. Paine obtained his name by contacting a principal of an Irving, Texas, school and asking for the name of a Negro who might be able to help her in her integration efforts." Ruth Paine's request was transmitted to E. J. Dee, Director, Federal Housing Administration Insuring Office, Dallas, Texas:

Mr. Dee stated he is of the opinion some Negro people of the Irving, Texas, area have been contacted by Mrs. Paine, but they, the Negroes, do not want anything to do with her. He said he arrived at this opinion as he, Dee, was contacted by a leader of the Negro community of Bear Creek near Irving, Texas, who told him they did not want to have anything to do with Ruth Paine, and asked Mr. Dee if he could keep her away from them.

In June 1976 Ruth Paine was living on a yacht in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. In 1991 she became U.S. Coordinator of Pro-Nica, a project of the southeastern yearly meeting of the American Friends Service Committee. In this capacity she had dealings with the Sandinistas. When questioned by the Warren Commission in 1964 Paine was asked:

Jenner: What is your personal attitude towards the Castro regime?

Paine: I have very few opinions about it. I suspect that the press is correct, that it is used for a jumping off ground for people, for Communist deputies going to Central American countries, trying to stir up trouble. That I object to strenuously. That the people of Cuba have Castro as a leader is not of any particular offense to me. I do think he has more popular support than his predecessor.

In 1991 Ruth Paine put out a newsletter about Nicaragua, describing it as "a roller coaster of ups and downs, a kaleidoscope of progress and decay...Unemployment is estimated at 50%. The central government is broke. The AID funds account for about one third of the Government of Nicaragua's budget. Nicaraguan men and women have discovered what a free society can mean to them, and they are not likely to forget it." As of 1992 Ruth Paine was living in Managua, Nicaragua, and St. Petersburg, Florida. This interviewer spoke with Ruth Paine during the Summer of 1993 and pointed out some of the facts contained in this book. She stated,

Mostly I don't like to do interviews much. But anyway, you're an interesting guy though.

Can you see why I am convinced that there was a conspiracy involved?

I certainly see that, yes. From the vantage point I had, it didn't look that way. Because here he was, already a very strange guy. He had a rifle, and he was doing clandestine things, like having an assumed name. Made him look a little strange. He was a very unstable kind of guy.

In December 1994 Ruth Paine was living in St. Augustine, Florida, and working in Tampa, Florida as a school psychologist and still did volunteer work for the Quakers. [Xmas card 12.30.94] HEMMING told this researcher:

Ruth Paine's a fucking patriot, she doesn't know shit from Shinola. Don't read nothing, don't wanna know, don't give a fuck. And they're loyal till the day they die. They believe what's told to them. They're like cult members out of Waco, or Georgetown. 'Drink your Kool Aide, drink it before goes bad.' She's a religious fucking fanatic. They'll believe shit out of *the* fucking book. God is on their side. That's the kind of fucking people they are. Very valuable fucking people. They never give yaa...Now, that she would be in touch with an OSWALD, that's saying something. They don't expose people like Ruth Paine to fucking dimwit numbfucks. She was baby sitting

the guy regarding some knowledge he had acquired in the Soviet Union. She was told to put him in the Texas School Book Depository. They don't tell why. They put a 14 inch nigger dick between her legs and that's it. They do what the fuck they're told. You don't tell some fucking cunt what's going on. She's not going to betray anyone. She'll keep her mouth shut until the day she fucking dies. Her relatives in the CIA were serving their country. If they were used and abused, it's not their fault. They are not the enemy. They were complete fucking dupes. In ANGLETON'S business, the people that are closest to you, that know too much, are scared. They're always scared.

## MARINA OSWALD POST COUP



HEMMING told this researcher: "Here's a broad that's been played like a violin, threatened to be deported with her two girls left behind. She was put in the path of OSWALD in the Soviet Union so that they could get hooked up. She doesn't describe anything in any detail. So much of what she would ordinarily know, she doesn't know."

And that sends up a flash right there." Marina Oswald told this researcher: "How dare he call me 'a broad?' It's absolutely not true. I just went to the dance. It was simply fate, freak accident." After November 22, 1963, Marina Oswald was befriended by John and Katia Jacobs of Alexandria, Virginia. John Jacobs was the radio officer for the 1959 American National Exhibition in Moscow. In 1961 John Jacobs joined the USIA. [FBI 105-82555-3583, LHM 6.21.67 Tampa FL] Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994: "I never heard of him." Marina Oswald associated with Ilya Manatov, an Estonian national who attended the University of Latvia during the German occupation. In late 1945, a U.S. citizen sponsored the immigration of Ilya Manatov to America. He was hired by Sun Oil, and given a CIA clearance. Ilya Manatov served as an interpreter for Marina Oswald.

#### MARINA'S OSWALD'S SEX LIFE: JAMES HERBERT MARTIN

James Herbert Martin was the business manager of Marina Oswald. James Martin knew JACK RUBY. When asked by the FBI if he had any criminal connections, James Herbert Martin told them that he had a cousin-by-marriage named Al Cervantes, presently Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, and Cervantes was a friend of Frank Costello. The Warren Commission noted that Marina Oswald was having sexual relations with James Herbert Martin, who was married. The possibility of deporting Marina Oswald for moral turpitude was investigated. Warren Commission investigator Richard Mosk concluded: "Mrs. Oswald did not commit adultery since D.C. Stat. Title 22 301 provided that when such an act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man only shall be deemed guilty of adultery...The statutes of the District of Colombia do not make fornication a crime."

On February 19, 1964, the FBI obtained a lengthy statement from Marina Oswald

...regarding sex incident involving herself and her former manager, James Herbert Martin. This statement reflects the following: While residing at Inn of Six Flags under the surveillance of the Secret Service she was informed by a Secret Service Agent that James Herbert Martin [a manager at Six Flags] had invited her and her children to reside at his home. She accepted the invitation to visit the Martin home on Thanksgiving, and while she was at the Martin home on that occasion accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Martin to reside with them. She moved into their home about November 29, 1963, until February 9, 1964, until her trip to Washington the week of February 3, 1964, she was under United States Secret Service surveillance at the Martin house.

Shortly after beginning residence at the Martin house, her intuition told her that James Martin had feelings of love toward her. On New Year's Eve, after refusing to be kissed by James Herbert Martin when he asked to give her a New Years kiss in the presence of his wife, James Martin



subsequently caught her in the hallway and told her he loved her and then kissed her. She believed him to be sincere.

Following this event James Herbert Martin almost daily professed his love to her and frequently hugged her and kissed her, but always surreptitiously. He also propositioned her to have sexual relations, but she refused. She did tell James Herbert Martin she was willing to be his mistress, and they made plans when she would have a place of her own, and he would visit her clandestinely. James Herbert Martin also gave her several gifts.

About January 4, 1964, James Herbert Martin took her alone to the La Tunisia Restaurant, Dallas. Two Secret Service agents occupied a table nearby. They enjoyed a good dinner. James Herbert Martin professed his love to her and she replied everything would be fine if it were not for his family. She did not have sexual intercourse with James Herbert Martin at the Martin home.

Following her testimony in Washington on Friday, February 7, 1964, she and James Herbert Martin and June ate together and thereafter took a walk in Washington. They returned to the hotel at 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. That evening they slept together and engaged in sexual intercourse. They slept together the entire night. This was done with Marina Oswald's consent and there was no force whatsoever on the part of James Herbert Martin.

While in Washington, United States Secret Service Agent Leon Gopadze told her there were rumors James Herbert Martin loved her and these rumors might be so detrimental as to lead to her deportation from this country. Martin told her he had friends who could fix up a fictitious marriage which would forestall deportation.

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, Robert Oswald came to the Martin home in Dallas and took Marina and June to the cemetery to visit the OSWALD grave. Robert suggested she leave the Martin residence, and she agreed to do so, and accompanied Robert to his home in Denton, Texas, the same day. On Tuesday, February 11, 1964, she called Martin on the telephone at his home from Robert Oswald's home, while Mrs. Martin listened on extension. They engaged in a three way conversation. She told Martin she was dispensing with him as a manager and as a lover and suggested that Mrs. Martin be told the whole truth. On February 14, 1964, she sent registered letters to both Martin and Thorne, which dismissed them as manager and lawyer respectively."

J. Edgar Hoover:

Mr. Rankin asked if I didn't think that business about her being willing to be James Herbert Martin's mistress was a strange thing, and I stated I did. That it shows certainly the complete lack of any character, and the thing that also impressed me was, if you look at the picture of Marina when this happened and the picture of her afterwards, it is almost like two different people, as in the second picture of her she is not unattractive... Somebody got hold of her and got her fixed up and that probably put ideas in her head also. I stated there was no question this fellow Martin was making love to her. I stated that if this kind of thing gets out before it is nailed down and the Commission reaches a conclusion as to what and what not to believe, it would be bad.

The attorney of Marina Oswald, **John M. Thorne**, FBI files

reflect that he was interviewed as Special Agent applicant, April 1951. Recommended unfavorably and all paper forwarded to Bureau. He was reported to have received LLB Degree, Southern Methodist University, June 1951. Dallas file 94-152-69 in a memo entitled (Deleted as of 2010) Dallas Division. The OSI furnished a list of reported (deleted as of 2010). In this list is one John M. Thorne, Grand Prairie, Texas. File 145-134 reflects a PCI advised on March 1, 1958, that two males and two females had appeared at a tourist court and had taken about three reels of film for a car and into the tourist cabin. PCI believes that these persons were showing the films and possibly making others. PCI said this person, John M. Thorne, come to the tourist courts on an average of two or three times a week.

Priscilla Johnson was asked if she noticed any indication that Marina Oswald might be a sexually active individual: "I have no comment."

HEMMING: NO PORK ROLL FROM OSWALD

HEMMING told this researcher:

She wasn't getting any pork roll from OSWALD anyway. The guy was practically fucking impotent. The pressure was a little bit too much for him. He had periodic impotence. He probably wouldn't have eaten her box either. If he'd have gone to Cuba with me he would have learned all them techniques. The guy had fucking stresses and strains you wouldn't believe. This guy couldn't figure what time of day it was. When a guy has trouble with trade craft, you know he hasn't been played back to you. When you fuck up some of the basic stuff, and have to be led by the hand. He was a fuck-up." Marina Oswald: "They put me right away in the hands of the people that I trusted. FBI have a tape of everything, telephone and the things like that. They have a big list, in case if I tell the truth, or honest, or dwell into something, they will do everything in their power to

compromise me. If I make waves right now, please listen to me, I'm telling you the truth, you know how much material and garbage gonna pour all over me? 'How can you trust that person when she's a so in so. When she's no good?' This stuff was stashed away for blackmail purposes. I wonder who is the people who is cooking all this up? The FBI? I didn't have an affair with Martin. I responded to his advances when the Secret Service arranged a suite in Washington, D.C. They taped everything. You don't have to be a fallen woman. When you're husband gets killed and you just want somebody's hand around you, just to hold you, when the whole world is against you, you definitely respond. For that one thing I have been blackmailed for many years. I did not break up the family. I didn't ask him to come to me. He showed kindness to my kids. That was all pre-fab before, to subject me to deportation, even with approval of his wife. Tell me about the Walker thing again. Are you telling me that I lied? Listen to me. It would be more advantage to me that I could say now, 'I was scared, they twist my arm, I said that as a lie.' Don't you understand that? I'm not saying LEE was there. I wasn't there. But I am telling you what happened as he told me. I will be telling you this until I go to grave. Better I should say it right now that I lied about. You know what I mean. I think we ought to finish on that. People who tell you lies you believe them. When I tell you the truth you question it. So if you measure me by that stick I don't think we can continue this conversation.

After Marina Oswald left the home of Robert Oswald she moved in with Declan Ford. She retained William A. McKenzie as her attorney. William A. McKenzie advised the FBI "it would be to the welfare of the Bureau not to interview Marina Oswald concerning the NIXON affair until his return because of her fatigue resulting from many interviews, particularly the long interview of today of an intimate nature." [FBI 105-82555- NR 2.29.64 199]

Profits soon became available to Marina Oswald. *Life* magazine paid Marina Oswald \$5000 for the OSWALD/Rifle photograph and she received another \$25,000 for other photographs in her possession. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "The amount of money that they claim I was paid by this and that is not true." Isaac Levine offered her \$25,000 for the rights to her story in book form, although no book materialized until 1977, when Priscilla Johnson's *Lee and Marina* was published. The HSCA asked Marina Oswald why the book took so long to get into print: "Well, it is not an easy book to write about, especially when you try to be so accurate and not just to bluff around because it was lots of research." Marina Oswald received \$70,000 in contributions from unnamed sources. In 1964 Marina Oswald married Kenneth Jess Porter. In 1965 Marina Oswald asked a Dallas justice of the peace for a peace bond against her husband. She said he had slapped her and threatened to kill himself. "We got into an argument today" Marina stated "He slapped me in the face and tried to put the children outside so that he could be alone with the gun he carried. I am afraid that he might try to do me bodily harm." Porter was released from the Dallas County Jail after posting \$15,000 peace bond. [*Dallas Morning News* 8.19.65] In the 1970's Marina and her

husband invested some of their money in a Dallas bar the subsequently failed. In 1975 Kenneth Porter managed a sewing machine outlet and Marina sold children's clothing in a department store at a suburban shopping center. [Newsweek 8.11.75] Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I was too stupid to be involved in espionage. I was working in a *Seven-Eleven*. Someone was stealing money. They were dragging me and another clerk to take lie detector tests at the time. I asked, 'Why manager doesn't take lie detector test?' That was in my FBI file?" It was pointed out to Marina that the men who took part in the coup benefited from the coup. NIXON, HUNT, STURGIS and McCORD ended up in the White House, not as cashiers in *Seven-Elevens*.

## DE TORRES AFTER THE COUP



An article appeared in the *St. Petersburg Times* that stated "February 20, 1964 Cuban invasion Brigade 2506 members have threatened to resign their special U.S. Army training to fight Fidel Castro on their own, a Bay of Pigs veteran claimed here today. The 168 exiled officers training here since last year have become impatient with US policy toward Cuba said Jose Morales Cruz. However brigade veterans are not expected to make any definite until after next Monday when they meet with their acting chief, Eneido Oliva and members of the Defense Department at Fort Benning, Georgia. Juan Jose Peruyero, Bernardo DE TORRES and Andres Basol said the problem stemmed from a lack of action rather than discontent with army life, state Morales Cruz.

The CIA:

His brother Carlos was the liaison between the Intelligence Department of the [Brigade] Association and the LNERGO (the true name was deleted, not supposed to be), and provided the necessary means to guide Subject

in his position. Carlos provided information on all matters of importance to the LNERGO. (once again deleted when not supposed to be) About the time BERNARDO DE TORRES was involved in the Garrison investigation it was said that he liked to boast of his influence and contacts. (Deleted). [CIA Traces on Sources of Information (deleted) To: (Deleted) Miami From CAS Miami 10.1972]

BERNARDO DE TORRES was interviewed by the Miami FBI Office on March 3, 1964, relative to a reported plot by members of the Bay of Pigs Brigade to carry out a raid against Cuba. BERNARDO DE TORRES told the FBI that

...although he was a permanent resident of the United States, and considers himself loyal to the United States, he felt compelled to fight against the Castro Government in Cuba, because Cuba was the land of his birth. He said that he did not believe he would be imprisoned for violation of the Neutrality Statutes, for the reason that the United States is also committed to the fight to overthrow Castro and further, the United States was involved in violation of neutrality in its support of the Cuban invasion of April 1961.

On May 18, 1966, DE TORRES was briefly contacted by the Miami FBI Field Office concerning the anti-Castro plans of the Association of Veterans of the Bay of Pigs. He was the military leader of the association, and had been working on military plans, which he declined to reveal. In 1972 HEMMING put former Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty in touch with CARLOS De TORRES. HSCA investigator ED LOPEZ wrote a report on DE TORRES.

A report of May 12, 1967, from the FBI office in New Orleans stated that on May 11, 1967 CARLOS BRINGUIER appeared at that office and said that on the proceeding day he had been telephoned by Rene Carballo, a Cuban refugee in New Orleans. Carballo said he was conducting his own investigation of the JFK assassination and was providing the results to a reporter from the New Orleans States Item. He said that the head of the training camp in Lake Pontchartrain was know as "el Mexicano" and that this man accompanied OSWALD to Mexico City. Carballo questioned BRINGUIER concerning the latter's contacts with the FBI. BRINGUIER denied such contacts.

Ed Lopez included the above in his DE TORRES file. Rene Carballo might be related to Robert Carballo, a close associate of BERNARDO DE TORRES. In May 1972 DE TORRES was considered for "intelligence type informant" by the Bureau of Narcotics and dangerous drugs. He gave two cards to the BNDD agent, one of which listed as a supervisor of sales for Werbell's Military Armaments Corp. and the other from Defense System International. DE TORRES told the agent that he comes to Mexico on an average of once a month to sell arms and audio equipment and he claimed to be in

contact with Mexico's Minister's of Defense and Education. "Reason for approach to BNDD is that subject claims to have information on high-placed GOM officials involved in narcotics traffic and protection. Subject said he is willing to work for BNDD on fixed salary basis.

On September 14, 1976 Miami confidential source advised three Cubans, including DE TORRES (Manolo Camargo Saavedra and Robert Carballo flew to D.C. to meet with Chilean Naval Attaché, Rear Admiral Ronald McIntyre at Chilean Embassy, September 7, 1976. They desired to unite as many exiles as possible in Florida in order to influence same to vote favorably for any bills or foreign aid which would help the Chilean Government. They also met with Clemens who told them he had high government contacts and asked for \$50,000 to deposit in D.C. bank. Cubans became disgusted and returned to Miami.

### DE TORRES AND THE LETELIER ASSASSINATION

BERNARDO DE TORRES was called before a Federal Grand Jury in 1976 that was probing the Letelier murder. BERNARDO DE TORRES had attended a meeting with Hector Duran, Bay of Pigs Brigade member Armando Lopez Estrada, the head of DINA (the Chilean secret police) and American Richard Townley, during which the assassination of Orlando Letelier was discussed. [*Covert Action* July 1978] Jack Anderson reported that Robert Carballo, who is head of the Veterans of the Bay of Pigs Brigade might be in danger of assassination. His predecessor, Juan Jose Peruyero was shot to death in Miami in January 1977 because he was going to talk to the FBI about the Letelier assassination. Carballo was a suspect in that hit. [Jack Anderson April 22, 1977]

### ROLANDO OTERO IMPLICATES DE TORRES



A Response to Green List Request No. 104574 was requested for Rolando Otero Hernandez (born April 18, 1941, 201-285923) on September 21, 1960, by Betty Vetter of Western Hemisphere/4. The request was stamped P.O.A. Expedite. The CIA stated that Rolando Otero was a former SAB Team Leader, recruited February 1964, who was never used on a JMWAVE mission, and was terminated August 26, 1964, for a security violation. He was re-recruited in September 1964 for (deleted) Project in which he served until December 1964. In the spring of 1975 Orlando Bosch ordered Rolando Otero to begin a series of actions against the United States. On October 13, 1975, a bomb exploded in a luggage locker at Miami's International Airport. In December, Rolando Otero bombed Miami's Federal Building, Post Office, FBI Field Office, and Police Department. A bomb exploded in luggage locker at New York's LaGuardia Airport. Numerous people lost their lives. The New York City Police Department Detectives Lou Fontaras and Kenny Cohen told me Croatian separatists

were responsible for the bombing. Rolando Otero said he was in the Dominican Republic when the LaGuardia bombing occurred.

Bay of Pigs veteran **Frank Castro** was a witness to Otero's presence in the Dominican Republic. Frank Castro, who lived in the Dominican Republic, was close to Joaquin Balaguer, the President of the Dominican Republic. Frank Castro said that Otero entered the Dominican Republic on January 4, 1976. In 1977 Frank Castro was linked to Pablo Gustavo Castillo, who was charged with a bombing in Miami, and a murder in Mexico. [*Miami News* 3.17.77] In 1983 Frank Castro was indicted for conspiracy and smuggling marijuana into Beaumont, Texas. The charges were dropped in June 1984. In June 1988 Frank Castro was indicted for Neutrality Act violations for having taken part in a "military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory of Nicaragua." [88-6098 CR USDC SD FL cited by Brewton p304]



Rolando Otero left the Dominican Republic on January 23, 1976, for Chile, where he remained until he was extradited to the United States in May 1976, and charged with the bombing of Miami Airport. U.S. Attorney Robert Rust was in charge of the case. On August 25, 1976, Rolando Otero was acquitted by a Federal jury in Miami, however, on the same day he was scheduled to be released, he was indicted on identical state charges. Maurice Ferrer expressed sympathy for Rolando Otero.

#### OTERO AND HOWARD HUNT

Retried in January 1977, Rolando Otero testified he was the youngest recruit at the Bay of Pigs Brigade training camp, and had been trained by HUNT. Ellis Rubin stated:

HUNT does not know Otero. HUNT never met Otero. He has never trained anyone in the use of explosives. HUNT'S only connection with the Bay of Pigs operation was as the political liaison officer between the CIA and the Bay of Pigs invaders. He had nothing to do with any military operations or training. This is another misuse of HUNT'S name by those who would take license because HUNT was involved in the Watergate situation. [*Miami Herald* 8.24.76]

Just before HUNT was released from prison, he testified at the trial of Rolando Otero. HUNT told the jury he had never seen Rolando Otero before in his life.

#### MAX GONZALEZ (MAXIAM EMILIO GONZALES)

On December 22, 1976, Joe Crankshaw of the *Miami Herald* reported:

At least two other persons may have been involved in the December 1975 wave of bombings in Miami for which Rolando Otero is to stand trial in Fort Walton Beach January 10, 1977, according to court records...An

informant's testimony that he saw Otero, Ricardo Morales, and two unidentified men in a Little Havana Restaurant, discussing bombings, and later saw Otero outside a washroom at the state attorney's office minutes before a bomb exploded there...Other depositions by Metro detective Danny Benitez reveal that investigators have been talking to an informant who has testified that he saw Otero and three other men in a Little Havana restaurant, discussing the bombings. The informant, identified by other sources as Max Gonzalez, now serving a prison sentence on bad check charges, and who is a former associate of FRANK STURGIS - said he later saw Otero in the 6th floor hallway of the Metro Justice Building minutes before a bomb exploded in a washroom outside the state attorney's office. Gonzalez also said that one of the men in the restaurant was Richardo Morales, expected to be a key witness against Otero...Gonzalez said Otero, Morales and the two other men were discussing bombings, and how much dynamite or plastic explosives would be needed. But Gonzalez's testimony to the police differs slightly from a notarized statement he gave to the *Miami Herald* last October in that he stated he saw the conversation take place in the Rodeo Restaurant and Lounge, but his depositions and interviews with police have placed the talk in the Rancho Luna Restaurant. Prosecutors Yoss and Adorno said they did not expect to call Gonzalez as a witness in the case.

On December 21, 1976, the *Miami News* reported:

...a confidential informant has told Metro investigators that he saw bombing suspect Rolando Otero near a bathroom in the Dade County State Attorney's Office only 30 minutes before a bomb exploded there on December 4, 1975, a court deposition reveals. A 150 page transcript of two lengthy sessions on December 8, 1976, and December 9, 1976, among Otero, defense attorney William Clay, Assistant State Attorney George Yoss and Metro Organized Crime Bureau Detective Danny Benitez was filed last week with the county clerk's office. The informant's story, if it holds up, could represent new evidence against the 33-year-old suspect, who faces trial on nine bombing charges in state court next month. In the transcript, the detective described meeting the informant on the day after the explosion. He told the detective he had overheard several men discussing politics and bombs in Little Havana's Rancho Luna bar-restaurant. One of them was a pock-marked Latin who argued loudly. A few weeks later the informant said, he twice saw the same man carrying a package on the sixth floor of the Metro Justice Building. It was only 30 minutes before the noon explosion. Subsequently, the detective said in the deposition, the informant identified Otero's photo as a that of the pock-marked man. The informant also later recognized Otero at a chance meeting in the Dade County Jail. In August, Otero was acquitted of setting nine bombs in the Miami area after a long trial in Federal Court. The case presented against Otero was largely circumstantial, but the



informant's story puts the suspect close to the bombing scene at a critical moment, and could be crucial at his new trial, set to begin January 10, 1977.



On January 11, 1977, the *Miami Herald* reported that the judge in Otero's state trial "instructed the state prosecutors to have a perspective witness, Max Gonzalez, brought from Fort Pierce Correctional Center to Fort Walton Beach so that defense lawyer could quiz him about any testimony he might give at Otero's trial." In February 1971 Maxiam Emilio Gonzales was arrested for Grand Larceny, accused of having stolen \$150 from Angel Rosa during a used car deal. In August 1973 Gonzalez was arrested for passing a worthless check. In April 1974 Gonzalez was arrested for passing a worthless check. In July 1974 Gonzalez was arrested for passing a worthless check. In June 1975 Gonzalez was arrested for passing a worthless check. Max Gonzalez worked with STURGIS on OPERATION SWORD. Max Gonzalez was an informant for Detective Danny Benitez. STURGIS was an informant for Detective Benitez. Max Gonzalez, who had not come forward during the first trial of Rolando Otero, was in jail as usual, facing eight felony charges for passing worthless checks, when he remembered he had overheard Rolando Otero discussing bombings in a Little Havana restaurant. The man with whom Rolando Otero was discussing the bombing with was Ricardo Morales. What did STURGIS have against Otero? Why did he instruct Gonzalez to make up this story about Otero? In March 1977, after his conviction, Otero hinted he had inside knowledge of the Kennedy assassination he wished to offer in return for a lighter sentence. Was STURGIS aware that Otero was contemplating doing this in January 1977? HEMMING stated that this was a different Max Gonzalez.

Richardo Morales was scheduled to testify that he heard Rolando Otero boast that he planted the bombs that exploded in late 1975, however, Morales never appeared. Other evidence against Rolando Otero included a lift of his thumb print on a remnant from the Miami Airport locker. Otero was only convicted of the Miami Airport bombing.

#### OTERO TRIES TO MAKE A DEAL WITH THE FBI

In March 1977, Rolando Otero was interviewed in prison awaiting sentencing. The FBI reported on the interview:

On March 1, 1977, ROLANDO OTERO interviewed at the Okaloosa County Jail, Crestview, Florida, where he is presently incarcerated waiting sentence following his conviction on state charges relating to bombing incidents in Miami, Florida, area. Present during interview with Otero were and Robert Rosenblatt and Bill Clay. These attorneys were present in Okaloosa County, Florida, this date in connection with several motions filed in Circuit Court, Shalimar, relating to Otero's state conviction. Otero is scheduled to be sentenced on state charge on March 17, 1977, at

Shalimar, Florida. The presence of these attorneys during interview was at their request. Attorneys for Rolando Otero stated prior to the interview that they had no knowledge as to specifics which Otero was to provide FBI relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

During the interview with Otero, who spoke broken English, Otero alleged that he had information regarding the Kennedy assassination. Otero declined to provide any specific information regarding this matter. Otero advised that it was his personal opinion that 'CIA, FBI and Secret Service at a high level were involved in the assassination.' When Otero was asked for specifics as to this opinion, he declined to furnish such information. Throughout interview, Otero alleged that he had information concerning the Kennedy assassination that would 'embarrass FBI.'

Initially, Otero advised that he would be willing to testify before the HSCA, headed by Mr. Sprague, concerning the 'concrete' information he had on the Kennedy assassination. Rolando Otero's condition for this testimony was for his state conviction on bombing charges to be dismissed by the FBI, or government intervention on his behalf with Florida authorities.

Otero was informed that the FBI could not enter into such an agreement. During the later part of the interview with Otero he related that if this condition for his information was not met by the end of this week, he would then release information to the media on limited basis concerning the Kennedy assassination, and in turn provide similar, but more detailed, information to HSCA. He also claimed at the same time he would furnish other information relating to Cuban activities in South Florida and South America, which he alleged would be of embarrassment to the FBI.

After the contradiction in his stated intentions in this matter were discussed with his attorneys it was determined that he initially meant to advise that he would be willing to withhold information he claimed to have concerning the Kennedy assassination, in view of its alleged embarrassment to the Bureau, if the FBI would intervene with state authorities concerning the state charge, resulting in the dismissal of the state charge against him, otherwise he would provide the information he had in his possession to both the media and the HSCA.

At this point, Otero, with his attorneys present, was specifically and unequivocally advised that the FBI wanted him to furnish any and all information he might have relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and other matters to the HSCA, as was his stated 'desire' and that the FBI would have no part in his withholding such information.

After this point was made clear to Otero, he advised that in view of this he would be willing to testify before the HSCA without condition concerning

information relating to the Kennedy assassination, the specifics of which he declined to furnish the FBI.

Following this remark, OTERO stated that he had knowledge of a Cuban by the nickname of "Bambi" who was currently in jail in Venezuela charged with being involved in the crash of a Cuban airliner. He said that this individual had at one time been located in the New York City area and had also participated in the 2506 Brigade which participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion. He said that he would be willing to provide additional information concerning this individual to the Congressional Committee.

At the conclusion of interview with Otero he and his attorneys were informed that Otero's stated desire to testify before the HSCA would be furnished by FBI to appropriate authorities.

[FBI 62-117290-454X19]

A few weeks later Rolando Otero told a Miami reporter: "The killers of Kennedy are alive and living in Miami." The testimony of Rolando Otero to the HSCA was classified, although researcher Dick Russell obtained a copy:

They had a rumor in the Cuban community, like Kennedy was a Communist, he's against us, he's messing up the whole cause. Before the Kennedy assassination they called a meeting of these people, and they said they had to be ready because there was going to be a coup d'etat in the United States. [Russell, *Man Who Knew Too Much* p538]

Rolando Otero told Gaeton Fonzi that Cuban exile Juan Adames (HEMMING claimed the name was Juan Aldama Abreu) told him that BERNARDO DE TORRES had some connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Gaeton Fonzi: "From Otero I got the very detailed contention that, when both were in the Broward County jail, Adames said that *BERNARDO DE TORRES personally knew OSWALD.*"

MEMO June 15, 1977  
TO: Tannenbaum  
FROM: Fonzi  
Re: Adames & Otero interviews.

Enclosed are rough notes of my latest interviews with Juan Adames and Rolando Otero. This was my second interview with both men and the first with Adames where I identified myself and my affiliation with the Committee. The additional information developed in both interviews strengthens my opinion that we have a possibly significant new area of investigation which should be given attention.

Here are some of the important points developed in the interview with Adames:

- His experience in the Dominican Republic revolution reveal Mitch Werbell to be an extremely important character in that operation whose connections go up to the highest levels of the military-intelligence community.

- Werbell had very close association with Paul Bethel. I have always thought Bethel to be a key figure. He was press attache in the Havana Embassy and was probably the CIA's liaison-coordinator with anti-Castro groups in Miami. He was one of the first persons Veciana was told to see when he arrived here. Bethel is a very close friend of DAVID PHILLIPS whom, Bethel himself told me, was working covert propaganda in Havana...

- That DE TORRES himself does have past experience in assassination involvement.

- That Werbell does have a special relationship with Andrew St. George, and that our assumption about that relationship (see Memo May 22, 1977) may be right.

- Although we get a partial corroboration of what Otero had told us Adames had told him about DE TORRES having some connection with the Kennedy assassination, from Adames we don't get the information that DE TORRES was involved or that he was on the scene on November 22, 1963. That's specifically why I went back to Otero. From him I again got the very detailed contention that Adames told him, when both were in the Broward County Jail, that DE TORRES was involved in the Kennedy assassination and that he personally knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Otero said he would be willing to testify under oath to that. Corroborating to some extent Otero's story is what Otero's girlfriend Kathy told Otero's lawyer, Bob Rosenblatt, a few weeks ago. She said that during the brief period that Adames was out on bond, he came to see her regarding possibly helping Otero. However, without being asked about it, Kathy volunteered that Adames seemed interested in what Otero might have told her about this fellow De TORRES.

Conversely, Adames says nothing to us about meeting Otero in the Broward County jail (though records indicate they were there at the same time) or his visit to Kathy. I didn't want to question him about it specifically because I did not want to reveal to him our lead to him was Otero, and if we ever get them both under oath, that could be a significant point to put some pressure on.

I tend to put more validity to Otero's information since we have made no deals with him and he has nothing to gain, as far as I can see now, from feeding us misinformation. There's a possibility as far as I can read it now, that Adames may be weighing the value of his information, holding back to see if the situation will develop where he can get the best price or deal for it.

Adames is undoubtedly a con man and there is a risk in using him that he will sell out, but, on the other hand, he could be of immense value in developing the details of DE TORRES possible involvement. On that assumption, I told him I would make an effort to expedite his situation to either a work release program or parole. This week he has been transferred to the Broward County Prison, which may be preliminary to placing him on the work release program. I'm checking on that, but I would like him to think, it's so, that we had something to do with it. Adames, as a risk to society, is minimal or nil. I feel we should make an effort to expedite his situation in order to use him most effectively, or at least do something to make him feel we were instrumental in what is going to happen to him anyway.

I also feel we should perhaps consider at some point a subpoena duces tecum for DE TORRES regarding those photo he allegedly has in his bank vault. I think we should combine it with a 24-hour surveillance program when he gets it. [NARA HSCA 180-10092-10141]

Juan Adames, was incarcerated for possession of a forged driver license. Gaeton Fonzi elaborated:

Otero said his source had told him that OSWALD was sent to Russia as a CIA agent. The decision to kill Kennedy was made before OSWALD'S return to the United States. Most of the final planning and coordination took place at meetings held at the Dallas YMCA building. BERNARDO DE TORRES posed as a photographer in Dealey Plaza on November 22.

Gaeton Fonzi checked with Juan Adames and was told,

I would not put anything past DE TORRES since I know that's the kind of business he's involved in. He led me to believe he had some photographs from down there, but I don't know from when. He said they were in a bank vault. The more I think about it, if DE TORRES was involved in anyway, Mitch Werbell must have been." [Fonzi, *Last Investigation* Ch. 28]

HEMMING 1994:

Juan Adames worked with Lucian Conein. I did time with Otero. Somebody tried to poison him in the Okalusa County jail. They gave the

poison to the wrong guy and almost killed him. Otero can tell you something about Dealey Plaza. DE TORRES was military leader of the Brigade in the 1970's. He worked with Anslinger and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for years. Him and his brother. They worked around Gene Marshall. He is still operational. He had dealt with people like Adames before. DE TORRES don't read this stuff. Unless someone in the government brings it to his attention and that ain't Fonzi's fault or your fault. I could give a rat's ass for Adames. His case officer will fry. DE TORRES did surveillance of OSWALD in New Orleans and in Texas, Dealey Plaza. He don't sue. If you use DE TORRES name, the son-of-a-bitch will kill you. You put that kind of a guy's name on [the Net], the son-of-a-bitch, and you're dead. You wanna be a martyr? This guy is a fucking professional killer. He won't do it personally. He has people that work for him. He'll wack your fucking ass in a heartbeat. I wouldn't bandy his name about. Fonzi didn't use his name, neither did Propper, a former U.S. Attorney. [Propper used the name.] I guess they're all cowardly fucks anyway. Maybe you're the only one with any balls? DE TORRES is afraid of me. He think's I'm even more evil than he is. I made him a partner in Parabellum, and got him on Werbell's payroll. That's a long story. It has nothing to do with JFK yet. The HSCA wouldn't give him immunity, so he wouldn't talk.

In March 1977 Rolando Otero was sentenced to 40 years. Released from prison in the late 1980's, he attempted to extort money from his lawyers by threatening to bomb them. State and federal warrants were issued for his arrest. As of 1996 Rolando Otero was a fugitive. HEMMING intimated that the DE TORRES brothers might have been individuals who offed many JFK witnesses:

I don't see people on the periphery, people that don't have a direct link. People that couldn't prove shit, they just fill in blanks, what with the nasty FBI running around talking to everyone's dog, putting shit together, who would feel threatened? Not the real shooters. They could give a fuck. But who's out there that feels threatened that may have been running dope, or doing all kinds of crazy shit, who is somebody now. Who is somebody now? Who is somebody in the fucking community now? I know one of them made money in the dope trade and turned that money around and used it against Fidel again. The Contras. And these people live comfortably. Their associates are politically prominent. They could erroneously say, 'This guy could cause us a problem.' There are cold-blooded motherfuckers out there that do this shit for practice. It don't mean nothing to them. I mean these people love their work. Good thing the American people don't know about it.

It depends on how the job was done. Shooting a guy with a rifle - that's Cuban. Karate chop, Jim Koethe, he's linked to me cause he interviewed me in 1963 when I went through Dallas. [Koethe, a reporter, was killed by

a karate chop to the neck in Dallas on September 21, 1964. His murder remained unsolved.] If you're talking about someone who had an apparent heart attack or something, those are the Cuban technicians.



BERNARDO DE TORRES AND INTERPEN MEMBER ED COLLINS

Homicide and suicides often accompany intelligence community flaps. One cannot dismiss the possibility that certain people were murdered by psychos like Bernardo De Torres as a result of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These few deaths set off a wave of paranoia. Many people believed that anyone who was remotely connected to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and died died as a result of their connection to the Kennedy assassination. The dead witnesses to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy became part of America's folklore, even though perhaps only a few witnesses were killed.

The CIA had already developed MK NAOMI, and had the capability to commit murder which appeared as natural or accidental death. But did a United States Government agency do this to its own people to cover up a crime perpetrated by men working at its highest levels? More importantly, the man who was willing to answer the lingering questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, GERRY PATRICK

HEMMING, was still alive. Why murder people who only possess a small piece of the puzzle and overlook GERALD PATRICK HEMMING? HEMMING told this researcher: "They consider me part of the fucking team." The possibility that key witnesses were killed by CIA agents and contract employees must not be entirely ruled out.

#### THE HSCA AND THE DEATHS OF THE JFK WITNESSES

The HSCA studied the deaths surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It began by compiling a list of 21 names of people whose "deaths were considered by the critics to be mysterious." The HSCA compiled data on those 21 names: the Library of Congress supplied clippings on their deaths, autopsy reports and police reports and death certificates. From this sampling, its conclusion was that "the available evidence does not establish anything about the nature of these deaths that would indicate that the deaths were in some manner, either direct or peripheral, caused by the Kennedy assassination or any subsequent investigation." But out of that list of 21 names compiled by the HSCA, only six were listed in this data base as significant. For example Edward Voebel and William Stuckey were not included. Since the data base of the HSCA was erroneous, it was no surprise that its conclusions were inaccurate.

BERNARDO DE TORRES fit HEMMING'S description although I have no evidence DE TORRES ever committed a crime. The CIA reported: "In conversation Subject stated he is private detective employed by U.S. Government and is sales supervisor for Central and South American of Defense System International. Has suspicious visitors and there are rumors that he and brother involved in illegal activity." [CIA 201-295213]



# DAVID MORALES



David Morales, **Porter Goss**, **Felix Rodriguez**, **Barry Seal**, and other members of **Operation 40**

In March 1965 Joseph B. Ragan asked CIA for a Request for a Security Clearance for MORALES so he could work in the CIA's Counter Proliferation Division. According to CIA agent Tom Clines, MORALES helped Felix Rodriguez capture Che Guevara in 1965.

We all admired the hell out of the guy. He drank like crazy, but he was bright as hell. He could fool people into thinking he was stupid by acting stupid, but he knew about cultural things all over the world. People were afraid of him. He was big and aggressive, and he had this mystique. Stories about him permeated the Agency. If the Agency needed someone action-oriented, he was at the top of the list. If the U.S. government as a matter of policy needed someone or something neutralized, DAVE would do it, including things that were repugnant to a lot of people.

In 1966 Ted Shackley was placed in charge of CIA secret war in Laos. He recruited MORALES to take charge at Pakse, a black operations base focused on political paramilitary action within Laos. Pakse was used to launch military operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In 1969 MORALES moved to Vietnam where he officially worked

as a Community Development Officer for the International Development Agency but in reality was involved with Operation Phoenix – an assassination program aimed at the Vietcong infrastructure.

MORALES moved to Chile in 1970. He was a member of the team that used \$10 million in order to undermine left-wing forces in the country. MORALES told friends that he had personally eliminated several political figures. He was also involved in helping Augusto Pinochet overthrow Salvador Allende in September, 1973. After arriving back in the United States Morales moved to Washington where he became Consultant to the Deputy Director for Operations Counter Insurgency and Special Activities. Larry Hancock believes that during this period he provided advice to right-wing governments (Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil and Argentina) as part of Operation Condor. The CIA reported,

Upon his return from Vietnam in 1971 Mr. MORALES was assigned to FR Division, [deleted 24] where he was targeted on Latin American (deleted as of 2010). This assignment was initiated by Latin American Division in an effort to get at the rich operational potential afforded by the presence of [deleted 24 as of 2010] of numerous Latin American officials. Mr. MORALES, with his long years of experience in Latin America, and his native fluency in Spanish, proved ideal for this assignment. He developed numerous assets who were later pursued successfully and recruited in the field and he made several significant recruitments of his own. Following the FR assignment, Mr. MORALES returned to the Latin America Division where he completed his final year with the CIA. He served TDY as Acting Chief of Station, [deleted 16-19 as of 2010] for some months. During this period, "there was more activity and accomplishment flow out of the [deleted 16-10] that had been seen in years. The remainder of his Agency time was spent in a TDY to [deleted 11 as of 2010] and in the Cuban Operations Group, where his contribution was also very large.

HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi traced Morales to Wilcox, Arizona shortly after MORALES' death, and talked to his lifelong friend Ruben Carbajal and a business associate of MORALES' named Bob Walton. Walton told Fonzi of an evening in the spring of 1973, after many drinks, when MORALES went into a tirade about Kennedy and particularly his failure to support the men of the Bay of Pigs. He claimed "Kennedy had been responsible for him having to watch all the men he recruited and trained get wiped out". MORALES finished this conversation by saying "Well, we took care of that son of a bitch, didn't we?" Carbajal, who had been present at the confession, corroborated it.

Another example of MORALES indiscretion was allowing his photograph to be taken by Kevin Schofield at the El Molino restaurant on 4th August, 1973. The picture appeared in the Arizona Republic with the following text: "Feted by friends at a fiesta Saturday was former American consul to Cuba, David Sanchez, left, who was in that country when Castro took over... In government service for 28 years, Sanchez is now

consultant in the office of deputy director for Operations Counter-insurgency and Special Activities in Washington." Soon afterwards MORALES left the CIA. However, he continued to make regular trips to Washington. When asked about this by his friend Ruben Carbajal, MORALES replied: "Oh, they run into some problems, I have to go up there and take care of them. These people never let go of you." MORALES built a new house at El Frita, which is about half-way between Willcox and the Mexican border. MORALES told another friend, Robert Walton, that he had put in the best security system in the United States. Walton said, "What do you need so much security for? You're still thirty miles from the Mexican border." Morales replied, "I'm not worried about those people, I'm worried about my own."

Gaeton Fonzi, staff investigator for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HUCA) found out about Morales from CIA asset, Paul Bethel, who worked for DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS. Fonzi had also read David Phillips's autobiography, *The Night Watch*. It includes a reference to a CIA agent who used the code-name Hector (William (Rip) Robertson) and his "sidekick 'El Indio', a massive American of Mexican and Indian extraction I had seen only briefly during the revolt (the CIA-stage 1954 Guatemala coup) but was to work with in other operations over the years." El Indio was Morales.

When Fonzi interviewed David Atlee Phillips on behalf of the HSCA he asked him about MORALES. PHILLIPS said that MORALES was an unimportant figure in the CIA and suggested that he might have died as a result of his heavy drinking. At this stage Morales was still alive. What is more, MORALES was far from being an important figure, he had in fact been Chief of Operations at JM/WAVE in 1963 and at the centre of the operation to kill Fidel Castro. Fonzi also discovered that MORALES had worked very closely with John Rosselli, who also played a key role in the plots against Castro. Rosselli was to be one of the first people to be interviewed by the HSCA but went missing in July 1976. His body was later discovered in the Intracoastal Waterway in North Miami. He had been cut up and stuffed into a 55-gallon steel drum. MORALES began to worry about his own health during the HSCA investigations. Rip Robertson had died in 1970 and could not be interviewed. William Pawley committed suicide in 1977 when he was asked to appear before the HSCA.

DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES made his last trip to Washington in early May, 1978. Ruben Carbajal had a drink with Morales a few days later. Carbajal told him he looked unwell. He replied: "I don't know what's wrong with me. Ever since I left Washington I haven't been feeling very comfortable". That night he was taken to hospital. Carbajal went to visit him the next morning. As Carbajal later recalled: "They wouldn't let no one in, they had his room surrounded by sheriff's deputies." Later that day (8th May) the decision was taken to withdraw his life support. Morales's wife, Joanne, requested that there should not be an autopsy. HUNT stated that MORALES was part of the conspiracy to kill JFK

I was in several meetings here in South Beach that took place in DAVE'S quarters which was being used as a safehouses at that time. MORALES was a background figure and he really never came into my kin. I think he

was well thought of but he was really kind of a pre-operational sense that MORALES knew a lot but he was not a leader, he didn't give commands he followed orders and that is quite a difference. STURGIS and MORALES, and people of that ilk, stayed in apartment houses during preparations for the big event. Their addresses were very subject to change. So that's where a fella like MORALES had been one day, you'd not necessarily associate him with that same address the following day. In short it was a very mobile experience. Let me point out at this point, that if I had wanted to fictionalize what went on in Miami and elsewhere during the run up for the big event, I would have done so. But I don't want any unreality to tinge this particular story – or the information, I should say. I was a 'benchwarmer' on it and I had a reputation for honesty.

HUNT is giving up MORALES, who Gaeton Fonzi identified as a player when he worked for the HSCA. I didn't believe the men involved would let a Mexican-American into the fold, but apparently I was wrong. I noticed the photo of the dark skinned Latino with the walkie-talkie but I believe I read an article somewhere, possibly in Computers and Automation, that the walkie-talkie was actually part of a car. Without photo-enhancement it is difficult to tell if it is MORALES or not but HUNT clears this up by naming him as a player. MORALES was close to BERNARDO De TORRES as TORRES was a Bay of Pigs Brigade military and intelligence officer. HUNT's "benchwarmer" remark is highly significant. For year he denied any association with the big event. Since an operation such as this is carried out on a need-to-know basis there are no "benchwarmers" in an operation of this magnitude. This document was released in 2003:

NOTE FOR: Fredrick C. Wickham  
William McNair  
FROM: [03]  
OFFICE IMS/ESG/HCS  
Date April 11, 1998

We (HCS and DA/OIM/JFK Team) have been discussing the subject of aliases, accommodation addresses, alias documentation, and pocket litter in general and in particular concerning DAVID MORALES with the ARRB staff (Jeremy Gunn, Michelle Combs, and Bob Skwirot) over several meetings with a various mix of attendees. I believe Gunn will accept alias documentation and information thereto to be redacted when release could compromise agreements between the Agency and other governments, be they State i.e. (drivers licenses) or federal (i.e. Social Security) and Federal Aviation Agency. Pocket litter will be released i.e. National Rifle Association Card, Rotary Club card etc. But Gunn wants MORALES aliases, especially for those that might apparently only have been used I the 1960's timeframe. We have tried to "clarify" the need to protect aliases, even though more than 35 years old, and in the case of MORALES, for a deceased employee (whom the ARRB has released).

Attached you will find an example of one of our “clarification memos.” More specifics about MORALES and his aliases, and so forth, follows:

In some 47 documents currently being discussed, there are 27 in the 1960 -1966 timeframe and 20 in the 1971 – 1975. In some of the documents the same alias was used in both timeframes as was the accommodation addresses, some with apparently non-connected “co-addresses.” Of the re-checked aliases, both are still in the records as “active” although apparently in MORALES file, there is a notation of at least one possibly compromised. In at least one of the 1975 documents, one of more probably non-connected co-addresses are listed at the same PO Box. Because of earlier releases of “driver’s license” or “permit” when we fully redacted names and addresses, we have a problem now releasing the alias used exclusively in the 1960’s along even the state part of the address, let alone the street portion less the specific house number because it would expose the state government collusion or the perception thereof. Some of these are complicated by the previous release of Washington Field Office. We have tried to explain there is no way to identify which aliases MORALES might have used in which operations and no way to identify which operations or officers would be subject to expose if the MORALES aliases and addresses are released.

[<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=60484&relPageId=1>]

## NODULE X29

# JACK RUBY AND THE CONTRACT OUT ON OSWALD



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex29.pdf>

JACK RUBY was a Jewish gangster, a Meyer Lansky wannabe. His story began in Czarist Russia when Joseph Rubenstein, a Jewish peasant, became an infantryman and paid a matchmaker to find him a wife. The matchmaker introduced him to Fannie Rutkowski, the daughter of a prosperous physician. Fannie Rutkowski came from a much better background than Joseph Rubenstein, and she resented her arranged marriage. The Rubensteins had two children, Hyman and Ann, before Joseph Rubenstein was transferred to Siberia. In 1903 Joseph Rubenstein deserted, then immigrated to America. He left his family in Russia. Joseph Rubenstein settled in Chicago. In 1904 Joseph Rubenstein joined a carpenter's union and a year later he sent for his family. [CIA 1165-432-P; WCR p779] By the time JACOB (JACK) RUBENSTEIN was born in April or March 1911, Joseph Rubenstein was the neighborhood drunk. Eight children lived in the Rubenstein's three room apartment. Two other Rubensteins had died in childbirth. Fannie Rubenstein went insane from poverty and repeated pregnancy. She claimed that a fish bone was lodged in her throat and she believed her husband was having an incestual relationship with her daughter. There were violent arguments. Fannie Rubenstein was described as illiterate, unable to speak English, four feet six inches tall, one hundred and eighty-two pounds, build obese, red hair and blue eyes. Her prognosis was poor "because of the poor personality of the patient and the long duration (24 years) of her mental abnormality." [Elgin State Hospital report 8.12.37] By JACK'S fifth birthday his older brother Hyman had been declared an incorrigible by Juvenile Court in Chicago. Hyman Rubenstein would become part of Chicago's Democratic machine, well known for its corruption, and he was appointed sidewalk inspector of his ward, a position he held for eight years. [WCR p785] JACK RUBENSTEIN attended public school, but dropped out in the fourth grade at age nine.

## AL CAPONE



In 1921, when JACK RUBENSTEIN was only ten years old, he became a member of the Dave "Yiddles" Miller gang, led by David Miller, a Capone-connected prizefight referee and bookie, who survived an encounter with Dion O'Banion, Chicago's top Irish hoodlum and arch-rival of Al Capone. [John Kobler, *Capone*, Putnams, N.Y. 1971 p80] There was a reference to a Chicago gangland figure named "Dave Miller" in the Kefauver Hearings on Interstate Organized Crime, although David Miller is a very common name. [U.S. Cong. Senate Special Committee to Invest. Organized Crime in Interstate Comm.] By the time he was 11, JACK RUBENSTEIN scalped tickets at sporting events on behalf of David Miller. In 1922 JACK RUBENSTEIN was referred to the Jewish Social Services Bureau because of his "disregard for other people's property" and an "interest in street gangs. [WCR pgs. 779-786] In 1923, when JACK RUBENSTEIN was 12, the court ordered the Jewish Welfare Bureau to place him in a foster home outside of Chicago. By 1924 JACK RUBENSTEIN



was back in Chicago where he scalped tickets and made book. JACK RUBENSTEIN assaulted a police officer during an altercation about ticket scalping. Hyman Rubenstein had the charges dropped. Because of his aggressiveness, JACK RUBENSTEIN earned the nickname "Sparky."



In 1926 JACK RUBENSTEIN became a messenger for the Capone gang. Barney Ross, who had also made the transition from the Miller gang to the Capone mob, told the FBI: "When I began my prize fighting career in 1926, back in the 24th Ward, JACK RUBENSTEIN and I ran errands for Capone." Barney Ross said that Al Capone had sponsored him, and that Ralph and Matty Capone, along with Frank Nitty, were all close followers of his boxing career. [WCE 1288; WC ltr. Rankin to Hoover 6.64] During this time Al Capone collected dozens of errand boys. Charles Gioe, an associate of Johnny Rosselli, was described by the Kefauver Committee in 1950 as having once been a "messenger boy" for Al Capone. [Kefauver Hearings p5, p356 as cited by P.D. Scott] Two of RUBENSTEIN'S associates, David Yaras (born November 7, 1912; died January 1974), and Lenny Patrick, were executioners for the Capone mob. [HSCA V9 paragraph 1195; Eva Rubenstein Grant WC Test.] David Yaras began as a pinball and slot machine concessionaire under Al Capone. Robert F. Kennedy called him "a notorious Chicago racketeer." [Moldea, *HOFFA Wars*, p124] JACK RUBENSTEIN joined the Capone gang shortly after Al Capone inherited Chicago gangland leadership from Johnny Torrio. By 1926 the Capone family, along with Johnny Rosselli, Sam Giancana, Tony Accardo, Jake Guzik and other hoodlums had amassed hundreds of millions of dollars from bootlegging, gambling and prostitution. From 1926 to 1929 JACK RUBENSTEIN worked for the Capone mob.



Many documents linked JACK RUBENSTEIN to Al Capone and the mafia. When the FBI conducted its investigation into JACK RUBENSTEIN'S background in 1964, it interviewed James Allegetti, described as "the top local organized crime figure in Chicago." James Allegetti admitted he "may have seen RUBY back in the Al Capone days..." but became agitated when the FBI pressed the issue: "I told you, he was not connected, he was not mobbed-up!" Matty Brescia was also questioned by the FBI about RUBY. The partner of Matty Brescia, Lew Farrell, was described as being a "Top Hoodlum" from Chicago. Lew Farrell was on the fringes of the Al Capone mob and had moved into labor racketeering, where he maintained a close association with James HOFFA. [FBI #DL 44-1639 11.25.63 Chicago; FBI DL-44-1639-6266] In 1978 Matty Brescia was mentioned during the HSCA testimony of RUBY associate Lewis J. McWillie. [HSCA V5 pgs 28, 87]

Eva Rubenstein Grant, JACK RUBENSTEIN's sister, supplied evidence that linked JACK RUBENSTEIN to the Al Capone mob, when she admitted this to a friend: "Jack and I were connected with the Capone mob in Chicago." This information came to light on November 13, 1962, when the sister of a friend of Eva Rubenstein named Susan Brown, telephoned the FBI Dallas office and reported that her sister had told her that



Eva Rubenstein had said this. In 1964 the Warren Commission interviewed Susan Brown and her sister. Both of them maintained their recollection of the conversation. The Warren Commission had its representative inform Eva Rubenstein about the accusations of the Brown sisters. Eva Rubenstein called the Brown sisters and confronted them with their charges. This frightened the Brown sisters and they complained to the FBI.

The FBI burned the Brown sisters because they supplied the Bureau with information which contradicted the FBI's line that Ruby was not a member of organized crime. Even in 1963, J. Edgar Hoover maintained that organized crime, or the mafia, did not exist, so how could Ruby have been a member or associate? The Brown sisters learned that FBI and the Warren Commission were intent on ignoring RUBY'S long term membership in the mafia and anyone who got in their way would be sacrificed. [FBI 44-29016-2074 10.15.64]

RUBY explained to the Warren Commission the reason he was acquainted with Chicago's top hoodlums at an early age was because of ticket scalping: "When you live in the city of Chicago and you are in the livelihood of selling tickets to sporting events, your lucrative customers are some of these people...you may know them as you get acquainted with them at the sporting events or the ball park or prizefights." [RUBY WC Test.]

## THE SYNDICATE

Al Capone and Jack Ruby were associated with the syndicate, which was an equal opportunity criminal cartel. The syndicate began circa 1928 when the mafia began admitting Jews as associate members. Legend has it that the syndicate came into existence during a meeting between Al Capone and Meyer Lansky. Al Capone's cousin, "Lucky" Luciano brought the two gangsters together at a meeting of crime families in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and suggested that they discuss a merger between the Jewish and Italian underworld. [Hank Messick, *Lansky*, G.P. Putnam - N.Y. 1971; Dennis Eisenberg, Uri Dan, Eli Landau *Meyer Lansky, Mogul of the Mob* Paddington Press, N.Y. 1979] The Jewish and Italian gangsters formed the most powerful criminal organization in the world.



By 1930 gangland activity in Chicago began to decline. In 1932 Al Capone began serving a sentence for income tax evasion and "Lucky" Luciano took over his position. In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt ended prohibition. "Lucky" Luciano began to import narcotics to make up for the loss of revenue due to the repeal of prohibition. In 1936, when "Lucky" Luciano went to prison, Joe Adonis was appointed boss of bosses. Joe Adonis put out the word to the families to co-operate with Meyer Lansky, because Meyer Lansky had promised to get "Lucky" Luciano out of prison. [McCoy, Alfred, *The Politics*

*of H in SE Asia*, Harper Row, N.Y. 1972 pgs. 17-27] Meyer Lansky received a share of gambling revenue in Louisiana. Jake Lansky was listed as an officer in an outfit controlling slot machines. Meyer Lansky worked with CARLOS MARCELLO.

### FRANKIE GOLDSTEIN

JACK RUBENSTEIN and his sister, Eva Rubenstein, were involved in illegal gambling, which was controlled by the syndicate. In 1934 they moved to San Francisco where they worked for Frankie Goldstein. [WCE 2328] In 1961 a confidential informant told the FBI that Frankie Goldstein was a bookmaker. The FBI opened a case on him, and investigation revealed he operated a local sporting book for many years, and he frequented the Ambassador Health Club. Information on this club was withheld by the FBI. In 1962 the FBI interviewed Frankie Goldstein's cousin, Anthony Hatsis, the owner of a Salt Lake City nightclub. Anthony Hatsis told them that Frankie Goldstein inquired as to the possibility of setting-up a bookmaking operation in Utah. The FBI tapped the business telephone of Frankie Goldstein. In 1964 Frankie Goldstein told the FBI that JACK RUBENSTEIN and Eva Rubenstein sold newspaper subscriptions for him from 1933 to 1939. Frankie Goldstein insisted that "JACK RUBENSTEIN had no association with hoodlums or with the underworld." In 1977 this researcher called Frank Goldstein and asked him about RUBY'S mob-connections: "The kid worked for me. I don't know any of these names you mention. How'd you got this information?" [FBI DC-44-1639-4707 ,4493; FBI SF 44-194; FBI DL-44-1639-CMS-Cover page, I, J.] RUBY told the Warren Commission: "I have never been a bookmaker." His association with Frankie Goldstein told another story.

### "BONES" REMER

During JACK RUBENSTEIN'S six year stay in California he was also employed by Eugene Shriber, a gambler who worked under "Bones" Remer. "Bones" Remer was the owner of record of the Cal Neva Lounge in Lake Tahoe, Nevada. The Cal Neva Lounge was linked to the syndicate by numerous sources, including the Kefauver Committee. Eugene Shriber, who came to California from Chicago in 1933, managed a San Francisco card room for "Bones" Remer and employed JACK RUBENSTEIN and Eva Rubenstein as dealers. [FBI DL-44-1639-4094, 4110; WCD CD360 p115 interview with George T. Davis]

### JOHNNY ROSSELLI



JACK RUBENSTEIN, Frankie Goldstein, "Bones" Remer, and Eugene Shriber worked under mob boss Johnny Rosselli, who controlled bookmaking in California at this time. Johnny Rosselli came to California in 1933, the same year that JACK RUBENSTEIN did. By 1936 Johnny Rosselli controlled gambling on the West Coast. JACK RUBENSTEIN sold tip sheets at Santa Anita raceway. Johnny Rosselli had risen to gangland prominence in the mid-1930's by taking over the wire service at Santa Anita. [Kefauver Hearings Part 5 p399-

400; WCR p786] In 1944 Johnny Rosselli was convicted of labor extortion through a union whose organizers included JACK RUBENSTEIN'S brother-in-law. [WC H V20 p18-cited by Scott] In 1939, JACK RUBENSTEIN, 28, left California for Chicago.

## LABOR RACKETEERING

### PAUL DORFMAN

When JACK RUBENSTEIN returned to Chicago in 1939 he became a labor racketeer. Johnny Rosselli had proven that labor unions could provide a steady source of revenue. JACK RUBENSTEIN contacted a friend from the Capone gang, Paul J. Dorfman (born May 22, 1901; died April 1971). The McClellan committee reported: "Paul Dorfman's connections with members of the old Capone mob are a matter of record." [McClellan Committee, Interim Report p167; FBI CG 44-645 12/18/63 Chicago; WCE 1236, 1293; FBI 44-24016-8. 62-109060-1528]

In 1928 Paul Dorfman, alias Red Paul Dolan were charged with touring a Chicago ward in an automobile "and used terroristic tactics against those opposed to the "America First" ticket. On March 10, 1942 the Chicago Tribune reported, "Detectives yesterday were seeking Paul Dorfman, 34 years old, of 903 Independence boulevard, an ex-prize fighter and secretary treasurer of local 20467 Waste Material Handlers union [AFL] on a charge of assault to commit mayhem. The crime is a punishable by one to 14 years..." In 1948 the Daily Chicago Tribune reported "Joseph R. Dorfman, 50, of 37 N. Austin blvd., was found shot to death at noon yesterday in his private office at 3222 Roosevelt rd., where he operated a real estate firm. Paul Dorfman said he talked to his brother only an hour before the shooting, and that they made plans to attend a funeral..." Paul Dorfman gave JACK RUBENSTEIN a job in the Chicago Waste Handler's Union. Several years later Chicago private detective Bob Mullenix conducted an investigation concerning Paul Dorfman and JACK RUBENSTEIN'S entrance into the Waste Handler's Union. The FBI was unable to question Bob Mullenix in 1964. He was killed in an automobile accident in 1962. [FBI 44-24016-742] Mullenix's files were sent to his brother. [FBI 44-24016-606]

## THE MURDER OF LEON COOKE

Victor Riesel wrote that

Ruby knew a lawyer called Leon Cook. He suggested they organize a union in an unorganized area. It was indicated there would be no difficulty getting a charter from the old AFL (A federal charter is one issued directly by the central office in Washington, not by the national union. They got their charter local 20467 Waste Handlers union.

Victor Riesel was a syndicated labor columnist, blinded in an acid attack by mob. RUBY had Riesel's telephone number in his address book. John Martin was President of the Waste Handler Union. JACK RUBENSTEIN was Secretary-Treasurer. [*Dallas Morn.*

News 11.30.63, Victor Riesel, "RUBY Linked to Racket." FBI 44-1639-3123] Leon Cooke, 27, the Jewish attorney who had originally formed the union, held no office. Leon Cooke only served as an advisor. In late 1939 Leon Cooke told the FBI that he had formed a rival union affiliated with the CIO and had written several letters to junk dealers about this, which he signed "Cook." John Martin had learned of these letters. [FBI DL-44-1639 F-Cover page] On December 8, 1939, John Martin shot Leon Cooke in the back. Before he died, Leon Cooke described what occurred to Chicago Police:

I went to see Martin to protest his conduct of the union. While we were scuffling he grabbed a gun. I told him he was crazy and started to leave. He fired three times. Two bullets hit my overcoat, which was over my arm. The other hit me in the back. I staggered into the hall and took a cab to the hospital.

Physicians there extracted one bullet from the side of Leon Cooke and told him he would probably recover. [*Chicago Tribune* 12.9.39 p.1] Cooke died. After the shooting, John Martin disappeared down the rear fire-escape with the only witness, his secretary. John Martin was under indictment for having conspired with a well known Chicago hoodlum to withhold income tax information from the Internal Revenue Service in the Gambrinus Drawing Company matter. The States Attorney Office was investigating John Martin. It believed that the Waste Handler's Union was a shakedown racket and that JACK RUBENSTEIN was a thug who would intimidate prospective members into joining the union at gunpoint. After the shooting, a member of the State Attorney's office confiscated the union's charter and records then issued the following statement: "We are looking into the union's finances. I am trying to find out where \$1,400 in dues went." When the States Attorney's investigators discovered that Carlos Fontana, a notorious West Side hoodlum, worked for the union, its investigators questioned JACK RUBENSTEIN. He told them: "I had no idea he was a hoodlum."

JACK RUBENSTEIN was questioned about Leon Cooke's murder:

During our conversation with JACK RUBENSTEIN, who is Secretary Treasurer of the Scrap Iron & Junk Handlers Union, he stated that he had been out all day with the President John Martin collecting membership dues and that they entered the office about 3:00 p.m. On their arrival there they found present Gladys Welch, Vice President of the Union, Joseph Medill, employee of Leon Cooke, and Leon Cooke. He remained in the office until about 3:20 p.m. and then left in the company of Medill to go to the northwest side for the purpose of doing some organizational work. The first he knew about the shooting was at 3:30 p.m. when he telephoned his office...Leon Cooke formerly was an organizer for the Junk Handler's Union, and upon his leaving the Union his office of Secretary-Treasurer was taken over by JACK RUBENSTEIN. [Chicago PD Report Central Complaint Room No. 55513]

One day after the shooting John Martin and his secretary turned themselves in. JACK RUBENSTEIN was with them and told the press that Martin had shot Leon Cooke in self-defense. At the trial of John Martin an assistant state's attorney informed the judge that the State had obtained no evidence beyond that presented to a coroner's jury, which had absolved John Martin of blame. John Martin's story at the inquest was that Leon Cooke drew a gun on him and struck him in the face and when he struggled for possession of the weapon, it went off. The police never found any evidence to corroborate John Martin's story that the gun belonged to Leon Cooke. John Martin was acquitted of murder. He left the union. A few months later, JACK RUBENSTEIN left. He adopted the middle name of "Leon" around this time, allegedly to honor his dead friend. RUBY told the Warren Commission: "I am not a gangster. I have never used a goon squad for union activities.

### "NATTY" GUMBIN

Paul Dorfman formed a new local and began to dominate it. He worked closely with Anthony Accardo, a leader of the Chicago mob since the death of Al Capone. On July 28, 1948, when millionaire industrialist Nathan "Natty" Gumbin was shot-gunned to death by two gunmen firing from a moving car, Paul Dorfman was called in for questioning. The Chicago Police stated that the slaying of Nathan Gumbin was linked to the killing of Charles Crane, another industrialist who had negotiated with the Waste Handlers Union. The Intelligence Unit of the Chicago Police Department reported that "Natty" Gumbin and Charles Crane, along with about 100 waste and rag dealers, were allegedly paying monthly installments to a person named "Dorfman," Secretary of the Waste Handlers Union, to guarantee no labor troubles. [FBI 44-24016-358] Years later the Intelligence Unit learned that during a meeting of top syndicate members in Miami in 1953, an unknown person mentioned the execution of "Natty" Gumbin, and the fact that he refused to take part in a deal. The FBI reported: "Gumbin forced to make monthly payments to laborites for labor peace in his business. Apparent guarantee of no labor problems if monthly payments made. Plant employees under two separate unions, one was Waste Material Handlers Union, Paul Dorfman, Secretary-Treasurer. The other was Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union founded by Leon Cooke in 1937. Cooke was slain in 1939. Paul Dorfman, upon learning of death of Gumbin, cut short vacation to avail himself for questioning. Had his union offer \$1,000 reward for information leading to solution of murder." The murder of "Natty" Gumbin remained unsolved.

In 1949 Paul Dorfman joined with JIMMY HOFFA in a complex conspiracy to give a million dollars worth of Teamster Pension Fund business to an insurance company owned by Paul Dorfman's son, Allen Dorfman. [*New York Herald Tribune* 8.1.57 pg.1; *New York Mirror* 8.30.57- Riesel] Paul Dorfman continued to run the Waste Handlers Union until 1957, when he was expelled by the National Office of the AFL-CIO. [*NYT* 8.1.57 - Mafia Associate Ousted] The AFL-CIO tolerated Paul Dorfman for more than a decade, but Paul Dorfman's pension fund scheme brought him to the attention of the McClellan Committee, which focused on JIMMY HOFFA and the men around him. Robert F. Kennedy, an attorney for the McClellan Committee, wrote: "Everywhere HOFFA goes Paul Dorfman is close by." [Robert F. Kennedy, *The Enemy Within*,

Harper Bros. 1960 NY] Paul Dorfman was forced into semi-retirement. In 1957 Paul "Red" Dorfman was forced to step down when the AFL became embarrassed by the information the McClellan Committee investigating organized crime's infiltration of the labor movement.

#### ALLEN DORFMAN



Allen Dorfman became JIMMY HOFFA's "rabbi." [NYT 8.24.67p6] When JIMMY HOFFA was indicted by a Nashville Grand Jury, Allen Dorfman and HOFFA-thug Robert "Barney" Baker helped him earn an acquittal. In early 1963 Allen Dorfman was indicted for jury-tampering in this case. The star witness for the United States Government was Edward Partin. [Sheridan, Walter, *The Fall and Rise of JIMMY HOFFA*, Saturday Review Press 1972; Allen Dorfman and the Teamsters, Prod. Wash. D.C.] In 1964 Allen Dorfman was indicted in Chicago on charges related to his management of Teamster Funds.

By 1967 Allen Dorfman was coordinator of the Teamster Union Pension Fund following the incarceration of JIMMY HOFFA. In 1969 Allen Dorfman was indicted by a Grand Jury in New York City. The chief witness for the United States Government in this case was also a witness against Meyer Lansky. [PROD, *The Teamster Connection*, bio. of Allen M. Dorfman; *Overdrive*, Crimes Web of Pension Fund Fraud; USDC-SDNY 66 CR. 732 - Memo From Deputy Chief U.S. Probation Office - Horvath - redirect 10433,

1333, ltr. from Lou Poller 5.30.71] In another case, Allen Dorfman and co-defendants were acquitted after a key government witness was killed in his office by shotgun blasts fired by gunmen wearing ski masks. [*Newsweek*, 11.24.75 p9] Allen Dorfman was convicted and sent to prison in 1972 for having taken a \$55,000 kickback to arrange a loan from the Teamster's Union Pension Fund. In 1979, Gerald Denono, a mafia hit man under federal protective custody, gave a diary to the FBI that he said he stole from Dr. Canale, a New Orleans physician linked to CARLOS MARCELLO. The entry dated January 5, 1973, read:

Fitz OK Al Dorfman chi ok.--Tony Pro Jersey ok (\$500,---to C.C. = nix OK.

This signified that a payment was made to NIXON through Charles Colson which had been okayed by Teamsters Allen Dorfman, Tony Provenzano and Frank Fitzsimmons. [*NY Post* 11.16.79] The name of Allen Dorfman surfaced in an off-shoot of the FBI's ABSCAM investigation. Allen Dorfman was involved in an attempt to bribe Senator Howard W. Cannon, (Dem.- Nevada) to sponsor favorable legislation. These charges were never proven because Allen Dorfman was gunned down gang-land style in Chicago.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Warren Commission received several reports that indicated an on-going relationship between RUBY and the Dorfman's. Justice Department investigator Walter Sheridan received information that RUBY had recently received money from one of the Dorfman's. Assistant United States Attorney Robert D. Peloquin was assigned to investigate the matter. Robert D. Peloquin, who at the time was part of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's "Get HOFFA Squad," was called off the case by his boss, Herbert J. Miller. [FBI 44-24016-112,1247; 62-109060-1528] Herbert J. Miller informed Robert Peloquin that he had contacted the source of the information concerning RUBY and the Dorfman's, and the source had refused to substantiate the information. Herbert J. Miller ordered "no further inquiry in this matter" because "the story would give HOFFA an opportunity to criticize the Justice Department for trying to tie HOFFA in with President Kennedy's murder." J. Edgar Hoover agreed: "I do wish Justice Department would mind it's own business." [FBI DC-44-1639 BL-E-cover pg; FBI CG 44-645- DWS: pl6, cover page B] Peloquin stated that when he was Chief of the Organized Crime Strike Force of the DOJ Herbert Itkin was a paid employee on loan from CIA.

CLINT MURCHISON Sr.

On November 25, 1963, an individual who called himself "Mr. Miller" contacted the FBI and told the Bureau he was "a close friend of JACK RUBY." In addition, he identified Clint Murchison and Johnny Webb as being "friends of RUBY." When J. Edgar Hoover saw this anonymous report (the name Miller and the address given by the informant were determined to be fictitious) he ordered the Bureau to "Press vigorously. I would surmise it is Clint Murchison, Jr., not Sr. I think we should talk to Clint Murchison, Jr." [FBI 44-24016-197, 198; 62-109060-363; *Wash. Post* 2.14.64; Drew Pearson D13; FBI Memo 1.22.64 NR 2.6.64; FBI Memo and ltr. to WC 1.31.64 NR 2.6.64] J. Edgar Hoover



was close to the Murchison family and vacationed almost annually at their Del Charro Hotel, situated near the Murchison's Del Mar racetrack. [Messick, Hank, *John Edgar Hoover*, McKay , NY, 1972.] Clint Murchison Jr. told the FBI he never heard of RUBY or OSWALD before the events of November 1963. Tommy Webb told the FBI the same. In 1977 Tommy Webb signed an affidavit in which he admitted his association with Clint Murchison Jr. and Allen Dorfman. [Affidavit of Thomas Dougherty Webb Jr. 10.21.77] Edward Partin told Walter Sheridan that Clint Murchison Jr. was a "great benefactor" of JIMMY HOFFA's.

### "PIGFACE" COHEN

On November 27, 1963, Daniel Adario, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Philadelphia, advised FBI S.A. Robert L. Tagg, Newark, that he had received information from a confidential informant that "(FNU) Cohen, aka, 'Pigface' operator of used car lots, and brother of Raymond Cohen, a former official of the Teamster's Union, Philadelphia, had told the informant of Daniel Adario that he was very friendly with JACK LEON RUBY and knows RUBY from Chicago. Cohen advised informant RUBY 'tied up with rackets in Chicago.'" Raymond Cohn was a close associate of James R. HOFFA. [FBI 44-24016-1069371] On June 8, 1965, the FBI reported:

Philadelphia Office has reviewed Xerox copies of anonymous letters naming RAYMOND COHEN as having information regarding assassination of President Kennedy, and Philadelphia has no information as to who might have written these letters. It is opinion of Philadelphia, also, that no useful purpose or productive information would be obtained through an interview with Raymound Cohen, former Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local 107, Philadelphia. Cohen is presently serving a one to two year prison term for defrauding the Local, and has served six months of this sentence. There was much factional fighting in Local 107, which eventually deposed Cohen and any number of dissident teamsters on the opposite side to Cohen could have written the letters attempting to implicate Cohen. [FBI 157-916-319 Phil. 6.8.65]

Arlen Spector successfully prosecuted Raymond Cohen. The FBI reported:

Because of this success Attorney General Kennedy offered Spector a job on the Justice Department Staff to assist in the prosecution of James HOFFA and other Teamster officials. Spector declined because the local case against Cohen had been appealed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court, and he wished to see it through. That case was argued in September and the court's ruling is awaited. [FDBI CIA 62-109060-61 1.9.64. Phil.]



## OTIS PIKE

On November 25, 1963, the Houston FBI Office received information from Al Bright, an ex-felon of Corpus Christi, Texas, to the effect that RUBY was the payoff man for the Dallas Police Department, and whenever liquor and gambling raids were to be made on the Dallas underworld, RUBY was always contacted first by some unknown person from the Dallas Police Department. Al Bright obtained this information from Roy William Pike, who had once served a bookkeeper for RUBY, and was one of 12 persons known to have been in telephone contact with RUBY just before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Roy William Pike was arrested for rape in 1943. Roy William Pike told Al Bright: "I think I spoke with RUBY about his relationship with HOFFA." The FBI interviewed Roy William Pike, who denied having said any of this. J. Edgar Hoover confused the report of Al Bright with that of Roy William Pike, and noted: "Pike was interviewed in connection with the case on November 25, 1963, at which time he alleged that RUBY was friendly with James HOFFA and the syndicate and was a pay-off man of the Dallas Police Department." [FBI 44-24016-1196; FBI report filed 11.25.63 Corpus Christi; FBI #110-44-939 pgs.329, 530, 531, 532]

In 1941 JACK RUBENSTEIN distributed punch board gambling devices throughout the United States while serving as a courier for the syndicate. During this period he and his associates disrupted pro-Nazi German-American Bund rallies. [WCR 779-806] In September 1941 JACK RUBENSTEIN was drafted. JACK RUBENSTEIN never saw any action, and spent his military career in the United States. When the FBI questioned him in late November 1963 one of JACK RUBENSTEIN'S army buddies, Hersey Colvin, was employed by a Chicago hoodlum. [WCE 1201] He told the FBI that RUBY was not connected to organized crime. Another of JACK RUBENSTEIN'S army buddies, Urban Roschek, told the FBI that JACK RUBENSTEIN had offered him a job picking up numbers in Chicago. [FBI 44-1639-54444]



In February 1946 JACK RUBENSTEIN was discharged from the Army. He returned to Chicago where he lived with Hyman Rubenstein in the Congress Hotel. JACK RUBENSTEIN frequented the H & H Restaurant, a hang-out for bookmakers, gamblers and hoodlums. Its proprietor, Maishi Baer, got very upset when the FBI questioned him in 1964. He told the FBI that he "didn't want to get involved" then tried to unsuccessfully reach his attorney. [FBI 44-24016-275]

### PAUL ROLAND JONES

While JACK RUBENSTEIN was in the service, his sister Eva Rubenstein Grant moved to Dallas where she became associated with Paul Roland Jones. In 1930 Paul Roland Jones was arrested on a bootlegging charge in Kansas. In 1931 he began serving a life sentence in Lansing, Kansas, for the first degree murder of a government witness. On December 31, 1938, his life term was commuted by Kansas Governor Ratner to 20 years, and he was pardoned on July 8, 1940. Throughout the early 1940's, the offenses of Paul Roland Jones ranged from Vagrancy to OPA Violations. He was arrested in Dunkirk, N.Y. in 1944 for Grand Larceny, but no disposition of the case was shown in the records. He was later charged with swindling in Dallas, but the disposition of that case was also not shown. During the war, Paul Roland Jones and Eva Rubenstein opened up new territory for the mob. [HSCA V9 p986] Paul Roland Jones admitted that he had started gambling operations in Dallas in 1942 on behalf of Al Capone's cousins, the Fischetti brothers. [FBI LHM, Charlotte, North Carolina 6.29.64 copies destroyed 1.21.73]

Paul Roland Jones relied on bribery to keep the syndicate's gambling operations from being closed down. Paul Roland Jones had the Sheriff Smoot Schmid and various members of the Dallas Police Department "on the pad" for at least five years. Eva Rubenstein, who had purchased a building in Dallas and was opening a nightclub, introduced JACK RUBENSTEIN to Paul Roland Jones. Paul Roland Jones recalled this meeting: "It was in 1946, at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. I came up from Dallas to discuss business with Paul Labriola and JIMMY Weinberg. JACK RUBY'S sister arranged the meeting." Paul Roland Jones convinced RUBY to move to Dallas and manage a gambling joint there on behalf of the Chicago syndicate. There was one obstacle that had to be overcome: Steven Guthrie, the newly elected sheriff, who had come into office on a reform ticket had to go on the pad.

Four months after Sheriff Steven Guthrie took office (October 1946), Paul Roland Jones called Dallas Police Detective George Butler and asked him to arrange a meeting with Sheriff Guthrie. Sheriff Guthrie and Detective George Butler made recordings of their meeting with Paul Roland Jones. Sheriff Guthrie: "Shortly after my election, Jones contacted me and asked if I wanted to make some big money. At the time gambling, prostitution were wide-open in Dallas, and there were three gangland murders each month. I knew the syndicate had moved in because there were always at least 25 Chicago thugs in town. I was determined to get them." [WCE 1251] Sheriff Guthrie installed a hidden movie camera and photographed Paul Roland Jones entering and leaving the meeting. Paul Roland Jones reported his apparent success to Anthony

Accardo, who sent Paul "Needlenose" Labriola and (FNU) Weinberg to Dallas. Paul Roland Jones introduced Sheriff Guthrie to Pat Manno, a friend of Anthony Accardo. On November 14, 1946, Paul Roland Jones called Detective George Butler and told him he was going to Chicago, where the syndicate was meeting for the purpose of formulating plans for moving into gambling activities in Dallas. In December 1946, Detective George Butler visited Paul Roland Jones and introduced two men identified as Murray Humphreys and Jake Guzik, both Capone-gang members.

In 1964 Sheriff Steve Guthrie told the FBI:

JACK RUBY was a small peanut with this group that tried to bribe me. His name came up on numerous occasions as being the person who would take over a fabulous restaurant and turn it into a posh gambling joint.

Jack Wilner, a crime reporter for *The Chicago Daily News* stated that RUBY was involved in an effort to take over gambling in the Texas area at this time. [HSCA V19 par. 1131] Another reporter for the *Chicago Daily News* stated that Detective George Butler told him RUBY was involved in an attempt to bribe Sheriff Guthrie.

The HSCA obtained the original recordings of the Jones-Guthrie-Butler meetings. The original recordings were of such poor quality it was impossible for the Committee to determine if JACK RUBENSTEIN'S name came up. Two recordings were missing. The HSCA was unable to interview former Sheriff Steven Guthrie. Just before Christmas, 1946, Paul Roland Jones and his associate, Jack Nappi, were indicted on Bribery charges. Jack Nappi was related to Frank Nitti, Al Capone's enforcer. In early 1947 Paul Roland Jones was convicted on the bribery charge, then released on appeal bond.

In October 1947, Homer R. Padgett, a former manager of Eva Rubenstein's Singapore Club, told Detective Butler Eva Rubenstein had him beaten when he tried to overhear one of her conversations. JACK RUBENSTEIN called Homer R. Padgett a stool pigeon. Detective George Butler investigated the Singapore Club and examined its toll records. [HSCA V9 para. 1131] The HSCA questioned Eva Rubenstein about the allegations of Homer R. Padgett. She recalled that when her club first opened, two Dallas Police Department officers asked her questions about having known Al Capone and about gangsters from Chicago who visited her club. When Detective George Butler was questioned by the HSCA he told them that "From 1947 to 1948 some members of the Capone organization were trying to move gambling into Dallas. I had a snitch in the outfit, Paul Roland Jones, who told me the Capone outfit considered RUBY too erratic for them." Detective George Butler told the HSCA that Paul Roland Jones was a snitch. If so, why did he do time?

## HEROIN SMUGGLING

Meyer Lansky, as he had promised, secured the release of "Lucky" Luciano from prison by collaborating with Charles Siragusa and the OSS to stop Axis sabotage in America's sea ports during World War II. This was OPERATION UNDERWORLD. "Lucky" Luciano

was released from prison in 1946 and immediately deported to Italy. "Lucky" Luciano charged Meyer Lansky with the responsibility for managing his financial empire. Meyer Lansky played a key role in organizing the heroin syndicate of "Lucky" Luciano. The relationship of Meyer Lansky with the TRAFFICANTE family was of particular importance. In 1947 Meyer Lansky and "Lucky" Luciano had a meeting in Cuba about expanding the mob's heroin trade. In 1947 Paul Roland Jones was involved in the narcotics trade, which experienced a post-war renaissance.

#### JOHN AND MAURICE MELTON

The narcotics operation of Paul Roland Jones involved John and Maurice Melton, two brothers who owned 127,000 acres of land near Durango, Mexico, suitable for the cultivation of opium. The opium was grown there and was flown into the United States by pilot Taylor Crossland. [FBI report filed 12.14.63 at Albuquerque, New Mexico #AQ 44-391] In August 1947 the Federal Bureau of Narcotics became aware of the operation. Maurice Melton and Paul Roland Jones were put under 24-hour surveillance and their telephone calls were monitored:

Prior to arrest above Subjects were surveilled during course of investigation and they checked into the Central Plaza Hotel on August 2, 1947. While at this hotel they made several phone calls which were checked out and the number Kedzie-1717 was listed to Hyman and JACK RUBENSTEIN. [Bureau of Narcotics Report, Chicago 10.31.47 A.E. Aman; FBI #44-24016-586; FBI 44-1639-21, Dallas]

On August 27, 1947, Taylor Crossland was forced down, and arrested at the Mexican-American border with 48 pounds of raw opium worth nearly one million dollars in his aircraft. Taylor Crossland told the FBI that when he and Maurice Melton brought a load of opium from Mexico to Dallas he contacted Paul Roland Jones in an effort to dispose of the opium. He "stated Paul Roland Jones took him to an unknown motel, where Jones introduced an individual whom he believes possibly identical to RUBY as RUBENSTEIN. States Jones and RUBENSTEIN went back into motel, stayed approximately five minutes, and then Jones returned to automobile and said 'We will have to go to Chicago to dispose of this stuff' and no further reference was made to an individual believed to be JACK RUBENSTEIN." [FBI 44-1639-1629; WCE 1271, 1272, 1273; FBI 44-24016-481]



Taylor Crossland became a States witness against Paul Roland Jones, as did the Melton brothers. On October 24, 1947, Paul Roland Jones was arrested in Dallas. Five days later, the Chicago office of the Bureau of Narcotics questioned JACK RUBENSTEIN and his brother. JACK RUBENSTEIN said he knew Paul Roland Jones through his sister, Eva Rubenstein Grant, who met Paul Roland Jones while operating her supper club in Dallas. JACK RUBENSTEIN claimed he had never spoken to Paul Roland Jones in Chicago, either personally or by phone. When the calls in question occurred (August 2, 1947 and August 3, 1947) JACK RUBENSTEIN said he was visiting Dallas. JACK RUBENSTEIN said he was a sales promoter and merchandise distributor and he knew nothing about narcotics. Hyman Rubenstein admitted having known Taylor Crossland, Maurice Melton and Paul Roland Jones and told the Bureau of Narcotics investigators that the telephone call in question had been made to him. He admitted meeting with them, but insisted

I know absolutely nothing about opium, or narcotics in any shape, manner or form, nor the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs. Paul Roland Jones never mentioned opium to me nor did Taylor Crossland or Maurice Melton. I'm a business man with no arrests. We were involved in selling lumber and pipe. They gave me a sample of lumber which I showed around Chicago.

During the trial, Maurice Melton testified that when Hyman and Jack Rubenstein were propositioned regarding narcotics, they refused any part in it. [FBI 44-24016-395]

The Melton's had been told by Paul Roland Jones that the Rubenstein family had connections with the Chicago crime syndicate, who would offer them the best price for the opium. The deal never went through. The Melton brothers were afraid to testify against Rubenstein because they knew he was connected to the Syndicate and they didn't want to end up dead.

On January 10, 1948, Hyman Rubenstein appeared as a witness in the narcotics trial of Paul Roland Jones in Dallas. Eleven months later, the Bureau of Narcotics closed the JACK RUBENSTEIN file, but seven years later, in 1955, the Bureau reopened it. The original file released by the Justice Department in unexcised form (over the objection of the Drug Enforcement Administration - the heirs to Bureau of Narcotics files) had the following in a box labeled "Related Files": "SE-202 Mafia pages 234 and 240." When this researcher applied for these files Benjamin R. Civiletti informed him that the materials were not of "historical interest" because "even today, the materials remain substantially related to continuing investigations...I do want you to know that no reference to JACK RUBY has been discovered in the materials which are the subject of this appeal." [Ltr. Office of Deputy Attorney General 5.8.78 re: DEA/FOIA/Req#77-492-F]

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy RUBY did not deny that he was in touch with Paul Roland Jones in Chicago. Paul Roland Jones admitted he was a member of the syndicate during this period. In late January 1948, Paul Roland Jones, who was described as a "Dangerous Public Enemy" by the FBI, was convicted of Conspiracy to Import Narcotics and sentenced to three years in prison. An additional two years were added when his appeal on the bribery charges was denied. Released in 1952 Paul Roland Jones returned to Dallas and managed several taverns for the syndicate. In 1953 Paul Roland Jones was involved in the sale of worthless uranium stock. By 1960 he had become connected with a phony cancer clinic. Paul Roland Jones lived in Birmingham, Alabama, but made frequent trips to Dallas.

In December 1947 JACK RUBENSTEIN changed his name to JACK RUBY. In early 1948, when Paul Roland Jones went to prison, RUBY moved to Dallas. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy RUBY admitted he "came to Dallas because of connections with the Chicago crime syndicate." [WC Ltr. Hoover to Rankin 6.2.64] Later in 1948 Eva Rubenstein moved to California and RUBY took responsibility for the management of The Silver Spur Club.

#### LEWIS J. McWILLIE



RUBY contacted Lewis J. McWillie who helped manage the gambling interests of the syndicate in Dallas. Lewis J. McWillie was born at Kansas City, Missouri, May 4, 1908. At age 16 he was arrested for stealing a car and sentenced to two years at a boys reformatory. Lewis J. McWillie became a professional gambler, who worked river boats up and down the Mississippi. The FBI described him as a "murderer." [FBI PX-44216 12.5.63] In 1942 he worked for Benny Bickers, and Benny "the Cowboy" Binion, at the Top of the Hill Casino, located just outside the Dallas City limits. [HSCA V9 para. 1153; Lt. Butler, Kefauver Committee test; WCE1692; WCD 686d] Benny Binion had controlled gambling in Dallas ever since his rival was executed in gangland fashion. Benny Binion had been arrested for murder and possession of a sawed-off shotgun. Benny Binion left Dallas in 1948 and moved to Las Vegas where he became associated with West Coast mob figures Mickey

Cohen and Jack Dragna. Jack Dragna was frequently referred to as the Al Capone of Los Angeles and was closely associated with Johnny Rosselli. In 1951 the State of Nevada granted Binion a gaming license, and he became a casino operator. [Reed, Ed, Ovid Demaris, *The Green Felt Jungle*, Trident Press, NY, 1963 pgs. 66, 84, 104, 184]

#### McWILLIE AND BENNY BINION



In 1978 Lewis J. McWillie was questioned about his association with Benny Binion and any possible connection between gambling in Las Vegas and Dallas.

Q. Did you know Benny Binion in 1947?

A. Knew him to see him.

Q. Who did you work for in the 1940's?

A. I worked for Ivy Miller and Red Scarborough.

Q. Did you know that Miller and Scarborough worked for Benny Binion in a numbers operation?

A. No I didn't.

Q. Did you know Harry Urban?

A. Didn't know him intimately. I knew him to speak to him.

Q. Did you know he was a partner of Benny Binion?

A. No.

Q. Prior to your present employment (in 1978), where did you work?

A. Binion's Horse Shoe Club in Las Vegas. [HSCA V5 pgs. 2, 22, 57, 65]

## RUBY AND MARCELLO

RUBY was associated with the MARCELLO family soldiers, or capos, in Dallas. These men included R. D. Matthews (born July 26, 1920, in Aspermont, Texas), Joe Civello, (born January 2, 1902; died January 1970), Joe Campisi (born October 11, 1918, Dallas), and Sam Campisi (born May 19, 1938), and Ralph Paul (born December 17, 1899, Kiev, Russia).

### R.D. MATTHEWS



Lewis J. McWillie introduced RUBY to Russell Douglas Matthews. When R.D. Matthews was seven he moved to Dallas. He served in the Marine Corps from December 1941 to October 1945, after which he returned to Dallas. [HSCA V9 par 1054] By the late 1940's R.D. Matthews was actively engaged in criminal activity in Dallas. He was described in one FBI report as a burglar, armed robber, narcotics pusher and murderer. Another described him as armed and dangerous, and stated that he had been known to carry firearms and to use explosives in the past. In 1949 R.D. Matthews was arrested for burglary and in 1950 for having violated the Federal Narcotics Act.

### RALPH PAUL

Ralph Paul was most closely associated with RUBY. An employee of the Carousel Club testified: "If anybody gave JACK money, he would probably got it from Paul. He was a silent partner who passed on to him some of that cash." [HSCA V9p242] Ralph Paul, a Russian-Jewish immigrant whose name was Ralph Bielapolski, came to Dallas in 1947 from the South Bronx where he owned a fruit stand. Ralph Paul told the FBI that he had worked 16 hours a day for 25 years at this stand for very low wages. Yet when he came to Dallas he had amassed a considerable amount of capital; enough to purchase several nightclubs. [WCD 4 p466; HSCA V9 para. 1271] CARLOS MARCELLO was in the tomato growing and marketing business when Ralph Paul owned a fruit stand. CARLOS MARCELLO needed frontmen to invest his illegal earnings in legitimate businesses. The brother of Ralph Paul, Louis Paul, was President of the Pleasant Finance Company of Lodi, New Jersey. Frank Laduca was the manager of Pleasant Finance. [FBI tel from Newark #44-443 to Dallas 6.3.64] In 1952 RUBY took Ralph Paul on as a silent partner. By 1952 the MARCELLO family had gained control of organized crime in Dallas.



## THE CAMPISIS



JOE CAMPISI DRINKS ON THE HOUSE



Ralph Paul was a partner of Joseph Campisi. [FBI report filed 11.24.63 Dallas, DC 44-1639, Lee and R.M. Barrett] Joseph Campisi attended high school with R.D. Matthews. In 1944 Joe Campisi was arrested for a murder that involved the shooting of an employee of Campisi's, who allegedly drew a knife on him. A Dallas County Grand Jury believed Joe Campisi had acted in self-defense. In 1947 Joe Campisi and his brother Sam Campisi bought the Idle Hour Bar in Dallas. This was the year the Campisis first met RUBY. In 1957 the Campisi brothers bought the Egyptian Lounge from John Grizzaffi; an associate of RUBY'S. John Grizzaffi, a native of Dallas, was mentioned in the Jones-Butler tapes. Employees of the Egyptian Lounge included men like Peter Piccola, who was known to the FBI as a bookmaker. [FBI 44-1639 FD-302 with P J Piccola 4.24.63 Dallas, Lee & Barrett] Other associates RUBY and Joe Campisi had in common included Lewis J. McWillie, Benny Binion and James R. Todd. [HSCA V5 para. 908] The FBI reported:

On February 17, 1959, Special Agents Robert M. Barrett and Milton L. Newsom and Charles T. Brown, Jr. observed Dallas police character and

known gambler Russell Douglas Matthews at the Egyptian Lounge, which is owned and operated by Joe and Sam Campisi. The connection between Matthews and the Campisis was not known.

On May 14, 1959, Special Agents Robert M. Barrett and Jesse Hagy observed Dallas-Fort Worth gambler Al Meadows at the Egyptian Lounge. On August 18, 1959, Special Agent Robert M. Barret observed Joe Ianni and his family at the Egyptian Lounge. Ianni was observed in conversation with Joe Campisi and Frank La Coco. A newspaper article in *The Dallas Morning News* on November 23, 1959, stated that suspected mafia adherent Charles Vincent Saterino, FBI No. 497185, had died on November 21, 1959. Among the pallbearers were Charles Civello, brother of Joseph Francis Civello, John Ross Patrono and Joe and Sam Campisi. These same individuals attended the funeral of the father of Pete Piccola during the same week. On November 22, 1961, while contacting Sam Campisi on another matter, Special Agent (Deleted) observed (Deleted) enter the Egyptian Restaurant and engage in what appeared to be a guarded conversation with (Deleted). He left shortly thereafter.

On March 27, 1962, Special Agents (Deleted) and (Deleted) observed Joseph Francis Civello at the Egyptian Lounge apparently waiting for an order of pizza to be filled. The recent robbery of Sam Campisi was discussed with Civello.

On January 31, 1963, Special Agents Barrett and Ivan D. Lee observed known Dallas gamblers Jesse Ray McPherson, Gerald Francis Burch and John Benton Turns in the Egyptian Lounge in contact with Joe Campisi.

On August 7, 1963, Lieutenant Jack Revill, Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department advised Special Agent Charles T. Brown Jr. that numerous known bookmakers and dice hustlers frequent the Egyptian Lounge on a daily basis.

Lieutenant Revill advised SA Barret on December 17, 1964 that recent information had been received that Campisi was a close associate of gambler Frank James Tortoriello, Dallas Police Department number 5036 as well as Riley B. Bawcum, gambler and bookmaker. Revill further advised no information had been received from any reliable source that the Campisis were involved at present or in the recent past in any illegal activity.

Lieutenant REVILL continued that information had been received to the effect that JOE CAMPISI had been severely reprimanded by his brother, SAM, to cease any bookmaking activity as it would jeopardize their business. Lieutenant REVILL further advised SA BARRETT on January 17, 1966 that numerous Dallas area gamblers have been observed at

various times at the Egyptian Restaurant. He identified these individuals as JOHN BENTON TURNS, BOBBY JOE CHAPMAN, and AL MEADOWS. Lieutenant REVILL stated that JOE CAMPISI's reputation as a "loud mouth" prevents him from being trusted by gamblers, bookmakers, or underworld associates.

DL T-3 advised SA BARDWELL D. ODUM on October 13, 1966 that CHARLIE MC MATT operates a football betting operation in East Dallas, operating out of the Crown Bar on Columbia Avenue. MC MATT reportedly talks considerably about TONY CATHERINE and SAM and JOE CAMPISI, it being indicated that BOBBY JOE CHAPMAN is connected in some manner with the CAMPISIs.

DL 1-3 further advised that JOHN ROSS PATRONO and JOHNNY GRISSAFFI are attempting to obtain financial backlog from the CAMPISIs for some kind of deal, details not known. He further advised that the CAMPISIs have a bartender at the Egyptian Restaurant who is a "square". Waitresses include RUBY LEE, the daughter-in-law of BOB LEE, Falstaff distributor for the City of Dallas. She is married to BOBBY LEE, a vice president at Falstaff Distributing Company.

#### D. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

SAM CAMPISI is not known to be engaging in criminal activities.

DL T-4 advised SA THOMAS M. O'MALLEY on April 25, 1961 that JOE and SAM CAMPISI take bets at the Egyptian Lounge, 5610 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas. On October 30, 1961, Lieutenant JACK REVILL, Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, advised SA CARL X. UNDERHILL that for a period of at least ten years, information has been received that the CAMPISIs were operating a book and that prostitutes were allowed to operate from the Egyptian Lounge, but that officers of the Vice Detail had disproved these allegations and that while JOE CAMPISI is well acquainted with known gamblers and other such persons in and out of the Italian element of Dallas, they had been unable to substantiate any allegation that any bookmaking or prostitution activities were being engaged in by the CAMPISIs.

On November 21, 1961, Lieutenant REVILL advised SA ROBERT N. BARRETT that he had received information from a source close to JOE CAMPISI that CAMPISI was nervous because of a recent interview by Agents of the FBI in connection with an investigation of his activities and the activities of some of his associates and other Italian gamblers in Dallas. JOE CAMPISI allegedly advised this source that he and his associates were accepting no more bets during the football season and that it was believed things would cool down by the time the basketball

season was underway. This source reportedly advised Lieutenant Revill that SAM CAMPISI had advised his brother, JOE, that they were making "good money" through the restaurant and that he, JOE CAMPISI, was not going to risk this by gambling. SAM CAMPISI allegedly stated he was not going to participate in any future gambling activities whatsoever and suggested that JOE do the same

DL-T-5 advised SA IVAN D. LEE on July 25, 1963 that JOE and SAM CAMPISI had been discussing the possibility of moving the "Italian syndicate" into Dallas to take over the gambling and DL T-2 advised that although his information was reliable, that knowing Joe Campisi like to hear himself talk, it is probably just talk. [FBI Dallas 12-7792-2]

In 1967 a friend of Joe Campisi estimated that each brother netted \$100,000 per year from their restaurant business. That year the Campisis aided the promotion in Dallas of gambling junkets sponsored by the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas. From January 1967 to the day he died on December 23, 1970, Campisi was the subject of a FBI Anti-Racketeering Investigation. On April 4, 1968, the FBI in Dallas requested permission to review the Campisis telephone toll records based on their associate with Joseph Civello. In 1970 an FBI report related an assertion of an informant that Joe Campisi was close with both State judges and members of the Dallas County District Attorney's office. He allegedly had contacts within the Dallas Police Department. Joe Campisi was linked with both gambling and bookmaking activities in the Dallas area, but had never been arrested for any gambling activities. Joe Campisi's technical characterization in Federal law enforcement records was an organized crime member whose affiliation had, at one point, been termed: 'Definite.'" In the 1970's the MARCELLOS often appeared at Campisi family affairs. [Earl Golz, MARCELLO in Dallas, *Iconoclast* 11.21.76; Mike Graugnard, MARCELLO, *Iconoclast* 10.15, 29, 1976, 11.5.76] Sam Campisi died on December 23, 1970. The FBI recorded the license numbers of all out of state cars attending his funeral. [FBI 92-9792-25] It concluded: "A review of the list of registrations obtained from cars attending subject's funeral reflected the following individuals, members of a local group who allegedly control organized crime in the Dallas area, were noted and were personally observed being present at the Subject's funeral."

#### JOE CIVELLO



The MARCELLO family made an alliance with Dallas mafia boss Joseph Francis Civello, whom MARCELLO knew from Baton Rouge. In 1938 Civello served four years of a 15 year federal prison sentence for having participated in a heroin and cocaine distribution conspiracy that reached from Dallas, to New Orleans, to Chicago. In late 1962 the Immigration and Naturalization Service began proceedings to deport Joseph Francis Civello. The FBI: "The Campisi's are members of a small group of aliens in Dallas closely associated with Civello, deceased, former LCN leader in Dallas. The subject and

brother operate the Egyptian Restaurant, 5610 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas. In addition to the above association, the subjects have been connected with gambling activities in Dallas." [FBI DL 92-9792 9.22.70]

#### LEWIS J. MCWILLIE, THE CAMPISIS, AND THE CIVELLOS

The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about his, and RUBY'S, connection to the Campisis and the Civellos:

Q. Did you know Joe Civello?

A. I knew him, yes. I didn't know him intimately but I knew him to speak to him.

Q. Did RUBY know him?

A. No. I don't think he knew him.

Q. Did JACK RUBY know Joe or Sam Campisi?

A. I'm sure he did.

Q. Do you recall having dinner with JACK RUBY and the Campisis in 1954 or 1955?

A. I don't recall but its possible.

Q. Do you know of any business dealings between RUBY and the Campisis?

A. No. they would have no business dealings with JACK RUBY. [HSCA V3p73, V9 para.1153]

#### THE CAMPISIS AND THE CIVELLOS

When Joe Campisi was questioned by the HSCA he admitted a close connection to Joseph Francis Civello:

I knew the whole Civello family, I had known them all of my life...They owned Civello's Liquor Store, and they had imported foods like pastas and cheese...and at that time we started buying provolone cheese from them...we were just like kinfolks, you know. Just like we are, real close friends, like being cousins, you know.

Q. Did you ever discuss with Joe Civello the fact of his having been arrested at Appalachia?

A. Never have. [HSCA V9 para. 1153]



RUBY CIRCA 1957  
APALACHIN

In November 1957 a meeting of the commission took place in Apalachin, N.Y. A FBI informant reported that purpose of this meeting was to

Cardello told the Agents the from Malito and other sources he could not recall he had been told that the purpose of instant meeting was for the members at the meeting to contribute money to back Fidel Castro and help Castro overthrow Batista. Cardello said that apparently Batista did not let the Italian racket element get into gambling or wanted too large a share of the profits from the gambling operation. Castro, according to Cardello, was being used as a tool to sway Batista's opinion. He said that when the Italian racket element was entrenched in Cuba, they would take over all gambling operations. Cardello did not believe that Castro had knowledge as to why the Italian racket element was backing him, and also, based on recent news articles, that Castro had gotten out of hand. [FBI PH 92-444 12.58 - Bruno's FBI File]

#### JOSEPH LOCURTO

In 1953 RUBY obtained an interest in a third nightclub, the Vegas Club. His partner in this venture was Joe Locurto. An FBI report filed in 1953 revealed: "RUBY and Joe Locurto always carried concealed pistols and were in constant association with Jack

Todd, a well known Dallas hoodlum." In July 1953 Joe Locurto was convicted of having violated the White Slave Act and having committed unnatural sexual acts. The RUBY/Locurto partnership ended when Locurto went to prison. [FBI 287527 information concerning memo 6.11.64 JWH/jh/cac. NR 6.19.64; FBI pre-1963 traces on RUBY Item 3] From 1953 to 1955 the Vegas Club was managed by Ken McDermitt. Ken McDermitt later became "State Supervisor of the Arizona State Bureau of Identification."

### JACK TODD

James Robert Todd (born December 10, 1919, Groesbeck, Texas), was described as "knowing CARLOS MARCELLO on a first name basis." During World War II James Robert Todd was employed by North American Aviation. In 1948 Jack Todd became part of the Hollis Green Gang which specialized in burglaries of pharmaceutical houses and large drug-stores for narcotics and cash. [HSCA V9 para. 1324, 1054] Jack Todd worked closely with R.D. Matthews at this time. The son of Jack Todd, Gerald Todd, was involved in a shootout with Joe Campisi in 1973. The two business partners had a falling out. The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about RUBY'S association with Jack Todd:

Q. Did JACK RUBY know Jack Todd?

A. I'm sure he did.

Q. Did you know Todd?

A. Jack Todd, I knew him...To tell you the truth, I don't know what Jack Todd did. He was in Cuba, too, just came over visiting. I saw him once or twice. [HSCA McW Dep.]

The HSCA also questioned Campisi about Todd:

Q. Do you know Jack Todd?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And how long have you known Mr. Todd?

A. Oh, ever since we were 15, 16 years old.

Q. What business, if any, have you had with Todd?

A. No business, none.

## THE DALLAS MOB

Both Jack Todd and R.D. Matthews were questioned by the HSCA. Both admitted knowing the Campisis, Johnny Grizzaffi, the Civellos, and RUBY. They shared common gambling connections that included bookmakers Benny Binion and John Eli Stone. R.D. Matthews admitted having known "Izzy" Miller, the former employer of Lewis McWillie, while Jack Todd admitted knowing Paul Roland Jones and Joe Locurto. [HSCA Depo see V9p126 index]

## AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS

In August 1953 an FBI agent witnessed RUBY threaten the Branch Manager of the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). RUBY said he would kill the man if he didn't stop asking him to pay his entertainers in advance. The AGVA representative explained that he had been pistol whipped by Joe Locurto, and he heard that RUBY was a hoodlum who had experienced financial difficulties because of the Kefauver investigation.

## JAMES HENRY DOLAN, MARCELLO AND TRAFFICANTE



By 1958 the Dallas mob controlled AGVA. James Henry Dolan, an associate of CARLOS MARCELLO and TRAFFICANTE, became a top AGVA official. [HSCA V9 para 924] James Henry Dolan was discharged from the Army in 1945. In 1951 James Henry Dolan was arrested and convicted for impersonating an Internal Revenue Service agent. In 1952 James Henry Dolan violated his probation when he rigged a poker game in Denver, Colorado. In 1953 James Henry Dolan was sent to federal prison where he remained until 1956. From 1958 to 1961 James Henry Dolan was employed by AGVA. An FBI report stated:



In late 1960 or 1961, George Fuqua and James Henry Dolan were introduced to SANTOS TRAFFICANTE JR., through TRAFFICANTE'S associate, Milo Bell. The purpose of the contact was to ascertain if Milo Bell and TRAFFICANTE could use James Henry Dolan and George Fuqua in the collection business, or as enforcers for TRAFFICANTE. TRAFFICANTE allegedly told these two Dallas people that he wanted a 'bolito man knocked-off and roughed-up as this man was holding out on his collections and owed TRAFFICANTE some money'...Dolan and Fuqua subsequently 'knocked off' this man and got about \$7,000." In February 1961 James Henry Dolan was arrested in Dallas for breaking into a pay telephone. James Henry Dolan had placed a call to Milo Bell. In March 1963 it was learned that James Henry Dolan had been on a trip to New Orleans and had spoken to "CARLOS" (last name unknown, possibly MARCELLO), a "big time New Orleans hoodlum.



On May 10, 1963, James Henry Dolan was stopped by the New Orleans police, and was found to be in the company of Dimitry Sack, who frequented the Town and Country Restaurant, which was owned by Joseph A. Poretto. James Henry Dolan was also associated with R.D. Matthews, a frequent visitor to his AGVA office. On May 29, 1963, Dallas Police Intelligence advised that James Henry Dolan was in contact with R.D. Matthews, allegedly having discussed the need for \$2,000 to gain the release of their associate, George Fuqua. A 1964 investigation of telephone calls made by James Henry Dolan indicated a call was made to the American Bonding Agency in Chicago, which was operated by mobster Irwin Weiner. A 1964 FBI report listed Nofio Pecora as a known associate of James Henry Dolan's. Another FBI report placed the partner of James Henry Dolan, George Fuqua, at a restaurant located across the street from the Tropical Tourist Courts Trailer Park.

#### DOLAN AND RUBY

When the FBI interviewed James Henry Dolan circa December 1963, he stated he had known RUBY since 1957 and had seen him quite often when he worked for AGVA.

According to the HSCA, in 1953 RUBY was a confidential source for Kefauver Committee investigators. [HSCA V9 para. 11208] RUBY was not mentioned during the Kefauver investigation, and this researcher was unable to locate any paperwork that substantiated this. In 1953 Senator Estes Kefauver named CARLOS MARCELLO as the boss of the Louisiana mafia. As a result, the Immigration and Naturalization Service issued an order of deportation against CARLOS MARCELLO. It cost MARCELLO a million dollars in legal fees to fight this order. In 1956 the first of MARCELLO'S deportation hearings began. MARCELLO'S strategy involved pay-offs to members of the Italian Parliament so that Italy would not accept him should he be deported. This international bribery brought CARLOS MARCELLO to the attention of the CIA, which was also funneling money to Italian politicians.

## HARRY HALL

Throughout 1953 RUBY was involved in gambling activities and confidence games. His partner was Harry Hall. Harry Hall, (Harry Schwartz), was described as a big-time swindler associated with Johnny Rosselli. Harry Hall's uncle, Marty Schwartz, was a dealer at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas. Andrew Armstrong, the janitor at the Carousel Club, stated:

JACK would tell me stories about Marty Schwartz when Marty and he did this or he and Marty did that...about things that happened in Chicago." [HSCA V9 para. 886] On December 11, 1963, the FBI interviewed Harry Hall. He told them that he had known RUBY from childhood, since he had been raised in the same neighborhood in Chicago. Harry Hall claimed he had not seen RUBY for eight years and to his knowledge, RUBY had never visited Las Vegas. The FBI marked this document "no leads."

RUBY'S close friend, Alex Gruber, told the HSCA that Barney Ross had introduced him to Harry Hall in Chicago then he ran into him at several sporting events. Alex Gruber maintained he did not know that Harry Hall was connected with RUBY. [HSCA V9 p485; FBI 44-1639-1841, 2125; USSS File #4,3-601.0 - 454; FBI 105-82555- NR. 12.11.63; FBI # Los Angeles-44-895-WJN; mjg; HSCA V9 p251]

In Dallas, Harry Hall joined the Petroleum Club where he fleeced oil barons Clint Murchison, Sr., and H. L. Hunt. The FBI discounted the information supplied by Harry Hall about having worked with RUBY, despite the fact that Harry Hall was an FBI and Treasury Department informant who had provided the Treasury Department with reliable information in the past. Harry Hall wanted to trade his information for release from Federal prison where he was incarcerated for fraud.

In 1978 the HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about Harry Hall:

Q. Who were some of the oil men who gambled at the Top of the Hill?

A. Billy Byers, he played out there. Big oilmen, H.L. Hunt, he played out there.

Q. Did you know Harry Hall?

A. I knew a dealer years and years ago by the name of Harry Hall. Hell, he's been dead 30, 40 years.

## ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

RUBY traveled to Israel in 1955. While visiting "known racketeers and gamblers" in San Francisco that year he told Harry Hall: "After I leave here I'm going to Florida to buy a load of contraband (arms) to send to Israel." RUBY'S notebook contained the phone

number TE-8-7475. This number belonged to A. Snyman of New York City. The NY FBI attempted to contact A. Snyman by telephone, and personal visit, for several days without success. The agents went to her apartment and knocked on her door. As they were leaving A. Snyman appeared in the lobby. She told them that she had diplomatic immunity, and they should contact her through Ambassador M. I. Botha of the South African Mission to the United Nations. Had RUBY been involved in an arms deal between Israel and South Africa? The FBI determined the number in question was JE-8-7475 rather than TE-8-7475. The Warren Commission re-examined the entry and determined it was TE-3-7475. This number was "possibly identified with a Fort Worth resident, Carl M. Applewhite, a cousin of well know singer and nightclub operator, Charles M. Applewhite." [FBI 44-24016-1550] Charles M. Applewhite's name appeared in RUBY'S telephone book.

#### JAMES ECKFORD BREEN

James Breen, (born January 4, 1928), was arrested in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1942 and 1943. He became a welder's helper around this time. James Breen was arrested in 1944 in San Francisco, when he was 16. He was charged with illegally wearing a Navy jacket and cap. James Breen enlisted in the Army in 1947, but went AWOL a year later. In 1952 he was arrested for marijuana. In 1954 he was in Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute, and in 1955 he was arrested in Los Angeles on suspected narcotics act violations. In December 1955, the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics attempted to locate James Breen and Eileen Curry with a view in mind of possibly using these individuals in connection with a narcotics investigation, then in progress. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics could not locate them. James Breen was arrested in Long Beach, California, in December 1956. In March 1957 he was arrested in Signal Hill, California. In December 1959 James Breen was charged with auto theft and in 1961 he was charged with running a house of prostitution in Los Angeles. In 1962 James Breen was suspected of cultivating marijuana. He was arrested again May 29, 1962 in Anaheim, California. He was arrested March 9, 1963, in Los Angeles, and on March 28, 1963. The FBI "Breen was former FUDE, Los Angeles origin." In March 1967 Breen was convicted of interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle. [<http://www.altlaw.org/v1/cases/1541721>]

## EILEEN ELLIS CURRY



In 1940 Eileen Curry was sent to the Ventura School for girls for five years. In 1943 Eileen Curry went to work for the War Department but by 1947 she was in the Oregon State Penitentiary. She was released in 1949. In 1951 Eileen Curry was arrested for lewd vagrancy. Curry was arrested for vagrancy on June 23, 1956 in Dallas. Eileen Curry was "lodged in a motel frequented by colored patrons...where she plied her trade as a prostitute." On October 18, 1956, she was arrested in Louisville, Kentucky. On October 30, 1956, Eileen Curry was charged with passing a bad check in Indianapolis, Indiana. She pleaded guilty and served one month in jail. She was arrested on January 3, 1957, in Cleveland, Ohio. She was arrested on December 13, 1958. On May 16, 1959, Eileen Curry was sent to prison in Ohio for prostitution. She told authorities there that "she started prostitution at an early age and has known no other measure of making a living, nor has she any intention of changing her behavior pattern." She was released on March 19, 1960. She was arrested on November 7, 1960, in Cleveland. She was arrested on August 7, 1961, and on September 29, 1961, in Cleveland. That year Assistant United States Attorney Burt W. Griffin indicted her for violations of the White Slavery Act. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in prison beginning on October 25, 1961.

## RUBY AND CURRY AND BREEN

After November 22, 1963, the Los Angeles Field Office of the FBI located a reference to JACK RUBY, James Breen and Eileen Curry in its files. Titled "James Breen, Miscellaneous Information Concerning" the file related that on March 18, 1956, Eileen Curry requested that the Los Angeles FBI Office have S.A. Ambrose K. Law call her collect at Dallas, Texas. The rest of the text read:

She had been interviewed twice for information she might furnish in the case entitled 'Unknown Subject, Abraham Davidian - Victim. Obstruction of Justice.' She was acting, as was James Breen, as an informant for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Los Angeles Police Department Vice Squad. She indicated she had formerly been with Stanley Adams, a Subject in this case. Bunny at that time was operating a house of prostitution in Los Angeles on a call girl basis. She furnished no information of particular significance. James Breen was interviewed two or three times as a possible Potential Criminal Informant, but both were constantly in trouble with local authorities and contact could not be maintained with them. Bunny, on March 18, 1956, last, advised that she and James had jumped a local bond on narcotics charges about the first of this year and gone to Dallas. James was driving a cab for City Transportation Company and was apparently operating in some branch of the prostitution racket. Bunny was told by James he had a connection with a large narcotics set up operating between Mexico, Texas and the East. James made several trips and returned. He purposely did not give details so she could not get into trouble. He took his clothes about three weeks ago and said he was going on another trip. She heard later that he left her, but heard also from a bondsman named Schmit this was not true, and that James had contacted him, and asked him to look out for her in case she got into any trouble. She believes James made the connection to narcotics ring through a former associate from Seagoville Prison where James served time. In some fashion James got the okay to operate through JACK RUBY of Dallas. Several days ago, one Jack, (LNU) of Houston came to see Bunny with one Gordon Winter of Houston, a friend of hers and James. Jack told her that James was trying to hijack a 300 to 400 thousand dollar load of narcotics from Mexico and was going to try and go with another distribution setup...Bunny fears James has been killed or kidnapped and wanted to talk to someone she could trust. [FBI 62-103069 3.22.56; WCE 1762; FBI LHM, Cleveland, Ohio, 6.9.64; FBI 44-24016-1160; FBI 44-24016-1180; FBI 44-24016,1492, 5158, 610]

RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

3. This item was taken from an airtel from Los Angeles to the Bureau and Dallas dated 3/20/56 entitled "James Breen, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." [The airtel sets forth information relating to a contact of the Los Angeles Office on 3/18/56 by Eileen Curry, Breen's common-law wife [redacted] and had moved to Dallas.] It states that Curry indicated that she believed James Breen, who was allegedly handling narcotics, had in some fashion gotten the OK to operate through Jack Ruby of Dallas. This item is the basis for information set forth in the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 11/30/63 indicating that Ruby was known to be an associate [of Eileen Curry]

On February 11, 1964, Eileen Curry was arrested in Chicago for running a house of prostitution. The FBI received this information in March 1964. The Dallas FBI: "Since the trial of JACK RUBY is now in progress no action will be taken UACB to locate Curry and Breen for interview... Following references in Dallas files are identifiable with Breen: 137-440 (Potential Criminal Informant file on Eileen Curry). 31-7327.31-6047, 31-7294, 91-1185, Serials 16, 29, 52, 79, 135, 91-1184 Ser. 7." In June 1964 the Warren Commission asked the FBI to locate Eileen Curry and James Breen. The FBI interviewed Lieutenant Martin P. Cooney who was in charge of the Bureau of Special Investigations of the Cleveland Police Department. He told the FBI that Eileen Curry operated a brothel in Chicago and gave the agents the address. He said he considered Eileen Curry to be unreliable and would not place any credence in anything she said unless her statements could be corroborated from at least two other sources. Lieutenant Martin P. Cooney considered her "one of the most dangerous and unreliable woman he had ever dealt with."

On June 11, 1964, Curry told the FBI:

Approximately four weeks after their arrival in Dallas, James Breen brought JACK RUBY to the apartment house where he introduced RUBY to Curry as a friend of his. A few days after this first meeting, JACK RUBY, accompanied by a white male, who was short and dark, drove to the Curry apartment. They waited outside of the apartment until joined by James Breen, at which time they departed. Later that day James Breen told Curry that he had accompanied RUBY to an unnamed location, where he had been shown moving pictures of various border guards both Mexican and American. [RUBY had the telephone number of a Mexican Government Official in one of the notebooks taken from his home by the FBI in late November 1963]. In addition, included among the movies were films of persons described by James Breen as various narcotics agents as well as persons who were contacts on the Mexican side.

The FBI contacted the parents of James Breen and was told that he had been adopted, and the Breen family had experienced considerable difficulty with him. Mrs. Breen had not heard from him for 14 years. In July 1964, as a result of a telephone conversation between Burt Griffin and FBI Agent Hines, the Warren Commission asked the FBI to discontinue its attempt to find James Breen.

The Warren Commission never called Eileen Curry as a witness, despite the fact that the files of the FBI on RUBY listed Eileen Curry as one of his associates:

Information concerning RUBY'S association with Eileen Curry appears on page five of a nine page memorandum, undated, but block stamped, April 4, 1956, submitted by S.A. Emmet J. Murphy, captioned (deleted). The memo is a former Dallas Office form DL-3, which was used at the time for recording preliminary information to form the basis for opening a Potential Criminal Informant file. RUBY'S name appears on page five, paragraph J,

under the sub-caption, 'Criminal Associates' The basis for inclusion of RUBY as an associate of the Potential Criminal Informant was apparently an airtel dated March 20, 1956, from the Los Angeles Office to the Director (deleted as of 2010). [FBI 44-1639-4518]

Ruby's name appears on page 5, paragraph J, under sub-caption "Criminal Associates" The basis for the inclusion of Ruby as an associate of the PCI was apparently an airtel dated March 20, 1956 from the Los Angeles Office to the Director captioned JAMES BREEN, was. "Ring" Michael Conner; Miscellaneous Information Concerning" in which the PCI made reference to Ruby. Curry was discontinued as a PCI in September 1956 when it was determined she had left the city. (Deleted as of 2010) Curry was the subject of Dallas airtel March 3, 1964 in the Ruby case along with former paramour, (Deleted as of 2010) James Breen.

In 1968 Breen, who had remarried and had a daughter reverted back to his old ways and was arrested for Interstate Transportation of a Motor Vehicle. [NARA RIF 124-10099-10249] James Breen and Eileen "Bunny" Curry were career criminals. They were apprehended often and became informants. What was the FBI waiting for? A nun or a rabbi to come forward with information on Ruby? Curry's story corroborated the earlier allegations that RUBY was involved in narcotics. The FBI was afraid to interview Breen.

#### RUBY AND JESSE CURRY



In 1956 RUBY traveled to Hot Springs, Arkansas, a center of gambling and vice in the South. RUBY was accompanied by Jesse Curry, the Chief of Police of Dallas, Texas. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a friend of RUBY'S, Eli Schulman, told the FBI that "RUBY had many Dallas cops for friends - in fact he took the Chief of Police to Hot Springs Arkansas, when I don't know." [FBI 44-24016-275; C.Ray Hall WCE 3; FBI DL 44-1639; LL R: BC D-cover page]

#### ANGLETON AND RUBY

That year (1956) an enquiry about RUBY was made to ANGLETON:

December 6, 1956

Dear Jim:

~~J.B. Matthews called today and asked me to check a (Jack Rubenstein or Rubinstein.)~~ J.B. said that this bird was active in the twenties, and when I told him that the index didn't go back that far, he told me to forget it.

I would, however, like to check what we have, but as you know I don't have the R section of the index. Would it be too much trouble to have the original slips checked, and those on this man sent to me?

Sincerely,

*Charlie*

ANGLETON AND POSSIBLE QUESTIONABLE ACTIVITY  
ANGLETON OFFICE OF SECURITY FILE

James Angleton

For additional information regarding James Angleton, see the memorandum dated 26 September 1977, subject Edward Epstein, which appears in the Epstein file (OS #488 768).

MEMORANDUM FOR: Inspector General

SUBJECT: Possible Questionable Activity

1. In 1963 a CIA agent was used in support of an FBI investigation of Jimmy Hoffa. Paragraph 4 requests your advice.
2. Background: On June 27, 1975, JIM ANGLETON telephoned Walt Elder. Dave Aaron of the Senate Select Committee staff had uncovered a staff agent in New York who had been an Agency Mafia penetration which ANGLETON said was made on Attorney General Robert Kennedy's authorization in 1963. The agent had tried to contact his case officer but was unsuccessful, and so instead contacted ANGLETON. ANGLETON had advised John Greaney, Office of General Counsel. Neither of them had thought to notify Chief, CI, or Review Staff. Greaney later indicated he thought the agent had retired. Walter Elder then called Bill Miller to alert



him to the sensitivity of the issue, and especially to the possibility of mafia retribution against the agent. Miller noted this and said that Patrick Shea would be doing the questioning. Shea then called Elder and pointed out that he had talked to the agent and had not learned about his current employment with CIA until the end of their conversation. Shea placed his contact in the "non-abuse" category. Shea said he was summarizing his talk in an Eyes Only memo for Bill Miller. Shea planned to talk further with the agent.

3. I discussed the matter with John Greaney. In summary, he told me that the agent Mario Brod in February 1963 had come into contact with Herbert Itkin who had information about links between the Chicago Teamsters Union and the mafia. Brod reported this to his case officer, and in a few days Helms discussed the matter with Kennedy, because of his requirements for information on Hoffa, and with Sam Papich of the FBI. The FBI was enamored of Itkin's contacts with labor and the mafia Brod was to develop Itkin as an FBI source and turn him over to them. CIA could not turn over Brod to the FBI because he was a long time agent recruited in Italy in 1944 by JIM ANGLETON who had operational involvements for us in Haiti and other places.

In March 1963 Brod turned Itkin over to the FBI, but unfortunately kept a string on him. Itkin was a handling problem, and from time to time, would return to Brod for advice and so forth. Raymond Rocca (CI) had prepared a full book on the Brod - Itkin case but they are only mentioned in pseudo.

This book was brought to the attention of the Inspector General after a June 9, 1975, *Time* article named Mafiosi in connection with the CIA. Scott Breckinridge said that he had not seen the black book, or known of the Brod mafia link, prior to June 1975, even though there had been several Agency inquiries about questionable activities and one specifically for all Agency links with organized crime. I request your advice as to whether this is a questionable activity and whether we should alert the DCI, the White House, and the SSCIA. - Jerrold B. Brown.

Brod, a U.S. Army intelligence officer who took part in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily during World War II had arranged a warm welcome for American troops when they occupied Sicily.

#### ANGLETON COMMENTS ON BROWN ACCUSATIONS

DFC, [Donald. F. Chamberlain, Inspector General]

Jerry's quotation of me is not accurate. Back when TIME ran the allegation of a CIA tie with the assassination of some gangland types, we ran the name of the gangsters in against the files. No trace. John Greaney asked,

and we told him what we found. He showed me a black three ring notebook that showed that an Agency contact knew a man named Itkin who knew the dead man. It was clear from the few lines I read there was no Agency tie and that the Itkin association was entirely independent of his Agency connections. As my interest was in the possibility tie of the Agency to the dead man, and this said there was none, I give it no further notice. When Jerry phoned me, I made a point of the limited nature of my interest, and what I found. He did not take issue with my statement of conclusion that there was no Agency tie to those gangland people. I recognize the subject but not the (illegible).

#### BRECKINGRIDGE COMMENTS

Routing Slip  
To: Mr. J. B. Brown

Remarks: About your memo of 1 July appearing to quote me on points that I don't recognize. When TIME ran an article claiming CIA involvement in a gangland slaying in New York John Leader checked for operational contacts under the names of the people in the story – negative. When John Greaney called me I reported this to him and he brought us the book and showed us a passage naming the man who had been killed. This indicated a separate contact between those men and Itkin, but independent from any Agency association. We didn't take it beyond that and remained unaware of the association you have me commenting on. In fact, John Greaney seemed to agree with my interpretation at that time. From S. D. Breckinridge.

#### THE CIA INSPECTOR GENERAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jerrold B. Brown July 7, 1975

SUBJECT: Your Memorandum Concerning Contact of Agency Agent with Members of the Criminal Syndicate

1. Your memorandum of July 1, 1975 reports a contact of an Agency agent with a man who, in turn, had independent contacts with members of the Criminal Syndicate. There seems to be no relationship between the Agency and the criminals, except to the extent that the Agency's agent --- at the request of the Attorney General --- attempted to develop his contact for exploitation by the FBI.
2. It is not all apparent to us that this constitutes a questionable activity, particularly in view of the nature of the association as described by you. We intend no action on this matter unless you have further information

that might change the above understanding Donald. F. Chamberlain,  
Inspector General

The *Time* article concerned the CIA's utilization of Russell Bufalino, James Plumeri and Salvatore Granello as spotters prior to the Bay of Pigs. *The Sacramento Bee* quoted a former CIA agent as saying Russell Bufalino, James Plumeri and Salvatore Granello supplied information to the CIA in 1961. The former agent said Lawrence Houston received the information through two CIA employees who were dealing with organized crime figures. [NARA 1993.08.12.15:54:36:560007] Walter Elder commented:

The Agency was involved with the mafia in efforts to try to get somewhere near Castro. It was well known to the Attorney General. This came to the attention of the Attorney General and we went over and talked to him about it. It was somewhat widely known throughout the Agency. It never came to my attention that we had anything to do with a Hoffa investigation. ANGLETON was in contact with agents all over the world. If it says he had an agent in the mafia, I wouldn't be a bit surprised. Maybe overseas. This memo was signed by Jerry Brown? Jerry was five or six times removed - he was on the Review Staff. To tie that all together, I think is drawing a long bow.

Elder was surprised that a CIA agent was used in a domestic, criminal investigation conducted by the FBI: "I don't know how Jerry Brown got that. He long since retired. We returned him to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service from whence he had come. I would take this whole thing with a grain of salt, given the author."

Walter Elder joined the CIA on September 10, 1951. In 1959 he was a senior intelligence duty officer in the office of Current Intelligence. On February 8, 1960 he became Assistant to the Director with the specific assignment as Executive Assistant to the Deputy Director who was then General Cabell. He continued in this capacity until Cabell retired in January 1962. McCone became Director in November 1961. In May 1962 he became DCI McCone's Executive Assistant until he left in April 1965. Elder was still at the CIA in 1975. Walter Elder was called before the Church Commission.

Mr. Schwarz: Were you present on an occasion on August, 1962 when Mr. McCone discussed the subject of assassination with Mr. William Harvey?

Elder: Yes I was.

Mr. Schwarz: Was that an occasion which followed the so-called Special Group (Augmented) August 10 meeting, the Lansdale memo or August 13 and the Harvey memo of August 14?

Elder: That is correct.

At this conference McCone raised the possibility of assassinating Castro. Elder was also involved in plots against Duvalier of Cuba, although he denied it saying McCone was Catholic and would go to hell if he authorized a murder. Elder was aware of the CIA Mafia assassination attempts against Castro:

Mr. Kirbow: What you are really saying is while Johnny Roselli and his assets were not, in fact, being used, they were never told to go away, we are finished, no further actions with you. They were stood down in the sense of the Agency.

Mr. Elder: To the best of my knowledge, as of April, 1961, they were stood down in terms as were all operations in terms of let us regroup and see where we go from here. They were never discharged or turned loose.

JAMES ANGLETON used New York lawyer Mario Brod who, according to a CIA memo, was a CI Staff agent in New York City from 1952 to 1971. [Memo of 5 September 1975 to DDO from CI Staff Chief George Kalaris, NARA #104-1010-10003, p. 2.] One of the sensitive CI Staff agents handled by Brod in New York was Jay Lovestone, the AFL-CIO International Affairs Chief. Brod died in 1980.



Herbert Itkin

#### HERBERT ITKIN: ANOTHER ANGLETON VEST POCKET OP

Herbert Itkin came from a secular Jewish family in Borough Park and attended New Utrecht High School. In 1944 he enlisted in a special Army training program for high school students and after V-J day was sent to northern Japan with a field hospital unit. Later he said he was a paratrooper attached to Army intelligence. When he returned home he invested in a Luncheonette which failed as a result of his father's suicide attempt. Herbert subsequently attended law school and joined Delsen, Levin and Gordon where he married Diana Kane, a daughter of a man on the fringes of Republican politics in Pennsylvania and the granddaughter of a Civil War general. Diana was his entre into the world of intelligence. Itkin told the *New York Times*,

The CIA was just putting people in positions where they might be useful later. Sometimes the CIA wants people in places to spread false rumors and the law firm had clients like the Indonesians and others. My recruitment was carried out at a very high level. My father-in-law, E. Kent Kane was a friend of Harold Stassen, one time Republican Governor of Minnesota and former President of the University of Pennsylvania. In July

1954 Stassen introduced me to then CIA Director Allen Dulles. Mr. Dulles interest in me stemmed from information on domestic Communism I gave to Joe McCarthy in the early 1950's. Later I was asserting myself into the underworld and I used every means I could think of to do it.

The CIA stated:

1. Mr. Herbert Itkin, a lawyer in New York City is known to have passed certain sensitive information to an asset of GOLIATH from 1961 on. Itkin claims he has been associated with GOLIATH some 1954, when he was recruited by one Philip Harbin at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia where he also met Allen Dulles.
2. GOLIATH has no information regarding Philip Harbin but is of the opinion that Harbin might be Philip Clark Horton, a former OSS employee and associate of Mr. Dulles.
3. It is therefore requested that the New York Field Office interview Horton using Goliath credentials and ask whether or not he recruited Herbert Itkin in 1954 or later or did he at any time handle or act as a cutout for Itkin.

The results of the Horton interview were never released. Stassen told the CIA he met Itkin in 1961 or 1962 and never introduced him to Dulles. Itkin told his story to CIA:

Itkin said that when he was first admitted to the bar in 1953 he was employed by the firm of Delson, Levin & Gordon in New York City (now Delson and Gordon). As I understand it, one partner, Levin, particularly had close ties with Alger Hiss, Cyrus Eaton and others of a similar nature. Apparently, at that time the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was in the process of formation, and these people were taking the position that Indonesia and Burma should stay out of SEATO, as by their nature they would benefit more by association with socialistic countries such as Russia and China. Mr. Itkin said when he became aware of their attempts in this direction, he began reporting to Senator Joseph McCarthy. This went on for some time, but Itkin states that, when he had a conversation with Senator Joe McCarthy in the spring of 1954, the Senator said he was getting into trouble and since he had passed Itkin's reports to CIA, who thought they were very valuable, the Senator felt Itkin should report directly to the Agency. Itkin said a meeting was set up for him with Allen Dulles, the DCI, at the Bellevue Stratford in Philadelphia, probably in July 1954, but it might have been either June or August. He said Mr. Dulles was rather noncommittal but said that if Itkin wanted to continue furnishing information arrangement would be made for a CIA contact. Itkin said he did want to continue and a person known to him a Philip Harbin was put in touch with him as his CIA contact. He said he was never given anyway of

contacting Harbin, but Harbin would call him from time to time and ask what there was to report. Itkin said nothing was given in writing and so far as he knew Harbin just made notes of their conversations. At this time, through his law firm contacts, Itkin said he was able to report on matters affecting U Nu, then the Premier of Burma. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Indonesian Foreign Minister; and the owner or editor of the New Dehli Times. Itkin had personal contacts with Luis Gutierrez, Consul General of El Salvador. After some reports gained from Gutierrez, Itkin said Harbin met Gutierrez in New Orleans. Itkin also had information from a Rosa Morales, who had Guatemalan contacts. Itkin said the only money he received from Harbin was \$5,000, which was supposed to be repayable and for which he gave a receipt, believed sometime in 1957. He said the money was not repaid.

Itkin's story of the meeting with Mario Brod in 1961 tallies fairly closely with Brod's story, although there are some discrepancies. He said Brod was represented to him as a former Colonel in the OSS who had intelligence connections. Accordingly he asked Harbin what his relation to Brod should be, and after some time had passed, Harbin instructed him to stay close to Brod and everyone would be happy. From then on his contact was Brod and apparently Harbin dropped out of the picture. Harbin mentioned three specific episodes during his contact with Brod. The first was a plan to assassinate President Duvalier of Haiti. He said that the proposal was that the Mafia would carry out the assassination in return for a commitment from Luis des Joies and others that the gangsters behind the assassination would get gambling concession in Haiti. Itkin states the FBI was informed about this plan and insisted that it be called off. Secondly, Itkin says that in 1965 he was able to steal some Spanish papers which told about Spanish plans for Gibraltar and their efforts to oust the British. He said he submitted these through Brod and understood they were considered very important. He said the FBI had a copy. Thirdly Itkin said that on encouragement from Brod he paid \$20,000 to a Haitian group, including Luis des Joies. I asked him whether this was Agency money and he said no that it was money he had he was never repaid.

Note how the results of the interview with Horton are deleted from this next document. It is obvious from the word "however" that he denied knowing Itkin. Nonetheless Angleton's men in CI continue to push the line that it was him. Why? "Harbin" was JAMES ANGLETON, or was one of his subordinates.

November 22, 1968  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security  
SUBJECT: Herbert Itkin

1. Per your direction, I discussed this case with John Mertz, CI Staff in an attempt to find out whether or not Philip Harbin was a name that they had used. Mertz in turn asked Mr. Rocca and Mr. Paul Hartman. No one has

identified the name; however, Mr. Rocca believes that this individual could have been Horton #4680. A review of Horton's file reflects that he left Agency employment in 1948 to resume work as a reporter on The Reporter.

2. Horton had been of interest covertly in October of 1955 for use on OKOPERA. However, CIOA's interest was cancelled.

3. It is of interest to note, however, that informants state that Horton worked directly for Dulles during the OSS days, and his relationship with Mr. Dulles has been described as more than an employer / employee one. The possibility exists, therefore that Mr. Dulles utilized Horton in in 1954 as a "cut-out" between himself and Itkin. Ward K. Greene SA / EPD.

In 1967, while out on bail for refusing to return escrow money Herbert Itkin was indicted along with Tony "Ducks" Corrallo for bribing New York City's Waterworks Commissioner, Stanley Marcus. Itkin was indicted in a similar scheme the following year. In March 1968 it was revealed that Itkin was a snitch working for CIA and FBI. He was immediately placed under protective custody. Mr. Itkin was also registered as a foreign agent for the Provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti in San Juan, Puerto Rico. In an agreement filed with the registration and dated May 1963 Itkin was to be paid an annual retainer of 50K for a period of two years – "immediately due and owing as soon as the said Provisional Government becomes the de facto or de jure Government of the Republic of Haiti and Haitian Territory." Itkin met with an unidentified public relations man during this time and discussed the possibility of obtaining arms and developing a clandestine organization to help overthrow the Duvalier regime. Itkin also had contacts in the Dominican Republic and made 20 visits there in 1965 shortly after a civil war broke out. Itkin described his trips to Santo Domingo as "missions." After the Haitian caper reached a dead end Itkin was involved in other missions on behalf of JAMES ANGELTON that involved the theft of precious metals including platinum, from the innards of United States missiles in Europe; the smuggling of gold from Egypt as part of a scheme to profit from the devaluation of the British Pound; a diamond smuggling operation in West Africa. In the fall of 1966 he turned up in London shortly after George Blake, a British atomic spy, had mysteriously escaped from HRM Wormwood Scrubs Prison and had fled behind the iron curtain.

When the Feds would not give Itkin's two step children protection he threatened to escape custody and "go back to the boys" – the Cosa Nostra, he explained – who would play him any amount of money not to testify. He told an FBI Agent, "I am going to have Hoffa's attorney reopen the Hoffa case because Hoffa is in jail now because of information I gave Bill about jury tampering." On February 3, 1968 Itkin threatened Brod. Later that year NYC DA Frank Hogan indicted Itkin. Itkin would later bring down Tammany Hall boss Carmine DeSapio. Itkin was allowed to keep much of the money he received in bribes and kickbacks.



SCHWARTZ

In January 1968 Robert Schwartz, a Long Island lawyer, was charged with plotting to murder Herbert. Schwartz had contracted an ex-con named Robert H. Roden to do the hit. Schwartz was working for Tony "Ducks" Corallo's partner, John Dioguardi. In 1970 Itkin was indicted on the 1968 charges that Hogan had brought against that had previously been transferred to Federal Court and dismissed at the request of U.S. Attorney Henry Morgenthau. Itkin stated that there was



RODEN

a Mafia mole in Hogan's office and he was probably right. In 1971 Itkin brought down Broadway Maintenance for bribery.

On November 27, 1967, ANGLETON, William Harvey and John Rosselli had a meeting at Washington, D.C.'s, Madison Hotel. William Harvey volunteered that he did not notice any Bureau surveillance at this meeting. [CIA MFR 12.11.67] By 1968 Harvey established a law office in Washington, D.C. On December 11, 1968, James P. O'Connell Deputy Director / PT Office of Security met with Rosselli. William Harvey died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 9, 1976, following a heart attack.

#### JOSEPH 'CHUBBY' MALONE

Joseph 'Chubby' Malone, who operated Duffy's Tavern, a known hangout for prostitutes, advised the FBI that he met RUBY at the Ellis Park Race Track in Kentucky in 1957 or 1958. RUBY was with the late Lieutenant Ellis Joseph, "who had been a member of the Louisville Police Department from about 1934 until permitted to resign in 1952 as outgrowth of charges alleging theft... Lieutenant Ellis Joseph told him that RUBY was a syndicate man out of Chicago." [FBI 44-1639-1086] "While at Ellis Park, Ellis Joseph introduced him to a JACK RUBY whom he recalled is the same individual whose photograph has recently appeared in newspaper publicity in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Joseph told him that RUBY was 'a syndicate man out of Chicago.' Joseph Malone did not know where RUBY was living at that time. Lt. Ellis Joseph appeared to be well acquainted with RUBY, and both remained together during the races at the track on that particular day. Joseph Malone advised that Ellis Joseph told him that RUBY was a 'good friend' and had some 'hot' horses, that is, tips on winners, allegedly on the horse that were being bet by the 'syndicate' on that date. Joseph Malone advised that RUBY had a number of winners that date. RUBY was accompanied by an unrecalled white male, age 45 to 50, of Jewish extraction. This individual remained with RUBY and Ellis Joseph on that occasion. Joseph Malone has had no contact with RUBY since that time. [The following was crossed out] Joseph Malone noted that from 1956 to 1958 he was putting down large wagers with Louisville bookmakers on behalf of Courtney Snider, a Jeffersonville, Indiana, bookmaker. Courtney Snider was then alleged to have been handling 'syndicate' business interests from Evansville, Indiana." [NARA #124-10099-10290]

#### MEYER LANSKY, RUBY AND THE COLONIAL INN



When the war ended, Meyer Lansky opened a gambling house within easy reach of Miami. In 1946, The Colonial Inn opened its doors in Hallandale, Florida. The Sheriff of Hallandale, Walter Clark, operated a numbers racket from his office and controlled slot machines throughout Broward County. His deputies protected Meyer Lansky's holdings. Frank Erickson, Joe Adonis, CARLOS MARCELLO, SANTO TRAFFICANTE, Sr., Frank Costello all had points in the Colonial Inn. The profits from the Colonial Inn were invested in the Flamingo Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, then under construction. Meyer Lansky and "Bugsy" Siegel supervised the construction of the Flamingo. The Colonial Inn closed in 1948, but with the cooperation of corrupt law enforcement officials, other establishments like it flourished.

### SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER DRIVES THE MOB TO CUBA

In 1950 the Flamingo Hotel and the Colonial Inn, along with the names Meyer and Jake Lansky recurred with regularity throughout the Kefauver Hearings. Meyer Lansky admitted having known Frank Costello, Joe Adonis, Frank Erickson, the Fishetti Brothers, Vincent Alo, Anthony Accardo, Jack Dragna, Johnny Rosselli, Doc Stacher and "Trigger-Mike" Coppola. In February 1951 Meyer Lansky was questioned again. Joe Adonis was deported, and Frank Erickson was jailed. [Testimony of Meyer Lansky - Kefauver Hearings] The televised hearings brought so much "heat" on the mob Meyer Lansky could no longer operate with immunity within the United States. The syndicate returned to Cuba where the Authentic Party of Carlos Prio Socarras was in power. Meyer Lansky wanted to see Carlos Prio Socarras overthrown and Batista reinstalled. Meyer Lansky had worked with Fulgencio Batista in the early 1930's. He encouraged Fulgencio Batista to run *in absentia* for the Cuban Senate. [Tad Szulc, *The Cuban Invasion*, Ballantine Books 1962] As stated in, Batista overthrew Prio on March 10, 1952. Meyer Lansky, however, could not take immediate advantage of the coup. He was in prison for one year. When he was released in 1953 Meyer Lansky invested heavily in Cuba. In 1954, Meyer Lansky moved to Havana, where he became the top syndicate figure. SANTOS TRAFFICANTE Jr. became second in command. It was easy for Meyer Lansky to persuade Fulgencio Batista to legalize gambling. In 1955 Fulgencio Batista changed the gambling laws to permit a legal casino in any nightclub or hotel worth one million dollars or more. The Cuban Minister of Labor ruled that all pit bosses, stickmen, and dealers, in casinos were skilled technicians who qualified for admission under two year visas. The Cuban Government offered in one way or another to put up a good part of the construction costs for any new casinos. For the \$17 million Riviera government-controlled banks loaned \$6 million. Meyer Lansky supervised the construction of the Riviera. Within four years the syndicate constructed \$50 million worth of gambling casinos; the Riviera - worth \$17 million; the Cleveland-mob controlled Hotel Nacional - worth \$7 million; the Tropicana - worth \$6 million; Capri - a property of the mafia group headed by Charlie "the Blade" Tourine - estimated worth - \$5 million; Seville Biltmore - worth \$4 million, Deauville - worth \$2.5 million and the San Souci - worth \$1 million. [*Life* 3.10.58; *NYT* 1.12.59]

Meyer Lansky and Fulgencio Batista turned Cuba into the center of gambling, narcotics and vice in the Western Hemisphere. The take was so high that Albert Anastasia, who

was the "Chairman of the Board" of Murder Incorporated, tried to take-over Meyer Lansky's empire. TRAFFICANTE hit Albert Anastasia's under-boss, Frank Costello, then hit Albert Anastasia, as he lay in a barber-chair, getting a shave. New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan named TRAFFICANTE as a suspect in the killing and announced that he wanted to question Meyer Lansky. [*NY World Telegram*, 1.9.59, "An Anastasia Grab at Cuba Dice Triggered Fate," Paul Meskil; *Time* 3.2.59]

Meyer Lansky and SANTOS TRAFFICANTE Jr., out of reach of New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan in Cuba, prospered. The mob's major problem was that Cuba was a banana republic. This meant constant, periodic, changes of government. In order to hedge its bets some elements of the syndicate supported Fidel Castro.

#### MACK BLANEY JOHNSON RUBY AND THE COLONIAL INN

According to Mack Blaney Johnson JACK RUBY owned points in Lansky's Colonial Inn. Mack Blaney Johnson (born 1900) informed the FBI of this connection on November 29, 1963: "Blaney Mack Johnson (protect identity), interviewed by S.A. Daniel D. Doyle, claims to have owned interest in Playbrook Club, Miami, Florida, in early 1950's, during which time JACK RUBY held an interest in the Colonial Inn..." The Miami City Directory for 1949 listed a Playbrook Club. It was not listed for any other year. The Colonial Inn shut down on February 12, 1948, by an injunction by the Broward Court. Miami Office FBI files did not reflect that it ever reopened. Johnson was mistaken about the time he ran the Playbrook Club so he might have been mistaken about the year that Ruby owned points in the Colonial Inn.

#### WALT ZASSLER

In 1975 this researcher located a former Hallandale policeman, Walt Zassler, who had worked for Sheriff Walter Clark. He was familiar with the Colonial Inn operation. He was asked if Jack RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was involved. Walt Zassler stated:

I do remember the name. There was Jack so and so Rubystein and Rubystine...I do remember the name. I don't know if it was the same JACK RUBY, but there was a JACK RUBY involved. I met this guy a long time ago, about 1950. I was indicted by a Grand Jury that came about as a result of the Kefauver Investigation and I went to Alaska.

#### RUBY AND ARMS SMUGGLING TO CUBA

Mack Blaney Johnson also told the FBI that in the early 1950's he was an independent airplane pilot engaged in flights of cargo from Miami to Havana Cuba:

In this connection he allegedly learned of illegal flights of cargo from Miami to Havana Cuba for the Castro organization in Cuba. JACK RUBY, then known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, was active in arranging these flights. He

was part owner of two airplanes used for these purposes. Mack Blaney Johnson subsequently left Miami and purchased substantial share in Havana gaming house, business name unknown, in which one Carlos Prio was principal owner. Carlos Prio, Johnson explains, was within favor of former Cuban leader Batista, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of weapons by pro-Castro forces. Johnson advises one Donald Edward Browder was associated with RUBY in arms smuggling operation. Johnson names one Joe Marris, Marris Aircraft, as having contracted with RUBY to make flights to Havana. Leslie Lewis, the former Police Chief of Hialeah, Florida, now possibly pistol instructor, Dade County Florida Sheriff's Department, possessed, according to Johnson, a detailed knowledge of persons involved in flight of weapons to Cuba and has specific knowledge of RUBY participation. [FBI 44-24016-471,76; WCE 3063; FBI 44-24016-75; FBI Report 11.29.63 and 11.30.63 Atlanta; FBI 105-3193; WCE 3063; FBI 44-24016-624; WCD 856; FBI 44-1639-4835]

Johnson stated that: "Carlos Prio, Johnson explains, was within favor of former Cuban leader Batista, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of weapons by pro-Castro forces." This was never true. Johnson was confused on another point.

On November 30, 1963, Mack Blaney Johnson was re-contacted by the FBI and shown a photograph of RUBY. Mack Blaney Johnson said he was convinced beyond a doubt the JACK RUBENSTEIN he knew was identical to JACK RUBY. He added that Clifton T. Bowes Jr., a pilot for National Airlines, was familiar with JACK RUBENSTEIN. The FBI claimed a problem with Mack Blaney Johnson's story was that "while there were flights of weapons to Cuba in the early 1950's, noted Castro organization was not active until about 1956." Fidel Castro tried to storm the Moncada on July 26, 1953, and his organization was active before this.

#### LESLIE LEWIS

The FBI questioned Leslie Lewis on November 30, 1963. He told the Bureau he was Chief of Hialeah Police Department from May 1947 to September 1947. He never heard of JACK RUBY and had no knowledge whatsoever of persons flying weapons to Cuba. He stated he did not know Edward Browder or Joe Marris.

#### JOSEPH MARRS

Joe Marris told the FBI on November 30, 1963,

...he was a pilot for Eastern Airlines during World War II. Immediately after the war he engaged in selling airplanes and airplane parts in Miami, Florida. He never flew for hire or transported any goods by air to Cuba or otherwise. He had never heard of JACK RUBY and as far as he knows he

never saw him prior to RUBY'S appearance on TV last weekend. Concerning Donald Edward Browder, he knew him as Ed Browder, and ex-RCAF Ferry Command pilot who came to Miami about 1945. He described Browder as an individual he shunned due to being a shady promotor and blowhard who was all conversation and no money. Browder spoke of plans to set up an air transport service to South American countries, but to Marrs' knowledge did not succeed in doing so. Marrs has read of Browder's alleged escapades of smuggling, but has no knowledge of them. [FBI 44-24016-594]

Investigation in Miami developed that Joe Marrs was a former Eastern Airlines pilot until 1943, when he was dismissed because of ulcers.

#### CLIFTON T. BOWES

When the FBI questioned Clifton T. Bowes on December 1, 1963, he said he has been

National Airlines pilot for the past 20 years. Says he never heard of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN and certain he has never met him. States never heard of RUBY until recent TV publicity and has no information concerning anyone sending arms to Cuba...Does not know Edward Browder though says he formerly knew a Mack Blaney Johnson as an independent pilot in Miami. Never closely acquainted with Mack Blaney Johnson, but understood Mack Blaney Johnson was ill and hospitalized for some unknown reason several years ago. Last saw Johnson some three years ago. Describes him as rational but highly imaginative, a story teller, and apt to identify himself with unusual situations. He says Johnson particularly imaginative when drinking.

[FBI 44-24016-594] Clifton T. Bowes was questioned by this interviewer in 1975. He said Johnson "was an alcoholic who has since died. He died some five or six years ago. Don't know what he died of" On November 5, 2003 CLIFTON T. BOWES JR., 83, in Lilburn, Georgia died.

The Dallas SAC determined on December 10, 1963, that the "Investigation appears to indicate information furnished by Johnson is a fabrication in its entirety. No further inquiries in same connection are intended." [FBI 44-1639-1769 to Director] On April 3, 1964, J. Lee Rankin asked that

...the allegations of Atlanta informant be fully resolved and reported to the Warren Commission. On April 10, 1964, the SAC Dallas stated that "in view of information in Miami telexs which negated information from Atlanta informant, information in Miami tels has not been submitted in report form to date, and accordingly, President's Commission, while receiving referenced Atlanta report, has not received additional

investigation...Suggest Atlanta inform Johnson his identity can no longer be concealed...

The FBI informed Mack Blaney Johnson of this on April 11, 1963. Mack Blaney Johnson told the FBI that Leslie Lewis, Joe Marrs and Clifton T. Bowes were lying due to their having participated in illegal activities. [FBI 44-1639-4835] Mack Blaney Johnson "re-affirmed the truthfulness and accuracy of information heretofore furnished and expressed belief that Lewis, Marrs and Bowes, to serve their own interests, lied concerning their knowledge of, or participation in, weapons smuggling together with JACK RUBENSTEIN'S involvement." The Dallas FBI requested the Atlanta FBI check Johnson, Lewis, Marrs and Bowes criminal and credit records. No derogatory information was uncovered. [FBI 44-1639-4836] Mack Blaney Johnson had told the FBI he had no objection to his name being disclosed for official purposes. On April 13, 1964, the FBI re-interviewed Mack Blaney Johnson.

After detailed interrogation Johnson finally admitted that he could be mistaken about individual he knew as JACK RUBENSTEIN being identical with Subject JACK RUBY. He said individual he knew as JACK RUBENSTEIN described as 5'9" to 5'10", 160 lbs, black hair with full head of hair, hairline not receding, middle 40's, athletic build, was a golfer and resided in the Racket Club in Miami. Johnson also stated Bob Vollmar, of the Records Bureau, City of Miami Police Department and Bill Gould, the owner of the Playbrook Club, are individuals that should know JACK RUBENSTEIN, and were also familiar with the alleged smuggling of guns to Cuba in the early 1950's. Johnson was asked to give a more detailed time of his residence in Miami and his acquaintanceship with JACK RUBENSTEIN, and he stated this was about the time of the Kefauver Investigations. He stated it could have been 1952, or 1953, but had no way of verifying it. Records, Atlanta, Police Department, reflect no record for Mack Blaney Johnson. Credit Bureau records file established August 1961. No derogatory information. Resided in Miami 17 years prior to 1961. Johnson advised that until he suffered a heart attack several years ago he was a pilot, and had a part interest in the Playbrook Club in Miami in the early 1950's. Johnson, also as a pilot, made numerous flights of cargo from Miami to Havana, but stated he never participated in the smuggling of arms. He stated that he had participated in night club activity in Florida, and some of his activities would tend to incriminate him, but he would not go into detail. However, he indicated Playbrook Club had a gambling casino which was closed as a result of the Kefauver investigations, and he also indicated the Colonial Inn was a place where counterfeit money was handled...His wife was present during part of interview and stated she believed he was mistaken concerning the identity of JACK RUBENSTEIN, but reluctant to admit it. However Johnson converses in a rational manner and does not appear to be unstable...Johnson was shown a photograph of Eddie Browder and stated Browder not identical with the Donald Edward Browder he knew in Florida. [FBI 44-1639-4840]

Johnson finally got the message that the FBI was not going to leave him alone until he retracted his statements. On April 13, 1964, the FBI questioned Robert Vollmar. He said he knew Johnson for many years and he understood Johnson has become an increasingly heavy drinker. He denied having known RUBY etc. and said "that he feels if Johnson has attributed such knowledge to him then Johnson must be 'off the beam.'"

On April 23, 1964, the FBI re-interviewed Mack Blaney Johnson:

During previous interview Johnson picked face photograph of JACK RUBY out of two other pictures as person he knew in Florida by the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN. On April 23, 1964, group of photographs containing full length and face photographs of RUBY were displayed to Johnson. Johnson picked out several photographs as people he thought he had seen before. He picked out both photographs of RUBY as someone he thought he had seen before. He was asked to identify the person, but he could not do so. When finally it was pointed out to him that these were photographs of JACK RUBY he became quite nervous and stated that he possibly did not recognize them because he always saw JACK RUBENSTEIN dressed in a suit and the pictures of RUBY show him dressed in casual clothing...however, although he could not go on the witness stand and state that he was sure they were identical he believes they could be. Johnson also stated that he has never suffered from emotional illness or never been treated for the same. Concerning Browder as W/M, 33-35, (10 to 12 years ago) good looking, 5'9", 155 lbs, black hair, full head of hair, sometimes wore mustache, no glasses, neat dresser, carried German Lugar pistol...Johnson stated Browder was called Don and Eddie and Don Eduardo, but was not of Latin descent. He had no known occupation, but believed Johnson to be smuggler. Johnson stated he saw him a dozen times; several times at Eric Johnson Enterprises, a machine shop located in Miami. He stated Johnson is now in Nassau, Bahamas, and would definitely know Browder, but is not sure if he would know JACK RUBENSTEIN...Johnson does not recall where he first met Rubinstein, but saw him about half dozen times, twice at the Colonial Inn, and once at Sunny Airport. Johnson never saw Browder and JACK RUBENSTEIN together, but heard both mention the other, and believed they were acquainted. JACK RUBENSTEIN was not married. He was not a pilot and did his alleged gun running by boat...In view of Johnson's inability to identify a photograph of RUBY as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and his nervous state when it was pointed out to him his lack of identification, Atlanta feels that Johnson originally furnished this information, not being sure of it and is now reluctant to back away from his original statements. He was given every opportunity to do so, but still maintains he may be correct in his identification. Atlanta recommends that this phase of the investigation be discontinued in as much as all other investigation has failed to back up any of Johnson's story... If Dallas, however, feels that this

must be pursued, Atlanta recommended interviewing Browder and Eric Johnson. [FBI 44-1639-4963]

Mack Blaney Johnson furnished an accurate description of Edward Browder. The FBI could not intimidate him for very long, and in the end he stuck to his identification of JACK RUBY as JACK RUBENSTEIN.

#### EDWARD J. BROWDER

On April 23, 1964, the FBI located Edward J. Browder and interviewed him. Edward Browder denied knowing RUBY, Mack Blaney Johnson, Clifton T. Bowes or Leslie Lewis. He said he had heard of Joe Marrs, but never met him. He also said he did not know a Donald Edward Browder. Donald Edward Browder was known as "Don" Edward Browder among the Cubans he worked with - "Don" as in "Mafia Don," or "Don" meaning "Sir" in Spanish. Johnson thought his name was Donald Edward Browder.

The FBI closed the investigation into Mack Blaney Johnson's charges. On April 30, 1963, the FBI discussed the Mack Blaney Johnson matter with the CIA: "FBI Agent said that this charge regarding RUBY sounded like a lot of nonsense, *that the FBI has received many allegations of this sort*, regarding RUBY, which have proved to be without foundation. I replied that since the FBI used an informant symbol for this information we have no way of determining the veracity of the source." [CIA 674-297]

#### WHO WAS EDWARD BROWDER?

Edward J. Browder was born on June 22, 1917, in Amarillo, Texas. The father of Edward J. Browder was Secretary-Treasurer of the Santa Fe Railroad. In March 1942 Edward Browder enlisted in the Army. In November 1942 he was an applicant SO Detroit, Michigan. In February 1943 he was an applicant at the CAA in Washington, D.C. In April 1943 he was a pilot in the SOS Army. In 1944 he worked with British Security Co-Ordination in New York where he was a civilian pilot trainee. HEMMING told this researcher: "He was hired for Latin American operations by William Stevenson, the famous 'Man Called Intrepid.' Hoover allowed the Brits to operate in Latin America." In 1944 Edward Browder became a volunteer pilot for the Royal Air Force.

In 1947 Edward Browder stole a cache of machine guns from an Army base located at Augusta, Georgia. A Federal Warrant was signed that charged Edward Browder with theft of government property and ordered his arrest. After Edward Browder was taken into custody on April 24, 1947, he told the authorities that he was involved in a conspiracy to overthrow President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela. In December 1947, a Federal Grand Jury in Tulsa, Oklahoma, indicted Browder for unlawfully having exported a P-38 airplane from Tulsa to Havana, Cuba. On February 9, 1948, Browder was charged with conspiracy to smuggle arms from Florida to Cuba, arms which were destined for a revolution in the Dominican Republic against General Raphael Trujillo. A Cuban Government official was named as the instigator of the plot. In March 1948, he

was charged with organizing and expedition against a friendly power, from Miami, Florida.

The judges in Miami and Tulsa gave Edward Browder probation, but the judge in Georgia gave him 18 months. Edward Browder served one year in prison and was released in September 1949. Edward Browder returned to Miami, then began to travel around America, getting arrested in 1951 in Los Angeles for bad checks, Denver in 1952 (Inv Fug), and in Tulsa in 1953 for bad checks. In 1954 Edward Browder was involved in PB SUCCESS and was not arrested in the United States that year. The son of Edward Browder, Joseph Browder, was contacted in July 1993. Joseph Browder:

He was one of the people who provided training and some operational support for the air part of the operation. My dad got shot down in that operation. And when the surviving members of the Jacobo Arbenz Government fled, they took some prisoners with them. My dad was in an unofficial prison that the Mexican Government let the Guatemalan exiles run in Mexico. My father was one of the people who worked for the Agency who wound up doing as much free lancing as he was doing Agency work. He spent many years in prison.

Edward Browder returned to Miami in 1957 and worked with the 26th of July Movement. He was arrested three times that year.

#### THE STOLEN CANADIAN BONDS

In 1959 Edward Browder was arrested for possession of \$136,000 worth of stolen securities. The FBI was informed by Gene Kligmann that Paul Stevens had attempted to sell his stolen bonds. The FBI contacted Paul Stevens who agreed to set Browder up. The FBI reported:

At approximately 11:05 a.m., March 2, 1959, Stevens and Browder arrived at Mr. Ford's office on the second floor of the First Federal Savings and Loan Bank in downtown Miami. Behind Ford's desk at the time was SA John P. Lenihan, who posed as Mr. Ford. Also in Ford's office at this time was SA Charles Edmiston, who posed as Stevens' contact, Tony, and SA Robert James Dwyer, who posed as Tony's principal, Mr. Martinez...During the course of the negotiations, SA Edmiston asked Browder if his Canadian bonds were counterfeit, to which Browder replied, 'No, they sure aren't.' SA Edmiston stated if the Canadian bonds were hot they believed they could probably get rid of them through their banking contacts in Cuba. To his, Browder replied, 'Uh, huh,' At one point in the negotiations Paul Stevens stated, referring to Browder's bonds, 'already got his bonds, whether they're hot, cold or indifferent, I don't know, I presume they are warm -- I figure they're a little on the warm side.' Browder did not reply to this comment, and in the course of the negotiations, admit the bonds were stolen.



Browder was placed under arrest. The FBI found the telephone number off Morris Ernst in Browder's wallet. The law partner of Morris Ernst represented Frank Costello. [Thomas, E. *The Man to See* 1991 p92] The FBI also examined Browder's brief case and found more bonds along with a "cocked and load nine millimeter automatic." The FBI found Browder's passport and it indicated that he visited Italy and Zurich, Switzerland, on numerous occasions. The FBI reported:

En route to the FBI office, Browder made the statement he hoped there would be no publicity on his arrest because he pointed out the newspapers consider him a very colorful character and usually embellish his bouts with the law. He stated if he was immediately freed of this charge, the bonds were returned to him, and no publicity resulted from his arrest, he would be willing to cooperate to recover additional bonds. Special Agent Lenihan asked Browder how many additional bonds he thought he might be able to recover and his reply was that he had 80% to 85% chance of recovering \$1,770,000.00 worth of Canadian bonds. Special Agent Lenihan queried Browder as to how he might draw out these additional bonds and Browder stated he would have to think about it for a while.

Browder told the FBI that he did not know that the bonds were 'hot.' Browder declined to state where he got the bonds. When Browder was shown photographs of the men suspected of having stolen the Canadian bonds Browder "examined these photographs rather flippantly and often made comments about several of them, ridiculing their facial characteristics, but would not admit being acquainted with them." When the FBI searched Browder's home on March 2, 1959, the FBI found a "contract between Edward Browder, Miami, Florida, President of the Caribbean Development Corporation, and Fidel Castro of the Revolutionary Force of the 26th of July, in which Browder agreed to deliver a 'certain quantity of material,' the material was not named, 'on the high seas,' amounting in value to \$40,000."

Edward Browder claimed that the bonds did not come from the national crime syndicate. According to Edward Browder, the July 26th Movement had given him the stolen securities. The available evidence contradicted this. Edward Browder's associate, Paul Hickman, told the FBI that Vito Genovese, a nationally known hoodlum, had advised Edward Browder to "shut-up" about the origin of the bonds. Edward Browder told his business partner, Jesse Vickers, that "Cleveland mob people" were connected with the securities: "Browder mentioned that he was associated with some 'Cleveland people' who told him they did not want him to go to jail on this charge. Browder told Vickers he had told the 'Cleveland people' that Wilber [Browder's bail bondman] was pressing him for bond money and soon thereafter, the 'Cleveland people,' according to Browder, contacted Wilber to tell him not to bother Browder anymore regarding this matter." Jesse Vickers was arrested with Efen Pichardo in 1953.

EFREN PICHARDO

In 1954 Efren Pichardo was indicted in Miami, Florida, and charged with conspiracy to ship 30 M-1 rifles to Cuba on behalf of Carlos Prio Soccarras. The charges were dropped after Efren Pichardo was indicted in New York, along with his boss, Carlos Prio Soccarras. Efren Pichardo's co-defendants in this case included Marcos Diaz Lanz and Jesse Vickers. Carlos Prio Soccarras had been indicted in December 1953 for the same offense. Contacted in April 1983, Efren Pichardo was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he worked as a bailiff:

I used to know Carlos Prio, yes. Did I know Edward Browder? I think I did, but it's been such a long time ago. Yeah, I knew FRANK STURGIS, I think I was in the revolution with him. Okay, what do you want to know, sir? Who are you?

#### SAM MANNARINO

During Edward Browder's trial he was asked if he knew national crime syndicate member Sam Mannarino. Edward Browder:

I was introduced to him by one of Carlos Prio's followers, on the assumption that Mr. Mannarino was going to supply some money for arms for some of the Cubans involved in fighting against Batista. I understood that this money came from sources that had gambling concessions in Cuba or slot machines in Cuba that he was trying to protect in the event that Fidel Castro overthrew Batista.

#### JOSE ALEMAN

Jose Aleman was a witness against Edward Browder. He was asked if he had any knowledge of an arms deal where Edward Browder had been paid in stocks and bonds by the 26th of July Movement. Jose Aleman, who met Edward Browder in 1951 when both men were involved in smuggling arms to Fidel Castro, answered that he did not.

In April 1960 Edward Browder was convicted on two counts of having received and concealed stolen bonds. He received a three year sentence from Judge Emmett Choate. Judge Choate gave Edward Browder a week to "tie up loose ends" before sending him to prison. Edward Browder disappeared on December 20, 1961. The FBI began a fugitive investigation in the course of which they subpoenaed Edward Browder's toll records. The FBI discovered Edward Browder was in close contact with Dominick Bartone. In late 1959 Dominick Bartone and Edward Browder formed the Aero Ordinance Corporation, which allegedly dealt in government surplus. When the FBI questioned Dominick Bartone at his office in the Pan American Bank Building, Miami, he stated he did not know where Browder might be located, but he added if he did know where Browder might be located he would not advise any law enforcement agency of

Browder's whereabouts...Bartone pointed out that Browder had sued him in Federal Court in Miami in connection with money Bartone stated he owed Browder...Bartone pointed out he thought it was a very stupid thing for Browder to jump bond in this case since he only had a three year sentence to serve." [FBI Miami MM 87-8756 4.4.62 - Lenihan] Later in 1962 Edward Browder turned himself in and began serving his sentence.

A State Department airgram dated May 2, 1967, to the American Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, reported that on November 24, 1964, Edward Browder leased a military aircraft in the name of a fictitious company, flew the plane to Port-au-Prince, and left it there. The airgram reported that Edward Browder cashed a \$24,000 check signed by Clemard Joseph Charles.

### THE HSCA INTERVIEWS BROWDER

Edward Browder was interviewed by the HSCA in January 1978 at the Federal Penitentiary at MacNeill Island, Washington, where he was serving a 25-year sentence for securities violations. The HSCA reported:

During the interview Browder discussed a series of gun running and smuggling operations he was involved in during the 1960's that were intended to result in eventual overthrow, or assassination, of Fidel Castro. Browder said that his work included assistance by the CIA in the form of money and operations. Browder said that during that period he did purchase at least two B-25 planes to be used in 'smuggling operations' that would be used to assist the gun running and raids against Cuba. Browder said he could not recall where he bought the planes. However he said a man named Pedro Diaz Lanz flew one of the planes to him.

George DeMohrenschildt was linked to Clemard Joseph Charles, who was linked to Edward Browder. Edward Browder was linked with Pedro Diaz Lanz, who was linked to STURGIS and HUNT.

### BROWDER AND STURGIS

In 1978 I asked STURGIS if he knew Edward Browder. He answered he was "not sure." Joseph Browder told a reporter for the *Miami News* that his father had worked for STURGIS. When subpoenaed in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* Joseph Browder denied having linked the men. Joe Browder:

My dad was paroled in the early 1990's and arrested shortly thereafter when he landed a plane in one of the Mexican border towns. He was accused of flying drugs from one part of Mexico to another - grass. They

found microscopic marijuana traces. He was tortured by the Mexican Police, and he signed a confession. They stuck a 45 autoloader next to his ear and fired it and blew out one of his ear drums. The powder burn caused a cancer. He still has impressions on his legs from the cattle prods. He was in prison for a year, then exchanged back here. Our government modified his sentence under the sentencing guidelines to some outrageous number of years. He is out of prison now and living in Colorado. There were all sorts of people offering him deals to spring him from Mexico, but he would not talk about his associates. He is not someone who talks. He's still alive.

This researcher asked Joe Browder to put him in touch with his father. He contacted his father:

I spoke with dad. He had already read your book. He really enjoyed it. He's not giving you an interview. There's still too many people around who care. It's still not ancient history. It's not the CIA he is worried about...

The CIA's Office of Security files of Edward Browder were "inadvertently destroyed in 1979 after the moratorium was lifted."

#### ASSORTED HOODS WHO MAY HAVE KNOWN RUBY "RUBIN"

On November 25, 1963, (deleted as of 2010) advised

....during the later 1940's he knew of a racketeer named 'Rubin' around Daytona Beach, Florida, but knew nothing concerning his activities. Pictures of RUBY appear similar to Rubin as he knew him then. Informant suggested the following people should have complete knowledge of Rubin:

Mattie Tracy, Daytona, Florida, a bookie, gambler and prostitute procurer.

Johnnie Whalen, Daytona. If Whalen is still living, he is probably a night club operator.

M.T. Browning, Daytona, Police Department.

Tom Johnson, former Chief of Police South Daytona Police Department.

Informant advised above people, particularly Whalen and Tracy, were buddies of Batista of Cuba when Batista in this country. Informant also suggested Pitt Cole, Deland Fla, who operated gambling devices in Daytona-s largest night club and "Kitchin" former Chief Deputy Sheriff, Deland, Fla might also be familiar. [FBI Atlanta 44-1559-2]

## NORMAN ROTHMAN

Norman "Rough-house" Rothman was born December 26, 1914, in the Bronx, New York and died of a heart attack on October 13, 1985, (201-272262; OS #354 878). He was the son of Rumanian immigrants, both U.S. citizens. On December 26, 1936, he married Ethel Hurwitz. On September 29, 1941, Norman Rothman was an applicant for Naval Intelligence. On March 14, 1945, joined the United States Army. Norman Rothman was arrested in 1948 in Miami Beach on a charge of bookmaking. In 1951 Norman Rothman came to the attention of the Senator Estes Kefauver and was arrested several times on gambling violations. In December 1952 Rothman was charged with operating a gambling house in the Hotel Albion in Miami Beach, Florida. In 1952 he moved to Cuba and managed the San Souci Casino with SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. In 1956 Norman Rothman was charged with Interstate Transportation of Gambling devices when the FBI intercepted a shipment of his slot machines on their way to Cuba. The charges were dropped after the machines were destroyed. Rothman told U.S. Attorney Guilmartin that "he had no intention whatsoever of violating Federal law and that it was his thought that he was permitted to send the equipment out of the country if he so desires."

## SAM MANNERINO

Sam Mannerino was involved with this shipment. Norman Rothman had become the slot machine king of Havana and was busily dividing up the rest of Cuba among follow gangsters like Mannarino. The FBI reported:

...Norman Rothman is subject of Miami file 92-1870. Rothman was born in New York City on December 26, 1914 and was active in gambling in the Cuban San Souci Nightclub and reportedly controlled all slot machines in Cuba except for those in Havana, prior to the Castro regime. Rothman's gambling activities in Cuba reportedly were backed by the Mannacine brothers from New Kensington, Pennsylvania, and Patsy Erra, Miami Beach, Florida, all LCN figures. Rothman was convicted in 1960 with others attempting to smuggle guns stolen from a National Guard Armory in Ohio to Cuba, and received a five-year prison term and \$10,000 fine. Rothman is reportedly an associate of Santo Trafficante, Jr. LCN figure from Tampa, Florida. Rothman is reportedly a representative of Patsy Erra and the gambling and shylocking in the the Miami area. Rothman has traveled extensively of late to Las Vegas, New York and New Jersey and has been reported in the past as a courier of funds for LCN figures.

Norman Rothman became the slot-king machine king of Cuba by going into partnership with the brother-in-law of Fulgencio Batista. The CIA reported "During the Batista regime Rothman was supervisor of slot machines in Camaguey province under the national supervisor, Alberto Ardura Moya, who was also one of the owners of the Tropicana nightclub in Havana." By 1956 Norman Rothman had a controlling interest in the Tropicana Casino. In 1958, Alberto Ardura awarded Rothman the concession to

operate slot machines in Oriente and Camaguey Provinces in Cuba. Adura told the FBI that in early 1959 he fled Cuba and came to Florida. He had about 300,000 Cuban pesos of his own, and had access to an aggregate of eight million Cuban pesos belonging to Mrs. Fulgencio Batista. Adura was an associate of General Roberto Fernandez Miranda, who was the brother-in-law of Batista. The CIA 201 file on Norman Rothman reflected that he first came to CIA attention in 1958 when he was residing in Dallas, Texas.

### THE CANADIAN BOND HEIST

In 1958 Norman Rothman spent considerable time in the United States. On May 3, 1958, \$13.5 million in registered bonds, bearer bonds, cash and jewelry was stolen from Brockville Trust and Savings Company, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, by Rene Martin and four companions. Beside the open vault police discovered Rene Martin's bankbook. When Martin was arrested police found a key on his person that opened a lock with the rest of the registered bonds taken in the heist. Martin did not reveal the names of his accomplices and was sentenced to twelve years in prison. Montreal investigators focused on Rene Martin's associate, Giuseppe (Pepe) Cotroni, eastern Canadian rackets figure. When narcotics agents seized Cotroni, they found \$10,000 worth of the bonds.

### ROTHMAN'S PLAN TO AID 26<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY MOVEMENT

In August 1958, Nick Jerome, an associate of Norman Rothman, contacted Jose Aleman "late at night and said that it was urgent for Aleman to come with Jerome. Aleman accompanied Jerome in a car to Rothman's residence in Surfside, Florida. Rothman had several hundred Cuban pesos in various denominations. Rothman stated that these pesos were 'phonies.' He proposed that Cuba be flooded with a quantity of these pesos in order to destroy the Cuban economy and hasten the downfall of the Batista Government. Aleman stated that these Cuban pesos looked authentic to him, and that some appeared to be well-worn pesos. Rothman claimed that some of these pesos had been aged to make them look authentic. Rothman said that he would provide millions of such pesos to the 26th of July Movement in return for a small percentage. Aleman, who was not in the 26th of July Movement which was headed by Fidel Castro, told Rothman he would contact appropriate revolutionary leaders to see if they were interested in Rothman's proposition. Aleman sent word to Jose Lanusa, Chief of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement in Miami, who rejected to proposal. No one else was interested."

### JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA

Jose Antonio Lanusa was an associate of Edward Browder. [FBI Miami 87-8756 2.23.62 George E. Davis] This was the same Lanusa who has been mucking about with the DRE in previous nodules.

### WEAPONS FOR CASTRO

On October 14, 1958, about 317 weapons were stolen from a National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. On November 4, 1958, a plane load of guns piloted by Stuart Sutor of Hialeah, Florida, was tracked on radar by the Border Patrol flying from Pennsylvania to West Virginia where the soldier-of-fortune was arrested. The weapons stolen in Ohio were recovered.

What had happened behind the scenes was this: Controni contacted Gabriel and Samuel Mannarino, racket figures in New Kensington, Pennsylvania. Gabriel and Samuel Mannarino contacted Norman Rothman who rented a plane for \$6,000 to run the guns, and contacted Joseph Merola, a close associate of Carlos Prio. Merola's job was to fly to Pittsburgh to contact Gabriel and Samuel Mannarino's boys about shipping guns to Cuba.

Rothman lined up William W. Rabin to handle the finances. Rabin set up a Swiss Bank account and posted the stolen securities as collateral for a loan. [*Miami Herald* 3.13.60] Others involved included Austin Young, who was in contact with Rabin and Rothman, and Paul Bert Hickman, an associate of Edward Browder.

#### JOE MEROLA

Joseph Raymond Merola (201-257804 born October 9, 1925), was a gun-running pilot linked to Edward Browder. Joseph Merola served in the Marines from 1941 to 1945. In the late 1950's he ran arms to Fidel Castro. The CIA described him as a "fast dealer with connections at all levels in many foreign countries. His information is usually very good. He was Batista's personal pilot and was right next to Fidel Castro at the time of the take over." In March 1959 Joseph Merola was involved in an invasion of Panama from Cuba. In May 1959 he was involved in a plot to counterfeit Cuban currency. In February 1961 he was restricted to the Miami area following his conviction on charges of theft of arms from a National Guard Armory. On February 15, 1964, a cleared police contact advised the CIA that three men who had been caught stealing dynamite claimed it was stolen on behalf of Kubarker Joseph R. Merola. The CIA declared that Joseph Merola was not an agent, only a informant: "In an occasional contact of our overt office in Miami since 1961." In November 1972 Joseph Merola began serving a one year sentence for petty larceny in New York City. In November 1974 Joseph Merola was indicted by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury for stock manipulation and fraud. In December 1974 PHILLIPS sent a telex to an unnamed component about Joseph Merola:

1. Regarding Joseph Raymond Merola [201-257804] U.S. citizen please inform DEA the following: Joseph Raymond Merola, an occasional contact of our overt office in Miami since 1961, periodically provides that office with foreign positive intelligence information. It is suggested that the FBI be contacted for additional information.
2. DEA Headquarters has informed BKHERALD June 1974 that Merola was of operational interest. They requested traces and stated he

reportedly worked for BKHERALD in late 1950's. We replied that Mr. Merola had never worked for BKHERALD although we were aware that he had made such claims on number of previous instances.

3. Headquarters relaying for Station use only 20664, January 11, 1974 and Director 502254, January 17, 1974, which reports derogatory information on Merola.

4. Merola being processed in the ISR as DEA source. Will advise when registration completed.

5. Please advise local DEA Orlando Batista Viera's occupation as detective is included in category whose operational use is prohibited throughout the intelligence community and ISR policy precludes his registration. However, emphasize to DEA that this fact not intended to prohibit their use of the Subject. Batista will be recorded as contact of DEA in BKHERALD files in case any other U.S. Government agency expresses operational interest. DEA Headquarters is being informed of above.

6. The following may be passed to DEA. Batista was born July 10, 1933, Havana, Cuba. Was in Cuban Navy. Arrived in U.S. in early 1960's as exile. Subject was in prison several months in 1959 in Cuba accused of being member of Batista's Armed Forces and having idea opposed to Castro revolution, subsequently released. Subject of operational interest to BKHERALD in 1963 to 1964; interest dropped in 1964 and Subject terminated without prejudice. Ask (Deleted) to refer to FBI for more info on Subject.

7. FYI only: POA granted 1963 for Subject's use in PM boat operations; however, POA canceled when he claimed he was unable satisfactorily treat his seasickness. In 1964 Subject interviewed by FBI in Los Angeles, California, regarding group of Cubans in Miami involved in drug operations. Subject revealed his BKHERALD connections to FBI.

8. File: 200-11-11/19; 201-740127; 201-257804.

\*Requested priority traces on Merola and Batista. DEA Sources and register in ISR.

(DCD/OSS (Telecoord) December 6, 1974.

Unit: LA/NARC/LA/CAR DAVID A PHILLIPS C/LA LA/NARC (Deleted) DDO/NARCO (Deleted) LOSN/ISR (Deleted) C/LA/CAR.

The CIA considered using Merola as a source of information on developments in Beirut. [JMWAVE Cable 2.15.64; CIA Index Cards on Merola - type is so small it is unreadable;



MFR 12.2.74 9-28-49; To: Director Domestic Contacts Service. From: Chief, Miami Field Office 11.20.72 MIN-181-72; Outgoing Message 630872]

Joseph Merola reported to Herbert J. Miller of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

#### ROTHMAN' S INDICTMENT

On January 2, 1959, Norman Rothman flew to Havana. On March 27, 1959, Rothman was charged with violating the National Firearms Act. On April 9, 1959, Rothman was arrested for violation of the National Stolen Property Act in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and on June 30, 1959, Rabin, Controni, Rene Robert, Sam Marrantino and Norman Rothman were indicted in United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division for arms smuggling and stolen securities charges. [59CR374 Luis Kutner, Counsel] In July 1959 Rothman was charged with interstate transportation of stolen property and conspiracy. S.A. George Davis of the FBI observed Rothman when he left for Mexico from Miami on December 10, 1959, in the company of Richardo Madan Rivas, a gun-smuggler. In late 1959 Norman Rothman helped Fulgencio Batista establish headquarters at the Biltmore Terrace Hotel on Miami Beach. Norman Rothman managed the Biltmore Terrace. His associates included Rolando Masferrer and Orlando Piedra. At this time Norman Rothman supplied anti-Castro groups with stolen arms.

Rothman was convicted in February 1960 with others attempting to smuggle guns stolen from a National Guard Armory in Ohio to Cuba, and received a five year prison term and \$10,000 fine. [FBI HO 165-689]

Sam Mannarino was interviewed by S.A. John S. Portella, who had been acquainted with Sam Mannarino for the past ten years:

Mannarino predicted that 30 days after Merola is released from Federal Prison, he will be murdered. Mannarino stated that he wanted the record to show that he himself was not going to kill Merola and probably would have nothing to do with his murder. Merola's testifying as a Government witness, however, would raise serious doubts and concern in the minds of several people that Merola has been involved with over them over the past five years. It would be one of those persons who probably committed some crime with Merola, according to Mannarino, who would wonder when Merola was going to testify against them. It would therefore be one of these former associates who would probably kill him. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice by memorandum dated April 26, 1962, referred to Joseph Merola and advised that on April 13, 1962, a petition for executive clemency, together with his recommendation that petition be granted, was forwarded to pardon attorney Reed Cozart. [FBI CG 87-11127]

## ROTHMAN AND STURGIS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD April 25, 1975

SUBJECT: ROTHMAN, Norman

SF# 354 878

201-272262

4. In September 1960, Norman Rothman, free on a \$50,000 bond from a conviction of theft and transportation of firearms, approached FRANK STURGIS, SF #353 459, and offered to obtain from Cuba two MIG aircraft. Norman Rothman claimed he could induce the defection of a Czech pilot and a Cuban who would fly the MIGs to the U.S. At the time, it was believed that Rothman was either offering assistance to the U.S. Government for a profit motive, or perhaps in an effort to reduce, or alleviate, his sentences under federal convictions. It was not clear from file information what, if any, further contact with Rothman took place regarding the proposal outlined above." [CIA MFR 4.25.75]

5. A memorandum dated April 30, 1961, reflected that a WH Officer met with Rothman in June 1961 in the office of the Deputy Attorney General. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate Subject's claims to operational assets inside Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America. Among Rothman's claims were the following:

(1) That he has assets that would allow him to destroy Cuban arms dumps in Mexico. (2) That he could offer and operational base in the Yucatan peninsula.

(3) That he had personnel and capabilities to conduct sabotage inside Cuba.

(4) That he had a basic plan for the assassination of Fidel Castro.

Norman Rothman expressed resentment against federal charges against him for gun-running activities and stated he was being prosecuted for the same activities which were being conducted by the CIA.

6. The meeting between the Western Hemisphere Division Officer and Rothman had been apparently set up by a political figure in Democratic Party from North Carolina and apparently was a thinly disguised effort to track Rothman's services to the CIA in return for dropping federal charges against Rothman. The WH officer was not satisfied as to the capabilities claimed by Rothman and recommended no further contact with Rothman along these lines. The 201-file on Subject contained no indication as to whether Rothman was contacted again, or utilized in any way subsequent to the June 1961 conversation.

7. A form dated January 17, 1975, categorizing the Subject's 201 file, reflected Rothman's status with the CIA as 'former witting collaborator (relationship terminated). [CIA F81-03510653]

8. Office of Security indices reflect a file in the name of one Roberto Ramino Fernandez Miranda (SF# 353 706) which indicated that Subject was identical to Rothman's associate in the hotel in Miami Beach.

10. It is obvious from the foregoing that information contained in file sources pertaining to Subject and Fernandez was fragmentary and incomplete. File sources have reflected, however, that Rothman and Fernandez were involved in business together in the Miami area and that both were involved to some degree in anti-Castro activities of a revolutionary nature.

The FBI reported:

Rothman this afternoon [June 26, 1961] furnished the following information re Latin Matters. Having operated San Souci gambling casino and other interests in Cuba for many years prior to the Castro regime, Rothman expressed deep concern about Communist takeover in Cuba and advances made by them in other Latin American countries. Stated On, Norman Rothman told the FBI that if the United States would give him a free hand, he would be in a position to procure Fidel Castro's liquidation and his top Communist echelon in Cuba and to engage in similar activity in other Latin American countries threatened by Communism. Claimed to be personally acquainted with Lombardo Toledano, Mexican pro-Communist labor leader and former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas, who is regarded as pro-Soviet and anti-US. Claimed he could capitalize on these acquaintances to obtain valuable information. Said has great many Cuban friends both inside and outside of Cuba and that many frequent his bar at Bel Aire hotel, Miami Beach, that some were killed or captured during the April 17 Liberation Attempt and he wanted to avenge them. When asked why he had not previously offered his cooperation concerning this matter, Rothman replied that the Communist situation had never been so serious before. When queried re his motive, Rothman frankly stated he could not perform these services for the U.S. if he was serving time in jail, referring to his Pittsburgh conviction on case involving conspiracy to transport stolen guns interstate commerce stated that even though the Supreme Court denied his appeal he still has two other legal recourses. Re NIXON – Rogers matter. Rothman said that in 1951 last payment was stopped on a couple of checks accepted at the Sans Souci gambling casino totaling a few thousand dollars, drawn on a California bank, as he recalls listed maker as L. B. Smith. Said that Senator Robert Taft, Tom Dewey and other prominent Republican opponents of NIXON obtained wide publicity regarding these checks, claiming that NIXON has

actually lost this money at Rothman's gambling casino in Havana, that checks were drawn on NIXON campaign fund. Stated columnist Drew Pearson published considerable data regarding this. To avoid embarrassing NIXON Rothman went to Sao Paulo, Brazil, until publicity subsided. Sometime later a Congressman named Johnson from California thanked Rothman for not testifying against NIXON. About February 1960 after his Pittsburgh conviction on conspiracy ITSP other defendant was released on bond but Rothman was detained briefly by USA Teitlebaum who told him that Attorney General Rogers wanted to talk to Rothman in Washington, D.C. Claimed that USA did not explain purpose of conference but Rothman presumed it related to NIXON matter described above as a Washington lobbyist told Rothman about this same time that Rogers was trying to locate some papers Rothman had. Rothman said he declined to go to Washington to see Rogers unless all the other defendants in the Pittsburgh case could accompany him, which was not acceptable to Rogers. Rothman several times emphasized his desire to cooperate with US Government was limited strictly to Latin American and Communist matters but he would never inform on any of his hoodlum associates. Miami investigation regarding Cuban activities reflects Rothman's bar at Bel Aire Hotel is popular hangout for many Cuban exiles and that he is acquainted with many and has befriended some. Rothman expressed criticism of CIA and State Department but indicated friendly attitude toward FBI. It is felt that Rothman has no unusual potential as PSI or CI at this time. [FBI 97-4030-18, 20]

In the course of investigating Rothman, the FBI spoke with Pedro Diaz Lanz who told the S.A. George E. Davis "that he never heard of any transaction involving the use, purchase or sale of any Canadian bonds for any such purpose, and that the July 26th Revolutionary Movement was never involved in any arms purchases involving large sums of money such as \$100,000. or more. Most of the purchases were of a minor nature." [FBI Miami 87-8756 2.2.62] The FBI questioned Tony Varona about Rothman on February 24, 1962. Varona said he had heard of him but had never met him. [FBI Miami 87-8756 2.23.62 George E. Davis]

The FBI also questioned Rufo Lopez Fresquet on February 24, 1962. During the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* in Miami, FRANK STURGIS was asked if he knew Norman Rothman. STURGIS: "I have come across him on the Beach with my Cuban friends. Just 'Hello Goodbye, Have a drink" and then leave. That's it." Rothman went to prison in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 28, 1961. In 1973 Rothman pleaded guilty to income tax evasion in the Southern District of Florida for which he was sentenced to two years and 18 months. In December 1976, a Chicago newspaper reported that Joe Merola had received more than \$50,000 in 1975 alone, for furnishing information to the Illinois Bureau of Investigation. In 1975 Rothman's conviction in the Canadian bond case was vacated on the basis of the fact that Rothman was not informed that Merola was an informant for the FBI and CIA. [*Miami Herald* 2.20.77]

The bond heist was touched off when the Canadian branch of the mafia received a hurry up order from the Caribbean for arms for the 26th of July Movement. When Fidel Castro began guerilla warfare against Fulgencio Batista, Norman Rothman and some hoods from Pennsylvania felt they needed some kind of insurance against an unfriendly revolution. Despite their close association with Batista, they smuggled arms to Fidel Castro. Norman Rothman, Mannarino and Controni were closely associated with Edward Browder, who was linked to JACK RUBY. Sam Mannarino's bonds came from the same Canadian bank as Edward Browder's. Mannarino, Rothman and Edward Browder's wife, Lilyan Martin Browder, had the same dentist, Dr. I. Fredrick Stang.

### THE ACTIVITIES OF JACK "RUBENSTEIN"

Leon Hubert wrote:

The probability that RUBY was involved in illegal activities in Cuba prior to 1959...is supported by the statement of a Delta Airlines employee in New Orleans who recalled that about seven or eight years ago, RUBY flew from New Orleans to Havana. This airline employee stated that he overheard RUBY telephone his club in Dallas and state that his trip to Cuba was being paid for by someone else, and that no one should be advised of his whereabouts. [Memo Hubert & Griffen to WC 3.20.64]

State Department documents revealed that in 1958 "JACK RUBENSTEIN wrote a letter requesting permission to negotiate the purchase of firearms and ammunition from in an Italian firm."

### BROWDER AND ITALIAN ARMS DEALS

The FBI reported that "Elum Addie Cuadell, wire service operator, Miami, Florida, and business contact of Ferrara, said he introduced Ferrera to Browder December 31, 1958, in connection with an arms deal in Italy." [FBI Miami 87-8756] In January 1959 Edward Browder traveled to Italy to negotiate the purchase of 5,000 Thompson submachine guns. This surfaced during an FBI interview with Paul Bert Hickman.

Paul Hickman stated Edward Browder had told him about an arms deal in Italy...Edward Browder was in contact with someone in the United States who was trying to buy these guns and sell them to one of the Caribbean leaders or ex-leaders. Paul Hickman stated he heard some Americans went to the Dominican Republic in early January 1959, and made a deal where a combining of General Raphael Trujillo; Anastasio Somoza; Juan Perone exiled former leader of Argentina, and Fulgencio Batista, exiled former leader of Cuba, were to put up a \$1,000,000 slush fund to buy weapons to conduct a war against some of their enemies in the Caribbean. Though Edward Browder had not told him who wanted the

arms, his theory is that either this group wanted to buy them, or Marcos Jimenez Perez, exiled former leader of Venezuela, now living in Miami Beach, wanted to purchase them...Paul Hickman pointed out that during the row between Batista and Castro in Cuba, Edward Browder was allegedly trading with both of them, both allegedly found out about it...For that reason he does not believe Edward Browder dares go to Cuba...Paul Hickman related that about midnight on March 5, 1959, he got a phone call from Edward Browder, who appeared to be somewhat excited. Edward Browder told him to get dressed and come over to Edward Browder's house right away, as it was very important...They related to him that at about 11:00 p.m., March 5, 1959, a man visited their house unannounced. He stated he was sent by 'Genovese' from New York City and was told tell the Browders they should shut up about the origin of the bonds, and to tell everyone else concerned to shut up about the bonds, less they meet with foul play from the 'syndicate.' [FBI 87-8756 - 3.26.59 Miami interview with Hickman]

In 1972 Hickman received a 10 year sentence for defrauding a car dealer out of a new Lincoln automobile by giving him a bad check and causing him to travel in interstate commerce from Alabama to Georgia in violation of federal law.

"JACK RUBENSTEIN" was mentioned in a 1959 Department of the Army Report concerning U.S. Arms Dealers in Scandinavia: "A JACK RUBENSTEIN is listed as a representative of the Saunders Company in the U. S." [CIA 85-31; 843-361; 1215-442; 1211-44OA; CIA Disposition Index p283, 288, 156; WC C0294bsc; DOS Memo for Chayes from OS 11.24.63 #0178; ltr. from R.A. Ericson Dep.Dir.Pol-Mil. Affairs 4.14.77; Dept. of Army H. 10.29.76, 12.3.76 from USAIA] In 1976 this researcher attempted to obtain copies of the Office of Munitions Control and Army Intelligence Reports under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The Army conducted a thorough search of its files and checked all reports in its possession on "JACK RUBY" and "JACK RUBENSTEIN." No report that dealt with arms trafficking was uncovered. The State Department responded that "while the existence of the letter may have been known in 1963, we are now unable to locate it." It suggested the letter might be in the inactive files at the Office of Munitions Control but demanded a \$2000 fee for "a search involving 15,000 documents."

There was reason to believe that the CIA was aware of "JACK RUBENSTEIN" and his activities. In its letter to the Warren Commission regarding "Information concerning JACK RUBY (aka JACK RUBENSTEIN)" the CIA stated: "Examination of CIA records failed to produce information on JACK RUBY or his activities." The CIA had information that RUBY used the alias of "Abe Rubenstein."

#### JAMES E. BEAIRD

In 1976 James E. Beard told the FBI that in 1957, he became acquainted with many people in the area of Kemah, Texas, including one JACK RUBY, who was at that time

"involved in the business of selling guns to Fidel Castro in Cuba...Jack stored guns and ammunition in a two-story house between the waterfront and railroad tracks in Kemah. He would take the guns to Cuba mostly on weekends. Jack had a boat about 50 feet long, surplus, a military landing craft or LST." [FBI Phoenix 89-42, 6.7.76 at Apache Junction, Arizona] In 1977 this researcher called James E. Beard and asked him how he became acquainted with RUBY:

Playing poker. What I can't understand - this seems a little out of line. Well there was enough people like myself who know all about this. The doggone thing is that he was so open with it. Why nobody came forward with this information beats me. RUBY never talked about Castro. The boat would get loaded and RUBY would leave by car. It was a well known fact the boat was headed to Cuba.

#### OKLAHOMA STATE CRIME BUREAU

In 1958 a former member of the Oklahoma State Crime Bureau linked an "Abe Rubenstein,"owner of the Carousel Club in Dallas, to a carload of guns and ammunition destined for Cuba. [FBI El Paso 44-274, 4.14.64; WCDS56]

JAMES WOODARD  
MARY THOMPSON

In June 1958, RUBY sent arms to Cuba via Islamorada, in the Florida Keys. He was accompanied by a sleazy looking blonde.

The FBI reported:

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. Mary Thompson, 1155 Dupont, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised S.A. V. Lemar Curran that in May 1958 she and her daughter Dolores, and son-in-law Richard Rhodes, visited her brother and sister-in-law, James and Mary Lou Woodard, at Islamorada, Florida. While there they met JACK and Isabel (LNU) who lived in a small motel in Islamorada. JACK appeared to be hiding from something and she saw him only at night. Dolores and her husband spent the first night in a room at JACK and Isabell's motel. James Woodard reportedly was a member of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department for a short time, about 1954, and James Woodard had known JACK in Dallas. Mary Lou Woodard told Mary Thompson that JACK'S real name was Leon and he was not married to Isabell. They had been in Islamorada (illegible) JACK was originally from Chicago, and reportedly killed a couple of men. JACK ran a drinking place in Dallas and there had been a knifing in his place. She said JACK had a trunk full of guns and inferred that JACK was going to supply them to the Cubans. Mrs. Thompson stayed at Islamorada one week only and had not seen JACK or Isabell since. Mrs. Thompson observed Subject's

photograph on television and she believes Subject is identical with the JACK (LNU) she observed in Islamorada, Florida in 1958...

#### DOLORES THOMPSON

The FBI reported:

On December 2, 1963, Dolores Thompson, whose marriage was subsequently annulled, advised that the Associated Press photograph in the November 25, 1963, issue of *The Kalamazoo Gazette*, resembles JACK (LNU) who had a small motel in Islamorada, Florida, in June 1, 1958, except JACK had a full head of dark brown hair and was darkly complected. She was told that JACK and Isabell had been there two weeks, and that James Woodard had met JACK in Texas. JACK was from Chicago and she was led to believe that he was part of the 'Syndicate.' James Woodard said JACK had a lot of guns but Woodard was drunk at the time. [FBI 44-24016-308]

JACK drove a grey car with Texas plates.

#### THE ROUSES

The FBI interviewed Willa Mae Rouse, the sister of James Woodard. She told the Bureau she saw her brother on November 25, 1963, at her home in Knoxville. He said he had a job at a zinc mine in Mascot, Tennessee. Willa Mae, and her husband Ed,

...both state that James Woodard not always truthful and that his sister, Mary Thompson, Kalamazoo, Michigan, also prone to make up stories. Both state in their opinion Mary Thompson insane. Willa Mae states James watched television with her on November 24 last, date Subject shot OSWALD. States she asked James if he had ever met RUBY or OSWALD since she knew James had previously lived in Dallas and states James said he did not know either one. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse both of opinion James would have readily admitted knowing RUBY or OSWALD if he had ever met either of them.

#### WHO WAS JAMES WOODARD?

The FBI reported:

Records of Knox County So, Knoxville, reflect James Woodard arrested October 14, 1963, on basis of three Grand Larceny warrants issued Dade County, Florida, that date. Appearance bond of James Woodard executed October 16, 1963, by local bonding company with extradition hearing set for December 10, 1963, next. Records Knox County Attorney General



reflect Tennessee Governor has signed extradition papers for James Woodard and he will be returned to Dade County, Florida, if located.

There was also a warrant out for the arrest of James Woodard in Zapata, Texas.

#### CARL C. WOODARD

The FBI interviewed the brother of James Woodard, Carl C. Woodard, who said he has not seen his brother since October 1953, when he stole his car and machine tools.

Carl stated James visited Carl's home previously, in his absence during July 1962, accompanied by a young pre-15 female. They had in their possession a late model white Cadillac convertible...Carl's children located a gun in the glove compartment of the Cadillac during this visit...Carl pointed out that he has a strong enmity for his brother and would attack James on sight. He also advised that he never knew James to reside in Dallas, Texas, or has he ever heard that James had worked as a policeman. He stated James came to Michigan in 1953 from San Antonio, Texas.

The FBI interviewed Paul A. Woodard, another of James Woodard's brothers. He said he had not seen James Woodard since 1948 except for one night.

The FBI interviewed the father-in-law of James Woodard, Leonard Shives. Leonard Shives said that his son received telephone calls from James Woodard on a regular basis and he was certain James Woodard would call in the next few days. [FBI 44-1639-1350]

#### W.R. SIMONS

The FBI located Mrs. W.R. Simons, the former wife of James Woodard. She stated that

...she and her former husband, were at Islamorada, Florida, for approximately two months during the Summer of 1958. She was introduced by James to a JACK (LNU) and Isabell (LNU). She said she did not specifically recall where she was introduced to JACK and Isabell, or where they were residing in Islamorada. She said she did not recall any information while at Islamorada from James or from anyone else concerning any guns, connections with Cubans, or that JACK owned a bar in Dallas, Texas. She could only recall that JACK reportedly originally came from Chicago. Mrs. Simons was shown a picture of JACK RUBY and she could not identify JACK RUBY as being identical with JACK (LNU) met at Islamorada...Mrs. Simons said she had no indication or information that she has ever met JACK RUBY.

Mrs. W.R. Simons said it was unlikely that her former husband would contact her, because there was a local warrant out for him for failure to pay child support. [WCE 3096 p118]

Mary Thompson was exhaustively re-interviewed. The FBI admitted:

Thompson is employed as a housewife and during interview did not give appearance of making up a story, or in need of psychiatric treatment. Information furnished by Mary Thompson was corroborated in most details by Dolores Thompson, who is employed as manager of the (illegible), a health club."

The Thompsons had no criminal record with the Kalamazoo, Police Department. [FBI-44-24016-581]

James Woodard and his exploits were well known to Wallace Shanley. Information on James Woodard in his FBI file appeared to have been referred by U.S. Customs. The FBI: "Knoxville files reflect James Woodard, FBI #255317, is Subject of Miami file 52-1944, and has in past been known to carry a .38 caliber revolver and has violent temper when drinking. Refer." Another document read:

Files of the Knoxville Office reflect James Woodard, FBI # 255 317 A had been the subject of previous FBI investigation. An official of the U.S. Customs, Miami, Florida, stated Woodard should be considered armed and dangerous as he carries a weapon and has a violent temper with drinking. When interviewed at Knoxville, September 27, 1963, and September 30, 1963, James Woodard stated he had in the past participated in a Cuban invasion prior to the Castro regime, that he participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion and furnished ammunition and dynamite to both Castro and Cuban exile forces. James Woodard's statements were at the time rambling and were not always coherent. Woodard again interviewed Knoxville, October 8, 1963, 3,150 pounds of Atlas dynamite abandoned at his residence South Dade County, Florida, which dynamite was stolen from Chastine Construction Company, Terrytown, Florida. Woodard claimed above amount of dynamite stored at his residence by Cubans to be used by Cuban exile forces against the Castro regime. [FBI Knoxville 44-383 12.4.63; WCE 3065; FBI 44-24016-1019]

The FBI did not interview James Woodard. On January 23, 1964, an order went out from the SAC, Dallas, to "discontinue active investigation to locate James Woodard...it is believed extensive investigation to locate James Woodard is not warranted." [FBI 44-24016-1019] The FBI was afraid to interview Woodard. He was an unpredictable drunk who might have said that he knew JACK RUBY. Then where would that have left the FBI? With three witnesses to RUBY'S arms smuggling. HEMMING told this researcher: "We worked with Woodard's brother on parachute jumps."

## ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION: STURGIS / RUBY

The Rockefeller Commission admitted that STURGIS and RUBY moved in the same circles:

An example of the testimony relating to an alleged relationship between the CIA and JACK RUBY consisted of a statement that FRANK STURGIS was engaged in a series of revolutionary activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in the 1950's and the 1960's, and that the CIA also sponsored and organized anti-Castro activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in 1959 and the early 1960's. In addition, it was alleged that FRANK STURGIS was at one time Fidel Castro's Director of Games of Chance in Havana, and that in August or September of 1959, JACK RUBY made a trip to Havana at the invitation of a friend who had interests in Cuban gambling establishments. Moreover, both STURGIS and RUBY were alleged to have connections with underground figures who had interests in the United States and Cuba. From this group of allegations, the witnesses inferred that STURGIS and RUBY could have met and known each other - although no actual evidence was presented to show that RUBY or STURGIS ever met each other. Even if the individual items contained in the foregoing recitations were assumed to be true, it was concluded that the inferences drawn must be considered farfetched speculation insofar as they purport to show a connection between the CIA and either OSWALD or RUBY. Even in the absence of denials by living persons [STURGIS] that such connections existed, no weight could be assigned to such testimony. Moreover, STURGIS was never a CIA employee.

HUNT hinted that STURGIS might have known RUBY:

Did the mafia order RUBY to kill Oswald? Again I think it is possible because otherwise we are floundering around trying to figure out a motive for RUBY to go ahead and do what he did. At that time I don't think he knew he had terminal cancer which would have been something that would have passed across his mental scanning. Has it ever been proved that he was under orders from the mob? He ran sort of a tawdry nightclub and he had to get the financial backing for that from somewhere and he hired these dancers and so forth. He needed money and there is no evidence that he ever earned much money which to start his nightclub. It seems to me that what I know what I presume of the Mafia he would have been a very weak reed for them. He was comparable in a way to FRANK STURGIS; he was a willing ally in almost anything. If somebody told JACK to this he would do it, if somebody told FRANK to do this he would do it. So that they were equal forces. I don't think that they ever knew each other but I think they were of a type and it has always been alleged that STURGIS was once in the mafia and that he associated with people who

were of that nature. Many theories circle around Sturgis's possible connection with the Mafia. Frank was not a man without a history. He had owned and managed clubs in Virginia Beach, ran guns to Cuba, volunteered for a couple of Central American revolutions, from which he extracted himself without injury, and acted as a petty thief for the Mafia before he eventually straightened out to some extent. Some journalists have connected him to Meyer Lansky and Santos Trafficante, which is entirely possible. He was an amazing individual who could and did pop up in the strangest places when you least expected him.

There's only one problem with that scenario [the Mafia ordered Ruby to kill Oswald scenario]. No one has ever talked. With all the top-level Mafia figures—capos, hit men, godfathers—who have been arrested and flipped or sent to jail and written books from within the witness protection program, wouldn't someone have used the JFK knowledge as a get-out-of-jail-free card or a ticket to fame and fortune? Even Deep Throat has finally confessed! The Mafia failed to kill Castro and probably wouldn't have been very adept at a complicated scenario like the Dealey Plaza operation, either. Most hits they accomplished were either brutal assaults in a controlled environment, such as a neighborhood street or a restaurant, using massive firepower, or the quick kidnapping and disappearance of a rival. Mafia hit men were not adept sharpshooters using high-power rifles. Also, they probably would have preferred doing the hit in a town where they had more knowledge of the terrain, such as New York or Chicago.

#### LOUIS J. McWILLIE

Thanks, in part, to the efforts of gangsters like RUBY, Fidel Castro was soon able to out-gun Fulgencio Batista. In September 1958, three months before Fidel Castro took power in Cuba, Lewis J. McWillie moved to Havana. Lewis J. McWillie worked as a pitboss in the Tropicana Casino. The mob knew Batista was doomed and it needed men like Lewis J. McWillie, whose associates, such as JACK RUBY, had supplied Fidel Castro with arms, to smooth over the inevitable transition, and to protect its interests. The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about his association with Norman Rothman.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Norman Rothman?

A. I know him to see him.

Q. Have you ever met Mr. Rothman?

A. It was in Cuba, yes. He'd come in and out of the Tropicana every once in awhile. He come up and introduced himself to me and shook hands with me. I'd see him gambling there when I'd go around to different places.

Q. Did you ever have any discussions with Mr. Rothman?

A. No.

The FBI reported that investigation by a confidential source reflected that "McWillie solidified his syndicate connections through his association in Havana Cuba, with SANTOS TRAFFICANTE, well known syndicate member, from Tampa Florida; Meyer and Jake Lansky; Dino Cellini and others who were members and associates of the syndicate."

The HSCA asked Lewis J. McWillie about a possible association with TRAFFICANTE.

Know him to see him. He knew who I was and he shook hands with me when he saw me, but that was it, I've been asked that a lot of times, too. But I didn't know Mr. TRAFFICANTE intimately, no. Maybe Pedro Fox introduced us.

The HSCA asked Lewis J. McWillie about Meyer Lansky: "I never laid eyes on him in my life. I know his brother, knew his brother, Jake. Very fine man. I might have met him through Dino Cellini. Mr. Lansky was around the Riviera, I don't know if he operated it or what but he was there."

Lewis J. McWillie told the HSCA that RUBY had nothing to do with his employment situation in Cuba:

A fellow named Joe Williams called me from Cuba and asked me if I'd be interested in going over there to work and I set up an appointment and went there and talked to them and then went back to Dallas and went back to Cuba in about a week, I believe. I don't know what Mr. Williams did, to tell the truth. I went to see the Foxes. The Foxes were *the only* owners of the Tropicana. Martinez Fox promised me a percentage of the Tropicana if it ever did any business. That was right at the time of the revolution. The Foxes *didn't need any financial backing*. They had a big business that made nothing but money for years and years. They had the numbers and every other thing.

The numbers or, "bolito" was controlled by TRAFFICANTE. The Foxes were also controlled by TRAFFICANTE.

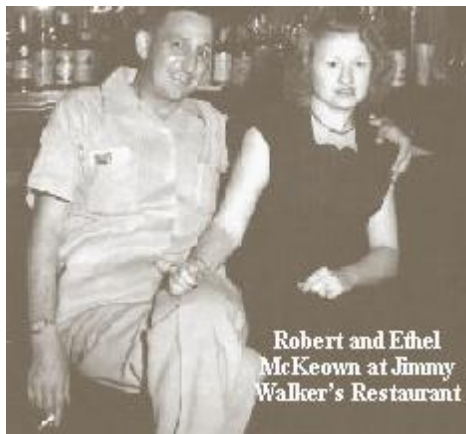
#### SANTO TRAFFICANTE, JR.



Just before Fidel Castro took power on January 1, 1959, Fulgencio Batista flew to the Dominican Republic. When Fidel Castro entered Havana angry Cubans ransacked many mob owned casinos. One of Fidel Castro's first decrees ordered all the casinos padlocked. Cesar Blanco

stated that on January 13, 1959, "both Lanskys attended a meeting with SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. a known narcotics operator who took over Lucky Luciano's operations. Blanco said he took action against them and tried to get them deported from Cuba, working with Interpol. On June 2, 1959, Blanco told Pella he received a letter from the U.S. Consul General (or U.S. Embassy) in Havana informing him that the U.S. Government would protest if Lansky were deported. Blanco also had a visit from a Vice Consul named Kessler who verbally told him the same thing. When Blanco informed INTERPOL they replied by letter that the Cuban Government would lose their confidence if Lansky was not deported. Fidel Castro, upon hearing this, gave instructions to Blanco not to deport Lansky or SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. Blanco said to Pella that he feels this gambling group has offered to financially assist the new government-in-exile set up in New York under Mario Garcia Kohly." [U.S. Gambling Syndicate Interest in Cuban Matters.] After this meeting, SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr., was arrested as was Jake Lansky. Jake Lansky was released in a few hours, only to be rearrested. A week later (January 20, 1959) the Lansky brothers escaped to Florida. They had been too close to Fulgencio Batista to ever be trusted by Fidel Castro. Many other hoodlums, such as Norman Rothman and Charlie Tourine, were not arrested and remained in Cuba. Meyer Lansky and CARLOS MARCELLO attempted to free TRAFFICANTE. The syndicate wanted anyone who could influence Fidel Castro to intervene on TRAFFICANTE'S behalf. [NY Post 2.17.59; NYT 2.21.58; Time 1.12.59]

#### ROBERT RAY McKEOWN



Robert and Ethel  
McKeown at Jimmy  
Walker's Restaurant

Robert Ray McKeown (born January 28, 1911; died October 1980, SS # 460-01-8019) ran a coffee processing plant in Santiago, Cuba, with the blessings of President Carlos Prio Socarras. When Carlos Prio Socarras was overthrown by Batista in 1952, Robert Ray McKeown tried to restore him to power. In late 1952 Robert Ray McKeown was the Subject of an FBI Neutrality Act Investigation in connection with his having smuggled arms to the forces of Carlos Prio Socarras within Cuba. In 1956 Robert Ray McKeown lived in Miami, having been deported by Fulgencio Batista. In Miami, Robert Ray McKeown was involved in gun-running ventures aimed at the overthrow of the Batista regime. The FBI learned that the 26th of July Movement planned a raid on Cuba from Texas, and that arms had been shipped to Robert Ray McKeown. In 1957 Robert Ray McKeown piloted arms-laden ships from Kemah or Seabrook, Texas, to a drop off point in Mexico. Fidel Castro's forces landed the *Granma* and picked-up the arms. On February 18, 1958, the San Antonio FBI office provided information that Robert Ray McKeown had purchased a yacht. U.S. Customs seized this vessel for having smuggled guns while it was cruising to Houston from Paterson, Louisiana. [HSCA V9 para. 1808, 1105-1152; WCD7972]

On February 25, 1958, Robert Ray McKeown was charged with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Castro forces in Cuba when an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent raided the home of Robert Ray McKeown and discovered a small arsenal. The FBI: "Houston will note in case entitled 'CARLOS PRIO SOCCARRAS, ET. AL. FPM - CUBA' (Houston file 109-7) Robert R. McKeown, Galena Park, Texas, and others were arrested by police and later prosecuted by U.S. Customs, for possession of arms and conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act. In this case (deleted) was in Houston and had considerable contact with (deleted) and others involved. (Deleted) but is presently out of town. On his return he will be contacted again concerning this matter." [FBI 44-1639-4195]

Eight months later Robert Ray McKeown was given a 60-day sentence and five years probation. Shortly after this arrest and prior to his sentencing, Robert Ray McKeown and Mr.(FNU) Jarrett formed a partnership and opened the J & M Drive-In on Red Bluff Road in the vicinity of Kemah, Texas. Carlos Prio Soccarras funded this venture with a loan.

#### ROBERT RAY McKEOWN, RUBY AND THE JEEP DEAL

In January 1959 RUBY contacted Robert Ray McKeown and asked him "to get three individuals out of Cuba who are being held by Fidel Castro." RUBY offered Robert Ray McKeown \$15,000, and said that the syndicate would be grateful for his help. One week later, RUBY and Robert Ray McKeown had a meeting near Kemah, Texas. RUBY asked Robert Ray McKeown for a letter of introduction to Fidel Castro. [WCE 1689] Robert Ray McKeown did not voluntarily give this information to the FBI after RUBY shot OSWALD. After RUBY spoke of an individual "in the vicinity of Houston" who had run guns to Fidel Castro, the FBI contacted Robert Ray McKeown.

On January 28, 1964, Robert Ray McKeown told the FBI that about a week after Fidel Castro came into power Anthony Ayo, a Houston patrolman, personally informed him that someone from Dallas had called the Sheriff's office looking for him. Robert Ray McKeown told Anthony Ayo to give the caller the phone number of the J & M Drive-in. When questioned by the FBI, Anthony Ayo confirmed Robert Ray McKeown's story. How did RUBY know that Anthony Ayo knew Robert Ray McKeown? Robert Ray McKeown said that an hour later a "JACK RUBENSTEIN" from Dallas called and offered McKeown \$15,000 to help release three prisoners from Castro's jails. JACK RUBENSTEIN stated that someone in Las Vegas would provide the money. Three weeks later RUBY showed up at the J & M in person, offered Robert Ray McKeown \$25,000 and stated he had access to a large number of jeeps in Shreveport, Louisiana. When McKeown demanded \$5,000 in advance, RUBY left, never to return. Robert Ray McKeown said the deal was never consummated. When interviewed by Gaeton Fonzi in 1976, McKeown added that RUBY told him that aside from jeeps, he had access to slot machines in New Mexico. RUBY mentioned that he knew some members of the mafia in Cuba, and he spoke with McKeown on three occasions.

Justice Warren asked RUBY: "There was some story in one of the papers that you had been interested in shipping jeeps down to Cuba. Was there anything to that at all?" RUBY answered:

No; but this was the earlier part, when the first time Fidel Castro had ever invaded Cuba. There was even a Government article that they would need jeeps. I don't recall what it was, but I never had the facilities or the capabilities to get jeeps. But probably in conversation with other persons - you see, it is a new land, and they have to have a lot of things. As a matter of fact the United States Government was wanting persons to help them [kill Fidel Castro] at that particular time when they threw out the dictator, Batista. And at one particular time there was a gentleman that smuggled guns to Castro...I think his name was Langley or Longly out of Bay - something - Texas, on the Bayshore...He was given a jail term for smuggling guns to Castro. This is in the early part of their revolution...I think he had a boat and he lived somewhere in Bay something, Bayshore, in the center part of Texas... [FBI 44-1639-3913; WCE 1688]

"DAVIS"

When RUBY first contacted Robert Ray McKeown he told him that he thought his name was "Davis." RUBY allegedly told Tom Howard (his first lawyer -deceased) that he had intended to begin a regular gun-running business with a "Davis." When the FBI asked Robert Ray McKeown about "Davis" in 1964, he told them he knew no-one by that name. Dallas Assistant District Attorney William Alexander reported he had learned RUBY had contact with a "Davis," described as an ex-convict from Beaumont, Texas. William Alexander stated that he understood FBI, Houston, had handled investigation of this person resulting in his conviction for gun running activities. The Houston FBI reported that it could not locate an ex-convict named Davis, and determined that RUBY meant Robert Ray McKeown.

THOMAS ELI DAVIS

Seth Kantor reported that in June 1958, a

Thomas Eli Davis attempted to rob a bank in Detroit for which he served five years probation. In September 1960 the probation supervision of Thomas Eli Davis was transferred to the Federal probation office in Beaumont, Texas. His probation was terminated on February 21, 1962.

[CE1688; 44-1639-3913; Seth Kantor, *Who Was JACK RUBY?* Everest House 1978]

The HSCA discovered a FBI report dated June 25, 1963, which linked Thomas Eli Davis to a HEMMING/STURGIS type operation: In May 1963 Thomas Eli Davis placed an advertisement that offered employment to men who wished to go to Haiti to overthrow "Papa Doc" Duvalier. The FBI, through liaison, asked the CIA if this was one of its



operations. The CIA denied it. The wife of Thomas Eli Davis told an official of the State Department that her husband was a soldier-of-fortune who had worked in Indochina, Indonesia, Algeria and Cuba. [HSCA V9p183] In early November 1963, Thomas Eli Davis and his wife left the U.S. for Tangier, Morocco. In December 1963 the Moroccan National Security Police, through Interpol, informed the State Department that Thomas Eli Davis was being held on the basis of an attempted sale of a firearm to a minor. When the Moroccan Police searched Thomas Eli Davis, the police found "a letter in his handwriting which referred in passing to OSWALD and to the Kennedy assassination." The letter was addressed to attorney Thomas G. Proctor. Thomas Eli Davis was killed in September 1973 while stealing copper wire from an abandoned rock crusher site in Wise County, Texas. He was accidentally electrocuted. Ruby could have known Thomas Davis of Beaumont, Texas, however, Davis is a very common name, especially in Texas. Seth Kantor also claimed that QJ/WIN (Mankel) bailed Thomas Eli Davis out of jail in Morocco, which was unlikely. Perhaps RUBY referred to Howard Kenneth Davis? Howard K. Davis, however, worked out of Miami.

#### ROBERT RAY McKEOWN'S HSCA TESTIMONY

When Robert Ray McKeown testified before the HSCA he took the Fifth Amendment until he was granted immunity. Robert Ray McKeown added that he was visited by OSWALD and a mysterious pro-Castro Cuban. They wanted 300 submachine guns. Through the years the details of his story changed so frequently that Robert Ray McKeown almost earned a perjury citation from the HSCA. McKeown:

RUBY says I will give you \$25,000 if you write me this letter where you will acknowledge that I am a friend of yours and have done business with you and things of that sort...He asked me all about where I had been with Castro and how we had talked, and he kept after me about how many arms are there, and were there two million worth...then he came back and we would talk about what warehouses I put the guns in, and who all helped me haul them out to his house...he came back and I told him I had the letter written...I had all of this written down but somebody burned down my house and I lost it...He said he knew the mafia, he said he had connections. He said 'You don't have to worry about money, I have good connections.' He asked me if I was familiar with Ponce Club in Miami, where all the Latins congregated.

Robert Ray McKeown was quizzed about his various associates:

Purdy: How did you hear of Sam or Joseph Campisi?

McKeown: Through Prio. He said they were good people, they were on our side. I presumed that he was working with him, I do not know.

Purdy: Did you know Joe Merola?

McKeown: Yes...he would come to me and tell me where guns would be.

Purdy: Have you had any connections which you later found out been with the CIA?

McKeown: Yes, I later found out, but I did not know...I met him at a club...I did not know him from Adam and he commenced telling me about Castro, he was over there in the mountains with Castro...he said that Castro had it in for him and that he did not want to go to Cuba.

Purdy: What contact did you have with Castro after he took power?

McKeown: Some friends of my brother were fishing and the Cubans confiscated their boat and brought them to Cuba. My brother came to me and told me these three guys were real good friends of his and they were innocent. So he asked me if I could help get them out of Cuba. This was quite a while after he was in power, maybe 1965. Four or five of the so-called mafia under Batista that ran the casinos came to me and wanted me to try and help them get back over there...they wanted me to go and try to get them to open the Americana again and the Sans Souci and all of that...this was a couple of months after he took power...one of them was Italian. They had all been forced to leave Cuba.

Purdy: Was SANTOS TRAFFICANTE one of these individuals?

McKeown: No.

Purdy: Do you know CARLOS MARCELLO?

McKeown: No.

Purdy: Do you know FRANK STURGIS?

McKeown: *I seen him one time over at Prio's house.* But I did not have any dealings with him whatsoever.

Purdy: Do you remember any of the names [of the mafioso who approached you]?

McKeown: It seemed to me that one of them was named *Matthews*, but I am not sure he was connected with the Tropicana. Maybe he was connected.

Purdy: When did you first meet Mr. Castro?

McKeown: I met him in the Shamrock Hotel in Houston. I think it was in 1957, Prio was with me. I didn't have an opportunity to speak to him alone, he was in a hurry to go out to the Murchisons.

### GATLIN AND THE JEEP DEAL?

An article dated January 1968 in *Ramparts Magazine* written by William Turner linked Maurice Gatlin with RUBY in a jeep deal. According to Jerry Milton Brooks, the deal was scotched when Maurice Gatlin warned RUBY and Robert Ray McKeown to call it off.

In February 1959 SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. was still in jail. Then Fidel Castro revoked his order closing all the casinos and freed TRAFFICANTE. This was when Fidel Castro made STURGIS Minister of Games of Chance. In late February 1959, Meyer Lansky returned to Cuba. On March 1, 1959, Cuba's casinos reopened to skimpy crowds. [*Time* 3.2.59; How Castro Double Crossed The Mob, Jack Anderson, *Parade* 4.28.63]

### RUBY'S MEETINGS WITH THE FBI

On March 11, 1959, RUBY met with FBI S.A. Charles W. Flynn. S.A. Flynn stated RUBY offered the FBI his services as a criminal informant. S.A. Flynn questioned RUBY about bank robberies, major thefts and the like. RUBY was unable to supply S.A. Flynn with any information on these cases. [FBI 44-24016-1138; FBI 44-24016-1180; FBI-62-109060-7394; *NYT* 5.13.70; William Scott Malone, The Secret Life of JACK RUBY, *New Times*, 1.23.78.] RUBY bought \$500 worth of miniature wire recording equipment [FBI 44-1639-1358] and rented a safe deposit box before speaking with S.A. Flynn.

RUBY tape recorded his meetings with the FBI and hid the tapes in his safe deposit box in case the mob accused him of being a snitch. The second RUBY/Flynn meeting occurred on April 28, 1959, the same day that Robert Ray McKeown was embracing Fidel Castro at an airport in Houston, Texas. Fidel Castro was going back to Cuba from Washington, D.C., when he encountered Robert Ray McKeown. McKeown: "There were some people who came to me and offered me quite a sum of money and told me that we believe that you are the only one who can really get close to Fidel Castro. And they wanted me to kill him." [HSCA V9 p702]

### RUBY'S TRIPS TO CUBA

In late May 1959, RUBY gave a slip of paper which contained a short written message in code which consisted of letters and numbers and the word "arriving" to Elaine Mynier, Lewis J. McWillie's mistress, just minutes before she left for Cuba. When Elaine Mynier gave the message to Lewis J. McWillie he told her that RUBY was "nuts" to have entrusted her with something important. After the assassination Elaine Mynier told the FBI about the incident. [FBI DI-44-1639 FD-302 with Mynier 11.26.63 San Fran., 11.24.63 at San Fran.] In November 1963 Elaine Mynier claimed she had been raped by two San Francisco Police Department officers, a case which received considerable

local publicity. Lewis J. McWillie denied using her as a courier, and said if he wanted to get in touch with RUBY he would have telephoned him.

On June 1, 1959, TRAFFICANTE was rearrested by the Castro regime on the basis of a telegram from Harry Anslinger. [HSCA V5 p294] The Cuban Cabinet ordered the deportation of TRAFFICANTE due to his having been involved in heroin trafficking. RUBY'S next meeting with S.A. Flynn occurred on June 5, 1959. On June 18, 1959, RUBY had another meeting with S.A. Flynn. The next RUBY/Flynn meeting occurred on July 2, 1959. RUBY'S fifth meeting with S.A. Flynn took place on July 21, 1959. S.A. Flynn filed a standard report. He had questioned RUBY about several bank robberies which RUBY said he had no knowledge of. S.A. Flynn rated his informant as "good."

### THE FBI DROPS RUBY

In late July, Curtis Lynum, the SAC of the Dallas FBI Field Office , received information that something wasn't *kosher* about RUBY. Curtis Lynum sent RUBY'S prints to FBI Headquarters so that he could get RUBY'S rap sheet. S.A. Flynn's next meeting with RUBY took place on August 6, 1959. On August 18, 1959, TRAFFICANTE was released. According to data obtained by the Cuban Government, Dino Cellini had a sister who worked as a typist in the White House. The sister of Dino Cellini solicited the aid of Senator George Smathers in obtaining TRAFFICANTE'S release. Senator George Smathers got the American Consulate in Havana to contact the Cubans with information that there were arrest warrants out for TRAFFICANTE and Dino Cellini in the United States. [Information supplied HSCA by Government of Cuba] RUBY'S seventh meeting with S.A. Flynn took place on August 31, 1959. By this time S.A. Flynn had received word from his superior to dump RUBY. S.A. Flynn countered: "While RUBY has not furnished any positive information to date, there is no indication of emotional instability or unreliability. It is recommended Potential Criminal Informant be continued."

### RUBY'S TRIPS TO CUBA

RUBY told the Warren Commission that he went to Cuba for eight days in August or September 1959, for a vacation. Lewis J. McWillie told the Commission:

In 1959 I wrote JACK and asked him to come to Havana for a week. There was no ulterior motive. I extended this invitation as one would to a brother. I sent him a round-trip ticket. He came into the Tropicana and we had a few drinks together. He was like any other tourist - he didn't have any connection with Castro or Batista supporters. [FBI CO-11516; WCE1545; WCE1546]

### OTHER SHORT TRIPS TO CUBA

Immigration and Naturalization Service records indicated RUBY flew to Havana from Miami on the night of September 12, 1959, and returned to New Orleans on September 13, 1959. [Memo Hubert & Griffen to WC 3.20.64] RUBY visited Major William Morgan and HEMMING, who were considered close to Fidel Castro, in his effort to secure TRAFFICANTE'S release. HEMMING told the HSCA:

I met RUBY in September or October 1959, at William Morgan's house in Cuba. Ruby had sold inferior jeeps to the Cuban Air Force, and Morgan had a few choice words about them. They were filmed by Clete Roberts of Channel 13 in Los Angeles.

HEMMING told this researcher:

JACK RUBY was with Morgan in the latter part of 1959. He was by Morgan's place. It was a mish-mash of people trying to get a meeting with Fidel. They were clamping down on the casinos. RUBY got to Cuba after FRANK had left and gone to Miami with Pedro Diaz Lanz. RUBY was on the periphery of the MARCELLO deals that they're trying cut with the new Cuban Government. To them it's just a new fucking banana republic government. Deals were going sour. We're talking about a three or four day period in late 1959. RUBY became the clean-up guy in the Kennedy assassination.

Marita Lorenz stated: "It is possible I saw RUBY with...Oh, God I am going to get killed, Charlie, Charlie 'The Blade' in Cuba. Charlie Tourine, Delmonica White, who is a friend of mine." [Depo Lorenz USDC Miami - 76-1252-Div-EBD]

RUBY returned to the United States via Miami, where he met with Louis J. McWillie's associate, Meyer Panitz. In January 1964 Meyer Panitz told the FBI RUBY was in Cuba in "the Summer of 1959," contradicting RUBY'S story of only one visit to Cuba in September 1959. [WCE1773, 1774; FBI LV-44-48 1.10.64 Las Vegas, DC-44-1639] A few days after RUBY returned to the U.S. he was seen by three Chicago businessmen in the Tropicana Casino in Havana. Jay Bishov, an attorney, Jack Marcus, and Sherwin Braun, told they FBI they visited Havana "for three or four days about September 1, 1959, as it was Labor Day weekend in 1959. Jay Bishov stated that the second or third night in Havana, he Sherwin Braun, and Jack Marcus, were standing near a crap table or roulette wheel at the Tropicana night club when a man approached and introduced himself by a name which Jay Bishov believed was JACK RUBY." RUBY said he was originally from Chicago, but had moved to Dallas. He invited them to visit him at one of his night clubs in Dallas. "Bishov stated RUBY appeared to know his way around the Tropicana, and may have been familiar with some of the employees." None of the men would positively identify RUBY from the FBI's photograph. [FBI 44-24016-167]

STURGIS AND McWILLIE

In 1974 Michael Canfield asked STURGIS if he knew JACK RUBY associate Lewis J. McWillie, when STURGIS was Minister of Games of Chance. He answered: "Yeah, that name is very familiar - I forgot what he is or who he is, but McWillie, yes. I am not sure if I knew him later in Miami." During testimony in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you remember a pit boss named McWillie?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know him later in Miami?

A. I'm not sure.

### THE FOX BROTHERS

Congressman Ford asked RUBY: "When you got to Havana who met you in Havana?"

RUBY: McWillie. Now here is what happened. One of the Fox brothers came to visit me in Dallas with his wife. They came to the Vegas Club with Mrs. McWillie, and we had taken some pictures, 8X10's. Evidently the Foxes were in exile at the time, because when I went to visit McWillie, when he sent me the plane tickets, they looked through my luggage and they saw a photograph of Mr. Fox and his wife. They didn't interrogate, but they went through everything and held me up for hours.

Ford: Castro employees?

RUBY: Yes, because in my ignorance I didn't realize I was bringing a picture that they know was a bitter enemy. At that time they knew that the Fox brothers weren't going to jail, or something was going to happen. Whether it was they were in exile at the time I don't know. But they came to my club, the Vegas Club, and we had taken pictures. McWillie was waiting for me and he saw me go through the Customs line for a couple of hours, and he said, "JACK, they never did this to anyone before." Evidently, they had as pretty well lined-up as to where I come in the picture of Mr. Martin Fox. *I can't think of his name.*

Ford: You spent eight days in Havana?

RUBY: Yes, approximately. [I stayed at] Volk's apartments. I never used the phone. I wouldn't know how to use the phone...my dinners were served in the Tropicana. One thing I forgot to tell you - you are bringing my mind back to a few things - the owners, *the greatest* that have been *expelled from Cuba* are the Fox brothers. They own the Tropicana...they

are in Miami, Florida. They know everything about McWillie, I heard, *and know the officials.* [STURGIS?].

#### FRONT MEN FOR TRAFFICANTE: THE FOX BROTHERS

The Pedro and Martin Fox (Pedro: born NY October 24, 1909, died May 1973; Martin: born November 15, 1915, NY died September 1979) were front men for TRAFFICANTE and nominally owned the Tropicana. The FBI:

"This place is supervised by Dino Cellini who is the floor manager and supervisor. The Tropicana is owned by a Cuban named Martin Fox and his connections with American hoodlum elements are unknown although it is to be noted that Dino Cellini has been connected with gambling at Tropicana for many years. With reference to the possibility that gambling in Cuba is controlled by a syndicate headed by Meyer Lansky or other individuals, it is noted that DINO CELLINI, who has operated the gambling casino at the Tropicana for many years, is also running the gambling casino at Oriental Park Race Track. His brother, EDDIE CELLINI, has been placed in the casino at the Hotel Nacional as a floor an in the gambling room. Also, Information has been received from Lt. HERIBERTO HERNANDEZ of the Cuban National Police that the license for operating in the gambling casino at the Sans Souci had been issued by the Cuban Goverflont to OSCAR ECHEMENDARIA, who is an associate and director of the Tropicana Night Club. It appears likely, therefore, that there is some sort of tie-in between at least four of Havana's gambling casinos. This matter is being followed, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

HSCA Chairman Stokes questioned TRAFFICANTE: "You did know Pedro and Martin Fox?" TRAFFICANTE: "Pedro Fox, yes sir, all I know is that Mr. Martin Fox, who was the owner of the Tropicana and one of the richest men in Cuba, he died in the United States in the 1960's. I think, and he died completely broke. And Pedro Fox was working as a waiter and maitre d' in all the restaurants and hotels around Miami." [HSCA V9 p67] STURGIS testified during the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* that he knew the Fox Brothers. During another part of his testimony RUBY said:"...I had to buy a \$2 ticket, *a pass to get through Florida.*" TRAFFICANTE controlled the numbers racket, which relied on small bets. It was popular among the Cuban exiles of Florida. RUBY clearly made more than one trip to Cuba. Ruby was acquainted with the Fox brothers, front men for TRAFFICANTE and evidence suggested that RUBY visited TRAFFICANTE in prison.

JOHN WILSON HUDSON

John [scelso]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

17 ~~SECRET~~

12-62

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

ORIG : UNIT : C/WH 3  
EXT : 5613  
DATE : 28 NOVEMBER 1963

INDEX NO INDEX

FILE IN CS FILE NO.

WHITE HOUSE ATTN: MR. MCGEORGE BUNDY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE ATTN: MR. U. ALEXIS JOHNSON  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FROM: DIRECTOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

28 Nov 63 16 58 z

CONF: C/WH 4

INFO: DCI, D/DCI, DDP, C/CI 2, VR

DEFERRED  
ROUTINE  
IMMEDIATE

TO INFO CITE DIR 85657

ON 26 NOVEMBER 1963 A BRITISH JOURNALIST NAMED JOHN WILSON, AND ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN WILSON-HUDSON, GAVE INFORMATION TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON WHICH INDICATED THAT AN "AMERICAN GANGSTER TYPE NAMED RUBY" VISITED CUBA AROUND 1959. WILSON HIMSELF WAS WORKING IN CUBA AT THE TIME AND WAS JAILED BY CASTRO BEFORE HE WAS DEPORTED.

IN PRISON IN CUBA, WILSON SAYS HE MET AN AMERICAN GANGSTER GEMELER NAMED SANTOS WHO COULD NOT RETURN TO THE U.S.A. BECAUSE THERE WERE SEVERAL INDICTMENTS OUTSTANDING AGAINST HIM. INSTEAD HE PREFERRED TO LIVE IN RELATIVE LUXURY IN A CUBAN PRISON. WHILE SANTOS WAS IN PRISON, WILSON SAYS, SANTOS WAS VISITED FREQUENTLY BY AN AMERICAN GANGSTER TYPE NAMED RUBY. HIS STORY IS BEING FOLLOWED UP. WILSON SAYS HE HAD ONCE TESTIFIED ABOUT CASTRO ACTIVITIES BEFORE THE EASTLAND COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. SENATE, SOMETIME IN 1959 OR 1960.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
1995

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
CONDUCTED ON 24 MAY 1976  
E-IMPDET CL BY 012208

END OF MESSAGE Document Number 206-83  
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

D: 200-5-41

JOHN [scelso]  
by authority of  
RICHARD HELMS  
DDP  
RELEASING OFFICER

CS COPY

201-289248

COORDINATING OFFICERS  
~~SECRET~~  
GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

On November 27, 1963, John Wilson Hudson (CIA 201-20397), contacted the American Embassy in London. He said he was imprisoned by Castro on July 1, 1959. While incarcerated John Wilson Hudson met SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr., who he described as a gangster. Around this time, John Wilson Hudson said that TRAFFICANTE was visited



by an American "gangster- type" named "RUBY." RUBY, who accompanied the person who brought TRAFFICANTE his meals to him, was identical to the JACK RUBY who shot OSWALD. [FBI 44-24016-29; 901, 255, 262; CIA 385-7369 206-83; NYT 4.22.59 p4, 7. 1.59 pl3; *Miami Herald* 7.1.59 p2A]

Carlos John Wilson Hudson was born in Liverpool, England, on December 29, 1918. He left his studies at Oxford University in 1936 to fight in the Spanish Civil War. John Wilson Hudson left the International Brigade and surfaced as an Axis agent. In 1939 he moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina, then to Santiago, Chile, where he married Elaine Bronfmann. In Santiago, John Wilson Hudson set up the Universal Peace Movement, a Chilean version of the America First Committee. The British Ambassador in Santiago requested his expulsion on several occasions. In the early 1950's John Wilson Hudson traded in copper, lead and sulphur. The partner of John Wilson Hudson in this enterprise was Heriberto Springwaller Einicke. Heriberto Einicke, a German, was a Colonel in the Nicaraguan Army in the late 1930's, but was expelled from the country after he ran afoul of the United States Embassy. A CIA report dated 1952 stated:

1. Source (deleted) GARA-7 is of the opinion that John Wilson Hudson is very probably an intelligence agent, and that he is under the direction of some service. There is no apparent reason for his great interest in the Yugoslav colony in Santiago nor can (Deleted) GARA-7 determine the source of Wilson's apparent income.
2. Despite the fact that most of what John Wilson Hudson says is patently rubbish and although it was reported in YCI-1556 that he was believed to be mentally ill (deleted) GARA-7 has been instructed to maintain contact with Wilson for the purpose of discovering what his objectives are and by whom he is directed
3. Any traces of John Wilson Hudson at Headquarters would be of assistance to this Station in pursuing this investigation.

A CIA informants' report of October 6, 1952, stated:

Carlos John Wilson, an Englishman by birth, but believed to be a Spanish citizen, was previously reported among other activities, as posing as an ex-RAF pilot and veteran of World War II. These activities came to the attention of the British Embassy in Santiago, and resulted in John Wilson Hudson's being twice warned by the Chilean authorities to cease this masquerading or leave the country...He also claims that at the close of the war he worked on a special mission for the British Government in Germany, Egypt, and Turkey [and] to have fought with the Spanish Republican forces against Franco...John Wilson Hudson is described as being very intelligent, astute, and well informed on current events. He is extremely sociable, friendly, a very heavy drinker and free spender.

In 1957 John Wilson Hudson reportedly worked for Batista.

An independent untested CIA source reported that during the first part of June 1959 Paul Hughes, an American soldier-of-fortune and associate of John Wilson Hudson, visited Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, dressed in the uniform of an American Air Force captain.

#### ANGLETON

ANGLETON assembled information on John Wilson Hudson:

A usually reliable source reported June 18, 1959, that Carl John Wilson, British journalist, sent a cable to the British Parliament and to the British Trade Union Federation saying that he had confirmed that the U.S. Military Attaches in the Caribbean were giving military advice to dictators. He protested in the name of humanity, saying that patriots were fighting for their sacred rights to be free citizens, and that American volunteers were helping the dictators with the approval of Washington. Source commented that Wilson, was planning on accompanying Mario Calero, Nicaraguan revolutionary who was readying an expedition against Nicaragua from Cuba.

Another report dated June 26, 1959, from a usually reliable source stated that Paul Hughes, an American soldier-of-fortune, claimed to have at his disposal three aircraft, including one bomber, and planned to launch in an attack on Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, during the weekend of June 27, 1959. Paul Hughes said that Carl Wilson, a British journalist, and about 65 volunteers would join in the attack. Source commented that Paul Hughes also vaguely spoke of possibly bombing Managua for the psychological effect. Hudson Wilson said that Fidel Castro had no knowledge of Hughes.

*United Press International* carried the story datelined July 1, 1959, from Havana, Cuba, saying that Police had raided a private home in suburban Biltmore the day before, and seized a large quantity of arms, and arrested three Americans and a Briton. The Americans were identified as Paul Hughes, an officer in Fidel Castro's rebel army, Efren R. Pichardo of Miami, Florida and Joseph Bardor, of Los Angeles, California. The Briton listed was Carl John Wilson. Seven military men and 11 civilians were held in connection with the plot.

On July 10, 1959, Wilson-Hudson, Captain Paul Hughes and Efren Pichardo were arrested after Castro's police detained 200 armed men just before they were about to board three aircraft, including one bomber, destined for Nicaragua. Paul Hughes, Efren Pichardo and John Wilson Hudson were accused of attempting to discredit the Castro regime. A year later HEMMING and William Morgan organized a similar bogus invasion. In July 1959 John Wilson Hudson told his Cuban interrogators he was a British

journalist, and was in Cuba a few days. He was an innocent bystander covering a news story. He went on a hunger-strike and had to be fed intravenously. The U.S. Army Attache in Havana, Cuba, reported July 30, 1959, that he had received the following note from Carl John Wilson:

Salvador Allende, (Communist-sponsored presidential candidate and Socialist Party member) brought a letter of definite instructions to Raul Castro (from Chile). This letter contains instructions from the Kremlin in Moscow and contains the signature of Pablo Neruda of Chile. It deals with definite instructions of anti-American agitation to commence next month in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Cuba, Costa Rica, etc.

In September 1959 Wilson-Hudson testified before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee regarding communist influence in the 26th of July Movement. In September 1959 the FBI questioned STURGIS about former Castro officer Efren Pichardo.

A U.S. State Department cable from Asuncion, Paraguay, dated December 16, 1959, reported that "John Wilson correspondent for *North American News Service*, had informed the Paraguayan Ambassador in London on December 14 that within two days a cargo of 300 machine guns and 800 rifles were to be shipped to Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the direction of Fidel Castro. Wilson reportedly showed documents which proved his statement." [CIA CSCI 3/779,048 CHW/3/(SCELSO):jz Coord WE Division/Walsh x6660, RI, CILIA, CI/R&A, CI/ICG, WE/WALSH, WH/3 CWH/3 PROJECT NONE]

Wilson-Hudson died in Santiago, Chile, in 1964. The FBI classified several documents about John Wilson Hudson "Secret-Date of Declassification Indefinite."

#### JOHN WILSON HUDSON AND THE HSCA

The HSCA attempted to verify or deny the allegations of John Wilson Hudson. The HSCA questioned the man who had been the warden at Tresconia Prison in 1959. He told the Committee that he could not recall the name John Wilson Hudson, but did remember a British journalist who had worked in Argentina. [HSCA R p173] In his own public testimony before the Committee, TRAFFICANTE denied that RUBY had visited him: "There was no reason for this man to visit me, I have never seen this man before. I have never been to Dallas, I never had no contact with him. I don't see why he was going to come and visit me." [HSCA V9 para. 710]

#### McWILLIE ADMITS SEEING TRAFFICANTE IN PRISON

During the deposition of Lewis J. McWillie taken by the Committee in Las Vegas, Nevada, the question of a RUBY / TRAFFICANTE visit arose. Lewis J. McWillie equivocated: "I really don't know. It's possible he could have but I don't think, if he did he went with me and I don't recall it, but he could have. I don't know for sure." Lewis J. McWillie was asked: "You said you thought it was possible that someone had gone to

the prison with you." He responded: "It's possible that it might have been JACK RUBY...I spoke to Dino and Jake Lansky (at the prison). Just said 'Hello' to TRAFFICANTE. But I talked to Jake because Dino was a friend of mine."

The Committee questioned Lewis J. McWillie:

Q. Are you aware that Mr. TRAFFICANTE was imprisoned in Cuba?

A. Yes, there was a bunch of them imprisoned.

Q. Did you visit Mr. TRAFFICANTE in prison?

A. I didn't visit him, I went there once or twice to visit a fellow, he was a dealer. I went out there once or twice to see him.

Q. Did you see anybody also in prison?

A. I saw everybody out there. TRAFFICANTE I think he was in there.

Q. Did you see TRAFFICANTE?

A. I saw him but I didn't talk to him, I didn't know him that well.

Q. Do you know of anybody who did visit Mr. TRAFFICANTE in prison?

A. No, I don't, I went out there with someone but I don't recall who it was. *It may have been RUBY.* I don't think so. He could have been, but I don't think so.

The HSCA concluded that a meeting between RUBY and TRAFFICANTE was "a distinct possibility."

The FBI's investigation into the allegations of John Hudson Wilson ended on November 27, 1963. The FBI:

Wilson has been critical of the FBI in the past, and has displayed psychopathic symptoms. Arrest by Castro July 1, 1959. We have prior information JACK RUBY was in Havana, Cuba, in 1959. It appears there is nothing to be gained from additional contact with Wilson. Legat being advised in attached cable to conduct no further investigation relative to Wilson. I concur. Hoover.

## RAGANO



Trafficante toasts Carlos Marcello, left, and Frank Ragano, right, 1966.

On April 17, 1967, Frank Ragano told the FBI that "he had known TRAFFICANTE on a personal and professional basis since childhood and he does not believe TRAFFICANTE has ever been associated with La Cosa Nostre...Ragano stated that a newspaper reporter from Long Island, New York, telephoned him to obtain confirmation of the story that JACK RUBY was to be flown from Dallas to Cuba when TRAFFICANTE was jailed by Castro since RUBY was allegedly friendly with Castro. Ragano stated that such an allegation was completely false and appeared to be in an attempt to involve TRAFFICANTE in the assassination of former President Kennedy."

RUBY'S last meeting with FBI S.A. Flynn was on October 2, 1959, and was no different from any of the others - judging from Flynn's report. On November 6, 1959, RUBY was dropped from the FBI Possible Criminal Informant rolls. After the assassination J. Edgar Hoover stated that RUBY was never an informant. [FBI 105-82555-2638] Why did RUBY meet with the FBI during the same time he was working to secure TRAFFICANTE'S release? Meyer Lansky was also in touch with the FBI around this time: "I told government authorities that Castro was a Communist and would present a problem; they thought I was just being greedy because I was losing my gambling interests." [FBI 92-102-2523, 5.6.69, Hollywood, Fla.] Ruby reported his highest net income in 1959 - \$51,000. [WR p798]

## RUBY'S PLANNED TRIP TO CUBA IN DECEMBER 1960

### CANDY BARR AND MICKEY COHN

When Lewis J. McWillie testified before the HSCA he said RUBY was supposed to have flown to Cuba with Tony Zoppi, a Dallas columnist who was "the official odds maker" at the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas. The purpose of the trip was to get publicity for the Tropicana. Lewis J. McWillie produced a letter to Matty Brescia from Tony Zoppi that read: "Give my regards to McWillie next time you are in touch. JACK RUBY and I were supposed to visit him in Havana but I got sidetracked." (Lewis J. McWillie said that the son of Matty Brescia "was sitting in a window and he fell out of the window and it killed



him"). According to Lewis J. McWillie "RUBY introduced Matty Brescia to Gordon McLendon." In 1971 the brother-in-law of Gordon McLendon, another RUBY associate, along with D'Alton Smith, a MARCELLO associate, dropped the names of Gordon McLendon and Clint Murchison, Jr. as powerful friends of JIMMY HOFFA who would help Edward Partin if he recanted his testimony against JIMMY HOFFA. When RUBY was taken into custody on November 24, 1963, Dallas Police found the telephone number EM 1-1197 on a slip of paper. This telephone number was listed to Gay McLendon. [FBI B544-337 JJs: res p254; Criss-Cross Directory Dallas 1963 Coles Pub.] When the

HSCA questioned Tony Zoppi, he told them that Matty Brescia worked for Gordon McLendon:

One evening around 1952, myself, Brescia, RUBY and Juanita Slusher (Stripper "Candy Barr") Barr said she was forced in 1951 at 16 to play the lead in a grainy black-and-white erotic movie titled "Smart Aleck." She shot her second of four husbands in the stomach in January 1956 after he came home drunk and threatened her. In 1956, while dating Mickey Cohn, she was arrested for marijuana. Candy stated, "We at one of RUBY'S clubs. Brescia introduced me to RUBY. He knew RUBY through Gordon McLendon."

[HSCA V5 pl34, 172, V9 pl67, V5 p28-87  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/01/04/arts/04barr.html>]

Tony Zoppi told the HSCA that during September or October 1958 RUBY offered to write Lewis J. McWillie at the Tropicana to get the airplane tickets so Tony Zoppi, accompanied by RUBY, could fly to Cuba and review the acts at the Tropicana. Tony Zoppi agreed that RUBY went to Cuba in August 1959 on vacation, and that the trip Tony Zoppi and RUBY were to take was an entirely different trip. Tony Zoppi told the Committee that he never made the trip because a big show, starring Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis Jr. was scheduled for the same time. [HSCA V5 pl34, 72; V9 p67] Tony Zoppie supplied the Committee with an article he had written about RUBY in 1973. In this article he placed the date of his aborted trip to Cuba on December 17, 1960, just before the U.S. broke off diplomatic relations with the Castro regime. This dove-tailed with the date of the Sinatra-Martin-Davis show which took place from January 20, 1960 to February 16, 1960.

## THE CONTRACT ON CASTRO

What motivated RUBY to have contemplated visiting Cuba during Christmas of 1960? By November 1959 the Cuban casinos of Meyer Lansky lost \$10,000 a day because of the slack in tourist trade. The syndicate strip joints and houses of prostitution had all been closed down. With TRAFFICANTE gone, the narcotics trade dwindled. On November 22, 1959, Fidel Castro nationalized the Hotel Riviera, kicked out the mobsters from the casino, and put in his own men. [NYT 11.23.59] The year 1959 drew

to a close. RUBY, Norman Rothman, Dominick Bartone et. al. had all been double-crossed. In 1960 the CIA had Robert Maheu contact Johnny Rosselli and Sam Giancana. In 1960 Johnny Rosselli was in Las Vegas, where he supervised the mafia's gambling interests. [*Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders* - Select Committee to Study Gov. Operations with Respect to Intelligence U.S. Congress; HSCA V5, p255] According to Ed Becker, in mid-1962 Johnny Rosselli was granted access to JMWAVE headquarters where he worked with Tony Varona. A source close to Fulgencio Batista reported that Johnny Rosselli was meeting with HUNT around this time. [Ed Becker and Charles Rappleye, *All American Mafioso*, Doubleday, NY 1991 p225] Robert Maheu was also in touch with TRAFFICANTE. Robert Maheu wrote: "From what I know OSWALD did act alone. And JACK RUBY killed him out of anger. Just because the man worked for the mob and probably had ties to Johnny Rosselli doesn't mean he didn't feel strongly about Kennedy." [Robert Maheu, *Next to Hughes*, 1992, Harper Collins p133]

### RUBY 1960

There were few reports available on RUBY'S activities in 1960. Lewis J. McWillie remained in Havana and in May 1960 he left the Tropicana to work at the Capri casino, a long-time Lansky property. Lewis J. McWillie told the HSCA how he got this job:

Q. Who did you know at the Capri Hotel to get the job?

A. If I remember correctly, I think it was Martinez told me to go up there...went up there and saw some fellows, Angelo, I don't know his last name, but his first name was Angelo...

Q. Could the last name have been Bruno?

A. No. I don't know Mr. Bruno. Never met him, I've seen him in Cuba, just to say 'Hello.' He knew who I was because in this business I'm a pretty good man in the gambling business.

### ANGELO BRUNO



The FBI reported Angelo Bruno had an interest in the Capri. Angelo Bruno told an FBI informant in 1961 that he was a representative of "the commission." In 1958 an informant told the FBI that the sister of Angelo Bruno was married to a son of Mike Maggio. "Meyer Lansky's presence at the Maggio Cheese Company was a strong indication that the Italian racket element was taking over gambling in Cuba. Cardello said that Mickey Cohen was Meyer Lansky's collector and errand boy in the states." Victor Calamaro told the FBI:

Gambling originated in Cuba because Meyer Lansky supported Batista in obtaining power and return to office. Victor Calamaro was asked if Meyer Lansky controlled gambling in Cuba. He implied that Meyer Lansky had previously absolute control of gambling in Cuba, but at the present time it was amended so that Victor Calamaro implied that Angelo Bruno and other gambling figures in Cuba were dealing with someone else who was unidentified.

Angelo Bruno was shot to death in Philadelphia on March 22, 1980. [Bruno FBI file 11.5.58 Phil. 92-444]

In February 1962 the FBI recorded the following conversation between Angelo Bruno and his associate, Willie Weisburg.

Weisburg: See what Kennedy done. With Kennedy, a guy should take a knife, like all them other guys, and stab and kill the (obscenity), where he is now I hope I got a week's notice. I'll kill him. Right in the White House. Somebody's got to get rid of this (obscenity). He ain't gonna leave nobody alone.

Bruno: I know he ain't. But you see, everybody in there was bad. Brownell came. He was no good...He was worse than the guy before.

Weisburg: Not like this one.

Bruno: Not like this one. This one is worse, right? If something happens to this guy (laughs).

After the Kennedy assassination, during a discussion between Angelo Bruno and his lieutenants, one participant remarked: "It's too bad his brother Bobby was not in the car, too." [HSCA V5 Pgs. 134, 172; V9 pl6]

#### RAY BRANTLEY AND THE COBRAS

During RUBY'S testimony he was asked:

Did you talk to McWillie down in Cuba?" RUBY: "He is the credit manager in the Tropicana...He was a key man over the Tropicana down there. That



was during our good times. Was in harmony with *our* enemy of *our* present time. I made the trip down there via New Orleans, and so I stayed at the Volk's apartments, and I was with him constantly. I was bored gambling, because I don't gamble, and there is nothing unless you speak their language, which is Spanish, I believe. And that was the only environment. That was in August 1959. Any thought of being close to Havana, Cuba, I called him frequently because he was down there, and he was the last person to leave if I recall, when they had to leave, when he left the casino...The only other association with him was, there was a gentleman here that sells guns. He has a hardware store on Singleton Avenue. Have I told this to you gentlemen? It is Ray's hardware store. His name is Ray Brantley. This was - I don't recall when [McWillie] called me, but he was a little worried of the new regime coming in, and evidently he wanted some protection. He called me or sent me a letter that I should call Ray Brantley. He wanted some four little Cobra guns - big shipment. So me, I should say myself, rather, feeling no harm, I didn't realize, because he wasn't sending them to me, and I thought there was no crime, the man wanted protection, he is earning a livelihood. I called Ray Brantley and I said, 'Ray, McWillie called me.' I don't remember if he sent a letter or he called. He said he wants four little Cobra's or something like that. He said 'I know Mac. [Mack Blaney Johnson?] I have been doing business with him for a long time.' Meaning with reference to when he was living in Texas. He did a lot of hunting and things like that. That was the only relationship I had of any mention, outside of phone calls, to McWillie, or any person from Havana, Cuba. [Brantley] denies I ever called. Evidently he feels, maybe he feels it would be illegal to send guns out of the country. I don't know if you gentlemen know the law. I don't know the law...Could have been prior to the early part of 1959...

Ray Brantley said his records reflected that RUBY purchased a Colt Cobra on January 19, 1960, and that on May 10, 1963, he mailed a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver to Lewis J. McWillie in Las Vegas. RUBY was apprised of Ray Brantley's statement and remarked "...he denies that he ever got a call from me, definitely that makes it look like I am hiding something..." [FBI FD-302 with Brantley 11.24.63 Irving, Texas; WCD4 pgs.23, 25] When this interviewer spoke to Ray Brantley in 1977 he told me: "JACK RUBY is as far from Fidel Castro and the mafia as Billy Carter is to Lady Bird Johnson."

The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about the Cobras.

Q. Does it refresh your recollection to know that JACK RUBY said that you requested four Cobras in 1959?

A. No. it doesn't. The only gun I can remember is a gun he sent out here and I let it go back, didn't take it out of the...

Q. Can you think of any reason you would have wanted guns in 1959?

A. No reason I would have wanted guns in 1959. I was in Cuba. I'd get myself killed if I had guns over there.

#### R.D. MATTHEWS AND A PLOT TO HIT CASTRO



R.D. Matthews was in Havana from July 1958 until January 1959. R.D. Matthews told the HSCA that when he moved to Cuba in 1958 he purchased the Sportsman's Club, which was located in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel, and he resided at the Hotel Deauville. In interviews with the FBI he stated he worked in the gambling casino of the Hotel Deauville. [HSCA V9 para.1054] R.D. Matthews was a co-conspirator in the mob's initial plot to hit Fidel. R.D. Matthews had returned to Cuba in February 1959 and purchased another club. A 1959 FBI report stated R.D. Matthews move to Cuba was made on behalf of TRAFFICANTE. In 1978 TRAFFICANTE told the HSCA that the mob's first plan was to hit Fidel Castro, gangland style, on a Havana street. [HSCA V9 p1054; *Miami Herald* 9.29.78] A 1962 FBI report confirmed this: A FBI informant overheard a conversation between R.D. Matthews and (FNU) Paxton "during which both men admitted having worked for TRAFFICANTE. The Embers Club in Havana and the Sans Souci were mentioned. The informant stated it was apparent that R.D. Matthews was in the Dallas rackets and had worked for a big time gambling house in Havana." In his HSCA deposition R.D. Matthews denied having known TRAFFICANTE and also stated he had no association with the Sans Suci casino. In November 1959 R.D. Matthews left Havana and returned to Dallas. R.D. Matthews was also connected with Sheriff Bill Decker. In 1959 the FBI questioned Sheriff Decker about his alleged mob ties. Sheriff Decker admitted that he had known R.D. Matthews all of his adult life. A FBI report dated 1960 stated that R.D. Matthews lived with a known prostitute and operated a Bail Bond and Loan Company. In 1961 R.D. Matthews worked for Clayton Fowler and lived in an apartment house owned by Clayton Fowler. Clayton Fowler became one of RUBY'S defense attorneys in 1964. On January 29, 1961, R.D. Matthews and James Robert Todd were arrested on Vagrancy charges. R.D. Matthews was termed a "notorious criminal" by the FBI and the Dallas Police arrested him. From 1961 to 1963 R.D. Matthews frequented several Dallas gaming clubs and was included among a group of people considered the higher echelon in Dallas bookmaking. [HSCA V9 para. 1054]

On January 2, 1961, Lewis J. McWillie left Cuba aboard a commercial flight. On January 3, 1961, the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Castro regime. During the flight Lewis J. McWillie noticed that there was an old man aboard who wore a Fair Play For Cuba button on his lapel. When the aircraft landed, Lewis J. McWillie walked up to him and punched the man. Lewis J. McWillie stayed in Miami for a few weeks then flew to Dallas where he conferred with RUBY. A job was waiting for Lewis J. McWillie at the Cal Neva Lounge at Lake Tahoe, Nevada. [WCE 1692; WCD 686d]

## FRANK SINATRA AND THE CAL NEVA LOUNGE



In the late 1940's the Cal Neva Lounge was owned by Bones Remmer, a gambler and friend of RUBY linked to the mob by the Kefauver Committee. In July 1960 Frank Sinatra applied to the Nevada Casino Commission for permission to buy an interest in the Cal-Neva. Frank Sinatra was widely believed to have represented the mafia in this transaction. In May 1963 Frank Sinatra vacationed with Sam Giancana in Hawaii. In July 1963 Sam Giancana visited the Cal-Neva Lounge despite the fact that he was barred from entering any Nevada Casino. [NYT 7.14.60 p42; 10.23.63, p5l, 10.8.63 p3l, 9.14.63 p2l, 10.9.63 p3l, 9.12.63 p26, 11.20.63, pl, 4.14.76, p1, Kefauver Hearings, Test. of Mr. Brown and M. Mooney pgs. 439,549, 1074] In October 1963 the Nevada Gaming Commission revoked Frank Sinatra's casino licenses. A few days later, Frank Sinatra announced that he had quit the gaming business. In 1972 Frank Sinatra sold his private jet to the Union Insurance Agency of Illinois, which was once owned by the Dorfman family. [Chicago Trib. 10.10.77; Chicago Sun Times 6.18.72]

## ROBERT KENNEDY AND ORGANIZED CRIME

When United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy took office, the New Orleans newspapers carried stories that he planned a Federal investigation of Jefferson Parish. Angelo Bruno remarked, "CARLOS MARCELLO had got in contact with SANTO TRAFFICANTE, who contacted a representative in Chicago. This Chicago contact was alleged to have contacted Frank Sinatra, who spoke with the President's brother. Apparently he was referring to the Attorney General." [FBI NO 92-36 RLK/mam]

Did Sam Giancana have Frank Sinatra contact RFK on CARLOS MARCELLO'S behalf? In December 1961 CG T-51 related that John Drew, in a discussion with Sam Giancana, "had attempted in some degree to convince Sam Giancana that Frank Sinatra had made some attempts to dissuade the Justice Department through Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy from conducting the intensified investigation being

conducted on Sam Giancana and his activities. Drew said Sam Giancana was not at all satisfied with the effects..." [FBI CG 92-349]

When Lewis J. McWillie worked at the Cal-Neva Lounge in early 1961, Sam Giancana was in the midst of recruiting an assassination squad for use against Fidel Castro. [NYT 5.24.75 pl.] Lewis J. McWillie denied having spoken with Sam Giancana, or even having seen him on the premises, yet logic dictated otherwise. Lewis J. McWillie could have provided Sam Giancana with information about the situation in Cuba. When questioned by the HSCA, Lewis J. McWillie denied having known Sam Giancana:

Q. Do you know a Mr. Sam Giancana?

A. No.

Q. Have you heard of Mr. Giancana?

A. I don't know him.

Q. Have you ever met Mr. Giancana?

A. No.

#### RUBY'S CRIMINAL RECORD

Aside from his association with numerous gangsters, arms runners and career criminals, it was apparent from RUBY'S criminal record that he was involved with prostitution in Dallas. RUBY recruited underage girls from out of state to work for him. A confidential source told S.A. Gemberling that she obtained a job for Bethel 'Babs' Kramer through JACK RUBY, as a stripper at the Carousel Club: "She stated that Bethel would be staying with the Carousel bartender and his wife. She described Bethel merely as a white female who would be 18 years of age on December 21, 1961...The source understands JACK RUBY is going to obtain identification for Bethel reflecting she is 21 years of age." In June 1961 RUBY was mentioned in the report of a Potential Criminal Informant concerning prostitution in Dallas. [FBI DL-137-976 6.5.61] The report was generated by S.A.'s Kenneth Howe and Robert Gemberling: "Potential Criminal Informant Helen Afanace Roan stated that she knows JACK RUBY and that he is 'no good.' She stated he will not permit a girl to work for him unless she is intimate with him."

#### ROBERT PERRIN

At this time RUBY was actively engaged in smuggling arms to anti-Castro forces within Cuba. Robert Perrin worked with RUBY in this effort. The CIA reported:

Robert Pollock Perrin, Lt. (jg) USMC was security approved for OSS employment on March 14, 1944, but there was no indication that he ever was so employed. A note in

his file dated March 25, 1944, states 'Will employ ETO (European Theater of Operations) if Navy slot available.' Office of Security Indices Results: Subject's file reflects the security approval of OSS employment as stated above. A PHS submitted at the time contains the following information: Robert Pollock PERRIN was born December 26, 1912 at Carlinville, Illinois. His legal residence was given as Du Page Country Club, R.D. Plainfield, Illinois. At the time he was a Lt. (jg) USNR stationed at Rochester, New York...It is noted that Subject's listed character reference, Morton Bodfish, was Deputy Chief, NO Branch, OSS, and was the person who scheduled Subject's security investigation. The only derogatory information developed during the investigation was that PERRIN's wife, Chelsea Jean (STANSBURY) Perrin, born June 23, 1918 at Chicago, Illinois, left him and joined the WAC's because of PERRIN's attention to other women. [CIA 9.18.68 40335-122]

Robert Perrin was alleged to have smuggled guns to Franco. He owned a boat that was docked in Miami, and was a daredevil driver in an auto thrill show titled "Jack Starr's Spills and Chills."

#### BARBARA JEAN ZEIDMAN

In 1959 Robert Perrin married Nancy Mathews who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire on September 9, 1936, as Barbara Jean Zeidman, and was adopted at age eight months by the Mathews family. She was described as a white female, 5' 5", slender build, brown hair, wild eyed, partly crossed, and talked with a lisp. Nancy Perrin married Charles Glenn Wilson in 1953, whom she divorced in 1955. In 1956 she attempted suicide, then committed herself to a mental hospital. In 1957 she married Louis E. Musachio, who was more often than not confined to Air Force psychiatric hospitals. She divorced him in 1959.

Nancy and Robert Perrin moved to Colorado. Nancy Perrin was arrested in Denver in 1960 for carrying a concealed weapon. She was fined \$25. There, according to Nancy: "I acted as a hostess for men who were in the syndicate - you know the mafia - headed by Vito Genovese. I knew a man they called Young 'Piggy' Marchese - he was a syndicate member from New York who was hiding out in Denver - a big, fat sloppy fellow."

The FBI checked its criminal index for "Piggy" Marchese and discovered: "Las Vegas indices reflect Vincent Marchese aka "Piggy Mac" Marchese operates the Opera Lounge, St. Louis, and is reported to be a gambler, bookie, hoodlum, and associate of hoodlums, and has served a Federal prison sentence for narcotics." A cousin of "Piggy" Marchese was part of the French Connection narcotics case, and his uncle, Frank Pisciotta, was the number two mafia don in the St. Louis area. There was a "Piggy" Marchese and he could have hid out in Denver.

The FBI ignored this report and cited interviews with everyone named "Marchese" who *lived* in Denver. Both Michael and Rudy Marchese said they never used the nick-name

"Piggy," nor had anyone ever called them that. The FBI determined that Nancy Perrin lied about having known "Piggy" Marchese.

Circa 1960, Robert Perrin and Nancy Perrin separated. Nancy Perrin said that in the later part of 1960 she worked as "lobbyist" for the liquor industry in Boston and New Hampshire. Nancy Perrin had sexual relations with members of the Legislature in return for their votes. In 1961 she was arrested in Boston for prostitution and fined \$200. Sometime in 1961 she received information that her husband had gone to Dallas. Nancy Perrin said she called Dallas and spoke with Officer J.D. TIPPIT. When she came to Dallas in June 1961 she only had \$4 and went directly to the Police Department. Detective Paul Rayburn of the Juvenile Division found her a place to live. The FBI questioned Detective Paul Rayburn on December 6, 1963. He admitted having had a "close personal" relationship with Nancy Perrin who he described as a "psychopathic liar." Detective Paul Rayburn knew RUBY for about ten years. Nancy Perrin moved to Dallas where she worked for RUBY.



During her employment at the Carousel Club Nancy ran into "Piggy" Marchese." "Piggy" Marchese, who was there to visit RUBY, suggested that she leave Dallas and get a job with Lou Brindisi at the Silver Slipper in Las Vegas. Nancy Perrin exhibited the business card of Louis Brindisi. Louis Brindisi was questioned by the FBI in Las Vegas, Nevada, on December 6, 1963. He advised that he knew no one in the Denver area who used the name "Piggy" Marchese. The only Marcheses he knew in Denver were Rudy and Mike Marchese. The FBI confirmed that in August 1962 several St. Louis hoodlums, who were meeting in Dallas, were arrested and photographed by the Dallas Police Department. The FBI document which contained this information was highly deleted. Was "Piggy" Marchese was among the group? The FBI reported that Vincent Marchesi, wa., "Piggy" was a crook with St Louis PD #31875

VINCENT MARCHESI, wa., "PIGGY"  
St. Louis PD #31875

Nancy Perrin testified, in a vague sort of way, that she saw a member of the Genovese family of New York in RUBY'S club. Nancy Perrin was arrested for prostitution twice during the Summer of 1961 but the charges were reduced to vagrancy. Nancy Perrin

was represented by Cy Victorson, JACK RUBY'S attorney. Nancy Perrin worked at RUBY'S Carousel Club that summer until Nancy Perrin and JACK RUBY had a falling out. She then worked at another club, but became ill.

It was during this time (between August and November 1961) that Dick Cherry, a bartender at the University Club who arranged prostitution dates for Nancy Perrin, arranged for her and Robert Perrin to meet with an Army Colonel in connection with taking Cuban refugees from Cuba to Miami. When they arrived at the Colonel's house he was in uniform, and some reference was made to Enfield rifles. At another meeting JACK RUBY walked in. There was a discussion as to how to get refugees into Miami, what bay to pick them up at, and there was also a mention of military equipment and Enfield rifles, "which were going to be delivered to Castro." Nancy Perrin said when she heard the guns were going to Fidel Castro she became upset, because she was loyal to the United States, and against Communism. She was under the impression that RUBY furnished the money for this activity. Despite her qualms, Nancy Perrin and Robert Perrin attended one more meeting. She said this one happened while she worked for RUBY. This contradicted her previous statement that all the meetings occurred after her employment with RUBY was terminated.

Dave Cherry denied Nancy Perrin's charges, but admitted having known her. Dave Cherry told the FBI that Nancy Perrin was a deadbeat who was barred from the club. He described her as mentally deranged and incoherent in her speech. The University Club was owned by Benny Bickers, Lewis J. McWillie's former boss. Dick Shurian, a reporter from Los Angeles told the FBI that in 1958 RUBY was a close friend of the owner of the University Club, name unknown. [FBI Dallas 44-1639-639]

Nancy Perrin had furnished reliable information to local police departments in the past and was about as reliable as "junkie hooker snitches" came. Nancy Perrin stated that RUBY smuggled B.A.R.s. In April 1964, the Dallas Police Department checked the personnel at the garages and service stations patronized by RUBY. The Dallas Police discovered that a station attendant, Donnell Darius Whitter, who serviced RUBY'S car had been arrested on November 18, 1963, for possession of two B.A.R.s which had been taken during a burglary of the National Guard Headquarters at Terrell, Texas. Nancy Perrin referred to a man named "Youngblood." Scott Malone wrote: "Another name she mentioned was transcribed by the Warren Commission first as "Ed Brunner" and then as "Eddie Brawner" from Miami. This has lead some to suspect she was referring to Eddie Browder, who was from Miami and was in Texas at the time of the meeting." The CIA: "One Robert Perrin allegedly met with JACK RUBY, Col. L. Robert Castorr and others in Dallas in 1962 to plan a Cuban smuggling operation. Robert Perrin has been accused of being a CIA gun-runner in Spain and Cuba." [CIA 9.18.68 40335-122]

In July 1963 Nancy Perrin worked with the Oakland Police Department and investigated an abortion case which resulted in a conviction. She became a paid informant of the Oakland Police Department.

## THE DEATH OF ROBERT PERRIN

Robert Perrin died in August 28, 1963, in New Orleans, of arsenic poisoning. A suicide note was found in his apartment that made reference to a woman assumed to be his wife. The police report on his death read: "Two date, two things stand out in this incident.

(1) The victim telephoned the State Police, rather than the City Police, and a State Police employee identified the victims body...

(2) The apparent suicide note addressed to 'Slim,' who apparently is the Subject's wife, stated that she had obviously gone to Baton Rouge which is central headquarters for State Police. The 'Art' mentioned in his note is probably A.R. Wick who identified the body. This appears to have been an apparent suicide, however, we are unable to state where or when the Subject obtained possession of the arsenic, and pending further tests, we will await the findings of the Coroner's Office.

On April 11, 1964, Nancy Perrin married Francis L. Rich. Nancy Perrin began to receive anonymous threatening calls and was followed from her home in Massachusetts. When she gave the license plate number of the car she thought was following her to the police, it traced back to a construction worker named John S. Alberto.

The FBI in Dallas was ordered to make every effort to "resolve information furnished by Perrin concerning running guns to Castro in Cuba" [FBI DL 44-1639-1331] Nancy Perrin's story was discounted by the Warren Commission and the FBI even though she did not fail a lie detector test - the results were inconclusive "based on Perrin's past medical history and use of drugs." Nancy Perrin had taken 10 milligrams of methedrine before taking the test. Nancy Perrin was asked:

(1) Do you know JACK RUBY?

(3) Were you employed by JACK RUBY?

(4) Have you seen JACK RUBY since 1961?

(5) Do you know why RUBY killed OSWALD? [crossed out]

(6) Do you know Tippit?

(7) Do you know Piggy Marchese? #2 Details of meeting

(1) 1st meeting (husband, girl hustler, Dick C. her)

(2) Where? What happened?



(3) 2nd meeting? When?

(4) Did RUBY attend it? How can you be sure? [all #2 was crossed out and replaced] #2

(1) In summer 1961 were you living in Dallas?

(2) Did you attend meetings concerning gun running?

(3) Was RUBY there?

(7) Did Piggy Marchese contact RUBY in Dallas?

(8) Is story you have told true?

(9) In Dallas did you hustle?

(10) Are you now hustling?

[WCD 799a, CD799b; Ltr. M.W. Stevenson to Forrest Sorrels 4.17.64; WCE 3059; WCE3061; CE 1518; FBI 5-LV-44-48 12.6.63; DN89-41 12.9.63; FBI 44-24016-573; 44-1639-161; 44-1639/44-496 St. Louis 12.4.63 4:17 p.p; Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce pages 192, 197, 679]

#### FRANK CHAVEZ

On November 26, 1963, the FBI in Washington and Dallas received this radiogram:

Administrative page, at San Juan Puerto Rico (deleted) San Juan, advised S.A. Royal L. Blassingame on November 26, 1963, instant: Anna Maria Del Valle, Secretary Treasurer Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, was approached by Migel Cruz, organizer for Local 901, Teamster's Union who made a statement 'Now that we've taken care of President Kennedy we'll have no trouble taking over things.' (Deleted) also furnished above information to USDOJ...

Anna Del Valle advised the FBI that on November 22, 1963, Migel Cruz told her "They killed Kennedy and the second will be Ramos Ducos." Ramos Ducos was President of Local 610, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union. When Ramos Ducos was questioned he told the FBI that he heard Frank Chavez mention the name of JACK RUBY as someone who was connected with the Teamster's Union in the early 1960's.

Sometime in about September 1961, Frank Chavez told Ramos Ducos that [he] had an appointment to meet Richard Kavner, International Vice President of the Teamsters Union, and JACK RUBY as well as a third

Teamster official whose name he could not recall. The meeting was to be in San Juan.

Richard Kavner, a St. Louis teamster, was a close associate of Barney Baker and Paul Dorfman, while Frank Chavez, the head of Teamster Local 901, had a record for carrying a concealed weapon and attempted murder. When United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy indicted Frank Chavez, Frank Ragano was hired to represent Chavez who was head Puerto-Rican Teamsters. Frank Chavez became a staunch Kennedy hater. In 1964 he wrote a threatening letter to Robert F. Kennedy which contained a reference to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When Frank Chavez traveled to Washington in March 1964, the Kennedy family was given 24 hour police protection. Frank Chavez, too violent and unpredictable for a permanent place in the Teamster hierarchy, was killed by his bodyguard in early 1965. [FBI 44-24016-207; FBI DL 44-1639 11.26.63 at San Juan P.R. re: Anna Maria Del Valle, Leopold Ramos Ducos by R.L. Blassingame; Slawson Notes p86]

In early 1962 RUBY had a conversation with Robert Lee Shorman, a musician in one of the bands that played at the Carousel Club. RUBY told Robert Lee Shorman he was originally from Chicago where he made a living by running a floating crap game and that he had to leave Chicago when things got "too hot." Robert Lee Shorman observed numerous police officers, uniformed and plain clothes, on duty and off, in the Carousel Club. Robert Lee Shorman never saw any of them pay for a drink. The only police officer Robert Lee Shorman knew by name was Will Fritz, head of Dallas, Homicide Squad. In all, Robert Lee Shorman saw 150 to 200 police officers go in and out of RUBY'S place in the month he worked for him. [WCE 1250; WCE 1505] In March 1962, Mary Hartford, the former secretary to Pat Gannaway, the Officer in Charge, Special Services Bureau, of Narcotics, Vice and Criminal Intelligence of the Dallas Police Department, worked for RUBY. [FBI 44-1639-1240] After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Pat Gannaway provided the FBI with an incomplete report on RUBY. Pat Gannaway was interviewed by Special Agents Robert M. Barrett and Ivan D. Lee. Barrett and Lee were the Agents assigned to interview Joe Campisi and other MARCELLO linked figures in Dallas. They were assigned by FBI SAC Gordon Shanklin. [WCE 3021; FBI 44-939 12.3.63 Houston] RUBY'S personal papers contained the business card of W.E. Naylor of the Austin, Texas, narcotics squad. W.E. Naylor said he contacted RUBY three times in 1963 on official business. [FBI 44-1639-1844, 2082]

#### FRANK ANTHONY CORTELLI

Sally Kruckeberg told the FBI that Frank Anthony Cortelli (born February 23, 1919) telephoned her on the Sunday that OSWALD was slain. He asked what she thought of that "meatball RUBY." He said it was his opinion that RUBY shot OSWALD to shut him up. Cortelli told her he had met RUBY in Miami Beach and he was a "bum." Sally Kruckeberg described Cortelli as a big spender. The files of the Miami Beach Police Department reflected Frank Anthony Cortelli registered as bartender in October 1961 at Puccini's, a mob hangout. The FBI "noted Cortelli denies knowing RUBY, and does not

name any associates in this area. In view of this, Miami taking no further action concerning Cortelli." [FBI 44-1639-1302, 1344; FBI 44-1639, 1119, 746]

### THE TELEGRAM TO HAVANA



On April 1, 1962, RUBY'S brother Earl Ruby sent a telegram of an undisclosed nature to Havana, Cuba. The National Security Administration routinely monitored all cable traffic between Cuba and the United States and obtained a copy of the "April Fools Day" telegram. When this researcher applied for a copy of this document under the Freedom of Information Act, the National Security Administration refused to confirm or deny its existence, and cited several statutes. In 1977 this researcher filed suit in Federal District Court against the National Security Administration, challenging its determination in this matter. The National Security Administration argued that release of the document would deal a "crippling blow" to United States intelligence because it would show the enemies of America the channels being monitored in April 1962, as a result of its "pinpointed" nature. This researcher argued that the SSCIA had already declassified the fact that all cable traffic between the United States and Cuba was monitored by National Security Administration as part of OPERATION SHAMROCK, beginning in 1959. The Warren Commission, by having included a report which stated that the telegram appeared on the telephone bill of Earl Ruby, not only declassified the sender, date, etc. but also indicated the cable went via Western Union, since Western Union was the only cable company allowed to charge cables to a phone number.

District Court Judge Charles R. Brieant agreed that the American people had a right to see this telegram:

There is nothing secret or confidential now about OPERATION SHAMROCK, if we assume as we must, that the unnamed, unfriendly foreign intelligence subscribes to the publication of the U.S. Government Printing Office and can read English. Its cover has been blown by the Church Committee. The issue in this case is not whether the RUBY message itself is exempt from disclosure. Clearly, it is not. Rather, this Court must determine whether National Security Administration properly withheld the fact of existence, or non-existence of the information requested.

Judge Charles R. Brieant quoted the affidavit of the National Security Administration:

Even if we assume that National Security Administration has the requested message, it would not be possible to ascertain whether such material had been derived from SHAMROCK, or another source...If this is true and National Security Administration cannot ascertain which collection source (SHAMROCK, or some other method) obtained the RUBY message, how can it be said that foreign intelligence could discover or ascertain that

source? Such a result would suggest the absurd conclusion that certain foreign powers already know more about the operations of the National Security Administration than U.S.A. does. I shall direct disclosure of whether or not the message referred to in the complaint exists, and if it does, shall direct a copy be furnished to WEBERMAN by the National Security Administration.

Rather than appealing this ruling, the National Security Administration made a motion for re-argument and *in camera* presentation of evidence and affidavits. After this meeting, at which my attorney was not present, Judge Charles R. Brieant reversed himself. [77-Civ-50-58-CLB-USDC/SDNY]

### RUBY AND THE PLOT TO KILL OSWALD

By early 1963 Fidel Castro was entrenched in Cuba. All the mob casinos had been closed and Cuba was dependent on Soviet aid instead of gambling revenues. In April 1963, Cuba was again on RUBY'S mind. He called Clarence Rector, who was in Cuba in 1959. Clarence Rector, who had known RUBY since 1950, told the FBI that RUBY had told him, back in 1960, that he had some gambling-concessions in Cuba. [HSCA V9 p192] In May 1963 RUBY'S long distance telephone calls increased. Suspicious calls peaked in early August 1963, then dropped off until September, when they began an incline that lasted until RUBY'S incarceration. The number of all of RUBY'S toll calls increased from an average of 25 to 35 in May through September, to 75 in October, to 96 in November. [HSCA V10 p123-Fonzi] RUBY was getting involved in something. RUBY:

Some persons are accusing me falsely of being part of the plot...that I was party to a plot to silence OSWALD...They already have me as the accused assassin of our beloved President. Now if I sound screwy telling you this, then I must be screwy.

Earl Warren responded:

...there has been no witness before this Commission out of the hundreds we have questioned who has claimed to have any personal knowledge that you were a party to a conspiracy to kill our President.

RUBY contradicted Earl Warren: "Yes; but you don't know this area here."



On August 29, 1963, RUBY called Lewis J. McWillie at the Thunderbird Hotel and Casino. Two days later he called him again, just before he left for New York City. On August 4, 1963, RUBY checked into the New York Hilton Hotel. As soon as he got to his room he called the Old French Opera House in New Orleans. After RUBY got off the phone with Harold Tannenbaum, or whom ever was on the other end of the line, he called Michael Shore in Los Angeles. [WCE 1581]

#### REPRISE RECORDS

Michael Shore worked for Reprise Records, which, at the time, was regarded by many journalists as a syndicate front. Frank Sinatra owned Reprise Records, and he owned it at the same time he owned the Cal-Neva Lounge. He sold Reprise to Warner Brothers around the same time he gave up his interest in the Cal-Neva Lounge. [NYT 8.8.63; FBI CA-44-895-EJK:mjg cover pgs. O, P, Q, R, U]. The Los Angeles FBI Field Office had an informant at Reprise Records who reported that the daughter of a syndicate jewel thief worked there as a secretary, and that Reprise employees were calling all over the country and had placed large bets. In 1963 the FBI interviewed Michael Shore about the conviction of his friend, Marvin R. Cole, on Obstruction of Justice charges. Michael Shore told them that Cole was one of "Doc Stacher's boys." Joseph "Doc" Stacher was described by the FBI as a hoodlum, and associate of top hoodlums, who knew most of the important criminals in the United States and Europe. Joseph "Doc" Stacher had an arrest record that dated back to 1924. He was an associate of the late Abner "Longey" Zwillman and was considered as a lieutenant of the Zwillman mob engaged in bootlegging activities in New Jersey during prohibition days. In addition to gambling interests in the East, Joseph "Doc" Stacher, in connection with Abner "Longey" Zwillman, was alleged to have penetrated gambling interests in Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada, and, after the death of Abner "Longey" Zwillman, Joseph "Doc" Stacher was

reputed to have taken over control of the remnants of the Abner "Longey" Zwillman mob. Joseph "Doc" Stacher was listed as an associate of Frank Costello, Frank Erickson and Meyer Lansky. Michael Shore told the FBI that he had been responsible for starting Marvin Cole out in business and had loaned money to Marvin Cole so that Marvin Cole might buy points in the Fremont Casino in Las Vegas. [FBI Los Angeles 44-895, DL 44-1039 GAP: JM cover page C] A check of the Fremont Casino's licenses revealed that Marvin Cole owned 9% of the Fremont Casino. The largest point-holder was Ed Levinson, a well-known front man for Meyer Lansky. Marvin Cole was connected with Louis J. Lederer, the secretary-treasurer of the Tropicana Hotel in Las Vegas. When Frank Costello was shot in 1957 a paper with figures in Louis J. Lederer's handwriting regarding receipts at the Tropicana was found on Frank Costello. [FBI Los Angeles 92-113] Michael Shore was investigated by the FBI at least three times.

In his youth Shore had been a member of the Communist Party:

On March 8, 1949 Horace Morton Newman, County Educational Director of the Los Angeles County Communist Party was placed under arrest by a US Marshal. Subsequently his personnel effects were made available to Special Agents Bardwell D. Odum and W. George Goold by A. Antallia, Jailer at the Los Angeles County Jail. Examination of these personnel effects brought to light two sheets of yellow paper. One contained a list of eleven names; the other contained numbered comments, apparently corresponding to the names on the first sheet. It would appear from these comments that these are persons in the Hollywood section of the Communist Party who are being considered for expulsion from the Party. Opposite the name of Mike Shore was the notation, "Friendly to us, but has bad connections that may be dangerous, continuing to give money etc."

On November 27, 1963, the FBI questioned Michael Shore about his relationship with RUBY. Michael Shore stated that he had never met RUBY, but did know his brother Earl, in Chicago, in the 1930's, when they were growing up. Michael Shore's association with Earl Ruby lasted until 1954 when Earl Ruby moved to Detroit. Earl Ruby and Michael Shore knew each other for 24 years without Earl Ruby having introduced Michael Shore to his brother JACK? Not a likely story. Michael Shore was also connected to RUBY through Irwin Weiner, who was a close friend of both men. [WCD 86 pgs. 10-15, 487; WCE 1507, *Newsweek* 3.3.47] Michael Shore claimed that RUBY called him about some "labor trouble" he was having and he referred him to the President of the Associated Booking Corporation. The FBI attempted to question Joseph "Doc" Stacher associate Max Unterberg about RUBY. [FBI 44-169-3858] He died of a heart attack in November 28, 1963.

## SIDNEY KORSHAK



On August 5, 1963, RUBY visited Joe Glaser, President of Associated Booking. In 1962 Joe Glaser assigned all of the "voting rights, dominion and control" of his majority stock in the concern to Sidney Korshak. [FBI NY 44-974 cover page K; FBI 44-1639 12.19.63 at Dallas, James F. Glonek: BL] Sidney Korshak was born in 1907 in Chicago's West Side, the son of Jewish immigrants. Soon after his graduation from law school Sidney Korshak defended members of the Capone mob. In the late 1930's he was associated with JIMMY HOFFA and Paul Dorfman, and in 1943, he was named in a case that involved Johnny Rosselli. In the years following World War II documents from the McClellan Committee listed him as one of "three key figures in bookmaking" in downtown Chicago during that period. *The New York Times* reported that by the early 1950's "Mr. Korshak often drove to weekend business meetings with Sam Giancana and Tony Accardo." [NYT 9.27-30.76 - Sy Hersh] In the late 1950's Sidney Korshak testified before a Federal Grand Jury about a contract involving Anthony Accardo. On May 15, 1967, Sidney Korshak was involved in an alleged attempt to dissuade Ed Reid from publishing his information about CARLOS MARCELLO'S death threat against the Kennedy brothers. In a conversation with an FBI informant that took place one day after Ed Reid supplied the FBI with his manuscript, Sidney Korshak discussed Ed Becker and "Korshak inquired as to who Ed Becker was, and advised that Becker was trying to shake down some of Korshak's friends for money by claiming he is the collaborator with Reid, and that for money he could keep their names out of the book." The memorandum also stated that Sidney Korshak had further stated that Ed Becker was a "no-good shakedown artist." [HSCA V9 p69, V9p79]

On whose behalf did Korshak attempt to quash the CARLOS MARCELLO death threat story? In 1968 a Justice Department report described him as perhaps "the most significant link in the relationship between the crime syndicate political labor and management." The FBI never questioned Sidney Korshak about RUBY despite RUBY'S close association with Associated Booking in Dallas and his visit to their offices in New York City. The FBI concluded that Joe Glaser "is believed to be the sole stockholder in this corporation."

When RUBY returned to his hotel room in Manhattan he called Michael Shore again. On August 6, 1963, RUBY flew back to Dallas. A day later he called a number in Chicago and spoke with Sheri Aston for 34 minutes. On August 19, 1963, August 20, 1963, and August 22, 1963, RUBY called Lewis J. McWillie at the Thunderbird. In early September 1963 Harold Tannenbaum visited RUBY in Dallas. A meeting was held at the Cabana Motel which was located near the Trademart in Dallas. JOHN MARTINO was in Texas beginning on September 30, 1963: he was in Houston and Austin on October 1, 1963, Dallas, on October 2, 1963, Austin on October 3, 1963, Houston on October 4, 1963 and had also been in New Orleans, Miami.

## THE CABANA MOTEL

The Cabana was built in the mid-1950s with Teamster Union Funds. RUBY had commented about the connection between JIMMY HOFFA and the Cabana Motel to his bookkeeper, and his nightclub shared several employees with the Cabana Motel. [FBI 44-24016-1196; FBI HO-44-939 11.25.63 at Corpus Christi, Texas; FBI DL 44-1639 by George Denton; FBI DL 44-1639 11.25.63 Dallas Thomas M. O'Malley; WCE 1229 p531; CE 1644; FBI-44-24016-884] RUBY was meeting with two men and a woman that day. Mrs. Howard Summers of Odessa, Texas, saw the four men, as did R. E. Lee of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Howard Summers told the FBI:

I heard them talking - talking about a meeting that they were gonna hold. At the time I was sure the meeting had something to do with JIMMY HOFFA, who I understand owns the Cabana. We happened to be sitting at an adjoining table and happened to overhear their rather loud conversation.

[FBI 44-24016-268; 62-109060-5941]

Ruby frequented the Cabana Motel since its construction and used it as a safe-house for criminal operations. All of this telephonic and travel activity on the part of JACK RUBY did not concern obtaining sleazy dime-a-dozen strippers for his greasy dive. He could have done this in a fraction of the time. The calls concerned RUBY'S part in the Kennedy assassination - the elimination of OSWALD.

## RUBY'S ALLEGED MEETING WITH ROSSELLI

Scott Malone reported that in early September 1963 RUBY flew to Miami where he had at least two meetings with Johnny Rosselli. When the HSCA final Report was published, this statement was omitted since it could not be satisfactorily verified. None-the-less researcher Scott Malone verified it with two law enforcement sources, who later recanted. Lewis J. McWillie, admitted "seeing" Johnny Rosselli:

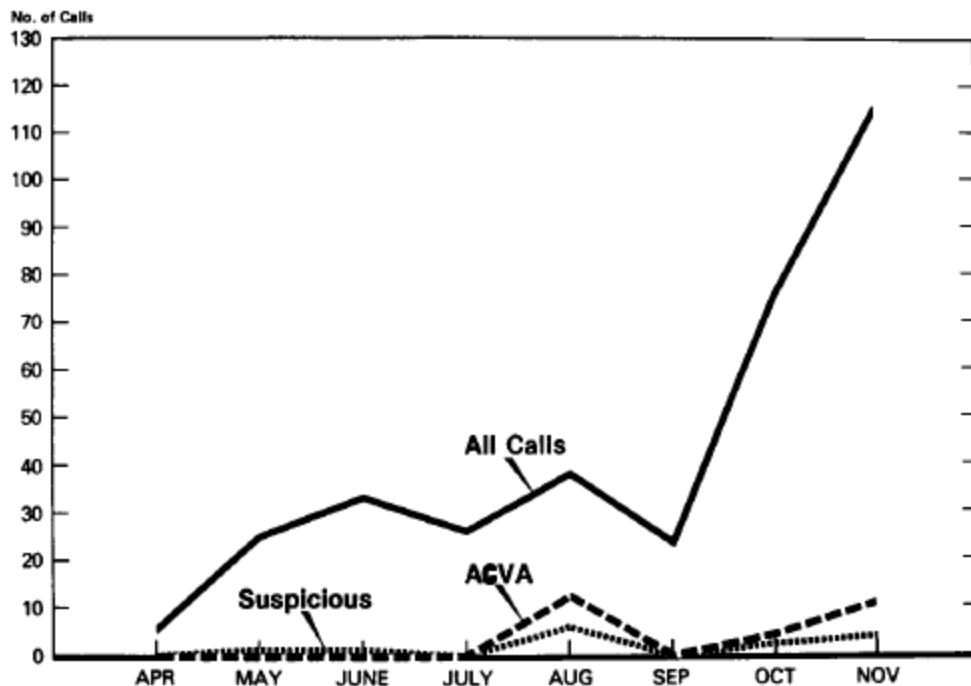
I didn't know him. I seen him around town here like I told the FBI and then Mr. Fenton [a HSCA investigator]. There wouldn't be any way I'd know that Mr. Giancana, or Mr. Rosselli, had interests in Cuban casinos. I never heard of it, no. What attracted me to Mr. Rosselli was any time I ever saw him, he had on dark glasses.

Lewis J. McWillie was questioned about the death of Johnny Rosselli by the FBI. [HSCA V5 p111]

# JACK RUBY'S TOLL CALLS



## JACK RUBY - TOLL CALLS - 1963



HAROLD TANNENBAUM

CAROLINE WALKER  
 CA-7-6297-HOUSTON  
 HAROLD TANNENBAUM  
 CLUB-5238930-NEW  
 HOME 2423401 ORLEANS



On May 7, 1963, RUBY placed a three minute call to Harold Tannenbaum (born June 12, 1926) in New Orleans. The number he dialed (523-9468) connected him to the Sho-Bar on Bourbon Street. [WCE 2303] The Sho-Bar was a strip joint whose corporate structure was set up by former State Senator Salvador Anselmo for PETER MARCELLO. Harold Tannenbaum was the manager of the Old French Opera House, a Bourbon Street strip joint. He had been arrested on January 11, 1963, and charged with allowing a lewd and obscene act on the premises of the French Opera House. He and his wife lived at the Tropical Tourist Courts Trailer Park, which was owned by the MARCELLO family. Mrs. Tannenbaum was a cashier at the Sho-Bar. On May 9, 1963, Harold Tannenbaum went to a pay phone and called RUBY at the home of Juanita Slusher, after which he called Joe Spicola a Tampa, Florida, nightclub owner. The family of Joe Spicola owned a large hardware store in Tampa. The TRAFFICANTE family was also in the hardware business in Tampa. On May 9, 1963, Harold Tannenbaum called RUBY'S home number. On May 10, 1963, Harold Tannenbaum visited Miami. While Harold

Tannenbaum was in Miami RUBY called Lewis J. McWillie who, in early 1963, worked at the Thunderbird Casino, a syndicate holding. Lewis J. McWillie told the FBI:

I am certain RUBY has no underworld connections, I have never known him to be involved in prostitution or gambling. He had no connections with Castro or Batista supporters. There was no arrangement or liaison between the gambling interests and Castro. RUBY called me about a labor matter in November and to my knowledge never visited Las Vegas.

On the same day he called Lewis J. McWillie (May 12, 1963), RUBY called the Dream Lounge, in Cicero, Illinois, a gambling joint controlled by Sam Giancana. On November 30, 1963, the FBI interviewed Jacob Yonover, the manager of the Dream Lounge. Jacob Yonover stated he had known RUBY and his family most of his life. He dated one of RUBY'S sisters. Jacob Yonover claimed he was not in touch with RUBY for 15 years and there had been no contact between them until about two months ago when they exchanged about three telephone calls. [FBI 89-69 11.29.63 New Orleans Reed Jensen pgs. 131-133, NO-44-2064 pgs 232, 233 Nathan O. Brown and Charles C. Murray; FBI 44-1636-1141; 44-2064-169; Coles City Directory, 1963, Tampa] In 1950 Yanover's bar on Rush Street in Chicago was shut down for employing bar girls. In January 1963 19 people were arrested in Yanover's Cicero, Illinois bar for gambling offenses. In January 1964 Yonover was arrested and along with seven women on vice charges. In 1968 the State of Illinois shut down two of Yanover's bars. Yanover was killed while crossing a Chicago street in December 1985.



On May 14, 1963, RUBY went to New Orleans, where he met with Harold Tannenbaum. RUBY returned to Dallas on May 20, 1963. On May 25, 1963, Harold Tannenbaum called RUBY from the Old French Opera House. On June 5, 1963, he called him again. RUBY returned his call and spoke with him for 24 minutes. The next day RUBY returned to New Orleans. The Warren Commission found no identifying records to show that RUBY was in a hotel or anywhere else between the nights of June 5, 1963, and June 8, 1963. Was RUBY staying at Churchill Downs, the multi-million dollar estate where CARLOS MARCELLO lived? [WC Hearings V14 p150; HSCA V4 p198] By June 9, 1963, RUBY was back in Dallas. On June 11, 1963, he placed another call to the Sho-Bar and on June 14, 1963, June 19 1963, and June 21, 1963, RUBY called the Old French Opera House. Eugene R. De La Parra reported: "On June 22, 1963, I was in Benny Traegel's Bookie Joint when TONY MARCELLO came in to service the pinball machine, TONY was VINCE'S and CARLOS' brother. TONY says to Benny -- the word is out to get the Kennedy family." On June 24, 1963, CARLOS MARCELLO called the Tropical Tourist Courts Trailer Park and spoke with Harold Tannenbaum and Nofio Pecora. [HSCA V4 p498; V9 p69 Id; HSCA V4 pl98] In late June, Harold Tannenbaum visited RUBY in Dallas. On July 6, 1963, RUBY called the Opera House. On July 9, 1963, Harold Tannenbaum telephoned RUBY. On July 24, 1963, RUBY called Harold Tannenbaum and was told that Harold Tannenbaum was not there. RUBY dialed his personal telephone number (242-3401) and spoke with someone for 31 minutes.

## RUBY TELEPHONES JOE 'THE WOP' CATALDO COLOMBO FAMILY MAFIA UNDERBOSS



JOE COLOMBO SHOT DEAD ON  
COLUMBUS DAY IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE

In 1962 Geraldo (Jerry) Catena, the successor to Vito Genovese in the New York Mafia, arranged for Louie Jacobs to fund an attempt by Joe (the Wop) Cataldo – a New York gangster to gain control of the Finger Lakes track. [Emprise notes, Sports Illustrated story, 5-29-72] Cataldo owned Chandler's Restaurant on East 49<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan. On July 7, 1963, a call was placed from RUBY'S home telephone to Gloversville, New York. George Senator, a close associate of RUBY'S during the summer of 1963, was originally from Gloversville and this led some researchers to believe that this call was placed by him. When the FBI investigated this call the Bureau found that the telephone number in Gloversville belonged to Joe "The Wop" Cataldo, who the Bureau described as "a top New York hoodlum." The Warren Commission, however, was more interested in George Senator and in its report stated: "It is difficult to know with complete certainty whether Senator had any foreknowledge of the shooting of OSWALD." A few days before the FBI traced the toll call, FBI informant number "KY-4003-C-TE" advised that JACK RUBY obtained talent for his Dallas club through Joe "The Wop" Cataldo during the late 1950's. The only acts Cataldo booked were gangster who would "do a number" on anyone who did not come with the vigorish on his usurious loans.

On December 11, 1963, Joe Cataldo was exhibited a photograph of RUBY by the FBI. He denied any relationship at any time with RUBY. In May 1968 Drew Pearson reported on Senator George Smathers Hearings into loan sharking: "Deputy Inspector Louis C. Cottell of the New York City Police Department identified New York loan sharks as Salvatore Bonanno, Joe Cataldo and Carmine Lombardozi." [Nevada Daily Mail May 13, 1968 – Google News Archives] Joe The Wop's sons, Joseph Jr, and Dominik were Mafia members. Little Dom not only was the brother of Colombo crime family mobster Joseph Cataldo but he was also the in-law of mob boss Albert Anastasia.

In late 1973 Dominick Cataldo approached Anthony Bruno and offered \$3,000 for New York State Supreme Court Judge William C. Brennan in a first degree robbery case

pending before the appeals court judge. Bruno went to Brennan who, after looking into the matter, told Bruno he would accept the \$3,000. Cataldo gave the money to Bruno, who gave it to Brennan. In February 1974 Brennan suppressed identification evidence linking Cataldo to the robbery, which led to dismissal of the indictment. After the dismissal, Brennan told Bruno, “[D]on’t let them kid you that they didn’t need me on this, they did.” [<http://openjurist.org/798/f2d/581>] On September 10, 1987 two men walked into a Queens barbershop and murdered Vito Scaglione, 36 years old, who had ties to organized-crime figures and was suspected of being involved in narcotics trafficking. (ironically “scag” is slang for heroin) Mr. Scaglione was convicted in 1981 in Federal District Court in Brooklyn on a charge of providing an unlicensed 9-millimeter semiautomatic pistol and a silencer to an undercover Federal informer. Mr. Scaglione’s brother-in-law, Dominick Cataldo, who, the authorities described as an important figure in the Colombo crime family, was also convicted in the case. After pleading guilty, Mr. Scaglione was placed on probation. Mr. Cataldo was sentenced to eight years in a Federal prison.

On February 29, 1980, Joe “the wop” Cataldo, who was described as a New York City loan shark, was accused of participating in a million dollar plot to sabotage the “Black Tuna” drug smuggling trial in Miami, Florida. This alleged plot involved plans to assassinate trial USDC Judge James Lawrence King, pay off key government witnesses, and otherwise disrupt the trial. [FBI NY-1639-2396, NY44-974-152; NY 24016-655; NY 44-1639-1556; 44-1639 4p teletype 11.28.63 Dallas to Albany] In July 1980 Mafia hitman Gerard Pappa was shot to death in Brooklyn by a Colombo hit squad. It was for revenge of carrying out the murder of suspected Colombo crime family stool pigeon Ralph Spero. He was murdered by Dominick Cataldo and his nephew Nicholas and Joseph Cataldo Jr., the sons of Colombo crime family Mafioso Joseph “the wop” Cataldo. Knowing how hard Gerard would be to kill, that he was always armed, very fast and very game, they were hiding in the luncheonette’s rear kitchen when he arrived. They approached him from behind and shot him in the head with a sawed-off shotgun, literally blowing his head to pieces. He was killed instantly. Sammy Gravano would later speak of feeling great sadness and remorse for the lost of his childhood friend. Genovese crime family mob boss Vincent Gigante was suspected of handing down the murder contract, but was acquitted of his alleged involvement in the murder in 1997.

In the mid-1980’s Carmine Persico, Hugh McIntosh, Gennaro Langella, John DeRoss, Anthony Scarpati, Alphonse Persico, Andrew Russo and Dominic Cataldo were convicted of various offenses arising from their participation in the affairs of the Colombo Family racketeering enterprise. All eight appellants were convicted of conspiracy to violate provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”), 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) (1982), and seven of the appellants were convicted of substantive RICO violations, id. § 1962(c). In addition, the majority of appellants were convicted of various substantive offenses that also were charged as predicate racketeering acts. Dominic or “Little Dom” died in 2003.

The Warren Commission turned a blind eye to RUBY's Mafia connections. Ruby was in touch with some of the most notorious gangsters in America. You just don't call these guys to shoot the shit. In late September 1963 RUBY had a meeting with James Henry Dolan at the Town and Country Restaurant. As stated, James Henry Dolan was closely associated with R.D. Matthews. [HSCA V9 p423] On September 6, 1963, a call was made from the Carousel Club to the telephone number of R. D. Matthews estranged wife, Elizabeth Matthews. R. D. Matthews claimed he was not present during this conversation. Elizabeth Matthews told the FBI that she had not spoken to RUBY on that day: "A Special Services Officer from the Dallas Police Department named Dick Clark called me from the Carousel Club." Forty minutes after Elizabeth Matthews made this statement, Officer Dick Clark telephoned the FBI Field Office in Dallas and confirmed her story. The document that contained this information was culled for leads yet apparently never followed up. [FBI DL 44-1639-1120; FBI teletype 11.27.63 from SAC Las Vegas 44-48; WCE 2988, 2989] Jacob Yonover indicated RUBY had called him in October 1963. This call did not appear on RUBY'S toll records. On October 14, 1963, the Chicago FBI picked up the following during electronic surveillance of Sam Giancana and Anthony Accardo: "They discuss golf. Someone asks if Bobby Kennedy plays golf. They know that John Kennedy does. Suggest putting a bomb in his golf bag. (They all laugh)." [FBI 44-1636 12.2.63; HSCA V5 p447] On October 3, 1963, RUBY, or someone at the Carousel Club, called Elizabeth Matthews phone number and spoke for 13 minutes.

On October 16, 1963, RUBY called Harold Tannenbaum at Sam Tannenbaum's residence in Miami and spoke with him for almost 15 minutes. Sam Tannenbaum was the father of Harold Tannenbaum. On October 19, 1963, RUBY called an unidentified telephone number in Beverly Hills, California, and spoke with someone for 32 minutes. The FBI investigated three other long-distance calls RUBY made that day but never investigated this one. On October 22, 1963, RUBY received a call from Harold Tannenbaum who was back in New Orleans. Harold Tannenbaum called RUBY collect from a pay telephone somewhere in New Orleans rather than dialing RUBY directly from his home phone. He would follow this procedure through November 1963. Was he afraid his telephone was tapped? On October 23, 1963, RUBY called Michael Shore at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. On October 26, 1963, RUBY called Michael Shore at his home in California.

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
10/26/63	12:07	012 MIN	WEINER IRWIN	WEINER	PERSONAL 7707 FR		DALLAS TX R172362 CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
10/30/63	21:13	001 MIN	TROPICAL COURT		STATION 7708 FR		R172362 CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
11/07/63	14:12	017 MIN	CAROUSEL CLUB		PERSONAL 7711 FR		RA04031 ROBERT B BAKER	7828

SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
11/08/63	16:47	004 MIN	EDEN FOC HOTEL	DUSTY MILLER	PERSONAL 7711 FR		5400 SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO IL R172362 CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
11/08/63	17:22	014 MIN	BAKER ROBERT		STATION 7712 FR		R172362 CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843

IRWIN WEINER



Two hours later RUBY called Irwin Weiner, (born February 5, 1911) who the FBI described as "an associate of numerous low and high caliber notorious Chicago hoodlums, including JIMMY HOFFA, TRAFFICANTE, Sam Giancana and the Dorfman's." Bondsman Irwin Weiner was Allen Dorfman's co-defendant in his jury tampering trial. Irwin Weiner was a long time Chicago syndicate member and boyhood friend of JACK RUBENSTEIN. [*Rise & Fall of HOFFA* pgs 137-138, 145, 262, 266-268,364] On November 26, 1963, a confidential informant told a Chicago FBI Agent that he had overheard a conversation between Irwin Weiner and his business partner, Felix Alderisio, a top hoodlum. Irwin Weiner told him that he knew RUBY:

On November 26, 1963, informant advised that Irwin Weiner told Alderisio that he knew JACK RUBY, but had refused to talk to the FBI about it. Alderisio stated that he did not know RUBY and instructed Weiner not to talk to the FBI as they would then question him about other matters. [NARA 124-10138-10069]

When the FBI questioned Irwin Weiner about this call he refused comment. Irwin Weiner "admitted that he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN and stated that he did not want to discuss with anyone his knowledge of JACK RUBENSTEIN. It was pointed out to Irwin Weiner that this matter concerned the killing of the President and LEE OSWALD and certainly did not involve him or his associates. Irwin Weiner stated that he realized this, but that he still did not wish to discuss JACK RUBENSTEIN." No further attempts were made to interview him.[HSCA V9 para. 1341; HSCA Rep 155-159; HSCA V4 p564; HSCA Rep p176; HSCA V4 p498, HSCA V5 p374] In May 1964 Irwin Weiner and Felix Alderisio were indicted for extortion in Miami, Florida. In 1978 Irwin Weiner told a reporter that the call had nothing to do with RUBY'S so-called "labor problem." In his executive testimony before the HSCA Irwin Weiner stated he had lied to the reporter. Irwin Weiner suggested that he was seeking a bond necessary to obtain an injunction in his labor troubles. The HSCA could find no evidence that RUBY contemplated court relief, nor any explanation for his having to go to Chicago for such a bond. In 1978 Earl Ruby told the HSCA that Irwin Weiner, an old high school chum, had approached him one day before he was scheduled to testify before the Committee. Weiner had a "business proposition" for RUBY. According to Earl Ruby, he declined Irwin Weiner's proposition. Irwin Weiner testified that no such proposition occurred. Later that year Lewis J. McWillie testified that Earl Ruby had approached him with an unspecified proposition and that he (McWillie) immediately refused to even speak with him. When Earl Ruby was questioned about this by the HSCA he said that he talked with Lewis J. McWillie for five minutes. Earl Ruby stated: "I mentioned all the problems he had because of JACK, and that the gun JACK had sent him, which he never picked up, and that was about it. I realized he was involved with JACK and so much had been said about the gun JACK had sent him." [HSCA V5 p32, V4 p505] Irwin Weiner was indicted in 1975 for defrauding the Teamster Pension Fund of \$1.4 million. He was acquitted after the principal witness against him was murdered. Less than a month before Weiner's trial was scheduled to begin, two gunmen wearing stocking masks brazenly stalked through a busy factory in broad daylight, found the witness in his office and efficiently executed him.

On October 29, 1963, someone called the Sho-Bar in Shreveport, Louisiana, from a coin station in Abe's Colony Club. RUBY'S nightclub was located a few blocks from the Colony Club and he was known to have frequently used the pay phone there. [FBI 44-24016-1219]

#### NOFIO PECORA

Late in the evening of May 5, 1947, a group of men gathered together in a room at the back of The Black Diamond, a nightclub in a seedy part of New Orleans that catered



almost exclusively for black people. The mob used this for a rendezvous in the belief that it would reduce the chance of surveillance. On this particular night, they were wrong and agents of the FBN (Federal Bureau of Narcotics) were checking out the expensively dressed white men who disembarked from limousines at the rear of the club and disappeared inside. Among those noted here that night, were Joe Poretto, heroin smuggler Nofio Pecora, and Carlos Marcello with brothers Vincent, Joseph, Peter and Anthony. Jake and Nick Marcello, Carlos' nephews were also in the party. Although supporters of Anthony Carolla put forward his name, they were outvoted by Carlos' men, and by the time the meeting was over, Carlos was the newly appointed head of the Louisiana Mafia. Anthony never forgot his displacement from what he obviously believed was his rightful ascension, and nineteen years later would bring his grievance up before a national Mafia commission meeting at a restaurant in New York. The Associated Press reported, "Nofio Pecora Sr., was considered by the FBI as a top lieutenant to Carlos Marcello, the New Orleans-based Mafia boss who controlled illegal gambling and drug distribution for most of the South from the 1940s through the 1970s." On February 28, 1974 the New York Times revealed that Nofio Pecora had received a \$210,000 disaster relief loan from the Federal Government. He was reported by law enforcement officials to be an associate of Carlos Marcello.



On October 30, 1963, RUBY called New Orleans once again.

This time he called 242-5431. This telephone number was listed under the name of Nofio Pecora at the Tropical Tourist Court and Trailer Park. The HSCA noted that CARLOS MARCELLO had placed several calls to the same number RUBY dialed - (242-5431). When HSCA investigators sought to question Nofio Pecora about this he



declined to respond. Later Nofio Pecora said he was the only person who had access to that number in 1963 but he denied having known RUBY. Nofio Pecora denied having relayed a message from RUBY to Harold Tannenbaum. The HSCA did, however, discover that Nofio Pecora was a "friend and colleague" of Harold Tannenbaum. Additionally, an associate of Nofio Pecora, James Henry Dolan, was an associate of RUBY, CARLOS MARCELLO and SANTOS TRAFFICANTE. [HSCA R pgs. 136, 170] One hour after RUBY and Nofio Pecora exchanged words, Harold Tannenbaum called RUBY collect and spoke with him for 21 minutes. One day after RUBY dialed the telephone number of Nofio Pecora he called Michael Shore in Beverly Hills, California.

In April 2004 Nofio's son, Nofio Pecora Jr., 54, entered his plea to a count of conspiring to commit mail fraud and structuring of monetary instruments at Certified Lloyd's Insurance Co. of Covington. In England, under the name John Stryker, Pecora owned Stryker's Railway, a popular pub on London's outskirts. He was arrested in December for trying to buy a firearm under false pretenses, and was extradited to Louisiana after authorities learned his true identity. Nofio Pecora's wife, who was a high official in the Department of Agriculture in Louisiana was also indicted in this matter.

On November 4, 1963, RUBY spoke with Harold Tannenbaum again. Harold Tannenbaum called collect. This was the last trace of communication between the two men as reflected by RUBY'S toll records. It was impossible to tell if Harold Tannenbaum ever called RUBY again since the FBI Field in New Orleans Office never requested any of the toll records of Harold Tannenbaum after July 1, 1963. [FBI 44-2064-69]

RUBY had called Harold Tannenbaum at least three times in the month preceding the assassination. These calls were placed to the Tropical Tourist Courts Trailer Park. He spoke with someone for a total of 40 minutes. [WCE 2303 p28; FBI N.O. 44-2064 11.29.63; Cong. Rec. 8.6.70 E7388] First RUBY had to talk to one of MARCELLO's subordinates to get permission to speak with the boss. Then he spoke with Don Carlos's underboss, Nofio Pecora, then he spoke with MARCELLO. The HSCA reported:

As noted Marcello was never the subject of electronic surveillance coverage by the FBI. The HSCA found that the Bureau did make two attempts to effect such surveillance during the early 1960's but both attempts were unsuccessful. Marcello's sophisticated security system and close-knit organizational structure may have been a factor in preventing such surveillance

BARNEY BAKER



On November 7, 1963, RUBY called Barney Baker in Chicago. Fearing his phone was tapped Barney Baker called him back from a pay phone and spoke with him for seven minutes. Robert Bernard Baker was born on August 16, 1911, in Brooklyn, New York. By age ten his immense size afforded him the title of neighborhood bully. An ex-convict (jailed three times in the 1930's), the 325 pound Barney Baker was a former professional boxer, longshoreman and bouncer before he joined the Teamsters. Barney Baker had the reputation of being JIMMY HOFFA's "roving ambassador of violence."

In 1934, Baker was convicted and sentenced to an indefinite term in the City Penitentiary in New York for setting off stench bombs in movie theaters. He served 1 year and was paroled but was sent back for setting off another stench bomb. He was paroled 1935. On March 15, 1936, while on parole, he was shot and wounded while getting into an automobile on 34th Street in Manhattan. Baker was with Johnny O'Rourke, the president of Local of the Teamster, Farmer Sullivan, a waterfront mobster, and Joe Butler, another waterfront mobster. O'Rourke was also wounded, Butler killed. Sullivan was unhurt, but his body was discovered a year or so later out in the Flats in New Jersey. It was never established who opened fire on these men, but 2 days later police raided a house of prostitution on West 90th Street, New York City. The raid was initiated by a tip believed to have come from the Dunne mob, of which Baker was a member.

In 1936 Barney Baker was shot during a Manhattan gang war - he was the strong arm man for a bunch of hoods who controlled the piers. In the late 1940's Barney Baker worked for Johnny "Cockeyed" Dunne as a mob enforcer. In the classic crime movie,

*Slaughter on Eighth Avenue*, an honest longshoreman was murdered by "Cock-eyed Cook and two of his meatballs." In reality, Barney Baker was one of these meatballs. Barney Baker joined the Teamsters Union in the early 1950's. According to the testimony of his wife, just before an opponent of JIMMY HOFFA's was killed in Indianapolis in the mid-1950's, Barney Baker told her that he had to go to Indianapolis "to take care of a shyster lawyer for JIMMY HOFFA." When the FBI ran traces on Barney Baker it came up with numerous Bureau cases that involved JIMMY HOFFA. [FBI 44-1639-4021] When things got hot in New York City, Barney Baker went to the Colonial Inn, where he served as doorman and bouncer. At the Colonial Inn Barney Baker became associated with Joe Adonis, Jake and Meyer Lansky, Vincent "JIMMY Blue-Eyes" Alo and Vincent "Piggy" Marchesi. [Kennedy, Robert - *The Enemy Within* - 1960 Harper Row NY; HSCA V9 p279] The HSCA questioned Barney Baker about this job:

Q. Was there ever an individual there at this club by the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN?

A. I know a lot of them gamblers but I never knew of that name JACK RUBENSTEIN. It is not familiar.

Q. Who were the acting owners of the club while you worked there?

A. Jake Lansky, Joe Adonis. I had no relationship with any of these gentlemen after the Colonial.

In the early 1960's Barney Baker was sent to prison for labor racketeering and was released on parole in June 1963.

#### EARL SCHEIB



Following RUBY'S conversation with Barney Baker, numerous telephone calls were placed from telephones available to Barney Baker, to various offices of the Earl Scheib Company, a national automobile repainting firm. At least one of these calls was placed to the main office of Earl Scheib in Los Angeles, which was investigated by the FBI in a case titled: "JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; Earl Scheib Auto Paint Shops; et al. Miscellaneous Information Concerning," and in another June 1963 case captioned "Union Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles Conspiracy Accounting Investigation." The latter case concerned an alleged check kiting scheme. [FBI 44-1639-4706, 44-1639-4701, 4696, 4661, 4654, 4703, 4628] Baker was working for Scheib at this time.

In 1978 Barney Baker was questioned by the HSCA about his association with Earl Scheib he stated: "I know Mr. Scheib before I went to prison, when I was with the unions... got along with him real nice ...his employees became Teamsters, I was

employed by Mr. HOFFA under Central States. I was more or less appointed Chairman of the Central States Chauffeurs Division." [HSCA V9 p293]

#### DAVE YARAS



YARAS AND MAFIA DON SANTO TRAFFICANTE

Barney Baker also telephoned Dave Yaras, a Teamster-connected alleged mob hitman who lived in Miami. Barney Baker called Dave Yaras from his home telephone, which was probably tapped, because he believed the home telephone of Dave Yaras was also tapped. Dave Yaras had known RUBY for 16 years and was indicted with Lenny Patrick, a boyhood friend of RUBY, for the murder of a race-track wire service operator who tried to buck the mob. Author Seth Kantor reported that Robert F. Kennedy, in his role as counsel on the Senate Rackets Subcommittee, charged Dave Yaras with having helped set up a corrupt a Teamsters Local in Miami and with having muscled in on gambling activities in Cuba in 1959. A FBI teletype revealed that Dave Yaras had attended the "hoodlum meeting" at the Eden Roc Hotel in November 1963 and was "possibly tied in with RUBY in connection with shylocking and girls." The Warren Commission received reports that linked RUBY to a nationwide betting network of which Dave Yaras was a part. In 1966, RUBY'S close friend, Louis Kopple, (born September 28, 1896; died June 1978) was arrested for running a betting center for Dave Yaras. In the mid 1960's the son of Dave Yaras was slain in a gangland episode in Miami. The HSCA asked Barney Baker about Dave Yaras: "Mr. Yaras is a friend, liked him very much, him and his family, I didn't have much contact with him in 1963, I believe he tried to help me one time get a job with some laundry his son was head of. Once or twice I

spoke with him on the phone in Florida." When asked about Lenny Patrick, Barney Baker stated: "I haven't seen Lenny Patrick. I saw him maybe once in my whole life, only visited him and I've never had any conversation pertaining to anything with Lenny Patrick. It's possible these men came from the same neighborhood as RUBY. But I never questioned or asked anybody after the incident where he came out of." [WCE 2352 p80; FBI 44-24016-302, 134] The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about Dave Yaras:

Q. Did JACK RUBY know Dave Yaras?

A. I don't know. I don't think so.

Q. Did you know Dave Yaras?

A. I knew who he was.

Q. Had you ever met him?

A. I don't think so, I knew his brother. He had a brother named Sam Yaras. I don't think I never met Dave. Is his name Dave? Is that the name? I don't think I ever met him. I met his brother. His brother had slot machines, in fact, his brother died in Dallas. JACK didn't know Sam Yaras.

Why had RUBY been in touch with front men for CARLOS MARCELLO and JIMMY HOFFA prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy? None of RUBY'S conversations with these men surfaced in any FBI surveillance transcripts of organized crime. Was RUBY bragging about the upcoming event to the Big Boys? Did Barney Baker tell RUBY he could talk to JIMMY HOFFA at the Eden Roc Hotel, if he called there the next day?

## EDEN ROC



In 1950 Morris Landsburgh of Miami Beach had formed a holding company that owned the Eden Roc Hotel. Circa 1960 Edward Partin met with JIMMY HOFFA at the Eden Roc. In 1973 Morris Landsburgh's long time association with Meyer Lansky was confirmed when he pleaded guilty to conspiring with Meyer Lansky to defraud the Internal Revenue Service. A FBI document revealed that throughout November 1963 syndicate-linked Teamster officials were meeting at the Eden Roc. JIMMY HOFFA was there, as was Murray W. Miller.

### RUBY NIXON AND "DUSTY" MILLER



On November 8, 1963, RUBY called Murray W. Miller's suite at the Eden Roc. Murray Miller better known as "Dusty" Miller was a Vice President of the Teamsters Union and Director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters. Miller was a trustee of the Central States Pension Fund from 1955 to 1968. "Dusty" Miller was the number three man in the Teamsters, only JIMMY HOFFA and Allen Dorfman preceded him, and as such was regarded as a possible successor to JIMMY HOFFA. "Dusty" Miller was associated with numerous underworld figures. [FBI-44-24016-302; *Miami Herald* 9.11.75 p7A Victor Riesel; FBI44-24016-976; *Wall St. Journal* 12.23.75 p1] In a 1978 interview with the HSCA,

"Dusty" Miller admitted having conversed with RUBY. RUBY had stated something to the effect that: "Barney Baker gave me your number and told me that maybe you could help me out." When "Dusty" Miller heard the name "Baker" he said he reacted by terminating the conversation, since "Dusty" Miller did not wish to become involved with an unsavory character. [HSCA V9 p199] In April 1972 Murray W. Miller of Dallas, Texas was appointed Secretary Treasurer of the Teamsters Union. In October 1975 NIXON played a round of golf at the La Costa Country Club with Dusty Miller. Allen Dorfman was also on the golf course that day. Miller filed a libel suit against a dissident Teamster faction for publishing this in *Overdrive*:

Take Murray (Dusty) Miller, 4th Vice-President of the International and Director of the Southern Conference. Dusty was a trustee of the Fund from its formation in 1955 until 1968. Before he left, Dusty borrowed \$1.6 million in 1965 from the Fund to buy Trinity Sand & Gravel in Dallas. Almost immediately, the Fund foreclosed on the company without a single penny having been paid on the loan. Almost as instantly, a new corporation was formed which borrowed another \$1.4 million from the Fund. This corporation Metropolitan Sand & Gravel was set up by St. Louis attorney Morris Shenker, and his ownership in it is 45%. Shenker is probably right behind Dorfman when it comes to having influence over the Fund. Shenker, though, specializes in dealing with the Mafia, a subject to be covered thoroughly in our next article. The 2,800 acres of land now controlled by Shenker, it appears, now is valued at \$300



million, thanks to a federal decision to build a multi-billion dollar barge channel through it from Dallas-Fort Worth to the Gulf of Mexico. This good fortune doesn't seem to have affected the company's payments to the Fund: \$1.1 million loan (This does not include the \$1.6 million. That is gone. Just ask Dusty.)

In August 1998 Services for retired Teamsters official Murray W. "Dusty" Miller were held at Restland Funeral Home's Wildwood Chapel. Mr. Miller, 82, died of a heart attack in St. Paul Medical Center in Dallas. He was buried in Restland Memorial Park. In 1971, Mr. Miller became the first Dallas labor leader appointed by a U.S. president to serve on a national committee. President Richard Nixon named Mr. Miller to a three-year term on a 35-member labor relations commission.

There was no roving wiretap on HOFFA and so the phone line in the Eden Roc was clean. RUBY talked to the man himself, JIMMY HOFFA, and told him that something was going to be done about JFK. The NIXON Miller connection at La Costa helps explain Nixon's presence in Dallas prior to the big event. Nixon was in Dallas to meet with JACK RUBY and assure him what he was doing was the right thing to do for American Jews. NIXON was attending a Pepsico convention as was RUBY'S close friend Larry Meyer's brother, Edward Meyers.

After dinner on November 21, 1963, RUBY returned to his nightclub where he was joined by Lawrence V. "Larry" Meyers and Jean Aase, both of Chicago. Lawrence Meyers was a salesman for the Ero Manufacturing Company. When the FBI studied the toll records of the ERO Manufacturing Company it found calls to corporations that were investigated for illegal arms shipments to Israel. [FBI NY-9444] Gateway Sporting Goods had shipped 500,000 ammunition primers to the United Lumber Company and then to Palestine. Lawrence Meyers knew RUBY for five or six years. RUBY set Lawrence Meyers up with prostitutes. [WCH V4 p627] In October 1963 Lawrence Meyers told one of RUBY'S strippers that he had business interests in Las Vegas and Minneapolis. [WCD 86 p567] Jean Aase was originally from Minneapolis where she had worked as a B-Girl and prostitute. [FBI 44-1639 -1200; *Chicago News* 9.29.64 p6] RUBY called a woman named "Smokey Turner" at the Gay 90's Bar in Minneapolis, Minnesota. [WCE2302, 2393] Jean Aase was described as a "dumb broad" from Chicago who was being used by Lawrence Meyers for sex during their trip to Dallas. When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed David Ferrie's toll records he discovered that on September 24, 1963, David Ferrie called WH-4-4970 in Chicago, Jean Aase's number. [Garrison, Jim, *Heritage of Stone*, Berkeley, 1970 p125] Why would Ferrie be in touch with a prostitute in Chicago. This made no sense as did a lot of the Garrison investigation. In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations "found that David W. Ferrie had called the number of Jean Aase" on September 24, 1963.

On November 21, 1963 at about 11:00 p.m., RUBY, Lawrence Meyers and Jean Aase went to the Cabana Motel for a late dinner. In the Cabana Motel's Bon Vivant Room they were joined by Edward Meyers, Lawrence Meyers brother. [WCE 2268] Ed Meyers

was President of the Queens Beverage Company, headquartered at the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant in Brooklyn, New York, and was in Dallas to attend a Convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages. Edward Meyers was a member of the Pepsi-Cola delegation as was NIXON. Edward Meyers and his wife had just visited Mexico City and were staying at the Hotel Adolphus, which was located across the street from the Carousel Club. [WCD 86 p537; Kef. Hearings p627]

After this researcher published this information about Edward Meyers in *Coup D'Etat in America*, Meyers served me with a summons charging me with libel and demanding \$2 million. He never took the case to court.

RUBY had a cup of coffee, and at about 11:15 p.m., he left the Bon Vivant room. At 2:30 a.m. RUBY telephoned an employee at the Carousel Club and said he was still at the Cabana Motel. At about 3:00 a.m. RUBY was seen eating at a restaurant near the Vegas Club. [WR p334]

NIXON had no Secret Service protection while he was in Dallas and could roam around freely. The possibility exists that he could have had a late night meeting with RUBY somewhere in Dallas. NIXON was in Dallas prior to the coup for a reason and it was not to egg on the Bay of Pigs connected crew, some of whom (HUNT and STURGIS) would reappear years later as part of the White House Plumbers.

#### MORE PHONE CALLS

Returning to the chronology of his phone calls later that day (November 8, 1963) RUBY called Barney Baker. Barney Baker told the HSCA that this call never took place. On November 11, 1963, RUBY called Barney Baker again. A few minutes later Barney Baker called RUBY from his office telephone. [FBI 44-645 1.3.64 Chicago, Ill. John R. Bassett, DC 44-1639-L-Cover Page; WCE 2332] The HSCA questioned Barney Baker about these calls:

I'm under oath at this moment. I don't want no headaches. I'm giving it to you straight. The only time he called was the first time (November 7, 1963)...I didn't know him, never knew him. When I came to Chicago I believe he was already out of Chicago. He called me about a labor dispute.

When confronted with evidence of the November 8, 1963, telephone call Barney Baker stated:

Maybe he did call me, in his desperation, and the party that he says, mutual friend, might have been even there at the time for all I know, I might have told him this guy could do it, braggadocio, you know, with the guy. Must have known me - he had my number. I didn't give it to him...tell you the truth, I can't conceive of a 14 minute conversation unless he said 'Hold the wire,' went and had a drink or something, go to the lavatory,



come back. I never talked long with him ...maybe ten minutes, off the top of my head. But I never heard from him again after all that...I was not very surprised when the FBI showed up, I figured sooner or later. I don't underrate no one. I know they're going to hit them right away. But I was going through unnecessary quizzing at the time, I was innocent of the event. I didn't even know this guy. After the assassination I didn't want to know who he was. I didn't even want to look at T.V. anymore. I didn't want no part of it. I couldn't duck it...After that thing happened I did go around to asking people, did you ever know this guy RUBY on the West Side, in a restaurant, where they have Jewish food. They all congregate in there general talking. Never one person by name that I can identify...they were raised with him, they went to school with him.

Barney Baker was questioned by the HSCA about his associates, many of whom were also associates of RUBY. Barney Baker:

Sure I know Irwin Weiner, he's been in the bail business downtown. I think we had some business with him...we had a good friend, I think, in Milwaukee, Phil, was a good friend of his. I used to see them together. In fact, I see him now, very friendly. I knew 'Dusty' Miller. 'Dusty' was a hell of a nice guy. JACK RUBY mentioned my name to Miller....this fellow is, nery enough to go anywhere angels fear to tread...Joe Glaser. He used to manage a band or something in Chicago. That's all I know about him. Paul Dorfman was a friend of Mr. HOFFA so I met him and he's a real nice man...I had no business relationships at all. I believe he had his own union, some independent Wastepaper Union.

Barney Baker was asked if he knew that RUBY was an organizer of this union: "Not with Mr. Paul Dorfman, with Mr. Paul Dorfman?" When asked about Allen Dorfman, he responded: "Allen Dorfman, the only relationship I have with him is that I'm employed by him now, I work for him."

Barney Baker was also acquainted with Dominick Bartone. Barney Baker: "I only met him because he had some meetings with Mr. HOFFA. That's all in 1959, 1960." Then the questioning turned to Edward Partin's accusation that JIMMY HOFFA planned to assassinate Robert F. Kennedy. Barney Baker:

I never heard him say kill Bob Kennedy. He'd like to knock his brains out, have a fist fight with him... I met Frank Chavez, around four days before JIMMY went away, at the International Office in Washington, D.C. I can't believe he had come to Washington, D.C., with a rifle to shoot Bobby Kennedy. Well the guy has to be insane to do something like that, for God's sake. These guys, they're doing their job. They're taking you on. Win, lose or draw. Buddy you don't resort to that, you don't kill people. That would be an awful thing.

RUBY didn't need Dusty Miller or Barney Baker's help in solving a petty labor dispute. This was overkill at its worst. RUBY contacted these men so that HOFFA would know that RUBY had been involved in something very big. On November 12, 1963, RUBY tried to reach Frankie Goldstein by telephone. RUBY had not spoken with Frank Goldstein for many years judging from the fact he called another Frankie Goldstein before he reached the one wanted. The nature of RUBY'S conversation with Frankie Goldstein was a matter of speculation - maybe, he wanted Frankie Goldstein to relay a message to his associates in Las Vegas, or perhaps he had called his ex-employer to tell him that in a few weeks he would be a point holder in a big Las Vegas casino and might be hiring him as a pit boss. Later that day RUBY had a meeting with Paul Roland Jones. Paul Roland Jones told the FBI he happened to be in Dallas and decided to meet with his friend. [FBI 44-24016-778, 725, 724] In June 1964, Charles Woods, the President of a television station in Dotman, Alabama, visited FBI Headquarters in Birmingham. Charles Woods, a former member of the Alabama Board of Correction, had been in contact with the bondsman of Paul Roland Jones. Paul Roland Jones told the bondsman that his visit to Dallas was connected with his position in "Murder Incorporated," an "organization that murders for a price." [FBI 44-24016-1747; LHM Mobile, Alabama 6.16.64 copy destroyed 1.2.73; FBI 44-826 6.23.64 Charlotte N.C. J.M. Underhill; LHM Charlotte 6.29.64 copies destroyed 1.2.73; FBI 44- 24016-1664, 1538]

#### CORINNE BURGESS

During November 1963 RUBY generally made at least three or four long distance calls each day. On November 14, 1963, he only made one, to Ralph Paul in Arlington, Texas, at 1:13 p.m. Later that afternoon RUBY was seen at a small motel in Morgan City, Louisiana. Morgan City's major industry was gambling, wide-open and controlled by CARLOS MARCELLO. Corinne Burgess contacted FBI S.A. Ernest Wall, New Orleans, on November 26, 1963, and told him that she had seen RUBY at the Newport Motel in Morgan City where she worked as a cashier at about 1:00 p.m. on November 14, 1963. [FBI report of S.A. Manning C. Clements, 11.30.63 at Dallas, pgs. 449, 649] RUBY told her that he was an old friend of the motel's owner, Peter Guarisco, and had come from Dallas to see him. When Corinne Burgess told RUBY that Peter Guarisco was not on the premises, he asked her if Vick Guarisco was there. Peter Guarisco denied having known RUBY.

On February 20, 1967, excited by the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, Corrine Burgess called the FBI and said that she had not told the Bureau everything she knew in 1963 because she had been threatened by Peter Guarisco. She said that RUBY was accompanied by someone who looked like OSWALD. RUBY said: "I'm a friend of CARLOS MARCELLO." [FBI 62-109060-4513; FBI 89-43-5720-Dallas; FBI DC-89-69-1412] The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about Guarisco:

Q. Did JACK RUBY know a man named Pete Guarisco?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you know Pete Guarisco?

A. No, never heard of him.

Q. Do you know if RUBY knew CARLOS or VINCENT MARCELLO?

A. Is that the fellow in New Orleans? I wouldn't think so, no wouldn't think he'd know him.

Q. Did you ever know CARLOS or VINCENT MARCELLO?

A. No sir, I sure don't.

Q. Never met them?

A. Never met them in my life.

### THE THEORY OF RUBY IN LAS VEGAS



On November 16, 1963, RUBY flew to Las Vegas. In return for taking out OSWALD, RUBY was going to be made a point-holder in a Las Vegas casino. Evidence of RUBY'S trip to Las Vegas during the weekend prior to the assassination reached Las Vegas Sheriff Ralph Lamb when a confidential informant, who was rated as being "a very reliable source" told him: "RUBY was at the Tropicana Hotel the weekend before Kennedy was shot and killed...his host was Preston Fineberg, a point-holder in the Tropicana. Fineberg let him use his Rolls-Royce." [FBI 44-24016-288; FBI LV-44-48 Cover Page S,U] On the same day Sheriff Lamb received this report, the FBI was furnished with similar information by one of its Potential Criminal Informants, who was the cashier at the Tropicana Hotel:

A 'JACK RUBY' stayed at the Tropicana Hotel about November 16, 1963, and made several long-distance calls. After the President was shot I tried to locate the records of these calls and his hotel registration, I couldn't find them, which really shook-me-up, because I personally checked-out his telephone account from the front office when he checked out. She is unable to explain how the hotel records of JACK RUBY disappeared. Potential Criminal Informant has heard that bartender Ernie Muscatelle and bellmen 'Chuck' knew RUBY was at hotel. Potential Criminal Informant's reliability unknown due to limited number of contacts." [FBI-44-24016-121; LV 44-48 Cover Page V; FBI- 44-24016-1787]

The FBI checked out this report with another Potential Criminal Informant and was told:

JACK RUBY was a good friend of Preston Feinberg. RUBY came to Vegas a lot. He always visited Feinberg who he knew from the old days in Chicago. Potential Criminal Informant advised RUBY has used the names Rubin or Ruben and has brought strippers to Las Vegas and has often registered at Tropicana Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. while staying in Las Vegas with these girls. On November 17, 1963, the Saturday before the assassination, JACK played golf with Feinberg. [FBI DC 44-1639 AS:gj p257]

Before the FBI received any of these informants reports, Benny Binnion told the FBI one day after RUBY shot OSWALD: "RUBY was at the Tropicana recently." Another Potential Criminal Informant, Charles Llyod Hammer, said that RUBY never visited the casino.

A. J. Ricci, Bell Captain, Tropicana Hotel, advised the FBI that JACK RUBY was rumored to have been in Las Vegas, recently, and stayed at the Tropicana. The FBI:

He could not recall having seen RUBY. He heard RUBY played golf at the Tropicana Country Club, however, he feels sure if RUBY had been in the Tropicana he would have known about it. He recalls one year ago a JACK RUBY whom he believes identical with Subject, came to Las Vegas, and had him make reservations for a flight to Chicago. He stated that while making these reservations RUBY changed the spelling of his name several times. He recalls RUBY changed the name to Rubin, Ruben and RUBENSTEIN. He does not recall under which name the reservations were made.

Preston Fineberg denied having known RUBY in Chicago, and he said he was never in Texas. He said the Rolls Royce was being repaired during the period in question. Ernest Muscatelle, the bartender at the Tropicana said he did not know RUBY.

More people said that RUBY was in Las Vegas than said he was not in Las Vegas. Of course the FBI listened to the minority of witnesses, because RUBY'S presence there would have raised a lot of questions. While RUBY was in Vegas, George Senator ran the Carousel Club with the help of Ralph Paul. [FBI LV 44-48 FD-302 with John D. Gaughan 11.25.63 at LV Nevada James Doyle; FBI LV 44-NEW p9, 10; LV 44-48; DL 44-1639 H cover page] The FBI reported:

Information received that in 1958 Bob Cannon Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada stated that Rosselli was manager in fact of this hotel from the time it opened in 1957 until summer of 1958. Judith Campbell Exner friend of Rosselli and of Sam Giancana, Chicago, Illinois, (deleted). [FBI 92-3267-260]

Another FBI report stated:

Information has previously been reported in this investigation, received from more than one source, that when the Tropicana Hotel was opened in 1957 that Rosselli conducted himself in such a manner that these sources were of the impression that he had something to do with the management of the hotel. On June 27, 1962, LA T-18 furnished information that in 1958 Mr. Bob Cannon manager of the Hotel Tropicana, stated that since the hotel was opened he had been manager in name only and that all departments had been run by John Rosselli and that Rosselli told every department head what to do around the place and that this situation prevailed until recently (August 1958).

The name "Milt Jaffee, Los Angeles" was found among RUBY'S effects. The FBI questioned Milton Jaffee, an owner of the Stardust Casino in Las Vegas who was the Subject of an Anti-Racketeering case. Jaffee denied having known RUBY.

RUBY returned to Dallas on Sunday, November 17, 1963. On Monday, November 18, 1963, *The New York Times* began a series of articles on mob "skimming" in Las Vegas' casinos. On Monday, November 18, 1963, RUBY went back to the Cabana Motel. RUBY was spotted by a wholesale jeweler who was having a snack at the Cabana coffee shop.

RUBY & OFFICER J.D. TIPPIT



Some time before the assassination, possibly on Tuesday, November 19, 1963, evidence suggested that RUBY held a clandestine meeting with Patrolman J.D. TIPPIT. (Born September 18, 1924.) TIPPIT, a former paratrooper and father of three, joined the Dallas Police Department in July 1952. In his 11 years on the force, his name never came up for promotion. A psychiatric report of November 17, 1952, characterized TIPPIT as "wholly devoid of imaginative facilities." It indicated

...his interests and achievements were limited, and that his mental functioning and thinking corresponded with the community at large. His grip on reality was below average and it was noted that errors of judgement could be expected...On September 2, 1956, TIPPIT and his partner received a call for a routine investigation at a bar where a white intoxicated male was present. When asked to leave this man attempted to shoot TIPPIT in the head; however the gun did not fire. TIPPIT and his partner drew their service revolvers and killed the individual, who was later identified as Leonard Garland. [FBI 62-109060-3194; FBI Bufile 26-221633 - Garland's ITSM charges dated 1957]

TIPPIT was described by Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry as having the reputation of being "a very fine dedicated officer." During the Warren Commission Hearings Allen Dulles allegedly remarked that TIPPIT may have been involved, in some unspecified manner, with narcotics. [?] Travis Kirk, an attorney who had practiced law for 23 years

in Dallas told the FBI that he was personally acquainted with Officer TIPPIT: "A lady once came to my office about TIPPIT - she wanted to press charges against him - he had apparently raped her during one of his investigations." Travis Kirk was also a friend of RUBY. [Travis Kirk re: TIPPIT FBI SF 44-494 FD-302, 11.29.63 Rauch; WCH V4, pgs. 177-178] Ray Brantley was another TIPPIT-RUBY link since he also knew both men. [Tel. con with Brantley]

#### TIPPIT'S WEEKEND EMPLOYMENT

TIPPIT worked for a local John Bircher on week-ends. TIPPIT's boss, Austin Cook, told the FBI that although he was a member of the John Birch Society, he had never discussed politics with TIPPIT and did not believe TIPPIT was interested in politics. The HSCA interviewed Austin Cook on March 9, 1978. Austin Cook was asked if he had had known RUBY. He replied that he may have met RUBY, but he could not recall. Yet Austin Cook was partners with Bert Bowman in the ownership of the Bull-Pen Restaurant which was later sold to MARCELLO front man Ralph Paul. The Bowmans had known Ralph Paul since he had moved to Dallas and at the time of the assassination Ralph Paul lived in the Bowman's home. Mrs. Bowman told the Committee that Ralph Paul had been a source of funds for Bert Bowman. Ralph Paul had brought RUBY to the Bowman's house on numerous occasions. The HSCA interviewed Mrs. Austin Cook who told them that Ralph Paul was a mutual friend of the Cooks and RUBY. [HSCA V12 p41]

#### THE DOBBS HOUSE RESTAURANT NOVEMBER 20, 1963

On Wednesday, November 20, 1963, OSWALD and Dallas Police Officer J.D. TIPPIT both ate in the same restaurant. Evidence suggested OSWALD had been ordered to go there by his "case officer" and TIPPIT was told to appear by RUBY. RUBY wanted TIPPIT to get a good look at OSWALD so there would be no confusion on November 22, 1963. Waitress Mary Adda Dowling told the FBI she had seen both men eating at Dobbs House at 8:00 a.m. Dobbs House was located across the street from 1026 North Beckley.[WCD 1364; HSCA V12 p37] TIPPIT stared at OSWALD as he ate. Did OSWALD make a mental note of TIPPIT's face? Delores Harrison, another waitresses at the Dobbs House, remembered the two men eating there and told the FBI about it. [WCE 3001; WCD 1364; WCD205, p224] Douglas Leake, also employed at Dobbs House remembered seeing OSWALD there. [FBI 44-1636-1659]



#### RUBY AND THE FAMILY OF H.L. HUNT NOVEMBER 21, 1963

On the morning of Thursday, November 21, 1963, at about 11:00 a.m., RUBY called Connie Trammel, a former University student who

said she knew him, but had never worked for him. A half hour later Connie Trammel and RUBY drove to Lamar Hunt's office. Connie Trammel called Lamar Hunt at his unlisted home telephone number at which time the maid gave her the telephone number of a straight line into Lamar Hunt's office. [ FBI DL 44-1639 7.9.64 Dallas W. H. Griffin] On July 10, 1964, Connie Trammel told the FBI that RUBY expressed an interest in meeting Lamar Hunt and accompanied her to the elevator in office building but did not accompany her upstairs. Connie Trammel was interviewed by Lemar Hunt, allegedly about a job in a "teen-age club." Lamar Hunt died on December 13, 2006.

Why was RUBY interested in the Hunt family at this time? RUBY was aware that a conspiracy was afoot to kill President Kennedy, however, he was not made aware of the personnel who were involved in the conspiracy. Perhaps he had heard the name "HUNT" in connection with the conspiracy and thought it referred to H.L. Hunt. All RUBY had been told was that he had to have a Dallas Police officer take out LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963. That was all RUBY had to do. RUBY wondered who the sponsors were. He might have suspected that, since the assassination was going to take place in Dallas, ultra-conservative Dallas oil millionaire H.L. Hunt was behind it.

SAM CAMPISI  
NOVEMBER 21, 1963

In the early evening of November 21, 1963, RUBY met with Sam Campisi and Ralph Paul at Joe Campisi's Egyptian Lounge. In May 1978 Joe Campisi was questioned by the HSCA:

Q. Were you acquainted or are you acquainted with either VINCENT or CARLOS MARCELLO of New Orleans?

A. I know VINCENT and I met Mr. CARLOS MARCELLO about, maybe, six years ago. After all of these years that they had associated me with him I had never met the man.

Q. When did you first meet VINCENT MARCELLO?

A. It was on a junket going out of New Orleans and we went on that junket with him and I was introduced to him at the airport, and I never did see him again for about three or four months. I went back to New Orleans and went to a party and he was at the party, and we got to talking...I didn't know him. I knew JOE, the one in the restaurant business before I knew any of them...I have known JOE MARCELLO ever since I have been in the location that I am in now by meeting him through the restaurant, went out to have dinner with him. I went out and had dinner at their restaurant, you know and for a long time when I went to New Orleans I would never go there...I was scared to go there.

Q. Because of its general reputation?



A. Right, and so I came back and I told Joe Civello about it, and we laughed. He said "Do you mean you wouldn't go out there to eat?" and I says "No sir." He says, "You live here in America and you are scared to go somewhere?" and that made a point. So I said, "Well, why should I hide from something?" So the next time I went down there I went out to dinner and that's how I met him. I used to see little SAMMY MARCELLO at football games...Then I started going there and started playing golf with VINCENT. He invited me as a member guest and then I got to know SAMMY. Then I met ANTHONY and "go ahead and call JOE" and everything, you know...and I have seen CARLOS MARCELLO, how many times in my lifetime? One, two, three, four times in my lifetime.

Q. Were these times in New Orleans or...

A. Yes.

Q. In Dallas?

A. Never been to Dallas. To my knowledge he has never been to Dallas.

Q. What was the occasion of your meeting CARLOS MARCELLO in New Orleans?

A. Well, I had told the brothers that I had never met CARLOS. They couldn't believe it. "You have never met CARLOS?" I said, "No, I have never met your brother CARLOS," so I flew in one day for a golf tournament and ANTHONY picked me up and he said "Well, let's stop at the Town and Country and you can go meet CARLOS." So we get there and there were some people in the office, and he introduced me, blah, blah, blah, and so we just left, you know. Then the next time...he goes to Grand Isle every year to that fishing place. So we thought we would drive down there and go see him, and we went down there and I cooked spaghetti sauce for them...and stayed there for maybe four or five hours, and we drove back. Then the next time I saw him was at a fishing camp that they have there. The next time I was invited to the opening of Broussard's Restaurant and I met him there. I had talked to him on the phone a couple of times. He has called me and asked me if I needed any soft shell crabs, and every year I send them 260 pounds of Italian sausage that I send to them for Christmas to give to all of the brothers and what friends I have there...I have a lot of relatives there and I send sausage to all of them.

Q. Have you had any business dealings with any of the MARCELLO brothers?

A. No sir. [HSCA V9 para. 923]

Despite Sam Campisi's claim that he did not meet MARCELLO until the 1970's, Sam Campisi was a definite link between MARCELLO and RUBY.

### THE COINCIDENCE OF THE BLACK BORDERED AD

On the morning of November 22, 1963, a full-page black bordered advertisement was published in *The Dallas Morning News*. This ad, which criticized President Kennedy from a John Birch Society-like perspective, was signed by Bernard Weissman (born November 1, 1937) who was Jewish.

### CONSERVATISM USA

Bernard Weissman was a friend of Larry Schmidt. While in the Army, Larry Schmidt and a group of con men decided to exploit the "gold mine" of the radical right. The group consisted of Larry Schmidt, Larry Jones and Bernard Weissman and it called itself Conservatism USA. The group planned to hold right-wing demonstrations in Munich, Germany, in conjunction with the National Indignation Committee, to gain credibility and support from men like Frank McGehee. Members of the National Indignation Committee who were still in the Army feared arrest. Larry Jones noted that McGehee was an anti-Semite and so he suggested that Weissman covert to Christianity immediately so that the con game would not fail. In April 1962, Larry Schmidt and his brother, moved to Dallas. Larry Schmidt's brother became an aide to General Walker. Larry Schmidt became the Vice Chairman of the Young Americans For Freedom, a conservative Republican youth group.

CUSA's purpose was to penetrate the leadership of popular anti-Communist organizations, such as the National Indignation Committee, in order to embezzle the organization's funds. In 1964 Albert Jenner asked Bernard Weissman: "This group, or partnership's, material objective was ultimately a self-interest in business?" Bernard Weissman answered, "No."

Larry Schmidt's associates pretended to be conservatives and some were warned: "No jazz, no jive, no bullshit, no slang...down here a Negro is a nigger. No one, and I mean no one, is ever to say a kind word about niggers. Only liberals do that. Liberals are our enemies. Never forget that. Set Bernie straight on that. On the other hand the KKK is passe. Don't praise it. Don't preach race hatred." [WCE 1036 Vol. XVIII] Schmidt managed to infiltrate the National Indignation Committee and sent Jones progress reports on National Indignation Committee stationary. Conservatism USA targeted General Walker and the John Birch Society.

### THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY USES BERNARD WEISSMAN



Joseph Grinnan, a member of the John Birch Society, contacted Larry Schmidt and Bernard Weissman in Dallas. Bernard Weissman came to Dallas to see Larry Schmidt in November 1963. Joseph Grinnan gave Larry Schmidt and Bernard Weissman the money to place the black-

bordered ad. The ad was signed by Bernard Weissman, who was advised that his name appeared on the advertisement to counter the charges of anti-Semitism which had been leveled against the John Birch Society. Conservatism U.S.A.'s con game was working and the group was obtaining funds from the John Birch Society. After November 22, 1963, Mark Lane told the Warren Commission that an undisclosed informant said Bernard Weissman had met with JACK RUBY on November 14, 1963.

There was no evidence the meeting between Weismann and Ruby occurred. Lane's information made it seem as if the Kennedy assassination was a Jewish plot. Robert Morris, Joseph Grinnan's Counsel, told the FBI that Larry Schmidt wrote an article "relating his experience while working with Manolo Ray in the Cuban underground." On November 26, 1963, Bernard Weissman left Dallas and returned to New York.

### THE FBI INVESTIGATES THE BLACK BORDERED AD

William C. Sullivan conducted a preliminary inquiry into the black bordered ad, then assigned William A. Branigan, Section Chief, Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, to the investigation. William Branigan determined: "A review of Bufiles fails to reveal any identifiable security data relating to Schmidt, Grinnan, Weissman or William Milton Burley." William Branigan sent a letter to the CIA asking for information on them. Birch O'Neal responded with a document that stated: "The records of this office contain information about one Bill Burley, a U.S. Air Force Tech Sergeant, stationed in Libya in 1958 who may have been involved in nefarious activities." Bill Burley had contact with:

(FNU) Babington, a British soldier and his German wife Irene...Heinz Koliechik...a German national, born circa 1913 to 1918. Our files reveal that your Bureau has forwarded to this office a report dated November 29, 1959, prepared by James P. Wooten (A) entitled Czechoslovak Funds, New York Divison Page 16 of that report contained the name Bernard Weissman, Dolni Podluzi C 48 on whose order \$3.00 drawn for one Robert Kobler...The date cited was October 17, 1956. The above information is provided as a result of a preliminary check of our records. The records of this office contain no additional information which at this time can be identified as pertaining to the persons who might be identical with the man who placed the newspaper ad, or to persons who might have been in contact with them. [CSCI 3/778,894]

William Milton Burley had failed to report for military induction in 1961 and was interviewed by the FBI. The FBI concluded in a telex to seven of its Field Offices: "No connection was found between those placing the advertisement and RUBY and OSWALD; the advertisement was written by Larry Schmidt and Joseph Grinnan, (both John Birch Society members); funds for the enterprise were furnished by an(unidentified) group of well-to-do Dallas businessmen; Weissman and Burley were merely tools in the enterprise. In view of the foregoing, all offices immediately discontinue this matter." [words in parentheses were taken from a Branigan/Sullivan document based on this telex; FBI DL-100-10461 10.7.64-Richard J. Burnett; DL-100-

10461 4.23.64 -p301, DL-89-43-EDK/BOD-p701, 62-109060-3956, 62-109060-1483; ltr. from U.S. Security Council 3.14.78; WCD 780; CIA 97.]

A March 18, 1968, CIA document titled Lawrence Schmidt stated: "Larry Schmidt, General Walker's associate, was supposed to have worked with Gordon Novel in Dallas. (Deleted.)" [*Allen v. DOD* 40318 142; WR p333; NARA Record Number: 104-10312-10026]

#### RUBY AND H.L. HUNT

On the morning of Friday, November 22, 1963, RUBY awoke at approximately 11:00 a.m. When RUBY saw the ad he sensed a double-cross. If President Kennedy was killed on the day this advertisement was published, his murder would be associated with the Jews since "Bernard Weissman" was a typically Jewish name and a black border was symbolic of an obituary. RUBY knew that H.L. Hunt was a notorious anti-Semite, and this confirmed his suspicions that H.L. Hunt was behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

RUBY'S employee, Andrew Armstrong, Jr., a black man who had served five years for a marijuana offense, worked for the Hunt family just before RUBY hired him in January 1962 as a maintenance man at an apartment building. Andrew Armstrong, Jr. knew RUBY since the early 1950's when Andrew Armstrong, Jr. was a vocalist at RUBY'S club. Andrew Armstrong, Jr. testified that he became acquainted with the Campisi family in 1970 and his nephew eventually went to work at the Egyptian Lounge.[HSCA V9 para. 923]

Additionally, after RUBY was arrested for shooting OSWALD, the Dallas police found transcripts of H.L. Hunt's *Lifeline* Radio Broadcasts in the trunk of RUBY'S car. [WR p367] RUBY was convinced that the Dallas chapter of the John Birch Society was controlled by the Hunt family.

RUBY: NOVEMBER 22, 1963

# WELCOME MR. KENNEDY TO DALLAS...

- ... A CITY is disgraced by a recent Liberal smear attempt that its citizens have just elected the most Conservative Americans to public office.
- ... A CITY that is an economic "boom town," not because of Federal handouts, but through conservative economic and business practices.
- ... A CITY that will continue to give and prosper despite efforts by you and your administration to penalize it for its nonconformity to "New Internationalism."
- ... A CITY that rejected your philosophy and policies in 1964 and will do so again in 1968—more emphatically than before.

**MR. KENNEDY**, despite contentions on the part of your administration, the State Department, the Mayor of Dallas, the Dallas City Council, and members of your party, we free-thinking and America-loving citizens of Dallas still have, through a Constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you, and to criticize you.

In asserting this constitutional right, we wish to ask you publicly the following questions—indeed, questions of paramount importance and interest to all free peoples everywhere—which we trust you will answer ... in public, without sophistry. These questions are:

**WHY** is Latin America turning either anti-American or Communist, or both, despite increased U.S. foreign aid, State Department policy, and your own Ivy Tower pronouncements?

**WHY** do you say we have built a "wall of freedom" around Cuba when there is no freedom in Cuba today? Because of your policy, thousands of Cubans have been imprisoned, are starving and being persecuted—with thousands already murdered and thousands more awaiting execution and, in addition, the entire population of almost 7,000,000 Cubans are living in slavery.

**WHY** have you approved the sale of wheat and corn to our enemies when you know the Communist soldiers "travel on their stomachs" just as ours do? Communist soldiers are daily wounding and/or killing American soldiers in South Viet Nam.

**WHY** did you host, salute and entertain Tito—Moscow's Trojan Horse—just a short time after our sworn enemy, Khrushchev, embraced the Yugoslav dictator as a great hero and leader of Communism?

**WHY** have you urged greater aid, comfort, recognition, and understanding for Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and other Communist countries, while turning your back on the pleas of Hungarian, East German, Cuban and other anti-Communist freedom fighters?

**WHY** did Cambodia lick the U.S. out of its country after we poured nearly 400 Million Dollars of aid into its ultra-leftist government?

**WHY** has Gus Hall, head of the U.S. Communist Party praised almost every one of your policies and announced that the party will endorse and support your re-election in 1968?

**WHY** have you banned the showing at U.S. military bases of the film "Operation Abolition"—the movie by the House Committee on Un-American Activities exposing Communism in America?

**WHY** have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on Communists, fellow travelers, and ultra-leftists in America, while permitting him to persecute loyal Americans who criticize you, your administration, and your leadership?

**WHY** are you in favor of the U.S. continuing to give economic aid to Argentina, in spite of the fact that Argentina has just seized almost 400 Million Dollars of American private property?

**WHY** has the Foreign Policy of the United States degenerated to the point that the C.I.A. is arranging coups and having staunch Anti-Communist Allies of the U.S. bloodily exterminated.

**WHY** have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine in favor of the "Spirit of Moscow"?

**MR. KENNEDY**, as citizens of these United States of America, we DEMAND answers to these questions, and we want them NOW.

## THE AMERICAN FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

"An unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth"

BERNARD WEISSMAN,  
Chairman

P.O. Box 1792—Dallas 21, Texas

*The Dallas Morning News carried this full-page 'advertisement' on 22 November*

RUBY drove to the *Dallas Morning News* building, which overlooked Dealey Plaza. He arrived there at about 11:30 a.m. and spoke with advertising employee Don Campbell from about noon until 12:25 p.m., when Don Campbell left his office. When Don Campbell's secretary returned from lunch she noticed that RUBY was sitting in a chair directly in front of her desk: "I am not sure which way he was looking but I have the impression that he was looking out at the scene where President Kennedy was assassinated. You see, sitting in the chair RUBY was sitting in, you can see the Texas School Book Depository, and the very window OSWALD fired from." RUBY'S first reaction to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy concerned the Bernard Weissman advertisement. RUBY opened *The Dallas Morning News* to the pages that contained the advertisement. "Who is this Weissman?" RUBY asked. Shortly afterward confusion reigned in *The Dallas Morning News* office as advertisers telephoned to cancel advertising they had placed for the weekend. RUBY opined that some of these

cancellations were motivated by the Bernard Weissman advertisement. Ten minutes later RUBY called his sister, then called Andrew Armstrong, Jr. at the Carousel Club and told him: "If the President dies we will close the club." This was RUBY'S next concern - that John Kennedy had actually been killed and was not just wounded. RUBY left the *Dallas Morning News* building at about 1:20 p.m. and drove to Parkland Hospital where he was observed by Seth Kantor and Wilma Tice. In July 1964, Wilma Tice received a threatening phone call that advised her to "keep her mouth shut or be killed." The next day someone attempted to break into her home. [FBI 44-1639 - 582; FBI 62-109060-3680; HSCA RUBY Chronology]

An official statement was issued at about 1:25 p.m. that the President was dead. At 1:40 p.m. RUBY was at the Carousel Club and at 1:51 p.m. he called Ralph Paul and spoke with him for three minutes, while a radio at the Carousel played in the background.

### RUBY AND TIPPIT

At about 1:55 p.m. the first news came over the air about the death of Officer TIPPIT. Curtis La Verne Crafard, an employee of the Carousel Club, recalled the scene:

RUBY said he knew TIPPIT, and RUBY referred to him by his first name, or a nickname, neither of which I can remember now. He said he knew him quite well. He was definitely referring to J.D. TIPPIT the Dallas Police Officer who was shot on the day of the assassination.

Andrew Armstrong Jr. heard RUBY say the same thing. Crafard had been arrested in Ohio in 1961. Charge: "Sleeper." He was also arrested in Ohio for taking a minor across state lines. Prosecution was declined. When Crafard came to Dallas after the Kennedy assassination he stayed at the Dallas City Mission. He listed his occupation as a carnival worker. [WCE 2430; WR p368; WCE 2275; FBI 62-109060-3680]

After he was arrested for shooting OSWALD, RUBY denied having known TIPPIT: "I know another TIPPIT - in the Special Service Bureau." Evidence to the contrary was supplied by Eva Rubenstein Grant who told reporters:

JACK knew J.D. TIPPIT - I knew him too. He used to come into both the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club many times. He was a fine man.

Stella Coffman, who was employed by RUBY as a head waitress from 1948 to 1953, told the FBI:

Officer TIPPIT had patrolled the area of the Silver Spur, which JACK used to own. He made numerous visits to the club and was a close friend of JACK'S. [WCE 3, C. Ray Hall; *Boston Globe* 12.5.63 Dom Bonafede; FBI 44-24016-443 p3]

### THE THEORY OF WHY OSWALD KILLED TIPPIT

RUBY's plan was to have TIPPIT kill OSWALD for having resisted arrest. TIPPIT would have become a national hero, and no one would have linked him to RUBY, as long as he kept his mouth shut. TIPPIT would also have received a large amount of money from the Teamster Pension Fund. But, as fate had it, OSWALD killed TIPPIT instead of visa versa. RUBY had to fulfill the contract himself, despite his mafia background. The mafia knew it was better to have had a "stand up" guy like RUBY behind bars, rather than an unpredictable OSWALD. RUBY stepped out of the shadows and executed OSWALD. This frightened America. The President is assassinated and then a night club owner kills the alleged assassin two days later? What's going on here? America's credulity was strained. This, along with OSWALD'S leftist background, caused President Lyndon B. Johnson to form the Warren Commission.

JOHN MARTINO stated that someone was waiting to kill OSWALD in the Texas Theatre, where OSWALD had previously been told to go for a clandestine meeting. This did not make sense because OSWALD'S death would not have been easily explained. If TIPPIT shot OSWALD in the course of arresting him, few questions would have been asked. JACK RUBY would not have been needed if OSWALD was to be killed in the Texas Theatre.

#### OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION



OSWALD boarded a bus at 12:40 p.m. The bus was the first one that came along, not the one that stopped in front of his rooming house, and as soon as he was clear of the Texas School Book Depository area he got off and took a taxi to the 500 block of North Beckley, five blocks south of his rooming house. OSWALD got out of the taxicab at 12:54 p.m. then walked to his rooming house at a brisk pace. [WR pgs. 6, 151, 154, 613, 619, 622, 636, 648]

OSWALD was beginning to freak out. He jumped on the first bus that came along, and then uncharacteristically got in a taxi cab. OSWALD got out of the cab before it reached his door, because he wanted to make sure no one was following him and that no one had staked out his rooming house. Paranoia had set in deep. OSWALD knew it was not long before the crew HEMMING had gotten him involved with would take him out.

## DALLAS POLICE CAR 207

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Earline Roberts reported that a police car pulled up in front of OSWALD'S rooming house at about 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963. When the FBI checked the number of the car (207) as supplied by Earline Roberts, it found the car was in another part of Dallas at that time and it did not belong to TIPPIT. She may have been mistaken about the number of the police car but it was unlikely she was mistaken about its presence. By 1:00 p.m. OSWALD was one block away from 1026 North Beckley. Had OSWALD also seen this police car? [CIA 339-136; Belin, *You Are the Jury*, Quadrangle, 1973]

## OSWALD IN THE ROOMING HOUSE



After the police car drove off, OSWALD ran into the house with unusual haste, changed his clothes, and grabbed his Smith & Wesson .38 caliber revolver and some ammunition. When OSWALD ordered his revolver he also "wrote in order form in ink an order for one box of ammunition and one holster, which was then crossed out by him." [FBI Los Angeles 89-75-241] Earline Roberts saw him leave about two minutes after he entered. A few seconds later, she went to the window and noted the direction in which he was heading.





## EARLINE ROBERTS



(Earlene Roberts, right) and landlady (Gladys Johnson, left) photographed at Oswald's rooming house on the evening of the JFK assassination

Was Earline Roberts, the resident housekeeper where OSWALD lived part, of the conspiracy? Did she report OSWALD'S post assassination movements to those who were going to murder him? There was evidence that linked her to RUBY, however, she did not fit the profile of the personnel who were used in the assassination of President Kennedy. Click [HERE](#) to see in interview with Earline Roberts.

## BERTHA CHEEK

Earline Roberts was the sister of Bertha Cheek. Bertha Cheek was a friend of JACK RUBY since 1948. Earline Roberts and Bertha Cheek were previously involved in housing Cuban exiles. Bertha Cheek's former employee, Jesse Willard Lynch, told the FBI that there were two Cuban residents in Bertha Cheek's boarding house in the spring of 1958. One of them claimed to be a watchmaker and called Havana twice a week from a pay telephone in the boarding house. He stayed for seven weeks. The second Cuban claimed to be buying gas or oil refinery parts in Dallas. He stayed for four weeks. Jesse Willard Lynch was arrested and convicted of housebreaking in 1934. In 1939 he was arrested for a similar offense. Earline Roberts had no recollection of the Cubans. Bertha Cheek initially recalled having rented to them in 1959, then stated she had no recollection whatsoever of any Cubans. Bertha Cheek checked her records for the year in question, and there was no entry for any Cubans.

Bertha Cheek's relative, Berle Cheek, was involved in Dallas gambling activities. [WCE 5353] The HSCA asked Lewis J. McWillie if he knew Berle Cheek. Lewis J. McWillie: "Berle Cheek, yes I knew him too...He had been in gambling prior to my going to Dallas.

We borrowed some money from Berle Cheek I think, while I was at Top of the Hill, I don't know, \$10,000 or something." In July 1957 RUBY used the name "EARL ROBERT RUBY" when he filed an application for a license for the Vegas Club. This was similar to Earline Roberts. [FBI 302 with Gladys Johnson 3.20.64 Dallas, #DC 100-16461-Switzer; FBI 302 with Gladys Johnson 11.27.63, Dallas, #DC-43-Bardwell Odum; Gladys Johnson Test. To W.C.; WC CE3021; FBI LHM Jess Willard Lynch, Phoenix, Arizona 7.16.64 copies destroyed 1.9.73 S.A. Dan Pecton pgs. 1-4; CD entry 44 Memo From Griffen & Hubert to Rankin 3.6.64 pgs. 4-6; FBI 62-109060-3512; FBI 100-10461 4.29.64 Dallas, A.E. Carter; FBI 62-109060 - 1376, 3496.]

RUBY met with Bertha Cheek on November 18, 1963. RUBY claimed Bertha Cheek was considered investing in one of his nightclubs. [WCD 205 p453-62; WC Hubert Memo 3.19.64] The Warren Commission Report: "A possible link between OSWALD and RUBY was through Earline Roberts...Earline Roberts sister, Bertha Cheek, is known to have visited JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club during the afternoon of November 18, 1963." A Dallas interior decorator witnessed this meeting and told the FBI the conversation was harmless.

Had RUBY arranged for Earline Roberts to finger Oswald for a hit? If RUBY did this, Earline Roberts would have known RUBY was part of the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Earline Roberts had no criminal record. If Earline Roberts fingered Oswald for a hit, how she could have communicated this information to TIPPIT remained a mystery. It was more likely that OSWALD had been told to show up at a meeting somewhere in Dallas and the man assigned to kill him knew where he lived and the general route he took that afternoon. HEMMING disagreed:

These are people that are used. They're dumb dummies. They don't know shit. They go to their graves without knowing. Did she drop a dime on him when he came in? You're goddamn right she did. She ran a safehouse. The cops who stopped by her place were on the fucking pad. She takes care of snitches for them. Would she connect something with OSWALD and all that? No. She don't give a fuck. She was told to report on OSWALD'S whereabouts every day. She thinks he's a snitch. Do they have something on her? Usually they do. She isn't the talkative kind. He didn't get the room at first, because a phone call had not been made. He walked in with an ad. Someone fucked up.

#### OSWALD'S STATE OF MIND

Between Officer Marion Baker's encounter with OSWALD in the Texas School Book Depository and the police car outside his rooming house, OSWALD realized that he was a patsy in the assassination of an American President and that the Dallas Police Department was going to take him out, and make it look like he had resisted arrest. By this time OSWALD had caught on to HEMMING's game which often involved fall guys and dirtied up patsys.

## OSWALD KILLS TIPPIT INSTEAD OF VISA VERSA



TIPPIT found OSWALD at 1:15 p.m., about one mile from the rooming house, and pulled over to where OSWALD was walking. TIPPIT motioned to OSWALD, beckoning him to approach his car. The Warren Commission:

According to Chief Jesse Curry, TIPPIT was free to patrol the central Oak Cliff area. TIPPIT must have heard the description of the suspect wanted for the President's shooting; it was broadcast over Channel One at 12:45 p.m., again at 12:48 p.m. and again at 12:55 p.m. The suspect was described as a 'white male, approximately 30, slender build, height 5'10", weight 165 pounds.'

OSWALD did not fit this description. TIPPIT looked at him through the right front window. TIPPIT got out and walked around to the front of the car. As TIPPIT reached the left front wheel, OSWALD pulled out his revolver and shot TIPPIT in the head and stomach four times. TIPPIT died instantly. OSWALD emptied the spent shells from his revolver, and then reloaded it, while he made his escape. As he passed a taxi driver parked on the corner, he muttered "poor dumb cop" to himself.



OSWALD felt sorry for Tippit who was assigned a task he was too dumb to perform. At least nine persons saw OSWALD in the vicinity of the TIPPIT shooting with a smoking gun in his hand. A taxi driver, two housewives, a used car salesman and four of his customers picked OSWALD out of a lineup that night. They all placed him in the vicinity of the shooting with a revolver. Had OSWALD come to trial for the TIPPIT murder, he would have been convicted by any jury in the land. Aside from overwhelming eyewitness's testimony, OSWALD had the murder weapon in his possession when he was arrested in the Texas Theater. His prints were on it. The cartridge cases recovered from the crime scene had been fired from OSWALD'S weapon "to the exclusion of all other weapons." The bullets taken from TIPPIT'S body could not be linked with OSWALD'S revolver. In fact, rounds fired from OSWALD'S revolver could not be linked with one another. [CD 744] A paraffin test conducted by the Dallas Police Department revealed OSWALD had recently fired a pistol. The FBI: "...deposits characteristic of primer residues were found on the OSWALD casts, which were taken from his hands. The deposits found on the paraffin casts could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges since the primer deposits from the rifle cartridges contained the same elements as the primer residues from the revolver cartridges which were reportedly fired from OSWALD'S revolver subsequent to the assassination." [FBI 105-82555-NR 9.16.64]

By 1:10 p.m. OSWALD realized the "meeting" scheduled for the afternoon of November 22, 1963, was part of the set up and OSWALD zigzagged his way in the opposite direction to Jefferson Avenue. He threw away his jacket. By 1:19 p.m. he had evaded his pursuers. He walked down Jefferson Avenue and was able to put a half-mile between himself and the TIPPIT murder. Just as OSWALD passed a Hardy Brothers Shoe Store, a police car headed in his direction. OSWALD ducked into the store's display area and gazed in the window until the police car had left. Calvin Brewer, the manager of the store, noted OSWALD'S actions. OSWALD knew that the police would

have him in their custody in a matter of minutes and he believed they intended to murder him when they did, so he ducked into a movie theater, *without paying the admission fee*. If Oswald was going to meet someone in the theater he would have paid the price of admission, to avoid drawing attention to himself. Sneaking into the movie house might bring the police to an area crowded with witnesses and make it difficult for them to summarily execute him. Calvin Brewer observed OSWALD sneak into the Texas Theater and reported it to the cashier who called the police. Ten minutes later the police had OSWALD in their custody, bruised but alive. Oswald had drawn a gun from his waist with one hand and struck an officer with his other hand. OSWALD did not try to fire the revolver: testimony of a firearms expert before the Warren Commission established that the hammer of the revolver never touched the shell in the chamber. During the scuffle that preceded his arrest OSWALD yelled: "I am not resisting arrest, I am not resisting arrest." [WCE2003; KCRD-TV Reel 9 30:57/pgk]

### THE DEATH OF EARLINE ROBERTS

Earline Roberts died of a heart attack on January 9, 1966. Richard Warren Lewis, in *The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Commission*, maintained that her death was a natural one; "A record of her autopsy is on file at Parkland Hospital. She died of heart failure, brought on by calcium deposits so large that they choked her heart's action. The attending physician also indicated she had a mild case of diabetes, pneumonia, a lung infection, ulcers of her throat and cataracts. He says there was no question about her cause of death."

Since TIPPIT failed, RUBY had to kill OSWALD himself, as quickly as possible, despite the consequences. At about 2:05 p.m. the news came over the radio that OSWALD had been taken alive. At 2:37 p.m. RUBY called Alexander Philip Gruber in Los Angeles. [WCE 2300-2350] Alexander Gruber knew RUBY since the late 1920's when Alexander Gruber was arrested and convicted as a grand larcenist. He had several other arrests for theft. In 1946 Alexander Gruber was arrested for procuring in Los Angeles. RUBY told the Warren Commission that Alex Gruber "was a bad kid" who reformed: "I am sure he makes a very legitimate livelihood at this time." [WCE 2204, FBI 44-895 3.9.64 and 3.16.64 Los Angeles, DC - 44-1639 Edward C. Olsen; WCD 1144; RUBY WC Test.]



When the FBI questioned Alexander Gruber he told them he was a scrap metal dealer - a position which would put him in contact with waste handlers. Seth Kantor reported that "Alexander Gruber was associated with Frank Matula, whom JIMMY HOFFA had installed as a Teamster official shortly after Matula got out of jail on perjury charges." [Seth Kantor, *Who Was JACK RUBY*, Everest House 1978 - pages 9,11, 34, 70, 203] Robert F. Kennedy identified Frank Matula as a leader of the Los Angeles Waste Handlers Union who JIMMY HOFFA appointed as a Trustee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Frank Matula was

one of three men JIMMY HOFFA trusted enough to guard the Union's funds. [Kennedy, *Enemy Within*] Gruber denied knowing Matula when he testified before the HSCA.

### MICKEY COHEN

Seth Kantor maintained that Alexander Gruber also had "known connections with hoodlums who worked with racketeer Mickey Cohen." In 1953 RUBY told, Irving Alkana (died July 2002), one of his business partners, that he was a close friend of Mickey Cohen. There was other evidence of a Cohen-RUBY relationship. In 1956 Juanita Slusher (Candy Barr) was Mickey Cohen's girlfriend. The FBI received information that RUBY was Juanita Slusher's manager around this time. When Juanita Slusher was arrested on marijuana possession charges in 1957, Mickey Cohen hired San Francisco Attorney Melvin Belli as her defense attorney. Melvin Belli would later defend RUBY. Another FBI report stated that RUBY approached a pilot for the Texas Department of Corrections regarding assistance in obtaining nearly parole for Juanita Slusher. A Drug Enforcement Administration report dated 1958 suggested that R. D. Matthews and Juanita Slusher were involved in drug trafficking. The report stated that R.D. Matthews had served two years for cocaine possession. According to JOHN MARTINO, Mickey Cohen was involved in arms smuggling to Fidel Castro from 1957 to 1958. RUBY was involved in an identical venture at the same time. In 1961, Mickey Cohen went to prison for tax-evasion and was not released until the early 1970's. Throughout the fall of 1963 RUBY was in constant contact with Juanita Slusher. Their last known conversation took place on November 12, 1963, when RUBY called Juanita Slusher at her home in Edna, Texas. Alexander Gruber happened to be visiting RUBY in Dallas one day before this call was made. It was believed that it was Alexander Gruber's connection with Mickey Cohen that prompted RUBY to call him at 2:37 p.m. on November 22, 1963. By this time RUBY knew that he was going to have to blast OSWALD himself because it was impossible to find anyone else to do it. RUBY also knew that if you put out a contract on someone and your boy fails, you have to fulfill the contract yourself. So Ruby, a sleazy associate of Carlos Marchello, Santos Trafficante and JIMMY HOFFA [*Newsweek* 8.9.79; Peer Nugent, *Mickey Cohn* Prentice Hall 1975; FBI Los Angeles- 44-895 GAP: mel cover page G; WCE 1228; Messick- *Lansky*; WCE 1306; FBI 44-24016-56; HSCA V9 para. 1054; Martin, *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, Devin Adair, 1963; WCE 2284] On July 29, 1976, Mickey Cohen died of stomach cancer.

RUBY wanted Alexander Gruber to get him an attorney who would defend him after he shot OSWALD. Chances are RUBY wanted Mickey Cohen's ex-attorney, Melvin Belli. According to recently declassified FBI documents, Sam Brody, who was associated with Melvin Belli's law firm, was associated with Mickey Cohen in a questionable capacity:

In connection with the Mickey Cohen investigation in 1958, we received information that Sam Brody was with Mickey Cohen when Cohen was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department. Sam Brody's room was searched at that time by the police although he was not arrested..." When the FBI ran a check on Melvin Belli the FBI found: "Many references

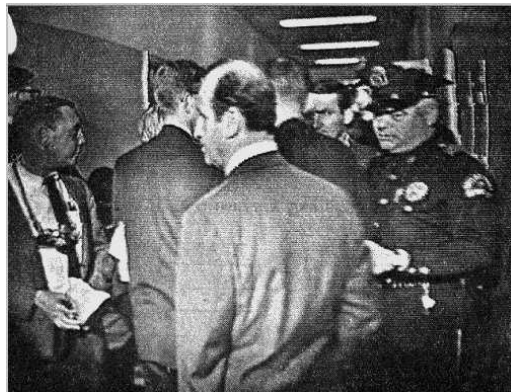
concerning reported telephonic contacts between Melvin Belli and Mickey Cohen.

A further search of its indices revealed that in April 1959, Melvin Belli accompanied Mickey Cohen to the Las Vegas Sheriff's office where Mickey Cohen registered as a convicted felon. Later that year Melvin Belli defended Mickey Cohen on a charge of having assaulted the Chief of the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Los Angeles. [FBI CA 44-895 GAP: mel cover page G; *San Francisco Examiner* 4.28.59, 7.8.59, 8.24.59 as cited in unidentified FBI doc. in author's possession.] CIA documents revealed that Melvin Belli was in contact with Victor Velasquez, a Mexican Attorney who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. In 1942 Victor Velasquez was a History Professor and Fascist Leader, at the Autonomous University of Mexico City. By 1943, Victor Velasquez was directing drug smuggling for the fascists, until the defeat of the Axis in 1945. That year Victor Velasquez was investigated by American Intelligence and found to be "pro-U.S." In 1958 he had a private interview with the American Ambassador, and in 1962 a CIA Staff employee described him as "Mexico's outstanding criminal lawyer." [FBI 44-24070 727, 729; CIA 616-790, 611-787, 788, 798]



When questioned about RUBY'S telephone call to him on November 22, 1963, Alexander Gruber told the FBI that RUBY called to express his grief over the death of the President. According to Alexander Gruber, RUBY had never been involved in "anything illegal" prior to shooting OSWALD and RUBY'S telephone call had nothing to do with that shooting. Two minutes after speaking with Alexander Gruber, RUBY called Ralph Paul. [WR pgs. 337-340] Five minutes later he left the Carousel Club and drove to Eva Rubenstein Grant's home. He went back to the Carousel Club and directed Larry Crafard to prepare a "closed" sign. When the sign was completed RUBY walked to a nearby delicatessen and bought \$20 worth of food. RUBY went back to Eva Grant's where he ate supper, then drove to the Police and Courts Building where OSWALD was being held. At least five witnesses recalled having seen him on the third floor of Police Headquarters between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. One of them saw RUBY attempt to enter the Homicide Office where OSWALD was being questioned. At about 9:15 p.m. RUBY drove to a local synagogue.

Click [HERE](#) for video of Ruby at Police Headquarters on November 23, 1963



By 11:30 p.m. RUBY was back stalking OSWALD at Police Headquarters. Now he claimed to be a "translator for the Israeli press." RUBY seemed to have Israel and the fate of his fellow Jews on his mind. When OSWALD was shown to the media at a press conference in the basement of the building, RUBY was there, standing on a table, looking for an opportunity to blow OSWALD away. Later that evening RUBY corrected



District Attorney Henry Wade when he mistakenly identified OSWALD as having been a member of the Free Cuba Committee, an Anti-Castro group:

Not the Free Cuba Committee; the Fair play for Cuba Committee. There is a big difference.

He also had Cuba on his mind. Initially RUBY said that he had his revolver with him that night. He later denied it. [FBI DL-44-1639-5563] RUBY spent the rest of the night mingling with the media. He told everyone that he believed there was a connection between H.L. Hunt, the Bernard Weissman advertisement and the assassination of President Kennedy.

On November 22, 1963, at 11:44 p.m. RUBY placed a long-distance call to Galveston, Texas. RUBY dialed the telephone number of Thomas J. McKenna. On November 21, 1963, Thomas J. McKenna had telephoned the Adolfus Hotel in Dallas, across the street from the Carousel Club. The call was placed to Breck Wall's room. On November 22, 1963, Thomas McKenna placed no long-distance calls. At 4:30 a.m. on November 23, 1963, RUBY awakened George Senator, then called Larry Crafard. The three men drove to an "Impeach Earl Warren" sign on the Central Expressway in Dallas. There RUBY instructed Larry Crafard to take 3 photographs of the billboard. RUBY noted on the back of an envelope a name and Post Office Box that appeared on the sign. Pursuing a possible connection between the billboard and the newspaper advertisement, RUBY drove to the post office and asked an employee for the name of the man who had rented the box indicated on the billboard. The employee said he could not provide him with such information. [WR p344] Larry Crafard realized that RUBY'S behavior was getting more and more suspicious by the minute. At 9:00 a.m. he assembled his few belongings and left Dallas forever. [WR p345] RUBY had taken a few Preludin diet pills on Friday night and was unable to sleep during the morning of Saturday, November 23, 1963. At 1:30 p.m. RUBY drove to Dealey Plaza where he continued to mingle with the media. RUBY pointed out to a reporter that Captain Will Fritz and Chief Jesse Curry were in the vicinity. RUBY knew both these men. Jesse Curry had put Will Fritz in charge of OSWALD while he was in police custody. Travis Kirk, Officer TIPPIT's attorney, remarked: "Fritz and JACK RUBY were very close friends. JACK RUBY, in spite of his reputation of being a 'hood' was allowed complete run of the Homicide Bureau."

RUBY said that next he drove home and then returned downtown to Sol's Turf Bar. The evidence indicated, however, that sometime after leaving Dealey Plaza, he went to a pay phone located at a garage next to the Carousel Club and made several telephone calls. The manager of the garage heard RUBY mention Chief Jesse Curry's name during a conversation concerning the transfer of OSWALD. [WR p346]

The fact that RUBY made telephone calls from a pay telephone rather than from the phone at his club was significant. The General Counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, vetoed a staff request for the telephone records of the parking garage, the Cabana Motel and the Egyptian Lounge. [HSCA V9 p188]



At about 3:00 p.m. on Saturday, November 23, 1963, five news reporters saw RUBY at the Police and Courts Building. OSWALD was scheduled to be moved at 4:00 p.m. and RUBY was on his case, but Will Fritz postponed the move indefinitely. [WR pgs. 346-347] Later that afternoon RUBY was back at Sol's Turf Bar at the Adolphus Hotel, where he showed everyone his Polaroid snapshots of the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign which he insisted was connected with the "Weissman Advertisement" in a way which was supposed to create anti-Semitic feelings in Dallas. That afternoon he spoke with his accountant and civil attorney, made several telephone calls from pay telephones, then went back to Eva Grant's. Later that evening he returned to his apartment and called Lawrence Meyers at the Cabana. Then RUBY went back to Eva Rubenstein Grant's house and called Ralph Paul. A waitress at Ralph Paul's restaurant overheard a bit of the RUBY/Paul conversation that night, and it concerned a gun. Shortly after 11:00 p.m. RUBY returned to the Carousel Club and made a series of five brief long-distance calls. First RUBY telephoned Ralph Paul at his restaurant, then at his home. At 11:36 p.m. a third call was placed to his home at 11:44 p.m. Then RUBY telephoned Galveston, Texas. This call lasted two minutes. Thereafter, RUBY immediately placed a one minute phone call to Ralph Paul's home. At 11:48 p.m. RUBY went to the PAGO Club, about a ten minute drive from the Carousel Club, and made more telephone calls.

RUBY stayed up all night once again and at 8:00 a.m. on Sunday November 24, 1963, he was seen near the Police and Courts Building. RUBY returned to his apartment at 9:00 a.m. About an hour later he received a call from one of his strippers who wanted to get paid. RUBY decided to wire this woman part of the money owed her. [WR 346-347] A few minutes before 11:00 a.m. RUBY left his apartment and drove to the Western Union Office. RUBY parked his car, placed his keys and his bill-fold containing \$1000 in the trunk, which he locked, then placed the trunk key in the glove compartment. He did not lock the doors of the car. With his revolver, more than \$2000 in cash and no personal identification RUBY entered the Western Union office. Information on the origin of these Federal banknotes was withheld as of 2010 by the FBI. [FBI NY 65-17696 p5] His transaction there was completed at 11:17 a.m. RUBY proceeded to the Police and Courts Building and entered the police basement from the auto ramp. RUBY said he snuck into the basement when a policeman outside was distracted. Sheriff Roy Vaughn was often credited with having allowed RUBY into the garage where the OSWALD murder took place because of testimony from Napoleon J. Daniels, a former Dallas

policeman. Daniels said he saw someone who looked like RUBY go down the ramp with Roy Vaughn's assent, two minutes before OSWALD was killed.

#### PATRICK DEAN



The HSCA determined that RUBY had been aided and abetted in gaining entrance by Sergeant Patrick Dean. In addition to being in charge of basement security, Sergeant Patrick Dean was at Parkland Memorial Hospital when RUBY was there. Sergeant Patrick Dean failed a polygraph test when questioned about these incidents. HEMMING told this researcher: "The only indicators we have that somebody used resources within the law enforcement community, the biggest one being RUBY'S access to the garage. A personal visit was made to RUBY with a phone call to him. RUBY was at the old *Dallas News* building, looking through the same window I'd looked through when I went through Dallas earlier that year. He heard the shots. Funny thing, I was in the *Miami News* building."

During RUBY'S trial for the murder of OSWALD, Sergeant Patrick Dean testified that RUBY had told him, during a jail cell interview, that he thought about killing OSWALD two days before he shot him. As it turned out, RUBY'S conviction, which carried the death penalty, was reversed on appeal partly because of Sergeant Patrick Dean's testimony. Sergeant Patrick Dean made no secret of his friendship with RUBY. He told the FBI he had known RUBY since 1960 as operator of the Carousel Club. Sergeant Patrick Dean also was a friend of Joe Civello. Civello invited Sergeant Patrick Dean to a dinner in Dallas shortly after Civello was arrested with other mafia leaders at the Appalachia, N.Y. meeting in 1957. Sergeant Patrick Dean was a police sergeant until 1973, when he retired on a disability pension after incurring injuries in an auto accident. Sergeant Patrick Dean was in a coma for 21 days and suffered permanent brain damage. The HSCA was unable to arrange a convenient date for deposing Sergeant Patrick Dean and he failed to respond to its written interrogatories. [HSCA V9 p139; Goltz, *Dallas Morning News* 3.25.79]



RUBY stood behind the front line of newsmen gathered to photograph OSWALD. As OSWALD emerged at 11:20 a.m. RUBY moved quickly forward and without saying a word, pulled out a snub nosed .38 and fired one fatal shot into OSWALD'S stomach. At 11:30 a.m. RUBY was wrestled to the ground, disarmed, and taken into custody. He told the police that he had murdered OSWALD "because he had a communistic look on his face." At 6:00 p.m. Eva Rubenstein Grant visited JACK. Ruby had to get OSWALD before the police got him into the armored car. If he didn't he and his family were toast. Check Ruby shooting Oswald by clicking on these links

Click [HERE](#) to see footage of a very clean hit on the part of RUBY. No one else was wounded and RUBY took OSWALD out with one shot.

Click [HERE](#) to see same event except from a different angle.

Click [HERE](#) for the cryptic JACK RUBY press conference.



“Everything pertaining to what is happening will never come to the surface the world will never know the true facts of what occurred my motive. The people that have so much to gain and have such an ulterior motive for putting me in the position I am in will never let the true facts come above board to the world.” There are few institutions in the world capable of suppression on this grand a scale and the CIA is one of them. CIA’s ulterior motive would be to create a political climate in which Cuba would be invaded and Communism overthrown. As Eva Rubenstein Grant was leaving the police station she told reporters that RUBY "didn't see why Kennedy was killed when a man like Valachi was permitted to live." Joe Valachi was a mafioso who testified against the mob. Valachi had no knowledge of RUBY. His testimony concerned mob influence in Las Vegas. In jail RUBY was visited by Breck Wall, Joe Campisi and Ralph Paul. [FBI DC-1639 12.2.63 FD-302 with M.W. Newman at Dallas Jack B. Peden]

When RUBY came to trial his attorneys were Melvin Belli and Joe Tonahill. Joe Tonahill was a highly successful attorney from Jasper, Texas, primarily engaged in negligence cases. Tonahill had assisted Melvin Belli in the Juanita Slusher case, and had also played an unspecified part in an investigation concerning Mickey Cohen. In July 1961, the FBI received information that Joe Tonahill was a subscriber to a publication which was the Subject of an interstate gambling investigation.

Melvin Belli and Joe Tonahill tried to convince a Dallas Jury that RUBY had killed OSWALD because he had an attack of "psychomotor epilepsy" in the basement of Police Headquarters. RUBY was found guilty and sentenced to death. RUBY dismissed Melvin Belli and hired Percy Foreman, a widely known Houston, Texas, criminal lawyer who specialized in murder cases. The Dallas FBI office was aware of Percy Foreman in connection with his representation of Joseph Francis Civello, top mafia figure in Dallas. [FBI 44-24016-1319] On November 27, 1963, Bobby Gene Moore, a piano player in one of RUBY'S nightclubs, called the FBI and told them he had some information on his ex-boss. Bobby Gene Moore, who had an extensive criminal record, explained that at the same time he had worked for RUBY, he also worked for Joseph Civello at the LaMonte Italian Importing Company. Bobby Gene Moore suspected that Joseph Civello was involved in "racket activities" when he would not let him open certain cartons of imported Italian cheese, although that was allegedly his job. Bobby Gene Moore said RUBY was a frequent visitor to the importing company while he worked there. [WCE 1536; FBI SF 44-494 DL 44-1639 FD - 302 with Bobby Gene Moore 11.26.63 Oakland, Calif. D.F. Hallahan; FBI DL 44-1639 - 1190] When the FBI questioned Paul Roland Jones subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he advised them to interview Joe Civello if they wanted to find out if RUBY was "mobbed-up." Paul Roland Jones had been indicted for perjury in the Southern District of New York in a case entitled: *U.S. v. Peter Crosby et. al.*

#### RUBY'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

On June 7, 1964, RUBY was questioned by the Warren Commission. He said: "... you are weak in what you want to tell the truth about, and what you want to say which is the truth." RUBY was going to tell the truth, but he was going to do it subtly.

RUBY went on to say:

I wanted to get up and say the truth regarding the steps that led me to do what I have got involved in, but since I have a spotty background in the nightclub business, I should have been the last person to ever want to do something that I had been involved in it. In other words, I was carried away tremendously...Now everything is very vague to me as to when this transpired; after they heard the President had been shot or prior to this...Different things came up, flashed back into my mind, that it, dirtied up my background...I knew persons of **notorious backgrounds** years ago in Chicago. I was with the union back in Chicago and I left the union when I found out **the notorious organization** had moved in there. It was

in 1940. Then recently I had to make *so many numerous calls* that I am sure you know of...all these phone calls were related, not in anyway involved with the ***underworld***...as a matter of fact I even called a Mr. - hold it before I say it - Miller...headed the American Federation of Labor - I can't think - in the State of Texas - Miller...called Barney Ross...All these phone calls were related, not in any way involved with the ***underworld***, because I have been away from Chicago 17 years down in Dallas...I want to set you gentlemen straight on all the telephone calls I had...Has every witness been this hesitant in trying to explain their story..."

As stated RUBY had to act quickly when he killed OSWALD. He knew that his background as a Teamster-connected gangster would come to light as a result of toll records, but it was worth it. The calls that he made most certainly concerned the Kennedy assassination as the people he spoke with all had one thing in common – they were gangsters who hated the Kennedys either connected to MARCELLO or HOFFA. RUBY would not say the word Mafia, he used “notorious” and “underworld” instead.

RUBY told the Warren Commission how he stalked OSWALD on the evening of November 22, and how he was going to have to kill him because he was backed against the wall by the mob who would go after his family if he double-crossed them. RUBY:

I went down to the assembly room down in the basement...I got up on a little table there where I know I wasn't blocking anyone's view, because there was an abutment sticking out, and I had my back to the abutment...

RUBY believed that President Kennedy was killed because of a conspiracy:

I am being victimized in a plot on the world's greatest tragedy and crime...*Unfortunately for me, for me giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed*, has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives...I may not live tomorrow to give any further testimony. The reason why I add this to this, since you assure me that I have been speaking sense by then, I might be speaking sense by following what I have said, and the only thing I want to get out to the public, and I can't say it here, is with authenticity, with sincerity of truth of everything and why my act was committed, but it can't be said here...I tell you gentlemen my whole family is in jeopardy. My sisters, as to their lives...Naturally I am a foregone conclusion. My sisters Eva, Eileen and Mary, I lost my sisters. My brothers Sam, Earl, Hyman and myself naturally they are in jeopardy of loss of their lives. Yet they have, just because they are blood related to myself - does that sound serious enough for you Justice Warren? Would you rather I delete what I said and pretend nothing is going on.

[Testimony of RUBY 6. 7.64 WCH p181; Memo: To: Henry Wade re: WCH held in the County Jail 6.7.64, with JACK RUBY testifying. pgs.1-21]

Ruby was saying that a coup d'etat had taken place. "*Unfortunately for me, for me giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed.*" RUBY was telling Justice WARREN that his family was in jeopardy and that he was a walking dead man. Who had the power to do this? Organized crime! RUBY demanded and was given, a lie detector test. In *Coup D'Etat In America*, it was pointed out that by the time RUBY was asked the important questions, he was desensitized. The HSCA confirmed this and discovered that the FBI's polygraph operator decreased his instrument's sensitivity when RUBY was asked about an underworld conspiracy. [HSCA V9 p8]

### RUBY PRETENDS TO BE INSANE

RUBY'S death sentence was overturned and he began serving a life sentence for the murder of OSWALD. In July 1965, he was interviewed by a psychiatrist after two suicide attempts. RUBY feigned insanity in an effort to get his sentence mitigated and convince the syndicate that he posed no threat to them as a State's witness. RUBY'S delusions took an interesting form. He told the psychiatrist, Dr. Werner Teuter, on July 12, 1965 to July 15, 1965 that his mind was functioning adequately.

He promised that, after having given such proof, he would make me acquainted with a conspiracy which I was to guard with the utmost secrecy...He considers himself the victim of a conspiracy and was 'framed' to kill OSWALD so that OSWALD could never say who made him kill President Kennedy. This framework of course is very complicated and must be guarded with the utmost secrecy. It also involves high government agencies, and his attorneys, whom he considers to be members of the plot...There is considerable guilt about the fact that he sent guns to Cuba - he feels he 'helped the enemy' and incriminated himself. 'They got what they wanted on me.' For him the assassination was an act of overthrowing the government...Then he suddenly related that he cannot possibly divulge how he was framed into killing OSWALD.

RUBY interspersed this information with tirades concerning anti-Semitism that did not make sense:

Do you hear crying - Jewish men and women and children are being slaughtered - in the next room - all over the United States. Auschwitz, Treblinka are operating again - my family is dead. Listen, I hear them, trains, coming to take them away.





The thing that bothered RUBY the most about his part in the conspiracy was that his actions could have engendered a wave of anti-Semitism. RUBY told the Warren Commission:

Unfortunately, Chief Earl Warren, had you been around five or six months ago, and I know your hands were tied, you couldn't do it, and immediately the President would have gotten a hold of my true story, or whatever would have been said about me, a certain organization wouldn't have completely formed now, so powerfully, to use me because I am of Jewish extraction, Jewish faith, to commit the most dastardly crime that has ever been committed. Can you understand now in visualizing what happened, what powers, what momentum has been carried on to create this feeling of mass feeling against my people, against certain people that were against them prior to their power. That goes over your head, doesn't it?

Chief Justice Warren thought RUBY made reference to the John Birch Society, but then RUBY said that President Johnson had "relinquished certain powers to these certain people [the CIA]."

Warren: "Well I am afraid I don't know what power you believe he relinquished to [the John Birch Society]. I think that it is difficult to understand what you have to say.

RUBY: I want to say this to you. The Jewish people are being exterminated at this moment. Consequently a whole new form of government is going to take over our country, and I know I won't live to see you another time. Do I sound sort of screwy in telling you these things?..There is only one thing. If you don't take me back to Washington tonight to give me a chance to prove to the President that I am not guilty, then you will see the most tragic thing that will ever happen...All I know is something can be saved. Because right now, I want to tell you this, I am

used as a scapegoat, and there is no greater weapon that you can use to create some falsehood about the Jewish faith, especially at the terrible, heinous crime such as the killing of President Kennedy. Now maybe something [democracy] can be saved. It may not be too late, whatever happens, Lyndon Johnson knew the truth from me. But if I am eliminated, there won't be any way of knowing. Right now, when I leave your presence now, I am the only one who can bring out the truth to our President, who believes in righteousness and justice. But he has been told, I am certain, that I was part of the plot to assassinate the President.

RUBY did not "sing" to the authorities. During the time he spent behind bars he denied being part of a conspiracy. The syndicate was well-served and retribution did not have to be taken against his family. RUBY named no names. In March 1964 RUBY expressed concern that his jailers were going to kill him. [FBI 44-24016-1231] In October 1966 the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the conviction of RUBY for the killing of OSWALD in a unanimous decision. RUBY was going to get a new trial. On December 9, 1966, Judge Lewis Holland announced that the second trial of RUBY was to be held in Wichita Falls, Texas, trial date not yet set. In December 1966 widespread cancer was discovered in RUBY'S lymph nodes. He was dead one month later. The major link between the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and organized crime had been silenced. The CIA investigated the possibility of inducing cancer in humans as a means of assassinating individuals by natural causes. The CIA documents, dated in the mid-1950's indicated researchers looked into the use of "physiologically active chemical compounds," particularly the carcinogenic chemical beryllium, as a means of inducing cancer. The memos talked about having used cancer as well as "heart techniques" to "knock off key guys." The memorandums, which were released by the Assassination Information Bureau in Washington, D.C. did not reveal if the CIA ever actually utilized a cancer-causing substance against an unknowing victim. [ZNS New Service, John Newhall, 4.13.79]

In 1993 STURGIS circulated a book proposal in which he implied he knew how JACK RUBY was coerced into killing OSWALD, and how RUBY was murdered in the prison hospital. STURGIS claimed his information came from RUBY'S friend, Wally Weston. In 1976 Wally Wetson "after he read newspaper articles concerning information furnished by one FRANK STURGIS" told the FBI that he suddenly remembered that OSWALD was present at the Carousel Club. He also said that just before he died RUBY told him to the effect that now they are going to find out about my trips to Cuba, my trips to New Orleans, and the guns and everything. [FBI 62-109060-7569; HSCA interview with Fonzi 7.30.76] HEMMING told this researcher:

I went to RUBY'S nightclub one time. I didn't like the place because it reminded me of Bourbon Street. Wally Welch took us over there. I didn't recognize RUBY. We figure, well, Wally could hook us up with some people that could be of support. They knew each other and interchanged their names [Wally Welch / Wally Wetson] on a few transactions. RUBY

would listen to anyone who could kill his sister. He hasn't got the phone number of the council.

### THE GANGSTERS, POST COUP



MIKE McLANEY AND LEWIS J. McWILLIE

When Fidel Castro took power, Mike McLaney was arrested for three months, then freed. Mike McLaney continued to operate under Fidel Castro and hoped to become gambling czar of Cuba. Mike McLaney paid out \$102,000 to Fidel Castro's Ministry of Gambling headed by FRANK STURGIS. When the Casino Nacional was nationalized in 1960 he lost \$7 million. Fidel Castro had Mike McLaney deported a few days later. In the 1960's Mike McLaney built the Royal Haitian Hotel, and operated three casinos in Haiti until the late 1980's. In the mid-1960's Mike McLaney operated in the Bahamas, where he supported Linden Pindling. In the late 1960's mobster Louis Mastriana accused Mike McLaney and Elliot Roosevelt of plotting to kill Linden Pindling. In 1973 Mike McLaney told a Senate subcommittee that he had supported Linden Pindling on the promise that Lindon Pindling would award gambling concessions to him - which Lindon Pindling failed to do. In 1971 Mike McLaney was convicted of income tax evasion. In 1975 Lewis J. McWillie worked for Mike McLaney. The HSCA questioned Lewis J. McWillie about this: "I met Mr. McLaney years ago in Miami. This was in the early 1940's, 1946, or 1947. He had a restaurant called L'Aiglon, a French restaurant...when I went to Cuba, he had the National Hotel. I used to go over and visit with him, you know, like you visit with people. And then I worked for McLaney in Haiti, too. I stayed down there nine months. I got sick down there. McLaney's brother Bill was a very good friend of mine, we're still friends. I worked for him at the Carousel here in Las Vegas. They owned the Carousel, McLaneys. I wasn't aware the McLaneys were involved in anti-Castro activities after their return to the United States. Never heard it before today. I think I read it in a book too..." [WCD 1151b; WCE 1545, 1546, WCD 1655; Testimony of Mike McLaney Before Bahamian Game Board; FBI 62-109060 - 4651; WCD 824] McLaney died on September 9, 1994; *Miami Herald* 9.19.94 p4B]

## FOLLOW UP: MIKE McLANEY SON AND GRANDSON

In received this email from McLaney's grandson:

July of 1998. My father was the son of Michael McLaney Sr. He was the last remaining family member in Port Au Prince Haiti. He was operating the Royal Haitian Hotel and Casino since leaving Cuba. He had several other business ventures but the primary focus was the hotel and three casinos. While my father was departing the bank he was gunned down by unknown persons. No one has taken responsibilities for the shooting and the embassy has not determined reasons. Despite a helicopter manhunt for the assailants it proved fruitless. I heard the news head housekeeper that contacted us via telephone. I arrived on the island with my brother the following morning. We attempted to ascertain the reasons or reasons behind the shooting. What we know for sure that it was not burglary because his motorcycle was not taken and effects were not taken by assailants. One of several rumors and the most likely was: My father was attempting for some time to sell interest in Haiti with the intentions of leaving. Several military personnel which received points from operations were not to thrilled with the sale of property as the prospective buyer was a Missionary outfit out of Chicago (I believe, Not sure of city). This would leave government officials high and dry. The timing makes this the most likely scenario, the prospective buyers agents were planning on coming to Haiti to finalize the details. My father has been in Las Vegas, Haiti and Cuba and had lots of experience in the gaming industry. So no reasons can be ruled out. Information comes to us slowly and the Island is very small and people begin to talk after time has passed. As far as my grandfather : he died of natural causes in 1994. My Great Uncle William is still living in New Orleans (Undisclosed location. The last time I saw him was a few years ago but I get updates on his status. [mike@mclaney.com](mailto:mike@mclaney.com)

## LOUIS J. McWILLIE AND R. D. MATTHEWS

In 1966 R. D. Matthews was arrested in Oklahoma City for possession of a concealed weapon. In 1967 he was arrested in Garland, Texas, for bookmaking. By 1971 R. D. Matthews had moved to Las Vegas, where he remained for two years. In 1973 an FBI Airtel from Dallas reported that an application had been made for an order authorizing a wiretap of R. D. Matthews along with several others. This application stated that there was probable cause to believe R. D. Matthews was involved in the illegal gambling business, along with John Eli Stone and Izzy Miller. In 1976 R. D. Matthews plead guilty in Las Vegas to a violation of the Wagering Act. In 1978 R. D. Matthews was employed by Benny Binion, who operated the Horseshoe Club. There, he worked side by side with Lewis J. McWillie. That year R. D. Matthews was observed in the company of Sam Campisi by a HSCA investigator who had been visiting Las Vegas. The name of R. D. Matthews was mentioned prominently in a Drug Enforcement Administration report on Campisi. [HSCA V9 para. 1054]

## SANTO TRAFFICANTE

SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. conducted his business with little interruption throughout the 1960's and became the mafia's chief importer of heroin from Southeast Asia. In 1977 TRAFFICANTE was subpoenaed to testify before the HSCA. He took the Fifth Amendment on every question. In 1978 TRAFFICANTE was recalled before the HSCA. He said: "I never remember meeting JACK RUBY. I never made the statement Kennedy was going to get hit." [HSCA V5 p147, 164, 255, 325, 350, 353, 369, 372, Report pl73 V10 pl85]

## CARLOS MARCELLO

CARLOS MARCELLO accumulated the most wealth, power and prestige. In October 1966, CARLOS MARCELLO, along with his brother, JOSEPH, were arrested in a raid on the Little Appalachia conference at La Stella Restaurant on Long Island. TRAFFICANTE was also arrested. When CARLOS MARCELLO returned to New Orleans he socked an FBI agent in the jaw at the airport. In 1967 CARLOS MARCELLO'S holdings were estimated at \$60 million. His syndicate controlled 800 bookies in Louisiana, owned scores of hotels, a tomato cannery, French Quarter Bars, a city bus line, and an amusement machine company. In 1967 *Life* magazine reported that CARLOS MARCELLO had received \$2 million from the national crime syndicate to free then-imprisoned JIMMY HOFFA. At CARLOS MARCELLO'S request, Aubrey Young, an aide to Louisiana Governor John J. McKeithen, made Edward Partin an offer if he would recant the testimony he gave in 1964 at JIMMY HOFFA's trial in Tennessee. Edward Partin agreed to further negotiations, and met with D'Alton Smith. One of D'Alton Smith's sisters was married to Nofio Pecora, and another was married to Joe Poretto. D'Alton Smith offered Edward Partin \$1 million to recant. Edward Partin refused and notified the Justice Department about the offer. A grand jury was convened. In September 1967 Gordon Novel was called to testify. Gordon Novel had been hired by Aubrey Young to install electronic debugging equipment in the office of Governor John J. McKeithen. [FBI NO 95-50-1067]

In 1970 CARLOS MARCELLO appeared before a State legislative committee investigating high level corruption in Louisiana. CARLOS MARCELLO, represented by Dean Andrews, took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about TRAFFICANTE. In 1971 D'Alton Smith approached Edward Partin again. By this time Edward Partin was facing Federal Racketeering Charges and D'Alton Smith offered to get him off the hook if he would recant the testimony that had put JIMMY HOFFA away. Frank Matula, Frank Ragano, and an attorney in Dallas who was the brother-in-law of RUBY'S friend Gordon McLendon, all attempted to sway Edward Partin. Clint Murchison and Murray Chotiner were linked to the effort, as was RICHARD NIXON. While JIMMY HOFFA was incarcerated Frank Fitzsimmons took over the Teamsters Union. Frank Fitzsimmons met with Allen Dorfman and developed a cozy relationship with NIXON. [USDC-SDF 67-105-CrTC Casey Hearing] In 1971 NIXON commuted JIMMY HOFFA's sentence, and he was released from prison. Frank Fitzsimmons and JIMMY HOFFA began a war which probably ended in JIMMY HOFFA being kidnaped and murdered in July 1975.

Allen Dorfman was part of an entourage that appeared for former President NIXON'S "coming-out" at a golf tournament at the La Costa Country Club. [NYT 8.19.75, 9.29.57; *Miami Herald* 10.3.76; *Los Angeles Free Press* 9.12 - 18.75; 7.15 - 21, 77; *Newsweek* 8.11.75, 12.15.75, 8.4.75; *Time* 9.18.78, 10.13.75; ZNS Dispatch 11.18.77, 10.15.76; *Real Paper* 8.8.73; *Chicago Sun Times* 8.22,67; Tel. Con. bet Arthur Eagan and Edward Grady Partin on 5.19.71]

On March 4, 1986, (deleted) was interviewed and provided the following information...On December 15, 1985, he was in the company of CARLOS MARCELLO and (deleted) conversation. CARLOS MARCELLO discussed his intense dislike of former President John Kennedy as he often did. Unlike other such tirades against Kennedy, however, on this occasion CARLOS MARCELLO said, referring to the President Kennedy, 'Yeah, I had the son of a bitch killed. I'm glad I did it. I sorry I couldn't have done it myself. [FBI DL 183A-1f035-Sub L 3.6.86]

On February 27, 1989 CARLOS MARCELLO, who was in a federal prison hospital, in a semi-coherent state, said that he was "going to get Kennedy when he came to Dallas." James Robert Case advised the FBI that approximately 2:30 a.m. on February 28, 1989, CARLOS MARCELLO was mumbling incoherently and then he got their attention by saying 'mother fucker.'" Cates stated that he worked in Unit A most of the time and MARCELLO had not previously used any profanity. Cates then paid attention and heard MARCELLO say, 'That Kennedy, that smiling motherfucker, we'll fix him in Dallas.' About three or four minutes later MARCELLO said, 'I want to see Provenzano in New York.'" [FBI Dallas 175-109 3.3.89] CARLOS MARCELLO was interviewed about these statements on September 6, 1989:

As expected, MARCELLO denied making these statements, as well as denying any involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. MARCELLO denied knowing OSWALD or OSWALD'S uncle, Dutch (sic) Murret. MARCELLO also denied knowing Edward Becker, or making a statement to Becker in 1962 about having President Kennedy killed. [NARA FBI 124-10253-10112]

#### ALLEN DORFMAN

On January 21, 1983, Allen Dorfman, who had recently been convicted of attempting to bribe Senator Howard W. Cannon of Nevada and was facing 55 years in prison, was gunned down in a Chicago parking lot. The *New York Times* reported: "Mr. Dorfman telephoned a friend, Irwin Weiner, this morning, seeking a \$7,500 partial repayment of a loan. The two men had gone to a bank together, obtained a check in that amount, and proceeded to the Linclonwood Hyatt Hotel where they had a 1:00 p.m. luncheon reservation. As the men left Mr. Dorfman's Cadillac in the parking lot, they were walking between other parked cars when two men ran up behind them and yelled, 'This is a robbery.' Instantly one of the men began firing a 22 automatic. At least six spent casings

were found. Only Mr. Dorfman was hit." [NYT 1.21.83] Irwin Weiner set up his long time friend and criminal associate for a hit.

### HOFFA

Before he disappeared JIMMY HOFFA said:

I know Meyer Lansky. In my opinion he's another victim of harassment. I don't believe there is any organized crime, period. Hoover agreed! He said there was no mafia. They said Allen Dorfman was a part of the mafia. 100% lie! They say my good friend CARLOS MARCELLO called the mob together and put up a \$1 million to get me out of jail. Another lie.

### SAM GIANCANA

A month before JIMMY HOFFA disappeared (June 1975), Sam Giancana, 66, was found face-up in a pool of blood in his basement kitchen. In 1964 Sam Giancana spent 12 months in the Cook County Jail rather than testify before a Federal Grand Jury. After his release, Sam Giancana flew to Mexico where he remained until July 1974 at which time he was deported back to Chicago to face another Federal Grand Jury. In June 1975 Sam Giancana was subpoenaed by the Senate Intelligence Committee. Senator Church wanted to question him about the CIA/mafia link. Senator Richard Schweiker had some questions for him on RUBY. Sam Giancana was murdered a few days before he was scheduled to testify, after a welcome home party for the mob boss at his suburban Chicago home. One of the guests at this party remained behind, and shot Sam Giancana in his basement kitchen with a silenced 22. The Chicago Police, parked outside, did not hear a thing. Sam Giancana's guests that night included Dominick "Butch" Blasi who had become Sam Giancana's bodyguard, and Charles Nicoletti, 60, a Chicago hit man who worked for Sam Giancana as an enforcer. In April 1977 Charles Nicoletti was killed in a Chicago parking lot. Sam Giancana's knowledge of past CIA/mafia operations had made him a liability to the mob. Did Anthony Accardo finally get the edge he needed to eliminate Sam Giancana? Anthony Accardo died on May 29, 1992.

### JOHN ROSSELLI

On May 22, 1961, a bug was installed in Rosselli's apartment in Las Vegas. [FBI 92-3267-272] Rosselli was aware that his bug had been planted. The FBI reported:

On February 3, 1962, this informant furnished information that John Rosselli was in contact with William Graham of Reno, Nevada, regarding an unidentified matter which Rosselli said the "professor" (Joseph Stacher) had asked him about several times the last couple of days. According to informant Rosselli informed Graham that he had told him forty years ago not to deal with this kind of guy. Informant said the matter

in question involved some way what Rosselli called an "inquisition" and more specifically involved something which Graham had signed.

It is possible that the matter concerning Rosselli and Graham was in connection with a current Grand Jury investigation in Los Angeles concerning Joseph 'Doc' Stacher, who was in Las Vegas over the weekend of February 3, 1962, and February 4, 1962. On the same date this informant advised that Rosselli told Charles "Babe" Baron he had taken care of that thing, indicated Rosselli was in contact with Graham at Baron's request. Stacher was formerly associated in the Newark-New York area with Meyer Lansky and Abner Zwillman. Stacher is alleged to have interests in gambling casinos in Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada.

On April 10, 1962, the FBI installed a microphone in Rosselli's residence. [FBI 92-3267-505] In May 1962 Walter Winchell's article in the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* contained the following statement: "Judy Campbell of Palm Springs and Bevhills is Topic Number One in Romantic Political Circles." On June 5, 1962, the FBI reported: "Rosselli is a prominent West Coast hoodlum and is one of the second group of 40 targets for early prosecution. A highly confidential source in Los Angeles reported that the subject informed a friend of his that he had been in contact with a newspaperman named Winchell who informed him 'I'm your man if you need any help.'" [FBI 92-3267-216] Rosselli told him that he was not in any trouble and that the last thing he needed was help from a newspaper man. In July 1962 Rosselli visited the Cal Neva Lodge, Lake Tahoe, Nevada, which was owned by Frank Sinatra.

On August 11, 1962, the FBI reported that Rosselli told (Deleted) that he had received a check from Walter Winchell for a cancer research fund located in Santa Barbara, California. [FBI 92-3267-298] The FBI reported that on August 16, 1962 Irving J. Leff "was at Rosselli's apartment and Rosselli asked Irving J. Leff if he had read Winchell's column about Nelson Rockefeller. (Walter Winchell's column appearing in the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* for August 15, 1962 carried the statement 'Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's Best Kept secret is a Famous New York Model who has made Headlines.'" [FBI 92-3267-292] On August 31, 1962, the FBI reported:

LA 4396C\* said Rosselli talked to Irving J. Leff this morning and talked about some matter, exact nature not known, and Rosselli said, 'They are a lively outfit,' 'they' want to 'build it in Las Vegas' and 'they' are going down to San Juan. He said Rockefeller found his hotel in San Juan could not do without.' Rosselli could be talking about gambling but seems more likely he may be referring to some entertainment group. [FBI 92-3267-308]

Another FBI report stated:

Rosselli then called Irving J. Leff and related his impression concerning some unknown venture. He said that this guy is a pretty lively outfit, that they want to build it Las Vegas too and they are going down to San Juan.



Rosselli said that they are out of their minds if they go down to San Juan. He said Rockefeller didn't want anything like that down there and tried it for five or six years and now he finds out that he has to have it so he is going for it, that they feel that they need it for the hotel. [FBI 92-3267-318]

On June 21, 1963, the FBI received information that Rosselli was going to visit Washington, D.C. Hoover noted "Follow closely." On July 9, 1963, the FBI reported: "On completion of an extensive preliminary survey it has been determined that a misur installation cannot be made at this hotel with full security. No further attempts to establish this misur are anticipated at this time." [FBI 92-3267-476] On October 24, 1963, the FBI discontinued microphone surveillance on Rosselli. [FBI 92-3267-527] On November 5, 1963, the Justice Department considered empaneling a Grand Jury to inquire into the facts concerning Rosselli's birth. On November 9, 1963, Rosselli told and FBI informant that he was disgusted "with all of the trouble the Internal Revenue Service has been causing him." On July 18, 1963, the FBI reported that Rosselli was on his way to the Cal Neva Lounge on Lake Tahoe. [FBI 92-3267-516] The FBI reported that

....on July 16, 1964 (Deleted) informed the FBI that he and (Deleted) were walking through the Stardust Casino when they were observed by Rosselli. "He made an obvious effort to engage them in conversation. Rosselli stated, among other things, that Attorney General Robert Kennedy was on his way out of office because of the Bobby Baker issue, since President Johnson was personally affected as a result of Kennedy's tenacity in the investigation. Further, Kennedy had tied up over 700 FBI personnel in furthering the Attorney General's inquiries into the 'national crime syndicate.' Rosselli further stated it was his opinion that Mr. Kennedy used certain tactics in the course of these investigations that caused a loss of prestige to the FBI as well as to Mr. Hoover personally. He further stated that certain groups, including Attorney General Kennedy, had tried to force Mr. Hoover to retire prior to the age retirement extension recently extended. [FBI 92-3267-605]

On September 4, 1964, the FBI reported: "In connection with your future coverage of Rosselli, remain alert to the possibility that the 'person close to President Johnson is (Deleted)." [FBI 92-3267-615] On August 7, 1976, Johnny Rosselli's body was discovered in a 55 gallon oil drum floating in Biscayne Bay in Miami. Johnny Rosselli had been tortured, strangled, stabbed, then cut in half and stuffed in the drum.

Johnny Rosselli, like Sam Giancana, was murdered because of his knowledge of the mafia plot to kill either CASTRO or OSWALD or both. The HSCA made reference to a 1967 CIA Inspector General's Office Report. The chapter on Johnny Rosselli was titled: "Should we try to silence those who are talking or might later." The Inspector General suspected Johnny Rosselli of having leaked information on CIA/mafia plots to Jack Anderson.

Shortly after Sam Giancana's death Johnny Rosselli testified before the Senate Intelligence Panel, once publicly, once secretly. His secret appearance dealt exclusively with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Johnny Rosselli talked in hopes of reversing a deportation order from the INS. His testimony remained secret so we have to rely on two sources who were close to him before he died. One was Jack Anderson. Jack Anderson reported that Johnny Rosselli and RUBY were acquaintances. Jack Anderson once quoted Johnny Rosselli as calling RUBY "one of our boys." Jack Anderson added:

When OSWALD was picked up (in Dallas), Johnny Rosselli suggested underworld conspirators feared he would crack and disclose information that might lead to them. This almost certainly would have brought a massive U.S. crackdown on the mafia so JACK RUBY was ordered to eliminate OSWALD.

Johnny Rosselli's story made sense until he told Anderson that President Kennedy's killers, who were part of the TRAFFICANTE organization, were secretly working for Fidel Castro. Johnny Rosselli insisted that shortly after these men had tried to kill Fidel Castro, Fidel Castro had rolled them over and recruited them for his organization. Johnny Rosselli's Attorney, Edward P. Morgan, stated: "There was never the slightest doubt in John's mind that Fidel Castro was responsible for the Kennedy assassination...Johnny Rosselli was certain that the people he (Rosselli) put around Fidel Castro in the CIA plot turned right around and killed Kennedy. The people he still knew in 1967 did it. Two of such individuals were living in the State of New Jersey." Marita put the Novo Brothers in the caravan to Dallas.

#### EDWARD P. MORGAN

Edward P. Morgan had a long association with the intelligence community. Edward P. Morgan, a former FBI agent, had been chief counsel to the House Committee which studied the failure of American intelligence to predict the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1976 he was retained by the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI.

The Dade County State's Attorney's Office subpoenaed Meyer Lansky, Charlie Tourine and an associate of TRAFFICANTE in its probe of the Johnny Rosselli killing. TRAFFICANTE had dined with Johnny Rosselli one month before Johnny Rosselli was murdered.

# NODULE X30

## THE WARREN COMMISSION THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND THE JIM GARRISON INVESTIGATION

The Warren Commission was dominated by establishment types who were connected to the Rockefeller family, or by political types who had ties to NIXON.



NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND HIS HOE

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex30.pdf>

The Rockefeller family had a huge stake in keeping the Communists out of Latin America and they were relieved when JFK got offed. After World War II, Nelson Rockefeller (born July 8, 1908; died January 1979), used his contacts in the Office of Inter-American Affairs to form the International Basic Economy Corporation, which invested heavily in Latin American supermarkets. The Rockefellers also had stock in the United Fruit Company. During the Eisenhower Administration, Nelson Rockefeller served as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In this capacity he was apprised of MKULTRA and MKNAOMI. [Szulc *NY Mag.* 8.29.77] Nelson Rockefeller became a Special Assistant to President Eisenhower from 1954 to 1955. He sat in on Cabinet and National Security Council meetings. During this period PB SUCCESS was effectuated. In September 1955 Nelson Rockefeller became a member of President Eisenhower's Operations Coordinating Board with Allen Dulles, the then-Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. By 1958 the International Basic Economy Corporation had 140 subsidiaries. Thomas S. Gates was a director of the International Basic Economy Corporation. [Federal Register 1959 p427] In Brazil and Venezuela, the International Basic Economy Corporation was directed by Joan Braden, the wife of Tom Braden. The Bradens were close to Richard Helms and Cord Meyer, who was Tom Braden's deputy at the International Organization Division of the CIA. Cord Meyer was a close associate of JAMES ANGLETON. Nelson Rockefeller was elected Governor of New York State in January 1958, and held this position until 1973.

Nelson Rockefeller told a meeting of the Organization of American States on February 12, 1961, that the United States had failed to "make good on the Monroe Doctrine" as far as Cuba was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine announced in 1823 that there would be no colonization, and no intervention, by European states in the Americas. Governor Rockefeller urged that an inter-American conference of foreign ministers be called to map hemispheric strategy to meet the threat of international communism. Nelson Rockefeller warned that Cuba had become "the principal Communist base in the Western Hemisphere from which men, money and propaganda are moving into other American republics on an unprecedented scale. We must face the fact that certain of the weaker Western Hemisphere countries are currently vulnerable to this onslaught. It is conceivable that pro-Castro governments of the Castro type might be established through revolutionary coups in one or more of these countries in the near future." Rockefeller disclosed in 1963 that his major disagreement with President Kennedy centered on Kennedy's anti-Cuban exile position. In the early 1970's, Nelson Rockefeller was a member of NIXON'S Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Other members of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board at that time included Texas Governor John Connally, Claire Booth Luce, and Leo Cherne. [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p187]

## NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND THE COUP

### THE FIRST UNELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The constitutional amendment which allowed NIXON to appoint Gerald Ford Vice President was approved by the Senate on September 29, 1964, less than 24 hours after

the Warren Report was published. When Vice President Spiro Agnew (Angnostopoulos) resigned on October 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to charges of income tax evasion after he came under investigation for receiving payoff when he was Governor of Maryland, NIXON appointed Gerald Ford as his Vice President. When NIXON resigned, Gerald Ford became President, and appointed Nelson Rockefeller as his Vice President. Rockefeller was Ford's running mate in 1976, but he withdrew from the ticket.

During Nelson Rockefeller's Vice Presidential confirmation hearings, Nelson was asked if he believed the CIA was justified in its activities in Chile:

I assume they were done in the best national interests...I think the flexibility of the present potential actions by our Government are important in the event of some unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, I would question whether the potentiality should be eliminated...I think it would be a mistake. How they are conducting what is done is a matter for good judgment.

Rockefeller was a patrician and would never have involved himself with STURGIS, HEMMING, HARGRAVES and their ilk. He was not involved in the Kennedy assassination. Rockefeller, however, was deeply involved in the Warren Commission and Rockefeller Commission cover-ups of the Kennedy assassination. His name surfaces with Ford, an associate of NIXON who covered up the coup. Rockefeller attained the Vice Presidency of the United States as an indirect result of the coup, and Ford attained the Presidency. We will find that Nelson Rockefeller had many associates on the Warren Commission, but NIXON'S connection led to the top:

#### EARL WARREN, RICHARD NIXON AND MURRAY CHOTINER



Earl Warren (born March 19, 1891) was Attorney General of California from 1939 to 1943, and Governor from 1943 to 1953. Murray Chotiner was the political public relations man for Earl Warren during his gubernatorial campaign in California. Murray Chotiner had been associated with NIXON since 1946. When NIXON became the Vice Presidential nominee of the Republican Party in 1952, Murray Chotiner served as his campaign manager. In September 1953 Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Eisenhower. In 1966 Murray Chotiner was called before Senator John McClellan's committee investigating organized crime. Congressional investigator Robert F. Kennedy questioned Chotiner about his client, crime syndicate member Marco Reginelli, and demanded a list of Murray Chotiner's other clients. Dan Moldea reported that Murray Chotiner, and his brother Jack, handled 249 cases of mob figures arrested or indicted between 1949 and 1952. [Moldea, *Hoffa Wars*, Paddington Press, 1978]

## MICKEY COHEN, CHOTINER AND NIXON

In 1968 syndicate member Mickey Cohen, who was serving Federal prison time, said that Murray Chotiner had solicited campaign contributions from him on behalf of NIXON. Meyer Harris Cohen (A.K.A. "Mickey" Cohen), the son of Jewish immigrants, grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where he started in the rackets. In 1940 Mickey Cohen moved to Los Angeles and worked with Jack Dragna and Meyer Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel. When Siegel was murdered by Meyer Lansky's hitmen in 1947, Mickey Cohen took over for him. California crime lord Jack Dragna became uncomfortable with Cohen, and numerous attempts were made on the life of Mickey Cohen. Meyer Lansky finally arranged for a truce between Dragna and Cohen.

In 1970 Murray Chotiner became NIXON'S Special Counsel; and in 1971, as a private attorney, he helped Teamster Union boss James Hoffa secure a Presidential pardon. Murray Chotiner was contacted by his friend, I. Irving Davidson, regarding this matter. [FBI FOIA Req. #72,182 approx. 500 pp.; HSCA OCR 11.2.78 Brady]

## THE DEATH OF MURRAY CHOTINER

On January 24, 1974, Murray Chotiner's automobile collided with a Government-owned truck driven by Charles Mickens. Murray Chotiner died of a blood clot a week later, while still hospitalized for the automobile accident. [NYT 1.31.74] NIXON knew Earl Warren though Murray Chotiner. The White House tapes revealed that NIXON and H.R. Haldeman considered setting up another Warren Commission, complete with Earl Warren, to investigate Watergate. H.R. Haldeman: "But if you want Earl Warren, he'll do it..." The extent of the NIXON/Warren relationship remained a mystery because of the theft of all the contents from a folder labeled "Correspondence with RICHARD NIXON," found among the possessions of Earl Warren after he died. Earl Warren was easily manipulated by NIXON. NIXON had Earl Warren put Gerald Ford on the Warren Commission. Murray Chotiner's death should be looked into, due to the nature of his associations and the knowledge that he possessed.

## CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN'S MOTIVATION



On January 20, 1964, Chief Justice Warren met with the staff. After brief introductions, the Chief Justice discussed the circumstances under which he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission. When the position had first been offered to him he declined it, on the principle that Supreme Court Justices should not take this kind of role. His associate justices concurred in this decision. At this point, however, President Johnson called him. The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which would cost 40 million lives. No one could refuse to do something which might help to prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles. The Chief Justice then discussed the role of the Commission. He placed emphasis on the importance of quenching rumors, and precluding future speculation such as that which has surrounded the death of Lincoln. He emphasized the Commission had to determine the truth, whatever that might be. [WC Eisenberg Memo 2.17.64]

John J. McCloy recalled that Warren stated: "When the country is confronted with threatening divisions and suspicions and its foundation is being rocked...the gravity of the situation is such that *it might lead into war*, and if so, it might be a *nuclear war*...the first nuclear strike against us might cause the loss of 40 million people..." Earl Warren delivered this response: "Mr. President, if the situation is that serious, my personal views do not count. I will do it." [?]

HEMMING told this researcher:

If I was sent over to brief Earl Warren, you know what I would say to him? Mr. Chief Justice, we have a situation here where we are closing the barn door and the horse is gone. The President is dead. This matter has to be disposed of quickly to renew the confidence of the American people. We've got civil unrest in this country. We've got a stock market to worry about, we've got investors to worry about, we've got bankers to worry about. We have serious problems. We have got to resolve this.

President Lyndon Johnson may have believed that a presidential assassination was worth starting a conventional war if an intelligence agent of a foreign power was responsible for it, but he did not believe that a Presidential assassination was worth starting a nuclear war over. The job of the Warren Commission was to prevent a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviets over the issue of Cuba and the Kennedy assassination.

All the evidence created against OSWALD led to the Soviets and Cubans. Had TIPPIT killed OSWALD, instead of visa versa, the murder of the President would have been investigated by federal and local government agencies, and it might have been determined that Castro was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Another invasion of Cuba would have been launched. The Soviets would have intervened. We could have all been blown to kingdom come.

The Warren Commission also should have logically concluded OSWALD worked for the KGB. Instead, it determined there was no conspiracy.

James Hosty commented, "They covered up the KGB's involvement for obvious reasons - it would have started World War III, now wouldn't it have? How did World War I start?"

HEMMING told this researcher:

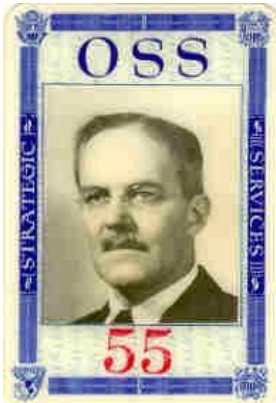
The key ticket with the guy was that he defected to the Soviet Union, he's been trained as a KGB agent. How could these people possibly figure out that this scenario would scare the shit out of the people in Washington? What backfired on the plotters was painting this picture that it was a Castro hit. It scared the shit out of some high-ranking people, and they covered it up. Jesus Christ, the best laid plans of mice and men. They did it *too* good. They painted *too* clear of a picture that burned it's way right back to Fidel Castro. It scared the fuck out of the powers that be. They wouldn't go to war. The American people never realized we had come so fucking close to nuclear holocaust.

The CIA commented on OSWALD'S blazing trail:

Long standing KGB practice generally forbids agents serving outside the USSR to have any contact with domestic communist parties or with Soviet Embassies or consulates. This prohibition, designed to reduce the possibilities of compromise to a minimum, is probably most stringently applied to agents on extremely sensitive missions. Yet OSWALD blazed a trail to the Soviets that was a mile wide. He corresponded with the national headquarters of the Communist Party USA -- apparently with some regularity - and visited the Soviet Consulate in Mexico City. In addition to his well-known leftist political activities, he also subscribed to the *Daily Worker* and a Trotskyite publication, allegedly received newspapers from the Soviet Union and last June asked that his passport be revalidated for travel to the USSR. [CIA 376-154 Neil Huntley]



## WARREN COMM. MEMBERS CONNECTIONS TO ROCKEFELLERS ALLEN DULLES



Allen Dulles, who was perhaps the most famous Director of the CIA, was fired by President Kennedy in 1962. He was unfairly blamed for the Bay Pigs disaster. The law firm of Allen Dulles, Sullivan & Cromwell, represented the interests of the Rockefellers and Allen Dulles was the former Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations. During the 1970's, David Rockefeller was the Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1987 the Council on Foreign Relations received a grant from the Asia Foundation. [CFR Annual Report 1988] After J. Lee Rankin was appointed chief counsel, Rankin suggested that Allen Dulles become "a Commission CIA file reviewer." Allen Dulles declined, but announced his willingness to provide a statement or testimony concerning his knowledge of OSWALD. Allen Dulles stated that "as far as he could remember he never had any knowledge of OSWALD at any time prior to the date of the assassination." [CIA 618-793] Allen Dulles died on January 30, 1969, at age 75 due to influenza complicated by pneumonia.

Allen Dulles had an ax to grind against Kennedy. He should not have been looking into the circumstances surrounding Kennedy's assassination. His appointment meant that no one in or around the CIA would be blamed. Dulles believed that co-existence with the Soviet Union did not prevent the Russians from engaging a war of subversion against the West. [*Chicago Tribune*, 4.29.64 page 10] Why didn't he believe that OSWALD was part of this subversion? Dulles had no knowledge of OSWALD and his relationship to ANGLETON.

### JOHN J. McCLOY: MR. ESTABLISHMENT



John J. McCloy was born on March 31, 1895. His law firm, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, represented the Rockefeller interests beginning in the 1920's. In June 1941 Vacuum Oil and Royal Dutch Shell Oil entered into a deal with the Soviets wherein they would purchase oil from the Soviet Union. This infuriated the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey, which was controlled by the Rockefeller family. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced its refusal to buy oil from Soviet Russia until it recognizes private property rights. *The New York Times* reported: "The Standard of New Jersey owns a 51% interest in the Nobel Company, a Russian oil unit that was nationalized along with the rest of the Russian petroleum interests after the Soviets took charge of the Government. The Standard of New Jersey had no substantial interests in Russia prior to the nationalization of the industry. The Standard of New Jersey, through its ownership of control of the Nobel Company has a claim against the Soviet Government." [NYT 1.16.28] *The New York Times* reported:

"The Rockefellers, who are largely interested in the Standard of New Jersey and the Vacuum Oil Company, are expected to use their influence to prevent any widening of the breach between the three companies." [NYT 7.26.27] In the 1930's, John J. McCloy became a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. During World War II, John J. McCloy was an Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and supervised the Strategic Services Unit of the War Department in 1944. In 1945 he was appointed High Commissioner to Germany, the top-ranking United States official there. By 1947 John J. McCloy was an official in the Office of Policy Coordination. He worked closely with Frank Wisner on numerous CIA operations in post-war Europe. In the early 1950's John J. McCloy pardoned Nazi war criminals, despite protests from divergent quarters. When he returned to the United States, John J. McCloy resumed his role as the Attorney for the Rockefellers, and engineered the merger of the Chase and Manhattan Banks. The Chase Manhattan Bank was employed to launder CIA funds. John J. McCloy was installed as a Director of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a Director of the Rockefeller Foundation. John J. McCloy was a Director of United Fruit. In 1959 he worked with the CIA in funding anti-Communist activities at the Vienna World Youth Festival. He was a close friend of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John McCone. After the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, John J. McCloy negotiated with the Russians. In 1964 John J. McCloy thought it was imperative to "show the world that America is not a banana republic, where a government can be changed by a conspiracy." John J. McCloy was involved in the overthrow of Joao Goulart simultaneously with his position on the Warren Commission. Joao Goulart, a left-of-center President of Brazil, had expropriated the iron ore concessions of a client of John J. McCloy. John J. McCloy worked with Colonel Vernon Walters, the U.S. Military Attache in Rio on this operation. NIXON suggested in 1972 that the Justice Department appoint John J. McCloy as the Special Prosecutor in Watergate. He refused the assignment.

#### GERALD R. FORD



Warren Commissioner Gerald R. Ford (born July 14, 1913) was a Congressman from Michigan and a member of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies from 1963 to 1964. Arleigh Burke, who was a Director of the Free Cuba Committee, was the Director of Center for Strategic Studies at this time. Arleigh Burke told Jack Anderson that "government gumshoes, probably Central Intelligence Agency burglars, broke into his private office and stole some important personal documents." [Miami Herald 2.2.77] George Smathers was on the Advisory Board of the Center for Strategic Studies at this time. Ford was first mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in January 1964. When the FBI discovered that the Warren Commission was impressed with an article about the Kennedy assassination in the *New Republic* entitled Seeds of Doubt, Hoover suggested: "I think DeLoach should brief Ford regarding the *New Republic* article and its authors. H." [FBI 62-109090-73 Brennan to Sullivan 12.19.63] The United Press reported that documents released

under the Freedom of Information Act indicated that the FBI considered Ford its spy on the Warren Commission. [*Miami Herald* 1.19.78] Ford told the Long Island Daily, *Newsday*, that "there was never any real disagreement among the members or anything." [*Newsday* 9.28.74]

## NIXON AND GERALD FORD

In 1965 NIXON'S former campaign manager, John Stiles (John Stiles born May 12, 1916; died in March 1976) and Gerald Ford, co-authored *OSWALD: Portrait of the Assassin*. The CIA Counter-Intelligence Section liked Gerald Ford's book, since "Only slight mention is made of the charge put forth by OSWALD'S mother and others that OSWALD may have been a CIA agent." The CIA examined the galley proofs before the book was published. [CIA 1289-1019] Raymond Rocca wrote,

JIM, herein is (deleted as of 2010) copy of Congressman Ford's rehash of the OSWALD case. Stiles sat with him during much of the hearings period. I had this from Walter Pforzheimer for an advanced look, it must be returned to him without fail Friday morning. The first chapter, "The Commission Gets its First Shock" centers on the allegation that OSWALD was an FBI Agent. Neither the chapter nor the rest of the book sustain the charge. I'm afraid however, that the presentation if it quoted out of context could be utilized by the Lefties (Mark Lane et. al.) to continue their campaign. Perhaps you will want to call this matter to Sam's attention. (deleted as of 2010) I do not regard any treatment of the CIA - which is minimal - to be objectionable. Rock.

[CIA 994-937 NARA 1993:06.21.18:32:01:250310]

When Ford became President, Stiles, who had become a White House consultant, and producer Sheldon Davis, tried to have *Portrait of an Assassin* made into a movie. *Playboy Magazine* carried a story that alleged that Gerald Ford received secret CIA campaign funding in 1968.

On October 17, 1974, President Ford vetoed an effort to expand the Freedom of Information Act. [*NYT* 10.18.74] During his unelected presidency, Gerald Ford named Governor John Connally to his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, after Connally was acquitted of bribery charges. Ford's reorganization of the intelligence community included attempts to tighten Government secrecy by providing by providing penalties for officials who divulged classified information. [*Miami Herald* 2.21.76] Ford named Leo Cherne to his intelligence advisory board. Gerald Ford pardoned NIXON and named George Bush as CIA Director.

## JOHN SHERMAN COOPER



After World War II, John Sherman Cooper (born August 23, 1901), worked with John J. McCloy and helped reorganize the Bavarian judicial system in West Germany. In 1950 he served as advisor to the Secretary of State at NATO meetings. From 1955 to 1956 he was Ambassador to India. Cooper was a former trustee of the Asia Foundation. John Sherman Cooper was a United States Senator when he served on the Warren Commission. In 1969 he was reappointed Ambassador to India by NIXON.

## RICHARD RUSSELL



Richard Russell (born November 2, 1897) was a Senator from Georgia who was Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1951 to 1952, and from 1955 to 1968. In this capacity, he "established continuing relationships with the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and preserved exclusivity in his knowledge of Agency activities. [He was] also able to develop relationships of mutual trust and understanding with the the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency that allowed informal exchanges to prevail over formal votes and close supervision." [Sup. Det. Staff Reports on For. & Mil. Intell. Bk. IV Sel. Comm. to Study Gov. Ops. with Resp. to Intell. Act. 4.23.76] Senator Russell was a leader of the Dixiecrats, and had opposed President Kennedy's military and civil rights programs. Richard Helms claimed Senator Richard Russell was aware of the CIA assassination plots against Fidel Castro. Senator Russell told the *Atlanta Journal* "that it was at his insistence that the report stipulated that there was no evidence of a plot, rather than saying flatly none existed. [Atlanta Journal 9.28.64] Richard Russell expressed his doubts about the conclusions of the Warren Commission on a WAB-TV interview in Atlanta in January 1970. He affirmed that he believed there had, in fact, been a conspiracy: "I think someone else worked with OSWALD. Too many things cause me to doubt he planned it all by himself." Senator Russell believed the Soviets and the Cubans were involved in the assassination. He refused to sign the Warren Commission Report until a clause was added saying their conclusions represented a judgment based on the best information available. Richard Russell's lungs were already crippled by chronic emphysema and he was hospitalized in December 1970 due to a recurring respiratory infection. He died on January 22, 1971, at age 73. [Atlanta Journal 2.28.64; NYT 1.22.71; Atlanta Constitution 1.22.71]

Senator Richard Russell was from the Deep South, believed in segregation, and was re-elected for decades by his constituency. Because of Senate seniority rules he was Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. In this context he came into contact with Allen Dulles. Dulles influenced Russell, when they were both on the Warren Commission, however, Russell still believed the evidence pointed to the Soviets and Cubans. Senator Richard Russell was not part of the eastern establishment. This was why he was the only dissenting voice.

## A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE DEATH OF HALE BOGGS

Congressman Hale Boggs (born February 15, 1914) grew up in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. He was an attorney in New Orleans who was first elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1946. Congressman Hale Boggs had questioned James Forrestal about the need to create the CIA. On April 5, 1971, he made an impassioned speech to his fellow Representatives on the tyranny of intelligence agencies turning America into a police state:



The story is colorfully recounted in a file *Roll Call* obtained from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act. It began on April 5, 1971, when Boggs unexpectedly took the House floor during one-minute to declare that 'when the FBI taps telephones of the members of this body and the members of the Senate, when the FBI stations agents on college campuses to infiltrate college organizations, when the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, then it is time - it is way past time, Mr. Speaker - that the present director no longer be the director.' That afternoon, FBI Congressional liaison Tom Bishop, one of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's loyal lieutenants, wrote a memo to the FBI hierarchy describing Boggs's speech: 'Our relations with Boggs generally have been cordial and a letter of congratulations was sent to him by Mr. Hoover upon his most recent re-election to the House.' wrote Bishop, 'It is not known what has gotten in to him to make this statement.' But Hoover, who had increasingly been under siege from a number of other, less prominent Members for his controversial tactics, wrote bitterly in the margin, 'Just another jackal joining the pack.'...The next afternoon, Hoover himself typed up a memo for Bishop and his closest aid, Clyde Tolson, detailing his response to Boggs. He wrote that he had spoken with House Minority Leader Gerald Ford and House Speaker Carl Albert (Dem.-OK) and informed them 'there has never been a wiretap or microphone or what we call an electronic installation on any Congressman or Senator since I have been Director, which has been since 1924.' ...Numerous prominent Members began volunteering suspicions they too had been spied on by the FBI. According to an April 7, 1971, article in *Roll Call*, Senators George McGovern (SD), Harold Hughes, (Iowa), and Birch Bayh (Ind) - all liberal Democrats running for President - all suspected they were being bugged and Bayh actually found a device...Boggs did not produce irrefutable evidence that the FBI had been spying on Members, but he did build a persuasive case, citing among other things the Bayh incident and a claim that Senator Ralph Yarborough (Dem. -TX) and FBI critic, 'found an electronic surveillance device in the intercom system in his desk.' He also cited a case in which the neighbor of liberal Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.)

discovered a broadcasting device underneath his car, which was always parked in front of Percy's house. Shortly thereafter, Percy's wife found two men working on the phone line outside Percy's house for what they said were 'safety purposes.' And Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ohio) another liberal, was informed of a bug in his office by a reporter. [Roll Call 8.10.92]

Congressman Hale Boggs advised his colleagues that he had evidence that the FBI was tapping his telephones. FBI document WFO-113 contained this:

New Orleans, in 1-8619, UN 6-1322, IN 7-0896

It is noted that this last call, CR 7-0696, contained a notation indicating the operator was not sure that New Orleans, Louisiana, was the destination for this subscriber. Also on this date, subject placed a call to Congressman HALE BOGGS, Democrat from Louisiana. This was a person-to-person call from subject's suite to BOGGS; however, it is not known whether subject actually talked to BOGGS nor not. On January 24, 1981 subject also placed a call to New York City, CI 6-9100 and a call to the Taft Hotel, New York, CLYDE Bell. Also on January 24, 1961 subject called Baltimore, Maryland, SA 7-4621. The records of the Willard also indicated that the following loss distance phone calls were made from this suite and charged to J. J. AMATO: New Orleans, VI 3-1317, 729-6666 Baltimore, LS 9-9762 1/23/01



On October 16, 1972, Congressman Hale Boggs, Congressman Nick Begich, and an aide to Nick Begich, left Anchorage, Alaska, at 9:00 a.m. en route to Juneau, Alaska, (575 miles) in a twin-engine Cessna 310. They were last heard from at 9:09 a.m. when Federal Aeronautics Administration officials received a visual flight plan, just as the plane was approaching the Chugach Mountain Range. The pilot gave the route as:

- (1) Over the Chugach Mountain Range to Prince William Sound.
- (2) Along the coast to Glacier National Monument.

(3) To Juneau, skirting the edge of the St. Elias Mountain Range. This route would have taken them over water for a very brief period. No one on the plane was heard from again. The pilot, Don E. Jonz, had 15,000 flying hours and a good reputation. He owned Pan Alaska Airways, from which the plane was chartered. The aircraft of Don E. Jonz was not equipped with a built-in emergency radio beacon; when asked by the Federal Aeronautics Administration whether he had "emergency gear and a locator beacon aboard," the pilot replied, "Affirmative." Don E. Jonz was required by Alaska State law to carry a hand-held locator beacon. The weather forecast that day predicted no significant changes from earlier forecasts.

More than 100 private and 40 military aircraft flew up and down the southern Alaska coast in search of the missing plane. Later, two jet reconnaissance planes, each equipped with cloud-piercing electronic equipment, intensified the emergency mission, accompanied by a total of 52 other aircraft. Air Force C130s stayed aloft throughout the search, electronically equipped to locate the emergency beacon of the Cessna aircraft. The Air Force brought out the SR-71, the successor to the U-2, to aerially photograph the landscape. There were 55 sightings of material thought to be wreckage, but none of it came from the plane. The NTSB called the mission "one of the most extensive searches in recent aviation history." After 3,600 hours of serial hunting, not a trace of the wreckage was ever found.

Even more mysterious was the fact that the C130s were unable to pick up any radio signals from the emergency equipment aboard the Cessna. Had the transmitter been destroyed even though it was specifically designed to survive a plane crash? After the crash, a hand-held emergency beacon was found in the cabin of another Pan Alaska aircraft; it was said to belong to Don E. Jonz. This seemed to explain the missing emergency radio signal. However, a witness who had seen the pilot, recalled that Don E. Jonz had an unidentified object in his briefcase the size and shape of an emergency locator. This locator was a different color than those sold at Anchorage Airport. Was it a bomb? The NTSB concluded it was "unable to determine the probable cause of the accident." [NTSB Report AAR-72-28]

#### THOMAS BOGGS

Congressman Hale Boggs son, Thomas Boggs, disclosed to the press in 1975 that the FBI had leaked damaging material to his father about the personal lives of researchers who studied the Kennedy assassination. Congressman Hale Boggs placed this material in the care of his son. Thomas Boggs added that his father "felt personally intimidated by the FBI's visits to see him. It was, you know, 'We know this and that about you, and a lot of things could come out in public about you.'" The FBI sent reports on seven Warren Commission critics to the Johnson White House. An FBI document:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA

TO: Mr. Callahan

FROM: H. N. BASSET

SUBJECT: Information Concerning *Washington Star* news article dated January 31, 1975, Regarding Hale Boggs' Son Claiming Possession of File on Warren Commission Critics.

#### BACKGROUND

The *Washington Star News*, a Washington, D.C. daily newspaper, carried an article in the January 31, 1975, edition under an Associated Press release captioned "Boggs Son Tells of Files on Warren Panel." The article quotes Tom H. Boggs, Jr., son of the late Representative Hale Boggs, as claiming that in 1970 his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them. According to the article, Boggs son stated "they weren't basically sex files. They had some of that element, but most of the material dealt with left wing organizations these people belonged to."

Tom H. Boggs, Jr. declined to identify all seven of the critical authors but stated that writer Edward J. Epstein and lawyer Mark Lane were among the individuals whom he had information regarding. Boggs Jr. reportedly stated that the information given him by his father included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sex act with two women.

#### REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

In a review of Bureau files by the Inspection Staff, no evidence was found that any information of this nature was ever disseminated directly to Hale Boggs from the FBI.

However, the Bureau file review indicates that on November 8, 1966, memoranda were furnished to Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to President Johnson, at the White House, setting forth pertinent information contained in Bureau files regarding background on seven individuals who wrote unfavorable articles concerning the Warren Commission findings.

The seven individuals mentioned in the memorandum to Mr. Watson were Edward J. Epstein, Joachim Joesten, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Richard Popkin, Leo Sauvage and Harold Weisberg.

In addition to background information regarding the seven critics of the Warren Commission, we disseminated to Mr. Watson at the White House one facial photograph of Mark Lane, one obscene photograph of Mark Lane lying on a bed, a hand printed instruction by Lane regarding perverted sexual acts, and signed statements from two women concerning the performance of unnatural sexual acts on the person of Mark Lane.



Regarding the dissemination concerning Mark Lane, were received information that in 1962 the District Attorney of Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Mark Lane for alleged sodomy. At that time, statements from two women were received, along with an obscene photograph of Mark Lane and hand printed instructions which Mark Lane gave to one of the girls in order that they could perform upon his person perverted sexual acts of a sadistic masochistic nature.

The background information furnished to the White House regarding Mark Lane indicated that he is an attorney, born in New York City on February 24, 1927, and that he has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party groups and organizations.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960 and in May 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for the United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York.

#### OBSERVATIONS

There is no evidence to indicate that Representative Hale Boggs received information disseminated from the Bureau regarding persons critical of the Warren Commission, or information concerning the immoral activity of Mark Lane. As this information was furnished to the White House, it appears that President Johnson, or a member of the White House disseminated it to the Warren Commission, of which Representative Boggs was a member or directly to Boggs.

No written request from the White House to furnish information regarding Warren Commission critics was located in Bureau files; however, according to Bureau Supervisors James C. Farrington and James M. Murphy, who were in the Crime Records Division in 1966, and assisted in the preparation of the summary memoranda mentioned above, which was furnished to the White House, this request from the White House appeared to be a routine telephonic request which was taken through Assistant Director DeLoach's office. At that time it was customary for the White House to telephonically request background information directly through the Crime Records Division and the response to the request would be delivered through Mr. DeLoach, who had liaison directly with the White House.[FBI 62-109090-635X]

In the Summer of 1992 *Roll Call* published a story, allegedly based on FBI documents, which revealed that the Government had received a report, shortly after the plane disappeared, that experimental tracking equipment had located the wreckage of an airplane near Yakutat, Alaska, and that there were two survivors. This researcher was unable to locate these documents. The wife of Nick Begich stated: "It's a mystery. What

did happen? How did it happen? My children wish there were answers." HEMMING told this researcher: "The people who do this shit are independent contractors. They have nothing to do with the politics of anybody. If the plane got blown to shit over the water, they ain't gonna recover nothing."

Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission reported that "HUNT categorically denied...any participation or involvement whatever in the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, the disappearance of Congressman Hale Boggs or the shooting of Senator Stennis." [NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10090] Senator Stennis was shot on January 31, 1973, in front of his home in the capital during an apparent robbery. Three black men were convicted of this crime. There was no political motive.

### J. LEE RANKIN



J. Lee Rankin was the General Counsel of the Warren Commission. The FBI reported: "J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel of the Commission, has been investigated twice by the Bureau. An applicant-type investigation was conducted in 1953 prior to his employment with the Department. He was investigated again in 1955 when he was being considered as the Department's representative to the President's Committee on Disarmament Problems. Both investigations were favorable, and our relations with him while he was in the Department were cordial." [FBI Belmont to Rosen 1.23.64] Allen Dulles opposed the appointment of J. Lee Rankin as the Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission:

Warren: Before Allen goes away, I think we ought to discuss the question of the counsel, because we had our meeting at eight thirty this morning and we discussed Mr. Rankin. Mr. McCloy, and Mr. Dulles, and Congressman Ford, all had some reservations about whether he has the great ability to do this job. I'm sure that discretion is used here, but I told them I would not want to have anyone here that would not have the full confidence of the Commission...

Dulles: I have checked very carefully on Mr. Rankin and I give you my proxy to go ahead, to go with him before we have another meeting. There are one or two other names, if Mr. Rankin's name does not come to the top among all of you. I would like to have another look at (Deleted) a little older than the age limit that has been suggested.

Warren: Little older than forty, he's seventy four.

Dulles: He's that exactly, but he's a vigorous 74. I just checked on him recently as far as his health was concerned. (Deleted) I have had very, very, well described to me. I don't know him personally. There is a man in the younger bracket named (Deleted), who came down with (Deleted) and

made a great impression here, who is a lawyer. Whether he's available or not, I don't know. He's in government now, and is working with AID.

McCloy: He's in the War Department. (Deleted)

Dulles: He's been highly recommended...

Warren: ...[Rankin] has lived for causes all his life. They wanted to make him a (Deleted) when he left there, and he wouldn't take it because he wanted to be able to work for causes. I suppose if he had taken a job as (Deleted) everybody would say "there's a hell of a big man." But he wouldn't do it because he took this job; he thought it was a cause to serve over there and he just dedicated himself to it.

Russell: Mr. Chairman, if it is in order, I move the Chief Justice, Mr. McCloy and should constitute a subcommittee to look into this matter, and I would like to have Mr. Ford, too, to interview Mr. (Deleted) and others, and to select a counsel for this Commission.

J. Lee Rankin was born July 8, 1907, in Hartington, Nebraska. As an Assistant United States Attorney Rankin worked on *Brown v. Board of Education*, which led to the desegregation of America's schools. He became New York City's chief Corporation Counsel from 1966 to 1972. In 1972 Charles Colson attempted to recruit J. Lee Rankin for Watergate Special Prosecutor. NIXON eventually hired J. Lee Rankin to edit the strategic portions of the White House tapes. Rankin died on June 27, 1996.

#### ASSISTANT COUNSELS BURT GRIFFIN



Burt Griffin was a former assistant U.S. Attorney General who became a judge in Ohio. Griffin investigated the RUBY aspect of the assassination. Griffin was interviewed by this researcher in 1977. He stated that he did not believe RUBY was a member of organized crime, despite his numerous syndicate associates. He said "Everyone knows somebody connected with organized crime - a bookie, etc." He was convinced that OSWALD acted alone. In 1968 Griffin left the Legal Aid Society and went to Washington where he was hired by the Office of Economic Opportunity under Richard Nixon.

#### NORMAN REDLICH



Norman Redlich, who was Jewish, was the only Warren Commission Assistant Counsel who had a civil libertarian background. Very few documents were generated by him.

## JOE BALL AND DAVID BELIN



Joe Ball handled "the identity of the assassin issue" with David Belin who was Jewish. Ball had been an old friend of Earl Warren and believed that was why Warren hired him. David Belin did an article entitled "The Second Gunman Syndrome" for William Buckley's *National Review*. [4.27.79]



## W. DAVID SLAWSON



W. David Slawson, whose father was a close friend of Gerald Ford, was appointed General Counsel of the Federal Price Control Commission by NIXON. David Slawson was in the United States Army from 1954 to 1956. He was trained as a combat engineer at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and served as a communications clerk at the anti-aircraft artillery at Fort MacArthur, California, and as a mathematical physicist for the Chemical Corps at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, a poison gas testing center, before joining the Warren Commission. [NYT 4.19.72] David Slawson told the HSCA: "I suppose I had a little bit more than the average person's knowledge about the CIA, very slightly. My recollection is that the CIA, when I was in college, recruited people...I knew one or two people in the class ahead of me who, by all accounts, went to work for the CIA, and it was something I briefly considered myself..." [HSCA V11 p42] During his time as a Warren Commission counsel, David Slawson worked with the CIA. David Slawson handled the "Possible Conspiratorial Relationships" aspect of the investigation, and he weighed the possibility of an anti-Castro Cuban plot:

My theory was that...the anti-Castro Cubans were very angry with Kennedy because they felt they had been betrayed with the Bay of Pigs. OSWALD, on the other hand, was identified publicly with Castro, he was pro-Castro. So, we felt that if somehow the anti-Castro Cubans could have got OSWALD to do it, or had done it themselves, but framed OSWALD, either way, somehow put the blame on OSWALD, that they would achieve two objectives...revenge on Kennedy...possibly cause an invasion of Cuba...

When asked whether he ever questioned the reliability of CIA information because of the involvement of the CIA with anti-Castro Cuban exiles, he replied: "No. I concluded that Raymond Rocca's strong anti-Castro feeling did not bias, or did not prevent him, from being an honest investigator."

When asked whether he ever considered the plausibility of CIA involvement as part of his anti-Castro theory, David Slawson responded: "No, I don't think that I entertained very long the possibility that Rocca, or anybody else I had known at the CIA, was in any way involved in the Kennedy killing." [HSCA V11 p57]

## WILLIAM T. COLEMAN



William T. Coleman was a native Philadelphian, born on July 7, 1920. He was a former clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court. He was the first Blackman to serve as a law clerk to a Supreme Court Justice. He was a registered Republican. During the Eisenhower administration Coleman was on the President's Committee on Governmental Employment Policy. As a Republican, Mr. Coleman served in appointed Federal positions under four Presidents. He was a delegate to the United Nations and a member of President NIXON'S Price Commission. He is reported to have advised Mr. NIXON to resign, rather than undergo an impeachment proceeding. He is on the record as saying a President should be allowed to destroy tapes and documents before leaving office. Coleman has been a Board Member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a Director of the Rand Corporation. He was a director of the National Civil Service League, and the Council on Foreign Relations. [NYT 1.14.75 p.23] The FBI reported that back in 1959, a Special Inquiry investigation was conducted concerning Coleman, Bufile 77-80913. [FBI 62-109060-66] Coleman had a security clearance from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, headed by John J. McCloy, and the Atomic Energy Commission. William Coleman was on leave from the law firm of J. Richardson Dilworth, Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn & Dilks. Dilworth was Chairman of the Board of Rockefeller Center, and a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank. In 1965 Dilworth's associates included Roger Blough, Chairman of U.S. Steel, who had received a letter from President Kennedy in 1961, warning him not to raise steel prices. Blough resented Kennedy's interference and said so publically. Blough was tied in with the Bechtel Corporation. [L. McCartney, *Friends In High Places* p107] George Champion, former head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, (he joined the bank in 1930), was an associate of Dilworth and of former CIA Director William Casey, Martin S. Davis of Gulf and Western and Donald Kendall of Pepsico. [Persico, J. *William Casey* 1991 p172,458] JAMES McCORD reported "The Chase Manhattan Bank was a former NIXON law client in the 1960's and its Chairman, George Champion, a close friend of the President." [*Piece of Tape* p208] Champion was a fundamentalist Christian who supported Billy Graham's crusades. Another associate of Dilworth, John DeWitt, worked with John J. McCloy on the interment of Japanese Americans during World War II. NIXON considered Coleman for Watergate Special Prosecutor, and President Gerald Ford appointed him Secretary of Transportation. William Coleman examined "Possible Conspiratorial Relationships" with David Slawson, and worked closely with the CIA. [NYT 1.14.75 p23, 5.4.73; WR 477; CIA 988-927B, 618-793 Note J. Richardson Dilworth and Richardson Dilworth former Mayor of Phil. are two different people.]

## LEON DAYRIES HUBERT

Leon Dayries Hubert was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 1, 1911; he attended Tulane University where he became president of the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. He received his degree in law in 1934, and he practiced law in New Orleans. Hubert was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern District of Louisiana from November 12, 1934, to 1942. The FBI: "Hubert was investigated in 1937 as a departmental applicant.

He was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans. This investigation was entirely favorable. He was considered brilliant, above average in ability, excellent personal character, habits and reputation." Leon Hubert resigned his post as Assistant United States Attorney General in 1942 as a result of the war. In May 1941, a confidential informant told the FBI that Leon Hubert's name was obtained from ledger cards at the National Headquarters of the National Lawyers Guild, which had been cited as a Communist front. [FBI 77-8959-4] Hubert resigned from the Guild in 1940. From 1945 to 1946, Hubert was again a Assistant United States Attorney General. In Hubert 1946 he became a law professor at Tulane University. Hubert was elected District Attorney of New Orleans Parish from 1954 to 1958. During this time, CARLOS MARCELLO controlled this office.

The FBI reported:

In 1955 a letter was received by the FBI from the Anti-communist Committee of the Americas. The letter, in part, stated that as a condition [prior] to the last election of the Mayor of New Orleans was his acceptance of Leon Hubert as District Attorney of New Orleans Parish [and that] Hubert had been a protégé of one Dr. Mitchell Franklin, a professor of law at Tulane University, who was allegedly an admitted addict of Russian communism, and a long time Vice President of the National Lawyers Guild. The letter continued that the Committee would not contend that Hubert was a Communist or knowingly aided and abetted subversion; however the Committee believed that Hubert was inexperienced, naive, and was permitted to become district attorney so that there would be no prosecution under the Louisiana Communist Control Act.

The FBI reported:

In 1956 Leon Hubert contacted SAC Weeks and offered the service of his wife as a translator of Slavic languages. Hubert at that time was the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, and attending a convention in Miami, Florida. We had no need for a part-time translator at that time. Bureau files were reviewed and revealed Leon Hubert had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild (cited in 1944 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities). The information we received indicated Hubert resigned from the National Lawyer Guild in May 1940.

In addition, our files show that Guy Banister, former SAC, had contacted the New Orleans Office in July 1956, and confidentially advised that within a short time several top heads of the New Orleans Police would 'roll.' Guy Banister indicated that corruption among the city officials was great, and indicated that he had enough on D.A. Leon Hubert and the rest of the city officials to charge them with malfeasance. He did not explain, or clarify, the type of charges he intended to press." [FBI NO 77-72922]

The FBI:

In commenting upon the possible state action, Mr. Banister said that there is a remote possibility that Mayor DeLesseps Morrison...and District Attorney Leon D. Hubert will be implicated on the theory that they permitted a situation to exist in the department involving a number of policemen.

Guy Banister wrote:

Cases of malfeasance were prepared, and submitted to the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury, against Mayor Morrison, Police Superintendent Provosty A. Dayries, and District Attorney Leon Dayries Hubert. These cases were 'tried' before the Grand Jury, and no indictments were returned.

On June 12, 1956, J. Edgar Hoover asked the New Orleans office of the FBI to

...conduct complete discreet investigation character reputation qualifications of Leon Dayries Hubert Jr. presently Assistant U.S. Attorney New Orleans, Louisiana. Department applicant. Ascertain particular kind of practice since admission Louisiana Bar submitting report by June 17, 1956.

In 1958 Hubert resumed teaching at Tulane. Leon Hubert was assigned to investigate RUBY by the Warren Commission. In late 1963, Guy Banister appeared on New Orleans television, at his own expense, to attack Leon Hubert. Guy Banister charged that the Federal Prosecutors Office, which was once headed by Leon Hubert, failed to investigate a complaint against Assistant District Attorney Grady C. Durham, whom Guy Banister believed to be swindler. Before the HSCA called him as a witness, Leon Hubert died on March 26, 1977, after an extended illness. He was 65 years old.

#### ALBERT JENNER



Albert Jenner served as NIXON'S Minority counsel on the House Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee studied grounds for NIXON'S impeachment. Albert Jenner resigned during these hearings. Albert Jenner handled OSWALD'S background. Albert Jenner, born June 20, 1907, died on September 18, 1988.

#### WESLEY LIEBELER



Wesley Liebler was appointed to the Policy Planning Office of the Federal Trade Commission by NIXON. Wesley Liebler supported the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, at a two day conference on food prices, on October 30, 1974. [NYT 11.1.74] Wesley

Liebeler handled OSWALD'S background. Known as an extreme conservative, he worked for Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. [HSCA V11 p390] Tracy Barnes and Frank Wisner also worked there.

## ARLEN SPECTOR



Arlen Spector, also Jewish, originally from Kansas, was with the Office of Special Investigations while he was in the Air Force from 1951 to 1953. He entered Yale University Law School where he was editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. He graduated in 1956. He was appointed to the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office in 1958 where he secured the conviction of an important organized crime figure in 1962, and was offered a position in the Justice Department of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Arlen Spector refused. Spector visited President NIXON at the White House on November 21, 1969. In 1972 Arlen Spector was head of the Committee to Re-elect NIXON in Philadelphia.

The Watergate investigation produced this document:

(Deleted)  
Philadelphia City Hall  
Room 666  
(Deleted)  
Reliable Engineering Associates  
410 Walnut Street  
12th Floor  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Visual inspection of Room 666, Philadelphia City Hall, determined it is the main entrance for the office of Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Spector. District Attorney Spector is the Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to Re-elect President NIXON. Further inquiry determined phone (Deleted) is specifically assigned to Assistant District Attorney John Steinberg. On July 6, 1972, (Deleted) Reliable Engineering Associates, 410 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. advised that Reliable is a "job-shop," which bids on many Federal Government contracts. The president of the company is (Deleted) a prominent member of the Philadelphia Committee to Re-Elect President NIXON. (Deleted) was in Washington, D.C., on business for this committee on July 6, 1972. [FBI PH 139-115]

NIXON requested Arlen Spector to coordinate his Watergate defense team in 1973. The *New York Post* reported: "PHILLY DA TO DEFEND NIXON? Philadelphia, (AP). Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Spector will join President NIXON's Watergate defense staff and probably be in line to head it, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* said



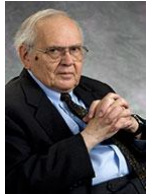
today."Arlen Specter handled the facts of the assassination. He later became a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. [*Who's Who In America*; NYT 9.8.73, 10.31.74 and approx. 12.6.63] In 1995 Arlen Specter became a Presidential candidate.

#### FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS



Former New York City Police Commissioner Francis W.H. Adams also handled the facts of the assassination.

#### MELVIN EISENBERG



Melvin Eisenberg, also Jewish, was appointed to the Federal Price Control Administration by NIXON.

#### SAMUEL A. STERN

Samuel A. Stern, also Jewish, was a member of the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. He investigated the performance of the United States Secret Service. [HSCA JFK Exhibit F-476]

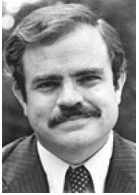
#### LLOYD CUTLER



The founder of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering, Lloyd Cutler, also Jewish, was a Commissioner for Latin America who was in charge of the liquidation of German assets. He worked with Nelson Rockefeller. Shortly after the 1964 race riots, Lloyd Cutler was appointed by Lyndon Johnson to the Commission on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions. He later became a member of the Presidential Commission on Violence. This Commission reported that the assassinations of Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy were products of the national character of America. Lloyd Cutler was appointed a Director of the School for Advanced International Studies of Yale University in 1969. In 1989 he was member of the Bush-appointed Presidential Commission on Ethics, with R. James Woolsey, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1990 Lloyd Cutler conducted a major unannounced review of the nation's espionage laws in search of better ways to apprehend and convict spies like Aldrich Ames Jr. This panel included Richard Helms, senior State Department official Seymour Weiss, and current Secretary of State Warren Christopher. In 1994 Lloyd Cutler was hired by President Clinton as his special counsel in the Whitewater affair.

Warren Commission staff members included: Edwin A. Conroy, John J. O'Brien, and Philip Barson a Jewish ex-Internal Revenue Service intelligence officer.

#### JOHN HART ELY (RELIGION UNKNOWN)



John Hart Ely was appointed as General Counsel to the Department of Transportation by President Ford.

#### ALFREDDA SCOBEY



#### MURRAY J. LAULICHT (JEWISH)



Murray was Jewish and represented Caesars World in trademark litigation preventing Trump Plaza Casino from using the name Trump Palace.

#### RICHARD MOSK



Appellate Court Justice Richard Mosk, also Jewish, of the 2nd District (Los Angeles and Ventura counties) is active in the community. He is the son of former state Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, who died in June 2001.

## ALFRED GOLDBERG



Alfred Goldberg, also Jewish, was an Air Force historian. Alfred Goldberg was recommended to the Commission by Dr. Rudolph August Winnacker, who was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. Rudolph August Winnacker, born August 25, 1904, in Germany, came to the United States in 1919. He became an OSS analyst from 1944 to 1945, and spent time in North Africa and Sicily. Rudolph August Winnacker worked in William Donovan's research branch with other refugees, all academicians. From 1945 to 1949, Rudolph August Winnacker was a historian with the War Department. He became the Chief of the Historical Division of the Pentagon from 1949 to 1973. Rudolph August Winnacker died in June 1985. [Rankin/Warren meeting 1.21.64 cited by Brussell in *Rebel* 11.22.83] Alfred Goldberg: "Winnacker recommended me to Oran Grover, the Archivist of the United States, who recommended us to Warren. We were interviewed by J. Lee Rankin." Arthur K. Marmor was an Air Force historian. Lloyd L. Weinreb was from the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. Charles N. Schaffer, Jr. was a former Attorney with the Justice Department, Criminal Division. Stuart R. Pollock was an assistant to Herbert J. Miller.

## ROBERT GERALD STOREY AND LEON JAWORSKI



Herbert J. Miller helped choose Leon Jaworski to head the Texas Commission of Inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Commission consisted of Jaworski, Texas State Attorney General Waggoner Carr, and Attorney Robert Gerald Storey. Robert Gerald Storey was Assistant Attorney of Texas for Criminal Appeals from 1921 to 1923. From 1945 to 1946, he was an Executive Trial Counsel for the United States, Nuremberg, Trial of Major Axis War Criminals, 1945 - 1946. From 1953 to 1955, he was a member of the Commission to Reorganize the Executive Branch of United States Government (Hoover Commission). Storey was an advisor to the Korean Government on the judicial and legal profession in 1954. In 1959 he worked at the Korean Legal Center. From 1954 to 1955 Storey was State Department representative in the Far East and the Middle East to assist legal profession of friendly free nations. From 1958 to 1962 Storey was the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (International Education Exchange).

Waggoner Carr stated that the purpose of the Commission of Inquiry was to have several lawyers who were independent of the Government, monitor the investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Leon Jaworski was a former prosecutor at Nazi war crimes trials in Hadamar and Darmstadt. In 1962 Jaworski was appointed Special Prosecutor in the contempt case against Segregationist Governor, Ross Barnett. Leon Jaworski was an associate of John DeMenil. Leon Jaworski was a trustee of the M.D. Anderson Foundation. Congressional Representative Wright Patman's (Dem.-TX.) Subcommittee on

Foundations revealed the M.D Anderson acted as a conduit for CIA funds. It granted the American Fund for Free Jurists a half million dollars to further its work. Leon Jaworski refused to comment about his CIA connections. Jaworski was also a Director of the Republic National Bank. [*Washington Post* 2.18.67]

The Warren Commission took testimony from 550 witnesses, but Leon Jaworski was present at the interrogation of only nine. [*Dallas Morning News* 1.5.64 p14 sec. 4] Journalist Dorothy Kilgallen reported that Jaworski was present at the interrogation of JACK RUBY, who asked to be transported to Washington, D.C., so he could talk directly with the President. As a representative of the Attorney General of the State of Texas Jaworski had the power to allow RUBY to do this. He said nothing. Jaworski told the FBI he was not present during the interrogation of Ruby, however, his associate, Robert Storey, was. [FBI Inter. W/Jaworski 8.24.64 Houston, Texas] On August 24, 1964, the *New York Times* reported that Jaworski was being considered for the position of Attorney General of the United States should Robert Kennedy decide to run for the United States Senate in New York State.

The purpose of the Commission of Inquiry was to have two allegedly independent attorneys, whose credentials were unquestionable (Nuremberg) give the imprimatur of authenticity to the Warren Commission Report. Two of its members had close ties to the intelligence community. In 1975 Waggoner Carr expressed serious doubts about the efficacy of the Commission of Inquiry. [*NYT* 9.3.75 p63]

#### LIAISONS WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: HOWARD WILLENS (JEWISH)



Howard Willens was a liaison between the Justice Department and the Warren Commission. Willens was the Second Assistant Director of the Justice Department, Criminal Division. In this capacity, he worked under Herbert J. Miller. Howard Willens applied for a job as a law clerk in the anti-trust office of the Justice Department in the Summer 1955. From January 1957, to December 1958, he was in the U.S. Army. In January 1959 he entered private practice in Washington, D.C. He visited the Communist-sponsored Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The

FBI reported:

During the investigation of Howard Penney Willens, all individuals contacted reported favorably as to Willen's character, loyalty and associates. The 1961 investigation developed information that he had attended the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The Vienna Youth Festival in 1959 was supported by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, cited as a Communist organization in the House Committee on Un-American Activities Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, January 2, 1957. Prior to going abroad, Willens advised the State Department and the Bureau of his intentions to attend the Festival and stated his purpose

was to minimize propaganda and defend the policies of the United States.  
[FBI 62-109060-26 NR 12.27.63]

Howard Willens was contacted in February 1994:

My wife and I were planning to visit Europe when we learned that some of our colleagues in the University of Michigan student government were going to the Youth Festival, which may have been the first held outside the satellite countries. I was active in the National Student Association. We wanted to counter the political thrust of the U.S. student delegation that was planning to attend the conference. The students who had attended these conferences in the past were not representative of students across the United States. I remember a letter to FBI, not State. It turned out that the group that was mobilizing these right-thinking Americans students was funded by the CIA. The group that was organized out of Cambridge by some of my colleagues, turned out later to be stimulated and funded in part by the CIA. Unwittingly, I was part of this.

Howard Willens was not debriefed by the FBI on his return. Howard Willens joined the Justice Department in 1961 and served there as Second Assistant, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. Howard Willens:

I took nine months out for the Warren Commission. When I came back, I was promoted to First Assistant. I left in August 1965. Herbert 'Jack' Miller, my boss, left in February and served as the Executive Director of the President's Commission on Crime.

By 1967 Howard Willens was a member of the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering.

STUART R. POLLAK (JEWISH) was another liaison with the Justice Department. He was Staff Assistant to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. JACOB RUBENSTEIN (JEWISH) Warren Commission consultant on Organized Crime.

The last entry, JACOB RUBENSTEIN (AKA JACK RUBY) was fictitious, but it accounts for the disproportionate number of Jews on the Warren Commission. Jews did not want to say that another Jew was a conspirator in this crime against America and feed the rants of the George Lincoln Rockwell's of the time with the act of one Jew that would be used against the many. STURGIS and HEMMING were killers who had personal and ideological beefs with CASTRO. HUNT and PHILLIPS hated him for Bay of Pigs. ANGLETON hated almost everyone and Kennedy was no exception. ANGLETON's hatred was cultural and well as political as he did not approve of JFK's lifestyle. I cannot say one way or the other if John Kennedy was soft on Communism but if you disagreed with his policies then vote him out of office, don't blow his brains out. But RUBY was only in it for the money. Not only that, if not for the United States and the USSR JACK RUBY would have been sent to a death camp where he no doubt would have become a

KAPPO, a Jew who led others to their death. On a brighter side, A. J. WEBERMAN the man who solved the Kennedy assassination was a stoned JEW and Operations Coordinator for the Jewish Defense Organization.

## RICHARD HELMS

Although not a member of the Warren Commission, DD/P Richard Helms helped the Commission draw its conclusions. Hundreds of Commission documents bore his signature. Richard Helms had copies of the Warren Report hand-carried to CIA stations throughout the world. He told Senator Howard Baker:

"I knew HUNT relatively well because he and I over many years worked in the same general section of the Agency." When HUNT was queried about his relationships with Richard Helms and Thomas Karamessines he responded: "I have known Dick Helms for many years. He was Operations Chief for the CIA. He then became Deputy Director of the Plans Directorate...Karamessines succeeded Richard Helms as Chief of the Plans Directorate and I saw him from time to time."

President Lyndon Johnson appointed Richard Helms the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966. Richard Helms held this position throughout the Watergate affair, which caused his departure from the Agency. Before he left, Richard Helms ordered the destruction of all logs, tapes and transcripts, of office and telephone conversations dating back ten years, including all conversations he had in 1963. [RR p203] Since the destruction of the tapes and transcripts occurred immediately after Richard Helms received word from Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.- Montana) recommending the Agency retain any records or documents having a bearing on the Senate's forthcoming investigation in the Watergate break-in, the Rockefeller Commission determined it:

Reflected poor judgment. There is no way it can ever be established whether relevant evidence had been destroyed...it reflects a serious lack of comprehension of the obligation of any citizen to produce, for investigating authorities, evidence in his possession of possible relevance to criminal conduct.

In 1973 Richard Helms was appointed Ambassador to Iran by NIXON; he was forced to resign in late 1977, after he pleaded no contest to one count of misdemeanor perjury. Richard Helms was pardoned by President James Carter. He was a Washington, D.C., lobbyist in the 1980's and in the 1990's ran Parvus Incorporated, an international security firm. HEMMING told this researcher:

Helms knows every fucking thing that was going on. That's what his job is. How can he cover his political ass unless he knows what's going on? Of course they knew the thing was going down, it was so clumsily being done. That's why there was such an extensive cover up. They had some people do this shit who were more or less thugs.

A. J., "Like FRANK?" HEMMING:

Well, he's a thug. But they were sharp enough to have the fucking pasty. I mean before they thought only mob guys knew how to do that. This shows a level of professional skill that would work in any third world country. That's why they had to cover it up so much. To do a job here in the U.S., man, I'll tell ya, you really got to know your shit. If the real pros did the job, they wouldn't have to protect a swinging dick, they wouldn't have to cover up shit. No scandal, no suspicion, everybody would go to bed at night. It didn't work that way, did it? More and more shit surfacing all the time.

Other CIA officials who conducted the investigation of OSWALD included Thomas Karamessines. Thomas Karamessines, 61, died on September 4, 1978, of an apparent heart attack. His death occurred before the HSCA questioned him. Arthur E. Dooley was one of the CIA men most involved in the investigation. Arthur E. Dooley, born May 4, 1925, died in March 1980. On April 24, 1964, ANGLETON wrote this memo for the FBI Director: "Reply to March 6, 1964, memo asking for information on the OSWALD case provided by Nosenko. Signed JAMES ANGLETON. See special file." On May 7, 1964, Arthur E. Dooley wrote the following Memorandum for the Record: "Regarding Noskenko's knowledge of the OSWALD case. Arthur E. Dooley. See special file." [NARA 1993.06.19.08:26:17:430000; NARA 1993.06.19.08:41:54:500000]

William Vincent Broe worked on the Kennedy assassination case: William Vincent Broe, born August 24, 1913, was an FBI Agent from 1942 to 1948. From 1948 to 1951 he was in the Military Intelligence Service of the Pentagon. William Vincent Broe assumed diplomatic cover and worked out of Tokyo, where he became Chief of Station. Philip Agee reported that William Vincent Broe was Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division in 1966, had worked with Deputy Division Chief Jacob Esterline and Covert Action Staff Chief Gerry Droller. Gerry Droller died in May 1992. Jacob Esterline was aware of all of the pre-Bay of Pigs assassination plots against Fidel Castro. He claimed

...to have had in his possession in pre-Bay of Pigs days a box of cigars that he been treated with some sort of chemical. In our first interview with him, his recollection was that the chemical was intended to produce temporary personality disorientation. The thought was to somehow contrive to have Castro smoke one before making a speech, and then to make a public spectacle of himself. Esterline distinctly recalls having had the cigars in his personal safe until after the left WH/4 and that they definitely were intended for Castro. He does not remember how they came into his possession, but he thinks they must have been prepared by (deleted as of 2010). In a second interview with Esterline, we mentioned that we had learned of a scheme to cause Castro's beard to fall out. He said that the cigars might have been associated with that plan. Esterline finally said that, although it was evident that he no longer remember the intended effect of the cigars, he was positive were not lethal. The cigars were never used, according to Esterline, because WH/4 could not figure

out how to deliver them without danger of blowback on the Agency. He says he destroyed them before leaving WH/4 in June 1961. [CIA Misc. Schemes Prior to 8.60]

In 1970 William Vincent Broe worked on the destabilization of the Salvadore Allende Government, after which he was appointed Inspector General of the CIA. Donovan E. Pratt worked on ANGLETON'S staff, as DC/CI/R&E. The CIA response to an Freedom of Information Act request on Donovan E. Pratt was the CIA "can neither confirm nor deny the past or present affiliation of individuals with the CIA." Donovan E. Pratt died of cancer on January 22, 1983, at age 69. Lee H. Wigren was Chief/SR/CI/R. He died November 5, 1993.

Other CIA Staff members involved in the OSWALD case were T. Hall, Kaufman, David Murphy, Spera; Whitten; Stok; Murray; Jane Roman; Tom Flynn; J. Ludlum; Paul Hartman (all from the CI Staff) J.C. King (C/Western Hemisphere Division), T. H. Bagley (SB), E. Mendoza (OS), Sheffield Edwards (OS), Winston Scott, DAVID PHILLIPS, Ann Goodpaster (Mexico City), Robert Steele (SOV/SAT OPS) and Joseph Picclo (Cuban Ops).

#### AEDIPPER-20 AND C/WH/3

The OSWALD case was analyzed by AEDIPPER-20 (Yuri Nosenko) and C/Western Hemisphere/3 (CARIB), J. White. The FBI objected to its reports being passed to AELADLE (Anatoliy Golitsyn). On January 4, 1967, the Office of Security of the CIA had Anatoliy Golitsyn under visual and audio surveillance. On January 3, 1975, the name of Anatoliy Golitsyn appeared on a Index Card titled "Questionable Activities" which read "Polygraph, Review of Domestic Activities of Possible Questionable Nature, Cryogenic Magnetometer, Surveillance - Vans Technical Services Division Testing."

Cryo is the Latin prefix for cold, and the cryogenic magnetometer uses liquid helium at 4 degrees Kelvin (K) to create a very cold superconducting region around the magnetometers sensors. (4 degrees K is four degrees above absolute zero - absolute zero is the ultimate freezing point. The average temperature of the universe is 3 degrees K.) At such cold temperatures electrical currents move with nearly no resistance. When the magnetized is placed into the sensor area the sample's magnetic field sets up a current in the superconducting coil. This current can then be measured. The cryogenic magnetometer is 3 to 4 times more sensitive than the spinner magnetometer and is capable of measuring even the weakest magnetized sample. Even the magnetic properties of liquids and live animals can be measured by a cryogenic magnetometer since the sample does not need to be spun.

#### JOHN SCELDO [JOHN MOSS WHITTEN]

John Scelso, a desk officer in the Western Hemisphere/Division and the Mexico Branch Chief in CIA Headquarters, testified to the HSCA that he led the Agency's investigation of the Kennedy assassination, "on the basis of the observation of OSWALD in Mexico



(his Headquarters responsibility). John Scelso stated that the Mexican branch was the only CIA unit directly involved in investigatory activities related to the Kennedy assassination." The CIA stated its investigation was conducted by John Scelso: "Immediately following the assassination, John Scelso was instructed by Richard Helms, then Deputy Director for Plans, to coordinate efforts to compile and evaluate incoming information pertaining to the assassination. Scelso was assigned to this responsibility due to his past experience conducting internal CIA security investigations..." John Scelso told the HSCA that ANGLETON

...was in some way interfering with his function as the coordinator of the investigation and that at some time the investigation was turned over from the MEXICAN DESK to ANGLETON. John Scelso also testified that ANGLETON was talking to the FBI without receiving authorization from anyone.

On November 24, 1963, a message from Mexico City Chief of Station, Winston Scott, stated Rolando Cubela was in contact with Valeriy Kostikov. ANGLETON was said to have used this as a pretext to take over the investigation.

Another CIA document stated:

After the first few days, the CIA investigation of the case was handled at Headquarters by a small staff usually charged with investigation and analysis of the most important security cases, and by a few officers and analysts of our Western Hemisphere Division. [From C/WH3 to DDP no date]

In October 1996 the CIA released Scelso's testimony before the HSCA:

When Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, Scelso was chief of a CIA branch responsible for operations in Mexico and Latin America. Richard Helms placed Scelso in charge of the assassination investigation. ANGLETON, 'immediately went into action to do all the investigating. Helms called a meeting at which ANGLETON and a lot of others were present and told everybody that I was in charge and that no one should have any conversations with anyone about the Kennedy case without me being present, which was violated from the word go by ANGLETON, who dealt with the FBI and the Warren Commission and Allen Dulles himself...ANGLETON ignored Helm's orders. I tried to get HELMS to make him obey and Helms said - 'You go tell him.' At one point in the 1978 House testimony, committee attorney Michael Goldsmith was asked, 'Do you have any reason to believe that ANGLETON might have had ties to organized crime?' 'Yes' replied Scelso, who is now retired and lives abroad, He said the Justice Department once asked the CIA to determine the true names of people holding numbered bank accounts in Panama because the Mafia was hiding Las Vegas skim money there. 'We

were in an excellent position to do this and told them so - Whereupon ANGLETON vetoed it and said 'That is the FBI's business.' I do believe that I heard that ANGLETON was one of those several people in the Agency who were trying to use the Mafia in Cuban operations.' [Newday 10.6.96]

## ANGLETON AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

ANGLETON asked that his unit be given responsibility for further research and investigation. ANGLETON designated Raymond Rocca as liaison with the Warren Commission. The FBI reported:

Supervisor Sam Papich, through ANGLETON of CIA, picked up comments by Allen Dulles to the effect that J. Lee Rankin is considering an investigative staff to conduct additional investigation...Frankly, I think Rankin should be discouraged from having an investigative staff and that O'Malley should make it clear to him we stand ready to run out any additional leads the Commission wants covered. In this light, it may be well to give Rankin only ten additional copies of the report at this time. [FBI Memo Rosen to Belmont 12.17.63 NR 199 12.20.63]

Allen Dulles gave ANGLETON information on the progress of the Warren Commission, which ANGLETON, in turn, gave William C. Sullivan. [FBI Addendum Belmont (AHB:hmm) 12.17.63] ANGLETON coached John McCone, and J. Edgar Hoover, before they testified before the Warren Commission: "One question will be 'Was OSWALD ever an agent of the CIA?' The answer will be no." [FBI 105-82555-3689 - NARA 157-10003-10401; CIA 694-302 Helms briefs McCone.]

## THE OFFICE OF SECURITY INVESTIGATION

There was some indication that the Office of Security of the CIA conducted an investigation of the assassination. A CIA Memorandum for the Record dated February 20, 1964, stated that the Office of Security independently furnished the United States Secret Service with information on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The document noted that ANGLETON opposed this. Birch O'Neal: "I indicated my concern that DDP acquired information from cable traffic of which the Office of Security received copies had been disseminated to the Secret Service without any apparent coordination with us." On April 17, 1974, a CIA staff employee received information that the Office of Security had initiated an independent investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. A review of Office of Security files convinced him this report was false. [CIA 168-612 - FBI agent, 229-91, 119-51, 116-50, 1272-1028, 1349-483, 555-804; FBI 105-82555-2448, 62-109060-2877]

# THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION



The Garrison investigation reflected the strange personality of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. This researcher knew Jim Garrison in the mid-1970's. Garrison wanted me to find a publisher for a manuscript he had written on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When I read the manuscript I found that it was a fictional work that placed the blame for John Kennedy's death on the Mossad - the Israeli Intelligence Service. Click [HERE](#) to see video of Garrison. Garrison investigated INTERPEN, but he focused on Loran Hall. Garrison finally indicted Clay Shaw, who was not in any way connected to the conspirators. One of Garrison's major witnesses was Edward Suggs.

## EDWARD STUART SUGGS AKA JACK STUART MARTIN

Jack Stuart Martin was born July 1, 1915, in Phoenix, Arizona. Jack S. Martin claimed he joined William Pawley's Flying Tigers before World War II. Jack S. Martin showed HSCA investigators a letter from General Claire Chennault, written sometime during the early 1960's, in which General Claire Chennault requested that he work for Chiang Kai Shek: "They would use World War II fighters and capture ships going to mainland China and force them to port in Formosa. Jack S. Martin stated the plan fell through for lack of finances." [HSCA 1801007810416] On November 6, 1939, Jack S. Martin was an applicant for a position with Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C. On January 18, 1940, he applied for a position with the Santa Monica, California, Police Department. Jack S. Martin went into the Army on February 27, 1940, in Fort McArthur, California. On March 26, 1940, Jack S. Martin was a civilian again and applied for a job with the Hawthorne, California, Police Department. On February 17, 1944, Jack S. Martin applied for a job with the Memphis, Tennessee Police Department. On July 28, 1944, Jack S. Martin applied for a job as a Special Officer with the Los Angeles Police Department. Jack S. Martin told the HSCA that he



...served in WW II in the Air Corps and served years in the Pacific where he did a lot of radio work, including military intelligence work on ships out of Pearl Harbor. He was near Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked. He received an Honorable Discharge and is very anti-Communist.

The first arrest of Jack S. Martin took place in on October 24, 1944, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The charge was "inv. susp." On January 11, 1945, he was arrested for carrying a pistol in Fort Worth, Texas and on December 12, 1946, he was fingerprinted for "Special Police, Los Angeles, California." On December 31, 1947, Jack S. Martin was arrested for disturbing the peace in San Diego, California, and on May 17, 1949, Jack S. Martin was arrested for "P/c bond" in Dallas, Texas. On May 14, 1952, Jack S. Martin was arrested for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder in Houston, Texas. On May 16, 1952, he was charged with murder in Houston, Texas. The charges were dropped. On January 27, 1953, he was a witness in Houston, Texas. On May 2, 1953, Jack S. Martin was picked-up in Los Angeles on a warrant that had been issued because of the murder charge in Texas. He was released when the L.A.P.D. discovered he was no longer wanted in Texas. On March 10, 1954, Jack S. Martin was finger printed in Galveston for vagrancy and drunk. The FBI:

Our files also disclose that in January 1957, we received information from a local store in New Orleans that Jack S. Martin had become involved in an altercation with a woman he claimed to be his wife in the store and, as a result, was ejected from the store. Jack S. Martin exhibited identification to store authorities and claimed to be an FBI agent. We

instituted inquiries in this matter at that time to locate Jack S. Martin and determined that he was in a psychiatric ward Charity Hospital New Orleans as a of January 17, 1957. His psychiatrist informed our agents that Jack S. Martin was suffering from a character disorder and indicated an interview of Jack S. Martin by the Bureau at that time might prolong his hospitalization.

Another FBI document reported that Jack S. Martin was a patient in a psychiatric ward in 1956 through 1957. [FBI 62-109060-4539] The FBI interviewed Jack S. Martin in 1960 about impersonating an FBI agent.

#### CARL STANLEY

Carl John Stanley was a self-ordained Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province of the American Orthodox Catholic Church. Carl Stanley issued false Certificates of Ordination, and had a long arrest record. In 1950 the New Orleans office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service tried to deport him. David Ferrie and Jack S. Martin were Bishops in Stanley's Church. According to Carl Stanley

...(whom the Louisville Police Department believes is a mentally unbalanced con-man) Jack S. Martin claimed to have carried out numerous police 'commissions.' Stanley said that he had indicated that it was his job to spy on other policemen; and while in Louisville, Kentucky, he had reportedly worked for *Echo Blue*, the publication of the Fraternal Order of Police. [CIA 1315-1050]

Jack S. Martin spied on Carl Stanley, for the Louisville Department of Education. The FBI reported that Jack S. Martin had suggested Carl Stanley was involved in illegal activities including Fraud against the Government. The FBI ultimately concluded both men were mentally ill. According to Carl Stanley, Jack S. Martin said he had worked for the CIA. No documents supported this.

#### JACK S. MARTIN & JAMES J. MARTIN

Paul F. Gaynor and Newton S. Miler were concerned about the identity of "Jack S. Martin" and they had Marguerite D. Stevens of the Security Research Service of the Office of Security of the CIA make sure he wasn't identical with "James J. Martin," a former CIA Agent who was an alcoholic. [CIA 1315-1050; FBI LS 105-620 2.28.67, 105-82555-2.21.67; Memo Wood/Fensterwald 4.6.70; CIA 1357-506; FBI 62-109081] When M.D. Stevens searched for traces on Edward Stewart Suggs aka Jack S. Martin there were none. In the early 1960's David Ferrie stated:

I consider Jack S. Martin mentally emotionally unstable. He has been in Charity Hospital with psychiatric bouts of one kind or another. I know him as a man who is commonly spoken of as a ambivalent. He plays both sides of the street. Most of his conversation is spent telling you how he wants to torpedo somebody...

In November 1963 Jack S. Martin was a candidate for public office in Louisiana.

## BANISTER SLUGS SUGGS

### JACK S. MARTIN VERSION

On the evening of November 22, 1963, Jack S. Martin entered the office of Guy Banister. He wanted the files of Guy Banister that pertained to OSWALD. Guy Banister pistol-whipped him. Jack S. Martin showed signs of a beating when the FBI questioned him. The FBI reported:

During the November 25, 1963, interview, it was evident that Jack S. Martin had recently suffered a severe physical beating. He said that W. Guy Banister had 'pistol-whipped' him, that Banister had been drinking, and that he would not press charges.

Jack S. Martin told the HSCA:

On the same day of the phone call, November 22, 1963, he was drinking in the Katz and Jammer Bar with Guy Banister and they got into an argument. They went to Banister's office and, in the heat of the argument, Guy Banister said something and Martin replied 'What are you going to do -- kill me like you all did Kennedy?' Banister drew his .357 magnum and beat Martin in the head (which required medical attention, but not serious). When Martin was on the ground, Guy Banister pointed the gun at his head, and he believes Banister would have killed him. One of the secretaries, possibly Delphine Roberts, told Banister not to shoot him. A police report was made and Banister paid all of the medical bills. Martin dropped the charges. [HSCA interview with Jack S. Martin 12.5.77 L.J. Delsa]

### DELPHINE ROBERTS' VERSION

Delphine Roberts remembered the incident

...where Guy Banister hit Jack S. Martin with his gun several times in the head. She stated that Jack S. Martin came into the office when she was the only person there. Jack S. Martin jumped over the rail to the rear section where some files were kept that had come from Banister's house after he and his wife split up. While she was asking Jack S. Martin what he was doing Banister walked in. Banister told Jack S. Martin that he knew that he stole some files and had them in his coat and demanded that Jack S. Martin give the files back. Jack S. Martin shouted words to the effect that Banister didn't have any right to accuse him of stealing, and that he (Jack S. Martin), was leaving the office. When he attempted to leave, Guy Banister pulled out his gun and hit Jack S. Martin several times in the

head causing some lacerations. Banister then took Jack S. Martin into his private office and Delphine could not hear, or see, all that was going on. Jack S. Martin left the business and sometime later came back and told Banister he wanted to go home but did not want to take the bus all bloody. He asked Banister for money to catch a cab. Banister gave him the money. This occurred on the day of the assassination but all the people that were in the office had gone around the corner to the bar. She stayed in the office to work.

After Jack S. Martin left, Delphine Roberts and Guy Banister looked up the OSWALD file which was in her desk because the information had not been mounted and indexed. She assumes Jack S. Martin was trying to get OSWALD'S file. She remembers that it contained news clippings. Guy Banister advised her that she should not talk to anyone about OSWALD or any anti-Castro activity that she might have heard about such as a gun-running. [HSCA interview with Roberts]

BANNISTER and Ferrie must have known Jack S. Martin was a snitch. When Oswald visited BANNISTER at 544 Camp Street neither men knew that OSWALD was being groomed as a patsy in the Kennedy assassination so what difference did it make if Jack S. Martin came across OSWALD? Jack S. Martin had heard of OSWALD when OSWALD was active in New Orleans during the summer of 1963. He wanted Banister's file on OSWALD so he could solve the JFK assassination and become rich and famous instead of a bum. He knew of OSWALD'S association with Banister. When Jack S. Martin asked Banister for his file on OSWALD, Banister knew that he was aware of his association with OSWALD. Jack S. Martin was unable to obtain documents on OSWALD from Guy Banister.

#### HARDY W. DAVIS

On November 23, 1963, Jack S. Martin was visited by bail bondsman Hardy W. Davis. Jack S. Martin concocted a story about David Ferrie, who he hated, and told it to Hardy Davis. He said he had seen a photograph of David Ferrie holding a rifle similar to OSWALD'S and that David Ferrie had once discussed a short story plot which involved the shooting of the President of the United States. The FBI:

Hardy Davis advised that they discussed remarks made by Ferrie to the effect that he would like to kill several Deputy Sheriffs and the Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, whom Ferrie believed had been persecuting him and caused him to be arrested for homosexual crimes.

Jack S. Martin told Hardy Davis that a television program had reported that the library card of David Ferrie had been found in the possession of OSWALD on his arrest in Dallas. This was untrue. When Hardy Davis heard this he called G. Wray Gil, an employer of David Ferrie.

While talking to Gil, Hardy Davis advised he heard that Ferrie had received Cuban literature in Gil's office, and Gil confirmed this in conversation to Davis. Davis stated he did not know when the literature was received, or what the nature of the literature was, which was mailed to Gil's office.

Jack S. Martin said that Hardy Davis remarked he heard David Ferrie had received literature from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which had been mailed to the offices of G. Wray. If the literature was not just another figment of Jack S. Martin imagination it probably came from the Free Cuba Committee. [FBI NO 89-69-341] Jack S. Martin later told the FBI:

Jack S. Martin does not believe this to be true, as Ferrie was connected with anti-Castro group that operated in New Orleans before the Bay of Pigs invasion. Jack S. Martin states he is acquainted with the leaders of anti-Castro group, and is well aware of Ferrie's connection with them.



G. WRAY GIL

G. Wray Gil (born 1901; died October 4, 1972) had employed Jack S. Martin as an investigator. G. Wray Gil was retained over a long period of time by CARLOS MARCELLO. He represented him in 1970 when CARLOS MARCELLO surrendered to Federal authorities to serve a two year term for assaulting a federal agent. He also represented him in deportation proceedings that year. CARLOS and JOSEPH MARCELLO appeared as a witness for G. Wray Gil in a Civil proceeding in New Orleans. On November 23, 1963, G. Wray Gil received a call from a local television newsman inquiring as to the whereabouts of David Ferrie and his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. G. Wray Gil said he was with David Ferrie on November 22, 1963, until 12:15 p.m., then had seen him again that night at a victory party for CARLOS MARCELLO. G. Wray Gil related this to the FBI. When the FBI questioned David Ferrie, he explained he was in the New Orleans Federal Court Building on November 22, 1963, for the final day of CARLOS MARCELLO'S deportation trial then left on a trip to Texas.



When the FBI questioned G. Wray Gil he denied having received literature from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On November 23, 1963, Jack S. Martin called New Orleans Assistant District Attorney Herman Kohlman and said that in 1955 OSWALD and David Ferrie were in the Civil Air Patrol together. Jack S. Martin told Major Presley J. Trosclair of the New Orleans Police Department the same story. Jack S. Martin hoped to advance his career as a professional informant by supplying the FBI with this information. Jack S. Martin, however, told the HSCA that since he had made "the first phone call on November 23, 1963, he had been a branded man. People no longer asked for his help and his business contacts went down to zero." On Monday, November 25, 1963, Jack S. Martin went to FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy with the story:

Jack S. Martin, 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he was listening to a television program on WWL-TV reported the life of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and reporting various interviews with people in New Orleans that were acquainted with OSWALD. Jack S. Martin stated that one of the people interviewed whose name he not know, aged early 20's, wearing horned-rim glasses, recalled that OSWALD had been active in the Civil Air Patrol with David Ferrie. Jack S. Martin stated that when he heard this he flipped. Jack S. Martin advised that in his occupation as a private investigator he had an occasion to develop considerable information about Ferrie and reported it to one Richard E. Roby, Special Agent, Investigative Division, Office of Compliance and Security, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C. who must have a big file on Ferrie as they conducted a complete investigation of his activities in New Orleans several years ago. Jack S. Martin advised that he called WWL-TV Station and furnished the station with background information about Ferrie, particularly his homosexual tendencies and that the fact he formerly operated the Civil Air Patrol. He also told them that Ferrie was an amateur hypnotist and may have hypnotized OSWALD and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that he kill the President.

Jack S. Martin stated that he has visited in the home of David Ferrie and he saw a group of photographs of various Civil Air Patrol cadet groups and in this group he is sure he saw several years ago a photograph of LEE OSWALD as a member of one of the classes. He stated he did not recall the group that OSWALD was in or any other details...

Jack S. Martin advised that he had reported this matter to Major Trosclair of the New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, and he felt that Major Trosclair was not giving the matter sufficient concern so he called Assistant District Attorney Herman Kohlman who was a former newspaper reporter and who was very familiar with the Ferrie case as a he had written various feature stories about Ferrie. Jack S. Martin stated that he explained all of his ideas and suspicions to Kohlman.

Jack S. Martin advised that he was really suspicious of Ferrie's activities when he received a report from W. Hardy Davis, a New Orleans Bail Bondsman, who told him that G. Ray Gill, New Orleans attorney and employer of Ferrie had called him to locate Ferrie who lives down the street from him and at the same time had denied to the TV station that Ferrie was an employee of Gill's office. Davis furnished Jack S. Martin information that Ferrie had left town for Texas on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, which information he also made available to Mr. Kohlman. Jack S. Martin stated that Ferrie is a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind being highly trained in mathematics, sciences, several foreign languages including Latin, Modern Greek and ancient Greek. Jack S. Martin advised that Ferrie had been education in a seminary and subsequently expelled from the Catholic Church and he, Jack S. Martin, suspected him of being capable of committing any type of crime. Jack S. Martin stated that he felt that Ferrie's possible association with OSWALD should be the subject of close examination as a he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President Kennedy.

Marina Oswald was questioned about a "Mr. Farry" after the assassination. [Lardner *Wash. Post* 4.2.67]

#### JACK S. MARTIN TELLS GARRISON HE SAW BANISTER WITH OSWALD

On April 24, 1967, Jack S. Martin told the FBI that "in December 1966, Pershing Gervais asked him to come to the Fontainebleau Motel, Room 125 and told him, Jack S. Martin, that he had a civil case against David Ferrie and asked Jack S. Martin for information against Ferrie." [FBI 62-109060-5159] Jack S. Martin told him had seen OSWALD and Banister together. In January 1967 Garrison subpoenaed Jack S. Martin to appear before a New Orleans Grand Jury.

Like most professional informants, Jack S. Martin was a liar and a mental case but knew how to stay alive. He never mentioned having seen OSWALD when he spoke with the FBI in November 1963 because he feared CARLO MARCELLO. He told the Bureau that he believed Edward Voebel was correct and that OSWALD and Ferrie knew one another from the Civil Air Patrol. HEMMING told this researcher: "People don't understand that the Ferrie-MARCELLO thing was an entirely different thing." All that Jack S. Martin knew was that OSWALD was connected with Bannister and Bannister was connected with David Ferrie. The rest of the information he supplied Garrison was false. The HSCA interviewed Jack S. Martin:

Jack S. Martin had seen OSWALD with Ferrie in Guy Banister's office, located at 544 Camp Street. On the day that President Kennedy was assassinated, Jack S. Martin saw a rifle (Mannlicher-Carcano) on TV and remembered that he had seen one just like it in David Ferrie's apartment. Jack S. Martin called friend who was an Assistant District Attorney,

Herman Kohlsman, and told him about seeing OSWALD with Ferrie and about the gun. Jack S. Martin feels this was the first call anyone made to the New Orleans District Attorney. As a result of that call David Ferrie's apartment was raided by Special Investigators of Jim Garrison. Ferrie was later arrested and released. [HSCA 1801007810416]

The FBI: "Had Mr. Banister had previous contact with OSWALD before the assassination, he would have immediately contacted us and reported this information." Jack S. Martin telephonically contacted S.A. Regis L. Kennedy on January 27, 1967, and demanded that the FBI stop Jim Garrison from harassing him. The FBI reported via S.A. Regis Kennedy:

...the scope of Garrison's investigation is that there was a conspiracy which originated in the room above W. Guy Bannister's (Deceased) office in New Orleans and that there was a second assassin firing at President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. W. Guy Banister formerly operated a private investigating office in New Orleans and was a retired SAC of the FBI.

NO 1309-C, a private investigator, advised that he has been conducting investigation for the Trailways Bus Line, regarding thefts from the New Orleans terminal, and one of the individuals under investigation is "DAVE LEWIS." NO 1309-C interviewed LEWIS in connection with the alleged theft and during this interview LEWIS advised that he had been interviewed by the District Attorney's Office and told the District Attorney's Office that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the office of W. GUY BANNISTER. LEWIS claimed that the District Attorney's Office had given him a polygraph test and that he, LEWIS, had passed this test. NO 1309-C advised that the District Attorney's Office had also interviewed a person by the name of Carlos, whose last name sounded like GERRO, probably CARLOS QUEROGA, and a man named SERGIO, probably SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH. NO 1309-C advised that DAVE LEWIS is a former employee of W. GUY BANISTER and he is apparently identical with the individual named DONALD LEWIS, whose name was furnished by JACK F. MARTIN, on January 13, 1967. The above information is being furnished to the Bureau of its information. No investigation is being conducted by the New Orleans Office. [NARA 124-10073-10348; FBI 124-10073-10348; FBI 62-109060-4539]

About the time David Ferrie was found dead in his apartment on February 22, 1967, Jack S. Martin reportedly left town. The CIA reported:

Jack S. Martin's wife, when interviewed during the period of his disappearance, stated that such a disappearance was not unusual, as a he takes off alone for several months every year. She admitted that he drinks a great deal, but maintained that he is a 'plain, ordinary man who makes model planes for his (9 year old) son and a chapel (a religious chapel in the house) for his wife and hundreds of ecclesiastical heraldry for his friends.' According to Mrs. Martin her husband since the war has been a reporter, public relations man and private investigator.

It would appear that Jack S. Martin is "Bishop" John J. Martin who is referred to in an FBI report on the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case dated February 28, 1967, which Mr. Scott Miler recently furnished this office. According to his report, Carl John Stanley aka "The Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley" of Louisville, Kentucky advised the Bureau on February 28, 1967 that John J. Martin had associated with David William Ferrie who Martin told him had been involved in a plot against President Kennedy. According to Stanley, Martin claimed to have been in the Air Force during World War II, to have worked for CIA, and to carry out numerous police commissions. Stanley described Martin as a white male, 40 to 50 years of age, 5'9" in height and weighing 150 lbs. [CIA 1357-506]

In August 1967 Jack S. Martin telephoned the Washington, D.C., offices of Reis R. Kash, Military Police Detective, C. I. Jack S. Martin wanted the unlisted telephone number of Grady Clifford Durham:

This is to certify that at approximately 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, August 1, 1967, I was working in my office when I received a telephone call. The caller identified himself as a Mr. John Martin. He stated that he was working for Jim Garrison out of New Orleans. Before this time I had never heard of John Martin and had no knowledge of Jim Garrison other than that obtained through the news media.

Martin stated that he was in the Washington, D.C. area looking for a former lawyer from New Orleans named Grady Clifford Durham. Martin stated he had to find Durham in furtherance of an investigation he was conducting for Garrison. Martin stated that Durham had been apprehended in Washington, D.C. after absconding with funds belonging to certain of his clients and that Durham had returned to the Washington, D.C. area. Martin stated he has not yet been able to locate Durham, who reportedly was living in Hyattsville, Maryland. He asked that I determine Durham's address or telephone number through records at the telephone company. Martin stated he could not make this check himself as he did not have any effective contacts in Washington, D.C. He stated that after he found Durham's telephone number was restricted he had called New Orleans asking various friends for contacts in Washington, D.C. HE stated he had been given my name by a New Orleans police officer, whom he named. (This police official has acted as an informant for me in the past. In order to preserve this relation, I decline to identify this official unless it is absolutely essential that I do so.)

In order to preserve my relation with the informant, I told Martin I would try to get the address or phone number of Durham for him. Martin stated that he could be reached at the following local telephone number 387-4488.

After completing this conversation, I telephoned my informant in New Orleans and asked him to verify his relation with Martin. He stated that he knew Martin and asked that I give him limited assistance. I told the informant I would make a telephone check, but I would not get too involved with Martin.

On the afternoon of August 1, 1967, I made a check through the Provost Marshall, Liaison Section, Defense Central Index, Fort Holabird, Maryland, on Grady Durham. I was advised he did not have a criminal record. The researcher advised that Grady Durham was born 1907 and was a cousin to Governor Davis of Louisiana. The researcher conveyed to me that Grady Durham was the Subject of several intelligence files. I told the researcher I did not want to be exposed to any intelligence information and directed that the files be returned to the stacks immediately. On the morning of August 2, 1967, I had the telephone files checked and was advised that Durham's unlisted telephone number was 474-0088.

At about 8:30 a.m. August 2, 1967, I telephoned Martin at the number he had provided. A woman who did not identify herself answered the telephone. I asked for Mr. Martin and after a short while Mr. Martin came to the phone. Martin, who has a deep voice and New Orleans accent, sounded loggy when he first answered the telephone. I thought at first that he had been drinking the night before and I apologized for waking him up.

Jack S. Martin stated that he had once shared an office with Grady Durham, and that Grady Durham had drawn up the charter of a Cuba-oriented organization. Edward Jack S. Martin claimed Hanes Johnson used him as a source. In December 1967 Jack S. Martin wrote to an "intelligence agency which conducts counterintelligence investigations," probably the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps. This agency sent Sugg's information to the CIA.:

The main body of the letter relates to his charges against one William Hardy Davis. He stated that there is 'one guy involved in this last bribery deal here who was formerly a bail bondsman at that time. I'd sure like to get the dirt on. So would Jim Garrison too.' He stated that Davis goes to Mexico frequently and 'We know he's mixed up with un-American activities during his sojourns outside the country. He's been under charges here on homosexual violations upon occasion, as well as on other matters. Although he's always been able to make some kind of deal and get off the hook every time...He's been going down on boys for years.' [CIA MFR 12.19.67]

Jack S. Martin kept changing his story. He came up with two stories that were in the news then said he saw OSWALD with Bannister then said he saw OSWALD with Ferrie. All he knew was that OSWALD had some connection to the 544 Camp Street scene.

## ^DAVID FRANKLIN LEWIS

David F. Lewis was born May 12, 1940, in Houston, Texas; he was the son of a diesel engineer and he had a General Equivalency Diploma from Warren Easton High School in New Orleans. He claimed military service in the United States Navy from May 29, 1958, to July 17, 1958. David F. Lewis worked for Guy Banister in 1958, or 1959, as an office boy. In 1961 the FBI interviewed David F. Lewis regarding an allegation of voting irregularities in New Orleans. The FBI:

Files of the New Orleans Office in case entitled 'Unsub, Employee of Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, Louisiana; David Franklin Lewis, Jr. victim.' CR EL in report of S.A. John T. Reynolds dated October 5, 1961, reveal that investigation based on information from Jack S. Martin, part time private detective, to the effect that a friend, David Lewis Jr., had attempted to register to vote on two or three occasions and on each Mr. Gallinghouse had either refused to accept Lewis as a registrant or had permitted him to fill out a card and thereafter advised Lewis he had made mistakes and could not be registered. [NARA FBI 124-10073-10361]

In 1966 New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison began his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by reviewing all the David Ferrie, Guy Banister, 544 Camp Street documents in the National Archives that had been dismissed by the FBI. Jack S. Martin heard of District Attorney Garrison's investigation, and in an effort to fabricate corroboration for his story contacted David F. Lewis, who worked as a baggage handler. Lewis told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison:

I have never previously been interviewed by the FBI or any other agency on this matter. During the months of January 1961 through January 1962, I was employed by Guy Banister and Associates as a private investigator. In the late summer of 1963 I was reporting to the Louisiana State Employment Office at 601 Camp Street seeking steady employment. Several times I stopped by Guy Banister's office, before going into the office, I stopped by Mancuso's Restaurant which is on the corner of Guy Banister's office. I noticed Sergio Arcacha, CARLOS [LNU - BRINGUIER?], and a fellow who I was introduced to by CARLOS as a LEE HARVEY in the restaurant. When I first seen LEE OSWALD in the restaurant he didn't talk much, but he seemed anxious about getting on his way. OSWALD appeared to be a highly nervous man with boundless energy. CARLOS, Sergio and LEE OSWALD were involved with some business that dealt with Cuba...a few days either before or after Mancuso's, I went into Banister's office. I went in, they shut the door to the inner office as a if highly confidential. In Banister's office was Banister, David Ferrie, Arcacha and a slim, sandy-haired young man. This man could very well have been OSWALD. By the way, Louise Decker happened to be in the office at this time.

Lewis was asked by Louis Ivon:

Q. Approximately how many times have you seen LEE HARVEY, who you later identified as a LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

A. No more than four times, each time in the company of Carlos.

Q. The day that you first met him, were you introduced to him?

A. Yes.

David F. Lewis had not seen OSWALD in the company of Guy Banister or David Ferrie in the summer of 1963. OSWALD was trying to establish his bona fides as Castroite and would have never been seen in public with anti-Castro types at this time. David F. Lewis did not tell his story in 1963. The FBI:

Lewis stated he had not furnished this information to the Warren Commission or the FBI and had not been interviewed by the FBI in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

On February 21, 1967,

PCI Mr. George Clark Johnston who has been subject of limited contact, reliability undetermined, advised he observed David Lewis on television in New Orleans commenting on the Kennedy assassination investigation. Johnston advised at the time of the Kennedy assassination Johnston lived with Lewis at 1407 Conti Street, Apartment C, and was a close confidant of Lewis at the time. He advised that at no time during the period of Kennedy assassination did Lewis ever indicate he had any knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. At no time did Lewis ever indicate that he was acquainted with any Cuban refugees. [FBI 62-109060-4526]

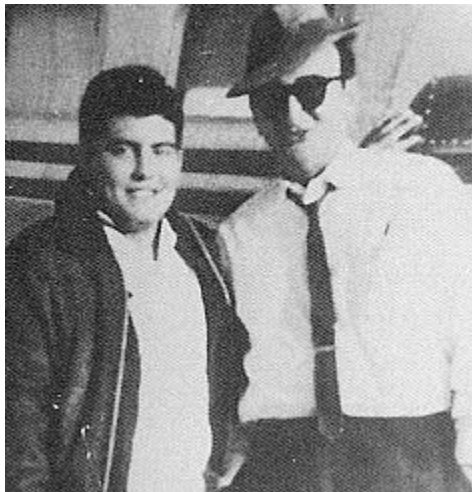
In 1967 David F. Lewis told the *Associated Press* that his life was in danger. [NO DA Doc 12.15.66 Lewis Statement; NARA FBI 124-10073-10361] Jack S. Martin telephoned David F. Lewis and questioned him about David Ferrie and OSWALD. He recorded this conversation.

Ray Berg, President, Pacesetter Publishing, 107 Camp Street, advised the FBI that Jack S. Martin sent him a thirty second excerpt from this tape in the hope of selling it. Berg stated that in a conversation with Jack S. Martin, various names have been dropped by Jack S. Martin, such as a David Lewis, David Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Guy Banister, a woman named Louise, who is Guy Banister's secretary, and a Dr. Cardona.

The FBI (1995) withheld information on David F. Lewis. Reports of television broadcasts of David F. Lewis were deleted. [FBI 62-109060-4527; *New Orleans Times Picayune*

2.67 p4] In 1968 David F. Lewis applied for a job with Avis Rent-a-Car. The interviewer felt that Lewis was either a mental case or on narcotics. David Lewis told the interviewer he was married in April 1962 and presently has four children but their whereabouts are unknown. [NO FBI 89-43-5737; FBI 62-109060-4504 2.20.67 teletype re: Lewis mostly w/h; NARA FBI 124-10249-10027]

#### FERRIE'S TRIP TO TEXAS



#### FERRIE WITH BOP VET JULIAN BUZNEDO



David Ferrie knew OSWALD and was involved in anti-Castro activities, but he had no knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Who would have told him about the plot? OSWALD? OSWALD had no knowledge of the plot. David Ferrie left New Orleans on Friday, November 22, 1963, at 6:00 p.m. by automobile, for Houston, Texas, accompanied by Melvin Coffey and Alvin Rolan Beauboeuff. He did not mention having attended CARLOS MARCELLO'S victory party. The group checked in at the Alamotel in Houston, Texas, early Saturday, November 23, 1963. David Ferrie made several telephone calls from the motel, including one to G. Wray Gil. After speaking with G. Wray Gil, he went to the Winterland Skating Rink, where he made pay telephone calls while Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey skated. When he returned to the motel room, David Ferrie called CARLOS MARCELLO'S Town and Country Motel in New Orleans in search of G. Wray Gil. The number Ferrie dialed, 833-3757, was a switchboard. He could have spoken with G. Wray Gil after G. Ray Gil consulted with CARLOS MARCELLO, who had an office in Town and Country Motel. The FBI transcribed this number as UE-33757, (it was VE-3-3757). [FBI HO 62-2115 JES/1c] In 1969 a Minnesota man pointed this out to the FBI. The FBI claimed this information was



...undoubtedly the handwritten notation of the employee of the motel and the error is the type that would occur if handwriting were sloppy. Houston also sent teletype November 28, 1963, to New Orleans containing same information. New Orleans advised Ferrie previously interviewed and stated made phone calls from instant motel, including call to VE-3-3757 which is Town and Country Motel in New Orleans, attempting to locate his attorney, G. Ray Gil. New Orleans also recognized radio station as WDSU since this is a major radio station in the area. There could be no confusion between UE and VE prefixes of telephone number since U and V and both at the number eight position on the telephone dial while New Orleans had a VE exchange and there was no UE exchange. Teletype concerning same date further reflected that there was no typographical error but rather that information reported as recorded is motel records. [Bishop/A. Jones 6.3.69 cc: Sullivan to Branigan]

David Ferrie and his boyfriends figure-skated at Winterland late Saturday afternoon November 23, 1963, before driving one hour to Galveston, Texas, where they arrived at 9:00 p.m. and checked into the Driftwood Motel in Galveston.

#### ALVIN BEAUBOEUFF

In August 1993 Alvin Beauboeuff was contacted by this researcher. He related that he first met David Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol:

Dave, at that particular time, was accused of a crime against nature with someone I knew. A real scuze-ball named Mike Crouchet. Ferrie asked me to be a character witness against him in court. It never went that far. After Dave lost his job with Eastern Airlines, the judge threw it out. It never went to trial. Dave was bisexual. No other Civil Air Patrol members came forward and said, 'He did it to me too.' I was a teenager back then. If I had any better sense, I would have never got mixed-up in it. My dad died when I was 13. Anytime I had a problem in school I went to Dave's house for some help. He had a blackboard there. He wouldn't quit until you understood what he was trying to teach you. There wasn't anything he didn't know about. He had a lot of radical beliefs. He was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Arcacha. They talked a lot. I never heard the conversations. Dave had worked in conjunction with Guy Banister when they were working on the CARLOS MARCELLO case. Banister was a private investigator making his living off attorneys.

Alvin Beauboeuff was asked to comment on the previously cited document:

Damn, that never popped up before! Wow! I never knew anything about that. Jack S. Martin had put OSWALD and Ferrie together right after the assassination. He told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that OSWALD and Dave were great buddies. If OSWALD was in fact hanging

around the Camp Street location Jack S. Martin would have seen him, or talked to him, or met him, because Jack S. Martin was around there himself all the time. That's how you got that tie. I remember the old son-of-a-bitch. I think he died in 1966. I don't know if it was a natural death or not.

According to Alvin Beauboeuff, the address 618 North Pierce, was that of Melvin Coffey. As for the blonde, white female, name unknown he said,

Whoa, where did she come from? Hello, no man. If I'd had a blonde bitch in there I would have known all about it. I promise you there wasn't no bitch there. Dave and I had a swinging pad before I was married. We had girls goin' in and out of there like crazy. But on that trip there was just the three of us. I placed the call to Alexandria. Dave called and talked to G. Wray Gil, who told him someone had implicated him in this OSWALD thing. Dave was at the telephone at the rink. He was always on the phone with somebody. In 1966 Garrison offered me money and job to testify that I knew Clay Shaw. Perry Russo came out making a bundle. I never did meet Perry Russo and I practically lived in Ferrie's house. The trip to Texas had been planned two weeks in advance. It all rolled out. The trial finished up and we just went. Unless Dave had some unique way of engineering me into going there.

On Sunday, November 24, 1963, David Ferrie, Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey drove back to New Orleans. They stopped at a service station with a television, and saw RUBY kill OSWALD. David Ferrie then made several pay phone calls. Layton Martens reported having received a call from David Ferrie at about 3:00 p.m. Layton Martens: "After Jack S. Martin had related that Ferrie had stated the President should be killed and had outlined plans to this effect, he talked with G. Wray Gil [who said] there was nothing to worry about." Layton Martens said that when he inquired if the call was local or long distance David Ferrie replied that it was none of his business. During the conversation David Ferrie stated the name of OSWALD "did not ring a bell with him and that he did not know him...Layton Martens said he knows David Ferrie to be a great admirer of President Kennedy."

When Alvin Beauboeuff, Melvin Coffey, and David Ferrie reached New Orleans, David Ferrie dropped off Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey near his home, and drove to Hammond, Louisiana, where he stayed with a friend. [FBI 62-109060-4447, 62-109060-4515, #89-69 New Orleans 11.27.63 p219, 62-109060-1294; HSCA V5 p114] When Alvin Beauboeuff returned to David Ferrie's apartment he was arrested, and then released after David Ferrie gave himself up.

#### DAVID FERRIE'S LIBRARY CARD

Jack S. Martin started the rumor that OSWALD had David Ferrie's library card in his possession after his arrest in Dallas. Layton Martens told the police the on November 22, 1963, G. Wray Gil visited him and asked to relay a message to David Ferrie that his library card had been found among OSWALD'S effects. When the New Orleans Police

arrested David Ferrie on November 26, 1963, he had his library card on his person. [FBI 105-82555-330, 104-82555 3.8.67 TNG, 62-109060-252]

Mrs. Jesse Garner, OSWALD'S former landlady in New Orleans, told the HSCA that David Ferrie visited her home *on the night of the assassination* and asked about OSWALD'S library card, but she refused to speak with him:

I just opened the door and he came in, and he said, 'I'm David Ferrie.' Well, I thought he was one of the FBI men or newsmen...He just merely said, 'What's all this?' He said they found his library card on OSWALD. When he said that, I knew he had nothing to do like the other guys, the FBI, or anything like that. That's when I get him off my back. I said, 'Get out.' He left right away. [HSCA testimony of Mrs. Jesse Garner]

David Ferrie was out of New Orleans when this allegedly occurred. OSWALD'S neighbor in New Orleans, Alexander Eames, stated:

One time I was down to the main public library in New Orleans. I was going in and out browsing, and I came face to face with OSWALD. After the assassination the local newspaper picked-up this incident. The day after the newspaper came out relating the fact I had seen OSWALD in the library - I wasn't home - but David Ferrie came to my door and he stood out to my wife. He had a cheap wig and painted eyebrows. He said, 'Is your husband home?' She said, 'No, what do you want?' He said, 'I would just like to ask your husband if, when he saw OSWALD in the library, whether he got close enough to see whether he used his own library card or my library card?' I thought that was very interesting because a lot of people deny there was even any connection between Ferrie and OSWALD. If they were exchanging library cards there must have been some connection. I don't recall when this happened..."

Both of these stories about David Ferrie were false. Nothing was found among OSWALD'S possessions that linked him to David Ferrie.

#### THE FBI QUESTIONS DAVID FERRIE

On February 13, 1964, Raymond Comstock of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office

...advised the New Orleans Office of the FBI he was assigned to the District Attorney's office shortly after the assassination and was attempting to locate David Ferrie, an alleged associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During an attempt to locate Ferrie, Comstock secured some documents from Ferrie's residence. These were two undated letters addressed to Jack Wasserman signed D. W. Ferrie; one letter appears to be a corrected copy of the other; an undated letter addressed to Jack signed Dave; an undated letter addressed to Jose Juis LaRoca, Guatemala, and the first

page of Ferrie's bankbook with the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans. Comstock obtained this material without a warrant and Ferrie was not present...The material that Comstock furnished indicates Ferrie was in Guatemala in October and November 1963 making inquiries on behalf of Jack Wasserman, attorney for CARLOS MARCELLO.

David Ferrie told the Secret Service that he made a number of trips to Guatemala on behalf of CARLOS MARCELLO. During his last trip, in early November 1963, he flew Taca Airlines and made one stop in Mexico City. [USSS 620] Ferrie's bankbook showed that large amounts of money had been deposited in David Ferrie's account in October and November 1963. In 1978, during secret testimony before the HSCA, CARLOS MARCELLO acknowledged having given David Ferrie these funds, but claimed that he had paid David Ferrie to investigate the credibility of a government witness in the immigration case that was pending against him. The FBI did not determine the source of the funds deposited, or the purpose for which they were withdrawn, although the Bureau assumed the source was CARLOS MARCELLO. [FBI 62-109060-4521, 5296, 5241, 5295, 5334, 4521; NO 89-1-9-3437]

On September 30, 1968, NO T-2 advised that (deleted) and (deleted) of (deleted), Louisiana State Police are suspected by him as being connected with (deleted) as they have been seen on numerous occasions at the Town and Country Restaurant. According to source (deleted) and (deleted) were formerly in business with David Ferrie and owned a piece of United Air Taxi Business in New Orleans. Source stated that he had information that (deleted) car was at one time parked at David Ferrie's residence, and they believe that (deleted), (deleted) and (deleted) were associated together in United Air Taxi. (Deleted)." [FBI NO 92-10976-2]

#### FERRIE DENIES KNOWING OSWALD

The FBI questioned David Ferrie on November 25, 1963.

Ferrie stated that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge OSWALD was never a member of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron in New Orleans during the period he was with that group. Ferrie said that if OSWALD had been a member of the squadron for only a few weeks as had been claimed, he would have been considered a recruit and that Ferrie would not have had any contact with him...Ferrie said that to the best of his knowledge he does not know any individual named LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor has he ever known the individual represented by photograph presented to him as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol, in any business connection or in any social capacity...He stated that on November 9, 1963, and November 16, 1963, he was at Churchill Downs, which is a farm owned by CARLOS MARCELLO, mapping strategy in connection with MARCELLO'S trial.

Ferrie told the FBI about his skating trip to Texas and said that he understood that Jack S. Martin had accused him of having had an association with OSWALD. He said he first met Jack S. Martin in the fall of 1961 and

...since that time Jack S. Martin has attempted to insert himself in his (Ferrie's) personal affairs...He stated that Jack S. Martin began visiting him at the office of Attorney G. Wray Gil and that Mr. Gil did not want Mr. Jack S. Martin hanging around his office. Ferrie claimed that in June 1963 he put Jack S. Martin out of Mr. Gil's office in an undiplomatic manner, and that since that time Jack S. Martin has bedeviled him in every possible manner...Ferrie stated that from approximately November 1960 until August 1961, he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans. He stated that he had been actively engaged in working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front collecting money, medicine and clothing for the organization, as well as giving talks before various citizen's groups. He stated that at the time he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front the office of the organization was located in the Balter Building, and that Sergio Arcacha Smith was head of this organization in New Orleans. Ferrie stated that he has never known of the Cuban Revolutionary Front maintaining an office at 544 Camp Street, nor does he have any knowledge of Sergio Arcacha Smith maintaining an office at that address during the time he was head of the organization and later he was replaced. Ferrie said that the Cuban Revolutionary Front was definitely an anti-Castro organization, and that all persons connected with the organization were violently anti-Castro. Ferrie said that he has not had any connection with the Cuban Revolutionary Front or any other anti-Castro organization since August 1961...Sergio Arcacha Smith gave up leadership of the organization and was replaced by an individual named Rabel.

The only statement the FBI attempted to verify regarded the airworthiness of Ferrie's private airplane. David Ferrie claimed it had not been airworthy since 1962. When the FBI checked with the Federal Aeronautics Administration, it discovered that the agency considered the plane to be currently airworthy. [FBI 62-109060-from SAC Houston 62-2215 teletype 11.26.63; FBI 62-109060-482,313]

David Ferrie was re-interviewed on November 27, 1963:

Ferrie advised at time of Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba he was very much embarrassed and concerned over the lack of air cover provided, and severely criticized President Kennedy both in public and in private. Ferrie stated that he had never made any statement that President Kennedy should be killed with the intention to do so, and has never at any time outlined any plan or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it. Ferrie said he is very outspoken and may have used an

offhand or colloquial expression / he ought to be shot / in expressing his feelings concerning Cuban situation.

He denied having met OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol. Interview of David W. Ferrie reflected in report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, Dallas, December 2, 1963, entitled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

#### S.A. REGIS KENNEDY

On December 10, 1963, in an affidavit for S.A. Regis Kennedy, Ferrie wrote:

I have no records or recollection, to my knowledge, to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was, or was not, a member of this particular unit of the Civil Air Patrol. To the best of my knowledge and belief I do not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and have no personal recollection of having met him. If I ever did meet him it was very casual and, to the best of my recollection, I have definitely not seen him in recent years. [FBI NO-44-2064 12.10.63, 62-109060-1294, NO-89-69 p341 11.26.63, 62-1090604-891]

Jack S. Martin reported:

Regis Kennedy used to come around [544 Camp Street] and was friendly with people in Guy Banister's office. Regis also spent a lot of time north of Lake Pontchartrain by the Cuban training camps

On May 17, 1967, S.A. Regis Kennedy appeared before the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury during the "Jim Garrison Investigation." He invoked executive privilege in response to several questions. [FBI 62-109060-5255 5.18.67] Regis Kennedy wrote:



I was asked if I knew W. Guy Banister and I told him yes. He then asked if I ever visited Banister's office and the identity of anyone I observed there. I answered that I had been in Guy Banister's office, and that the only person I could recall observing when I was there was Jack S. Martin and two women, whose names I could not recall. I was also asked of my knowledge of the relationship between Banister, Arcacha Smith and OSWALD. I answered that I did not know...I was asked if I knew Dean Andrews and I acknowledged that I did...During the questioning concerning Andrews I was asked by a member of the jury whether I had investigated Dean Andrews and I replied that my contacts with Dean Andrews were set forth in the Warren Commission report. [FBI TO SAC from Regis Kennedy 5.18.67 - 5255]

When the HSCA contacted Regis Kennedy he said: "He doubted there was any connection between MARCELLO, Ferrie and Banister et. al. to the assassination," and

referred the Committee to DeBRUEYS. A message from the New Orleans FBI Field Office to the Director regarding the testimony of DeBRUEYS and Regis Kennedy is still mostly withheld as of 2010. [NARA FBI 124-10031-10275; FBI 62-109060 1st. NR 5175 dated 5.8.67]

### LAYTON MARTENS

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison interviewed David Ferrie's friend, Layton Martens. Layton Martens had been arrested for attempted homicide and had told the FBI he feared Jim Garrison calling him as a witness, because:

...cross-examination might reveal Cuban Revolutionary Front CIA affiliation in 1961, and dealings with the late Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and subsequent discontinuing of plans for a Cuban second invasion.

He believed such testimony would have lent credence to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's contention that anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination. In August 1993 Layton Martens stated:

We were getting sometimes as many as 5,000 Cuban refugees a day into the Port of New Orleans. We started as a volunteer Agency between the Cuban office, which was Arcacha Smith, the Mayor's office, and the State of Louisiana, to take care of these people. What we were doing was prioritized by Robert Kennedy under aegis of the President because of specific facts that were being revealed by refugees regarding nuclear weapons in Cuba.

Layton Martens claimed that in 1968 United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark suggested that he leave Louisiana, and go to Washington, to avoid testifying on this point. Layton Martens:

Garrison was the most patently evil individual I ever knew. He molested a young boy at the Athletic Club. Jack Anderson ran the story. The kid's uncle was a Monsignor in the Catholic Church. Now that the kid is grown up, he doesn't mind talking about it. I can't prove it, but bribery was involved in the Garrison investigation. He dug up some witnesses. David Ferrie was a good American, he was not a homosexual, he was not some kind of weird fanatic creep. Otherwise he would not have been working under the Attorney General. There were letters about this, but they are missing. His arrests for homosexuality were manufactured. There was a serious recanting, and the charges were dropped. David Ferrie and my mom were very close after her divorce, and the two were talking about marriage. David Ferrie was just your basic, good American, who was doing the right thing. He didn't work for CARLOS MARCELLO. He worked for G. Wray Gil. G. Wray Gil was in a law firm representing many people.

Ferrie could have flown CARLOS MARCELLO back to the United States. I wasn't there. I know he found a way to work with the Administration to get CARLOS MARCELLO back into the country. Cause the Attorney General had boo-booed. You can't just kidnap people, even though he was late for a deportation hearing. Understand, everyone wants to write books that say, 'He knew CARLOS MARCELLO, he must have been in with the mafia.' RUBY probably knew CARLOS MARCELLO too. Who cares? I been ignoring all this crap for 30 years.

In 1962 Layton Martens explained to the New Orleans FBI that he had been arrested by the New Orleans Police because he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, some of whom were homosexuals.

### MARGARITA MARTENS

In 1978 the mother of Layton Martens, Margarita Martens, was confined at Southern Baptist Hospital, diagnosed as schizophrenic. The HSCA interviewed her:

Subject denies writing a letter concerning an assassination plot and states that she wrote her priest a letter dealing with her father beating her. She met David Ferrie in 1961 and didn't associate with him in 1963. He was her son's leader in the Civil Air Patrol. She never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. If she wrote a letter about an assassination plot, it was while under the influence of pills and after her son's arrest during the Garrison probe.

Layton Martens complained to the HSCA that its investigators woke his mother up from sleep and made accusations about her having been involved in the Kennedy assassination. [HSCA 5.17.78 Martens Int.] Layton Martens told the FBI that David Ferrie had blackmailed CARLOS MARCELLO into buying a gasoline station for him because "Ferrie had something on him." [FBI 62-109060-251; CIA 1362-1061A; FBI 62-109060-7077 2.26.73; *Look Magazine* 8.26.69; FBI 62-109060-5815 10.13.67] On January 24, 1964, William David Ferrie supplied the FBI with information on Edward Jack S. Martin activity in regard to phony degrees and awards. [FBI 63-4296-33-596]

### DEAN ANDREWS





Dean Adams Andrews (born October 8, 1922; died April 1981), was an attorney for CARLOS MARCELLO. [CIA 1359-503] Dean Andrews attended law school with WARREN DeBRUEYS. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison could not question S.A. DeBRUEYS about Guy Banister because when the Garrison investigation began in March 1967, the FBI had S.A. DeBRUEYS transferred from New Orleans to Washington, D.C. On May 6, 1977, SAC DeBRUEYS resigned from the FBI after 27 years of service.

Dean Andrews began his association with CARLOS MARCELLO in 1950 or 1951, during the early stages of CARLOS MARCELLO'S deportation case. In 1951 Dean Andrews applied for the position of FBI S.A. but was never employed. In 1954 Dean Andrews found employment with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. While he was in the Immigration and Naturalization Service he became acquainted with FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy. Dean Andrews became an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Jefferson Parish was as tightly controlled by the mob as Cicero, Illinois, was at the height of the Capone era. Frank Langridge was District Attorney and the boss of Dean Andrews. The Chief Investigator under Frank Langridge, Joseph "Zip" Chimento, had been convicted of having bribed a witness in 1943 to help two Cosa Nostra mobsters. Before Joseph Chimento worked for Frank Langridge he worked as a collector for CARLOS MARCELLO. While Dean Andrews was an Assistant District Attorney, he continued practicing law and defended employees of JOSEPH, PETER and ANTHONY MARCELLO. [FBI 62-109060-5255; Weisberg *OSWALD in New Orleans* p140; FBI 62-109060-1522; Epstein *Counterplot* p26; Brener p57; *Life* 9.8.67; undated *Times-Picayune* article in ARA files]

### OSWALD VISITS DEAN ANDREWS

On November 25, 1963, Dean Andrews

...who is presently confined to the Hotel Dieu, with pneumonia, telephonically advised SA Regis L. Kennedy that OSWALD had talked to him, date not known, about getting a Dishonorable Discharge changed. Andrews stated that OSWALD was a walk in client, did nothing about it, and doubts that he has any record. Andrews stated OSWALD accompanied by another individual. In a later interview Andrews related to the FBI that he had first met OSWALD in late June 1963, when OSWALD appeared at his office with several companions he believed to be homosexuals. OSWALD requested his assistance in making inquiries concerning his Dishonorable Discharge from the Marine Corps.

HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD was trying to upgrade his discharge to a General, or a less than honorable, when he was dealing with Dean Andrews. He eventually planned to go back on fucking active duty again. Not just to get his benefits, because he came in 1955 or 1956. Any post-1955 people didn't

get the fucking G. I. Bill at that time. The discharge didn't mean shit to him. Nobody gives a fuck what kind of discharge you have when you go around and get a job. Later on, during the Vietnam thing, they tightened up on it. That's the promise that's held out. They'd tell him: 'We can't intervene because it would look like you are being paid off.' They would have told him, 'Here's what you do on your own, get a lawyer, do this.' And they would suggest a lawyer that was in the fucking loop. Dean Andrews had done a couple of discharge upgrade cases for homosexuals who had been put out on a Section Eight. He'd worked on those and it was an easy thing. A matter of paperwork. He'd done it before. He was a parking ticket fixer type. Was he hooked-up with Banister? More than likely. Lawyers always use these sleazy P.I.s."

OSWALD left the Marines on a Hardship Discharge and his U.S. Marine Corps discharge card that stated that he had been Honorably Discharged. He could have used this card to obtain employment. [WCE 1413]

Dean Andrews affirmed he talked with OSWALD two or three times but never opened a file on him. In 1964 Sergeant R. M. Davis, U.S. Army, retired, who was employed as a private investigator by Dean Andrews, recounted that in June 1963, Dean Andrews discussed with him the procedure required to amend or correct a Marine Corps Undesirable Discharge. Sergeant R. M. Davis, however, could not locate any record on OSWALD.

#### ANDREWS ASKED BY CLAY BERTRAND TO DEFEND OSWALD

Dean Andrews stated that on the evening of November 23, 1963, while he was in the hospital, Clay Bertrand called him and asked if he would be interested in handling OSWALD'S defense, then told him he would call back later. He never did. Andrews told the FBI on November 25, 1963,

that on November 23, 1963, one Clay Bertrand, a French Quarter queer, called Andrews and asked him if he would undertake the defense of OSWALD...The next day, [November 24, 1994] Dean Andrews called New Orleans attorney Sam Monk Zelden to ask him if he would be interested in assisting in OSWALD'S defense. As they were speaking, Sam Monk Zelden received the news that OSWALD was dead.

#### SAM MONK ZELDEN

The FBI interviewed Sam Monk Zelden on November 25, 1963. He confirmed parts of Dean Andrews' story. In a telephone interview, Mrs. Zelden established that her husband passed away on September 19, 1981, after suffering "something similar to a stroke in 1976." Sam Monk Zelden had mentioned the telephone call to her.

## EVA SPRINGER

Dean Andrews called his secretary, Eva Springer, at 4:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963; he conveyed he "was representing OSWALD in Dallas and was told that Bertrand hired him..." On November 25, 1963, Dean Andrews "called Eva Springer and asked her to locate any records on Clay Bertrand, but has not been able to locate his name - he's unknown to her." [Unmarked FBI index card "No rpt." Clay Bertrand 12.6.63 12.5.63 p36 Springer to Dean Andrews] During his Warren Commission testimony, Dean Andrews claimed soon after he was released from the hospital his office was burglarized.

Why Dean Andrews came forward with this story was unclear. The FBI began to interview Dean Andrews on a weekly basis. Each time, his story changed. On December 3, 1963, Dean Andrews assured the FBI that the telephone call was a "dream he had during sedation." Sergeant R. M. Davis thought the call Dean Andrews received at the hospital was "a dream." During Dean Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission, he returned to his original story. Dean Andrews contacted the United States Secret Service in 1966 and professed to have some new information to indicate OSWALD didn't act alone: "I'm 40% sure I know the identity of the person who was responsible for OSWALD killing the President." The United States Secret Service declined to send an agent to Dean Andrews' home to interview him, and advised him to visit its offices.

## GARRISON INDICTS DEAN ANDREWS FOR PERJURY

When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed Dean Andrews to testify before a New Orleans Grand Jury in 1967, his testimony changed. He was indicted for perjury. Dean Andrews left his post as a Jefferson Parish Assistant District Attorney. His law practice suffered, and he took a job at a MARCELLO-owned Bourbon Street bar. Dean Andrews was convicted of perjury in August 1967 and he received an 18-month jail term. He appealed the conviction and was released on \$2,500 bond. He still maintained he could not identify Clay Bertrand. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had his investigators comb the New Orleans French Quarter for Clay Bertrand, but they found nothing. [FBI NO-100-16601 12.5.63; FBI 62-109060-1522, 4648, 5520, 4821, 5112; USSS CO-2-34,030-12.19.66, 2.20.67, 3.30.67] In June 1967, the FBI learned from a confidential source that a homosexual in New Orleans who used the pseudonym Clay Bertrand was Eugene Clair Davis.

## EUGENE CLAIR DAVIS



FBI traces were highly deleted, but nonetheless revealed that Eugene Clair Davis (born July 8, 1924) worked for CARLOS MARCELLO. One trace disclosed: "Davis had retained an attorney who represented New Orleans hoodlum, CARLOS MARCELLO." [FBI 62-109060-5442; FBI 104060-5455] Eugene Clair Davis owned Wanda's Bar, a homosexual hangout. George Wray Gil Sr. was his attorney "for the transactions on buying Wanda's." Eugene Clair Davis had worked at the Court of Two Sisters. On April 28, 1960, a Potential Criminal Informant file was opened on Eugene Clair Davis by the New Orleans FBI Office and he was designated a criminal informant on October 11, 1966. [FBI 137-7386-3] Eugene Clair Davis furnished extremely valuable information over a period of years. His information led to the arrest of a number of fugitives. The file of the New Orleans FBI Office indicated he was contacted about the Kennedy assassination, but possessed no information. The file did not indicate he used the alias of Clem Bertrand. [FBI Memo Branigan to Sullivan 6.22.67] Eugene Clair Davis had eight arrests: "Two City Misdemeanors; Two State Misdemeanors; Four, Felony." In January 1968 Eugene Clair Davis was arrested for obscenity that involved a sixteen year old boy. [FBI 62-109060-6113]

#### ANDREW'S TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW

On February 26, 1969, Dean Andrews testified

...that the telephone call he received on November 23, 1963, while being confined to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, was from Eugene Davis. He testified that he had known Davis for a number of years and that he had known Davis six months to a year before he was introduced to Davis as Clay Bertrand at the wedding he had previously testified about. He testified he had represented Davis on legal matters since 1951, and knew Davis well enough so that he could recognize Davis' voice on the telephone. He testified he never observed Davis with OSWALD. He testified he never identified anybody as Clay Bertrand, and used the name merely as a cover name for Davis. In regards to the telephone call, Andrews testified that it was he, not Davis, who suggested representing OSWALD. He testified that I suggested I would be famous if I went to Dallas to defend OSWALD. That anybody who defended him would be famous. He testified he had no explanation why he called Attorney Sam Monk Zelden about a trip to Dallas. Andrews testified that in his appearances before the Warren Commission and the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, he was never given a chance to explain, and the reason he did not name Eugene Davis was that he wanted to protect him. In regards to the name Clem Bertrand, he testified that the only time he met anyone using that name was at the wedding previously testified about. He testified that during his appearances before the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury he was forced into making conflicting statements because he was being hemmed in by his previous testimony before the Warren Commission. He testified that when he was being interviewed at the Hotel Dieu Hospital by FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy, he was trying to think of a name to use as a

cover name, and finally decided to use the name Clay Bertrand. He testified the only portion of his testimony before the Warren Commission which are true is that part about OSWALD coming to his office to seek legal advice. Andrews was then questioned extensively about his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. He testified that whenever he mentioned the name Clay Bertrand to the Grand Jury, he was talking about Eugene Davis. Andrews was then excused as a witness. [FBI 62-109060-6793]

Had CARLOS MARCELLO asked Dean Andrews to defend OSWALD and was Andrews afraid to name him? Was his report to the FBI a compromise with his conscience? NBC reported Eugene Clair Davis was Clay Betrand. Eugene Clair Davis was linked to OSWALD by other dubious witnesses.

#### BETTY PARENT

During the Garrison investigation, New Orleans landlady and FBI informant, Betty Parent, stated:

You should check into the waiters who worked in the Court of Two Sisters during the summer of 1963 as she heard that at least one of the waiters had said that OSWALD stayed in one of the upstairs apartments at the Court for a while. She said that PETE MARCELLO had something to do with the Court. Eugene Davis lost his job with the Court because of OSWALD'S visit. Davis was involved in blackmailing queers. His information came from FBI Agent Regis Kennedy. [Regis Kennedy Memo Sciambra / Garrison interview with BP-12.18.67; FBI 62-109060-5240; CIA 4793, 4928]

The FBI: "The Court of Two Sisters on Bourbon Street was operated by Nunzio Pecora, the brother-in-law of Joseph Poretto." [FBI teletype TO SAC NO from DIR Onozio Pecora 2.16.65] Nunzio Pecora and Joseph Poretto ran a restaurant and lounge at the Town and Country Motel during the 1950's. Nunzio Pecora was an ex-convict with an extensive past history in heroin trafficking. From the Town and Country he directed a call-girl ring and in the late 1950's Nunzio Pecora took over operation of CARLOS MARCELLO'S Tropical Tourist Court and Trailer Camp. Nunzio Pecora was one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S three most trusted aides, and law enforcement surveillance reports indicated a particularly close relationship in the early 1960's, with Nunzio Pecora always close at hand at CARLOS MARCELLO'S headquarters at the Town and Country Motel. The FBI reported: "Investigation by the New Orleans office reveals Pecora meets and discusses activities with many prominent New Orleans underworld figures." [FBI 92-8100- 1.15.65 pages deleted] Betty Parent furnished Jim Garrison's investigators with a description of the waiter, but not his name. Betty Parent repeated gossip that probably originated with Leander D'Avy, a punch drunk alcoholic.

## LEANDER D'AVY

Leander D'Avy (born January 26, 1924) was a retired member of the U.S. Air Force who was employed from 1959 to 1963 as the doorman at the Court of Two Sisters. Leander D'Avy advised the FBI in 1968 that in 1962 he,

First saw individual later identified as OSWALD. OSWALD asked for Clay Bertrand. Sent to Eugene Davis, night manager, Court of Two Sisters. Talked about one hour. OSWALD left the bar. As he was leaving, Davis pointed out OSWALD to the bar maid and told her that he had just come back from the Iron Curtain...Saw OSWALD twice. Second time was about six months before Kennedy was assassinated. OSWALD was in a room at the Court of Two Sisters with four or five others. Eugene Davis was there...Claims CARLOS MARCELLO ran Court of Two Sisters. Told Garrison what he told the FBI. Did not testify.

[FBI NO 89-69 1A-139] D'Avy also claimed to have been "backhanded" by JACK RUBY in the parking lot of the Court of Two Sisters.

Leander D'Avy waited five years before he came forward. This was suspicious. In 1977 Leander D'Avy told the HSCA:

Well, in 1960, I retired out of the Air Force, after 20 years. I went to work at the Court of Two Sisters in New Orleans, as a doorman. And in 1962 this young man walks up to me and asks me if there was a Clay Bertrand working there. I told him I don't know any Clay Bertrand. [I asked the] night manager, Eugene Davis in the tavern 'Gene, do we have a Clay Bertrand working here?' And Eugene said 'Send the young man in here, I'll talk to him.' Clay Bertrand, that's probably a code name. Just like that. So I sent him on in, about an hour later the young man walks out, Eugene Davis comes up to the door where I'm standing, talks to one of the waitresses in there, and he says 'See that young man? He's just come from behind the Iron Curtain.' Well, I didn't put no assassination n' that together - it hadn't happened yet.' Two weeks before the assassination I was called one Saturday morning to pick up my check. I walked into the patio and asked where Eugene Davis was, they said he's up there in the store room. So I went up there and it wasn't no storeroom, they had a little apartment up there, had a bed in it, had five men in it. One of them was OSWALD, I recognized him after the assassination. He was laying across the bed. One of them was David Ferrie. When I went up to Jim Garrison's office I knew it was going to get back to CARLOS MARCELLO or one of them, that I'm talking. And my life won't be worth a plug nickel if they find out. Right then and there I moved out of New Orleans, right the next day. I went to Jackson, Mississippi. I have seen pictures of the other two men [with OSWALD, David Ferrie and Davis] in the *Enquirer*, the tramps, the little one in that picture was the guy that had the whiskers...I could identify

[two] tramps. I don't know their names. All I know is I can identify 'em when I see 'em. One - ah, two of the tramps was, I'm pretty sure, CIA - former CIA men, or something. I never heard no talk [the tramps were HUNT and STURGIS]. I'll take a polygraph test on everything I told you, that's just the way it was, the way it is. I believe there was at least two guys who used to belong to the CIA...two CIA men that were members of the Bay of Pigs, along with a bunch of Cubans. I think them Cubans were from the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Leander D'Avy tried to sell his story to the tabloid, *Midnight*. The HSCA asked him if he had received psychiatric care. He said he had not. In December 1977 Leander D'Avy was interviewed by HSCA investigator L.J. Delsa. This time he said he had inquired of the bookkeeper, Margaret Tannenbaum, if Clay Bertrand worked there, and Eugene Clair Davis overheard him. Leander D'Avy stuck to his tale about having seen the tramps, and stated that Nick Karno owned the Court of Two Sisters. L.J. Delsa reported: "Nick Karno is a MARCELLO associate and is alleged to have his names on businesses in the French Quarter that are actually CARLOS MARCELLO'S. In 1959 a confidential source indicated that Nick Karno was going to South America, and seemed to be helping procure arms for Fidel Castro. Nick Karno is presently fighting trial dates which his attorneys have been successfully putting off since his murder indictment in 1974..."

A distant cousin of Leander D'Avy was contacted: "I thought he had died. He was an individual that had been inflicted by encephalitis as a child and he roamed a lot. He was a merchant seaman in his younger days. It's been 30 years since I've seen him." The brother of Leander D'Avy, Nuby D'Avy, was contacted:

Leander died February 1986 in Jackson, Mississippi. He went in the hospital for a checkup and the nurse left him with something, and she went back, and he strangled on himself, and he went into a coma. He told me he might come into some money because he knew something about the Kennedy assassination. And he had heard about it, he had nothing to do...My brother was in Navy. He's got three boys in Mississippi. Charlie, Nuney and Philip. He told me he had information about it, and he was going to talk with the FBI, and he might not live long. Somebody was going to be after him to kill him or something. He said he knew something. That's all he told me. No details.

Leander D'Avy had lied to his brother. HSCA investigators talked with Eugene Clair Davis several times during October and November 1977. He denied knowing, or ever having seen, OSWALD. Eugene Clair Davis stated that "there were rooms above the Court of Two Sister's Patio, but they were used as storerooms, and Nick Karno had an apartment up there that no one could use except Nick Karno." According to Perry Russo: "Eugene Davis was bludgeoned to death about ten years ago by a trick of his. He was into sadism. They caught the guy, I think. He was tried...it was in the paper in 1977, 1978. Ask a quarter-hound. He owned Wildside, a gay bar. His assailant was ruled insane." [Russo, Perry 741 Navarre Ave NO LA 70124 telephone 504- 488-4439]

## GORDON NOVEL



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison indicted Gordon Dwane Novel for complicity in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In his youth, Gordon Novel belonged to a neo-Nazi group and was arrested and charged with bombing a Metairie, Louisiana, theater that admitted blacks. Later, he sold spy devices in New Orleans. Gordon Novel claimed he worked with the Cuban Revolutionary Front during the Bay of Pigs, as a Director of the CIA proprietary, the Evergreen Advertising Agency, and had created cryptographic messages for the

CIA.

This was true. The CIA reported: "*There is no record* of any utilization of Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith or Evergreen Advertising Agency. In addition to Office of Security records, WH/CUBA, RID and CI Staff were checked for possible indication of operational involvement. Howard J, Osborn May 1, 1967."

In September 1961 Gordon Novel took part in the burglary of a Schlumberger munitions bunker. He informed the FBI:

Schlumberger Well Service had an arrangement with the CIA wherein it leased a bunker in which ammunition, bomb casings and other materiel would be stored for the CIA. Eventually the materiel would be shipped out of the United States in Schlumberger boxes marked 'Machinery.' The explosives would then be shipped by boat to Cuba where they were going to be used in a diversionary operation during the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The CIA verified Gordon Novel's statement:

Novel has claimed to the press that the munitions from the bunker were to be used for a diversionary operation during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Agency officers familiar with the operation at the reactivated Naval depot, the Belle Chasse Ammunition Depot, have indicated that such a diversionary operation was based at Belle Chase, but that operation was canceled before a landing was made. Any number of participating Cubans would be aware such a diversionary operation was planned.

After the Bay of Pigs, Schlumberger became upset and wanted out of its CIA contract; three months after the invasion, arrangements were made for the materiel stored in the bunker to be removed by Novel and his group. At the time the material was removed, an individual involved took some of Schlumberger's low grade powder and fuses and other material, and the incident was reported as a burglary.

(Gordon Novel had a previous history of assembling bombs). Gordon Novel said the crates of arms were stamped with the word INTERARMCO. [Police Record Jefferson



Parish 1953; Memo Ivan/Garrison re: Novel rec. check; Flammonde *Kennedy Conspiracy* p76; Wardlaw *Plot or Politics* p113; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.25.67; HUNT *Day* p182 CIA 1332-502, 1045] Gordon Novel reported that Andrew Jerome Blackman, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, and Luis Rabel were involved in the burglary. In a telephone interview with this researcher, Luis Rabel denied he met David Ferrie or Guy Banister, but said he knew Sergio Arcacha Smith. Regarding the burglary,

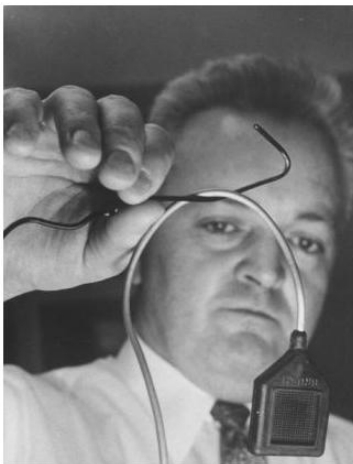
Well, I used to run a dry cleaners, and I had a truck that I used to loan to about 40 or 50 exiles here. Arcacha asked me to loan him the truck to move some furniture. Whether the truck was used to move anything other than furniture is beyond me.

Gordon Novel told the press: "It was one of the most patriotic burglaries ever committed...the CIA virtually gave us the key to the bunker...my fellow burglar, Arcacha Smith, and I are still employed by the CIA." [FBI 62-109060-4789, 4707; *NYT* 4.5.67; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.25.67]

A company that marketed surveillance equipment reported in 1965 that Gordon Novel had placed an order with it using a fictitious address. Later that year, he appeared at the Lost and Found counter at New Orleans Airport to inquire about some misrouted bugging equipment. Gordon Novel explained to the FBI he had demonstrated the equipment to the State Department. On November 22, 1966, Gordon Novel was made an FBI Potential Criminal Informant. [FBI 62-109060-4707; FBI NO 137-2936] He furnished the FBI information on the Garrison investigation that indicated Jim Garrison was hostile to that agency. J. Edgar Hoover commented: "More & more it becomes evident we should stay as far away as we can from this shyster [New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison]."

At the beginning of Garrison's investigation in 1967, Gordon Novel had offered New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison his services; when he discovered he was to be called as a witness, however, he called the FBI and said he had watched the home of David Ferrie at 5:30 a.m. on the day David Ferrie was found dead, and had seen Jim Garrison leave the house. When Gordon Novel was interrogated by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison about the munitions bunker operation, he called the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division of the CIA for advice. He then fled to McLean, Virginia, where he took a lie detector test from retired Army Intelligence Agent and former policeman from the District of Columbia, Lloyd Furr. [CIA 1332, 502, 1045, 1316, 475D, 1345, 1057]

## LLOYD FURR



The CIA reported that a Lewis B. Furr was connected with Willis Carto of Liberty Lobby. The brother of Lloyd Furr, La Vonne Boden Furr, was the managing editor of *American Mercury*. [CIA OS 407 890]

Lloyd Furr, a former District of Columbia policeman and now a private detective, is a self-proclaimed polygraph expert and sound device specialist. He has received publicity in the past for planting sound devices for the late Fulton Lewis Jr. in the St. Mary County Vice case in 1953 and in 1958, when he discovered listening devices being used against Bernard Goldfine. In 1964 information was received that a Washington, D.C. firm, REDEX, operated by Furr and Richard L. Bast was attempting to sell electronic equipment to Communist China via an agent in Hong Kong. (TSD had unclassified contract with FURR in 1962 to see equipment offered for sale by FURR.)

Richard L. Bast, a Washington, D.C. private detective, gained notoriety in 1965 by turning up a missing witness, previously unlocated by the Department of Justice, in connection with the Bobby Baker case. He is known to operate at least for enterprises 1) Capital Bureau of Investigation, a private detective agency; 2) REDEX VIETNAM, INC. A firm which imports a variety of commodities ranging from liquor to automobiles into South Vietnam, including, of late, U.S. recruited 'go-go' girls for a Saigon nightclub he is planning; 3) REDEX CORP, a firm which sells almost anything to anybody abroad other than South Vietnam and 4) Consolidated Armaments, a firm which sells small arms to foreign governments and private individuals abroad. Bast also produces and distributes both positive audio, and counter audio, devices in the U.S. and overseas. Bast, described as 'unscrupulous and untrustworthy,' is known to have attempted to contract with another private detective for planting a remote controlled bomb in the headquarters of the Haitian Secret Police,

and has been reported to have undertaken similar extreme assignment for exile groups from Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

CA Staff has provided information that during January 1967 William W. Turner, who identified himself as a free lance writer, visited the offices of the Asia Foundation, requesting information for a magazine article. He stated that he had been asked by Sol Stern of New York to gather information for an article in *The New York Times*. During his visit, however, it became obvious that Turner was primed to ask questions about the financing of the foundation, rather than its actual purpose or activities. When Turner concluded his interview, he left a calling card with the firm name 'REDEX-PACIFIC.' He explained he had to have new cards printed. Turner, reportedly dismissed from the FBI in 1961, is noted to have authored an article in the November 1966 issue of *Ramparts Magazine* in which he describes alleged wiretapping, surreptitious entry etc. performed by him while in the FBI. Sol Stern, who he claimed to represent, is assistant managing editor of *Ramparts Magazine*. [CIA 1332-502/1045]

On April 29, 1963, Robert E. Owen, then Chief, WE/3, and now of (deleted as of 2010), directed a Memorandum to the Chief, Western Hemisphere/6, in which he documented a conversation he had with anti-Duvalier exile Raymond Cassagnol and Richard Bast. Robert E. Owen had been introduced to Richard Bast by his neighbor, Lloyd Furr. Robert E. Owen stated: "Bast, in spite of certain personal shortcomings from the intelligence standpoint, does represent an established channel to one segment of the Haitian opposition to Duvalier." The CIA claimed Richard Bast was linked with William Turner of *Ramparts* magazine. In 1967 the Domestic Contacts Division decided against using Richard Bast as a source of information on Asia. In the mid-1970's this researcher spoke with Richard Bast who stated: "Garrison liked to burn hooker's titties with cigarettes." The FBI reported: "On July 27, 1966, (Deleted as of 2010) advised District Attorney Garrison allegedly had purchased a bar in New Orleans and set up one Jackie Lee as manager. (Deleted as of 2010) Source also said that Garrison is known to have associated with prostitutes in New Orleans." [FBI NO 62-9-33-617]

#### NOVEL'S LETTER

In March 1967, after Gordon Novel fled New Orleans, the new tenant in his apartment found a letter written by him under the linoleum. This letter was obtained by *The New Orleans States-Item*. The note, written in Gordon Novel's handwriting, was seemingly addressed to his CIA contact:

Dear Mr. Weiss: This letter is to inform you that District [sic] Jim Garrison has subpoenaed myself and an associate to testify before this Grand Jury on matters which may be classified Top Secret. Actions of individuals connected with Double Chek Corporation in Miami in first quarter of 1961. Our connection and activity of that period involves individuals presently

about to be indicted as conspirators in Mr. Garrison's investigation. We have temporarily avoided one subpoena...we want out of this thing before Thursday, March 1967...I have been questioned extensively by local FBI recently as to whether or not I was involved with Double Chek's parent holding corporation at the time. My reply on five queries was negative...Our attorneys and others are in possession of complete sealed files containing all information concerning matter. In the event of our sudden departure, either accidental or otherwise, they are instructed to simultaneously release same for public scrutiny...

At first the letter indicated Gordon Novel was afraid of Garrison, then it implied he was afraid of the CIA. Double Chek was a well-known CIA proprietary mentioned in *The Invisible Government*. The FBI Miami files contained Bulet November 12, 1964, captioned

Obtuse: ESP - R', Bufile 105-126649. This letter points out that the CIA had previously advised Gibraltar Steamship Corporation, Vanguard Service Corporation, and the Double Check Corporation had been used by CIA, but operational interest in them was dropped after they were mentioned as CIA covers in the book entitled, '*The Invisible Government*.'

The CIA maintained:

The (deleted) Double Check Corporation was not used by the CIA to recruit pilots for operations directed against the Castro Government as previously reported [by CIA liaison]. CIA did not become involved with Double Check Corporation (deleted) until after the Bay of Pigs invasion. After the unsuccessful invasion, CIA made arrangements (deleted) to use Double Check Corporation as a medium for compensating the 'Birmingham widows.' [FBI 61-109060-5361, 5315]

#### SEYMOUR WEISS

Seymour Weiss was a Director of Standard Fruit in 1963, who was connected with CARLOS MARCELLO and Frank Costello. According to Ed Becker, Standard Fruit, the International Cooperation Administration, and Johnny Rosselli, were involved in the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz. [Ed Becker and Charles Rappleye, *All American Mafioso*, Doubleday, NY 1991 p225]

Gordon Novel was arrested in Ohio, where he was held on \$10,000 bond pending extradition. Governor James Rhodes refused to sign the extradition papers for Gordon Novel. [Flammonde *The Kennedy Conspiracy* p100; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.22.67] In 1970 Gordon Novel was arrested on a charge of illegal interstate transportation of an eavesdropping device, and was subsequently convicted. In May 1967 Gordon Novel staged an assassination attempt on himself which was reported to Raymond Rocca. [FBI 62-109060-5085, 5309, 5905] In 1968, after a fight with his in-laws, Gordon Novel

exhibited CIA credentials to the arresting officers. [FBI 62-109060-6859] On November 13, 1967 the FBI generated a letterhead memorandum about Novel after he contacted the Bureau and gave it a list of his clients: "Novel additionally advised that he sold one his antibugging checkmate units to Charles Costello whom he advised is connected with the Ace Vending Machine Corporation, Trenton, New Jersey and that the magnetic field loop of the device was installed in the ceiling of Costello's private office in Trenton, New Jersey. Distribution: November 28, 1967 Mr. McCord, Mr. Kane TSD and Mr [03 deleted as of 2010] (via Mr Deleted as of 2010 - 03)."

[<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=12760&relPageId=2>]

### CHARLES COLSON AND GORDON NOVEL

In 1974 Jack Anderson reported that Charles Colson asked Gordon Novel to help him build a giant degaussing gun to erase tapes that incriminated NIXON, stored at a CIA site. Gordon Novel consulted with other experts, but they "mutually decided not to pursue the plan because of its danger to national security tapes and computers near the target area." Gordon Novel claimed association with NIXON and Governor John Connally. [*True* 4.75; Anderson *NY Post* 8.15.74] The FBI stated that Gordon Novel was involved with Morningstar Associates, "an organization with supposed connections to the CIA and Department of Defense."

In the summer of 1976 Gordon Novel and his partner, John Langford, were charged with possession of an incendiary device and aggravated arson. The men were involved an alleged plot to firebomb some property in the New Orleans Central Business District on Mardi Gras day, 1976, after attempts to purchase the property for \$70 million had failed. Gordon Novel hired an undercover Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent who later admitted CIA ties to do the job. Jim Garrison represented Gordon Novel. During that prosecution, and just before it went to trial in state court Gordon Novel made a civil rights allegation to the FBI against a Drug Enforcement Administration agent in Dallas, alleging that the informant of the Drug Enforcement Administration agent had attempted to set up Gordon Novel by trying to get Gordon Novel to agree to contract for the murder of a witness against him. At his trial Gordon Novel testified the Agency was after him because of international arms dealing. The trial, covered extensively by *Spotlight*, ended in a hung jury. On October 30, 1976, the judge declared a mistrial.

When Gordon Novel failed to show up for his retrial, and claimed he suffered a heart attack on January 17, 1977, an Atlanta judge immediately had him arrested pending extradition to New Orleans. [*New Orleans States-Item* 2.25.77; *Spotlight* 2.14.77] HEMMING told this researcher:

Gordon Novel had White House connections during Iran/Contra. The guy was real. He knew Werbell.

STURGIS said in deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* that in 1977 he had a telephone conversation with Gordon Novel: "I never met him personally. I have spoke with him on the telephone, but I have never, I don't believe I ever met him personally." Gordon Novel was staying at the home of Mitch Werbell in 1977.

#### GORDON NOVEL AND FRANK BARTES

On November 19, 1976, Frank Bartes contacted the New Orleans FBI Office. He said that:

Beginning in 1975, Gordon Novel was introduced to Frank Bartes in New Orleans by a mutual acquaintance. Frank Bartes met Gordon Novel at Masson's Restaurant in the Summer of 1975, where Gordon Novel displayed for Frank Bartes an extensive array of all kinds of weapons, including conventional firearms, electronic equipment and even tanks and aircraft.

Frank Bartes again met with Gordon Novel in June 1976. During this conversation Gordon Novel told him that Congress was going to re-open the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and Gordon Novel hoped to blame the assassination on Fidel Castro. Frank Bartes told Gordon Novel that he had met Fidel Castro and had been photographed with him. Frank Bartes showed Gordon Novel the photo, after which Gordon Novel inquired if it would be feasible to superimpose OSWALD'S head on to one of the people in the photograph. When Gordon Novel was told that was impossible, he examined the photo, and said that one of the individuals in it resembled Clay Shaw.

On December 1, 1976, Gordon Novel called the FBI Office in New Orleans about his civil rights complaint against the Dallas Drug Enforcement Administration agent.

He stated he wanted to 'stir the waters' in order to get effective action. He said one step he had taken in order to force Federal action was his lengthy conversations with [Senator Schweiker], wherein Gordon Novel was promised the opportunity to testify at length before the committee that will reopen the Kennedy investigation. Gordon Novel said that his testimony could discredit Federal agencies, especially the CIA, showing how the CIA had engineered the assassination of the President. Gordon Novel said, 'Are you reading me?' [FBI 62-109060-7593, 7591X]

#### BARTES AND JIM GARRISON FROM BARTES CIA OS FILE

SUBJECT BARTES (CLARENS), Francisco Antonio aka Frank Bartes (See also Gerald Patrick Hemming) To date there has been no information which involves Frank Bartes, Cuban exile, in Garrison's investigation. However, as a New Orleans citizen who was prominent in Cuba, opposed

to Castro, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, and known to GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and La Borde, he may be involved later. CIA connection: Subject, an alien, former President of Cuban Railways was approved for contact use in January 1961 and May 1967. The FBI interposed no objections to these contacts. He was to furnish information concerning Cuban railways. He was granted a Provisional Operational Approval on 4 January 1961 for contact and assessment for use on Project JMATE. This approval was cancelled 31 August 1961. On 7 October 1965 Subject was granted another POA for use an (deleted as of 2010). He was covertly investigated with favorable results and received a (deleted as of 2010). He returned to the United States on 11 February 1966 and his clearance was cancelled 28 October 1966. Source: Memorandum dated November 20, 1967 from CI/R&A and Enclosure 14 of Memorandum No. 5 dated August 7, 1967.

On March 15, 1968, Frank Bartes advised the FBI that his life was in danger as a result of the Garrison investigation. [FBI 62-109060-6267] During the Garrison investigation the CIA requested:

#### OS INDICES RESULTS

Subject is 47 years old (born September 14, 1960 in Havana Cuba). He was formerly President of Consolidated Railways of Cuba and also owned sugar and rice plantations. He left Cuba because of his opposition to Castro and entered the United States on January 4, 1961. An FBI report dated June 14, 1963 from New Orleans Louisiana concerned a visit by Bartes to the New Orleans FBI office in which he offered his services to the U.S. Government and said he would be willing to co-operate with the U.S. Government in any acceptable plan the U.S. might devise to combat Castro's government, with no thought of personal gain or favor. On December 20, 1966 Bartes called the New Orleans DCS office to inform that office that his mother had arrived from Cuba and would be willing to provide information. He also stated that a cousin, a 29 year old Cuban ballerina, Alicie Cruz Bustillo, not a Communist and still residing in Cuba. (deleted as of 2010) There is no record of Alicia Cruz Bustillo in OS indices and no indication that these offers were acceptable by the Agency.

#### THEORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GARRISON INVESTIGATION

Garrison investigated INTERPEN in relation to the Kennedy assassination. He questioned HEMMING. Jim Garrison indicted William David Ferrie, an acquaintance of OSWALD who was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. The Cuban Revolutionary Front led to HUNT. He had indicted Gordon Novel, who tied in with Mitch Werbell. Mitch Werbell led to HEMMING and NIXON. He indicted Dean Andrews, who

led to CARLOS MARCELLO. JACK RUBY'S toll records led to CARLOS MARCELLO. His investigation had the potential of solving the puzzle of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison even investigated the tramps. *His investigation had to be stopped.*

#### THE THEORY: PERRY RUSSO - CLOSET CASE



Perry Raymond Russo was dispatched by MARCELLO to sabotage the Garrison investigation. Perry Russo had a credible background. Born May 14, 1941, in New Orleans, the son of a machinist at Champion Piston Rings Service, Russo's mother died in 1963. During the Clay Shaw trial, Perry Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment from October 1959 through late 1960, having contacted by telephone, numerous doctors at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, which conversations he described dwelled on 'social and personal things.' [FBI 62-109060-4797] Perry Russo commented to this researcher,

That's not psychiatric treatment. I had Philosophy 101, or 202, to pass and I hadn't been studying - I'd been gerking off. I was looking for some way out. I went to the doctor, and played him, and said I was just really depressed and upset. So he said 'I'll give you a Withdrawal.' So I stayed with the guy for a year. It's not that big a thing.

Was Russo being treated for homosexuality? On March 23, 1967, a confidential source, who had furnished reliable information to the FBI in the past, volunteered the following information:

He said that Perry Russo is a known homosexual who used to frequent the 100 block of Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that Russo used to 'set up chickens,' young homosexuals, to engage in homosexual acts with individuals who are also homosexuals and wanted male acquaintances. He said that approximately five years ago, one such "chicken" engaged in homosexual activities with Dewey Bowman, believed to have worked for the *Times-Picayune* in New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that as a result of this chicken engaging his homosexual acts with Bowman, he (Perry Russo) was able to blackmail Bowman for an unknown sum of money. He said he was not aware of other activities on the part of Russo, but was sure that Russo had set up many other individuals. [FBI NO 89-69-1827, 1828; NARA 124-10237-10296]

In the summer of 1962 Perry Russo managed a Gulf gasoline station. In September 1962 Perry Russo attended Loyola University. He left Loyola in 1965. Russo left home in 1966, and moved to Baton Rouge in September 1966, to take position of salesman for Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was earlier employed in the financial division of General Electric. He claimed that his step brother was head of the engineering



Department at Louisiana State University. The FBI received a report from Michael Ogden on March 14, 1967,

to advise that he is acquainted with Perry Russo, having known him in connection with Republican activities in New Orleans and also because he, Ogden, is employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Company in New Orleans. Ogden stated that Perry Russo is a former bellhop, that Russo's mother died early, and that Russo's father threw him out of the house some years ago. Ogden said in his personal opinion, that Russo has no first hand information in the Garrison investigation. [FBI 62-109060-4797]

The FBI had no derogatory traces on Russo.

### RUSSO "PLAYS" GARRISON

In 1967 Perry Russo, who claimed to have known David Ferrie since 1960, appeared at New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's office. Perry Russo worked at the Credit Financial Division of the General Electric Company at the time. He recounted to investigators a visit to David Ferrie in September 1963, when he was introduced to "LEON OSWALD" and "Clay Bertrand." Perry Russo alleged David Ferrie, OSWALD, and Clay Bertrand discussed a number of alternative means of assassinating President Kennedy without risk of apprehension.

Why would these men have discussed sensitive matters in front of Perry Russo? New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison sought a witness, so he accepted the fabrication of Perry Russo. Perry Russo conveyed his uncertainty as to whether LEON and LEE OSWALD were the same person. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had Doctor Nicholas Chetta inject Perry Russo with sodium Pentothal. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison questioned Perry Russo after the injection, but Perry Russo was unable to discern whether Leon and LEE OSWALD were the same person. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison then had Dr. Esmond Fatter hypnotize Perry Russo; during the trance, he said LEON OSWALD and LEE OSWALD were the same. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed Perry Russo because his testimony was elicited with such difficulty, it was unlikely he was lying. Contacted in August 1993, Perry Russo stated to this researcher:

Garrison investigator Vincent Sciambre said, 'I would like you to look at these photographs and identify anyone you know.' We went through 20 or 30 photographs and finally we came to David Ferrie and Clay Shaw and I said, I knew him. His name was Clem Bertram. He didn't write out a memo about the interview. When I met OSWALD he was sitting, cleaning his rifle. He said, 'What the fuck you doin' here?' Ferrie jumped in between us and I said, 'Fuck you man!' Ferrie told OSWALD, 'He's a friend of mine, don't mind him.'

George Lardner wrote that Perry Russo said David Ferrie had spoken of flying to Cuba after the murder. Perry Russo: "He said, 'I'm a pilot, I can get people out. But you'd have to go to a place where there's no extradition.' He mentioned flying to Mexico and then on to Brazil. I don't know where they got the Cuba thing. They were after Fidel's ass. Ferrie controlled everything, all the time. He was a very conscientious person, aware of what he was doing, and why he doing it, his own mystical motives.

I first met Ferrie by happenstance back in 1960, 1961 when I had a sand lot basketball team. The parents of Al Landry told me, 'Some fruit, some fuckin' queer, kidnapped my son. His name is David Ferrie.' Their son had told me about Ferrie some months earlier. I said I'd wedge little Al away from Ferrie. Al Landry pops in one night. I says, 'Al, where the fuck you been?' I forgave him. He was going back to school and staying with Ferrie. I went to a Civil Air Patrol meeting and met Ferrie. Then I went to Ferrie's home where he had a medical lab and flight simulator.

Perry Russo claimed he had taken Sandra Moffett to the home of David Ferrie. Sandra Moffett said she was not there in 1963, and had not met David Ferrie until 1965. [CIA 1427-492-V] Perry Russo commented:

I'm not sure at this point because of her adamant position on that, whether or not she was in fact there. It could have not been her. Sandra and I date back for a number of years. The period was turbulent. She was in love with me, I wasn't with her. She was a prostitute and street broad, not very bright.

#### CLAY SHAW

Perry Russo told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison Clay Bertrand was Clay Shaw (CIA Office of Security #E 402897-A), a gay, New Orleans, businessman. Perry Russo became the star witness against Clay Shaw. Clay Shaw came from a distinguished New Orleans family. During World War II he was a Major in the United States Army and received the Croix De Guerre of France, and the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star from the United States. Following the war, he returned to New Orleans in 1946, at which time he became the Managing Director of the International Trade Center. The FBI reported:

A check of our files disclosed that we received allegations as early as 1954 that Shaw was a homosexual. (Deleted as of 2010) advised on (Deleted) 1964, that he had relations of a homosexual nature with Clay Shaw. The informant described Shaw was a brilliant and powerful man, given to sadism and masochism in his homosexual activities. [FBI 62-109060-4608]

Left-wing Italian newspapers connected Clay Shaw to the *Centro Mondiale Commerciale*, an alleged CIA proprietary expelled from Italy for funneling money to

political parties that opposed the Communists. Senator Otis Pike reported that, since its inception in 1947, the CIA had secretly funneled \$75 million to anti-Communist Italian political parties. The CIA claimed Clay Shaw was never in Italy and "was never asked to use his relationship with the International Trade Center for clandestine purposes." [CIA 1430-492-Y] CIA documents indicated the CIA file on Clay Shaw "was opened in February 1949, on a request by the Domestic Contacts Division" for "a three way (FBI, PD and MID) name check. When the check was completed, an unknown case officer received a formalized statement of the results." The CIA continued:

Shaw was in contact with the New Orleans CIA seven times in 1949, twice in 1950, five times in 1951, nine times in 1952, once in 1953, twice in 1954, twice in 1955, and twice in 1956. On May 9, 1961, Clay Shaw introduced the then CIA Deputy Director, General Charles Cabell, who gave a speech to the New Orleans Foreign Policy Association. Clay Shaw may have been seen causally or at a latter date...

The CIA skirted the issue of Clay Shaw's "remuneration and his alleged cessation of his CIA relationship," nonetheless, this document suggested many CIA contacts, but did not support New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's belief that Clay Shaw was a CIA employee. [NYT 1.20.76; Flammonde *Kennedy Conspiracy* - Shaw; FBI 62-109060-6057 p10 citing *Ramparts* article; *Miami Herald* 5.17.76; CIA 1339-1053, 1326-1042, 1234-519] Victor Marchetti reported the CIA voiced serious concern that Clay Shaw's connection to the CIA could be exposed. Richard Helms decided that the Agency's relationship with Clay Shaw remain inviolable. A 201 file was opened on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison on May 28, 1968. "From (Deleted) Office CI/ R & A Room 2029 Garrison, James 201-834821 Action Desk CI R & A Secondary Office CIOPS/DO. Signature of Requester (deleted)." [NARA 1993.08.02.13:06:54:310060; interview with Victor Marchetti by this researcher in 1974; *True* 4.75]

## THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL

When Clay Shaw was brought to trial in early 1969, Perry Russo still put OSWALD, David Ferrie, and Clay Shaw together, but described their meeting as a "bull session" rather than a criminal conspiracy. Perry Russo told this researcher:

Shaw's defense attorney asked, 'What you are sayin' in essence is that these people got together just like so many other conversations you heard in all the racial discord, in all the political upheavals going on in New Orleans in 1963, just like any other bull session? Could you depict it in that way?' I said 'In a certain way it was a bull session.'

## BURGLARY

In 1970 Perry Russo was arrested for three counts of burglary.

Russo Charged With Holding Stolen Goods - The District Attorney's office has accepted a charge of possession of stolen property against Perry Raymond Russo, but has refused a charge of simple burglary. Russo was arrested on August 22, 1970 and booked with simple burglary of a residence at 4760 Overton Drive, in which property valued at \$8,400 was stolen. The charge against Russo, 5807 Elysian Fields, involves the possession of a stolen safety box key. The key belong to Alvin E. Fontcuberta of the Overton Drive address. Carl E. Moore, 29, also of 5807 Elysian Fields, was booked with burglary, but that charge too was dropped by First Assistant D.A. James Alcock. Moore was charged, however, with possession of a stolen motorcycle valued at \$2,000. [*New Orleans States Item* 9.1.70]

Russo commented to this researcher,

Two boys in the basketball team I had at the time were burglars. One night they came over and said, 'Look what we got. We just burglarized this place.' I'm not a crusader. I said, 'This was stolen. Get the fuck out of here. You all fucking crazy? That's junk - you didn't even steal anything good - so they put it back in the bag. There was left, inadvertently, a safety deposit box key with the guys name on it. Engraved. That I didn't notice. And low and behold the police caught 'em, and they fingered me. The police came over and I told them who the third kid was. A policeman picks up the safety deposit box key and sees this guy's name. I'm charged with possession of stolen property. The judge was one of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's arch enemies. I was convicted. The conviction was later overturned. It was never re-tried. I been in trouble after this for possession of pills. I've seen heroin *once*. I've seen crack two or three times. I've seen coke 20 or 30 times. I drive a cab. I've done diet pills for 20 years. No doctors have written amphetamine prescriptions here in two years. Am I an A-Head? I have to go get 30 pills a day to - I weigh 252 pounds. So what the fuck are we talkin' about? Amphetamine addict? It's medical therapy. The government says that amphetamines do not hold any long term effect in keeping weight down. It's not acceptable therapy anymore. I'm poppin' 'em one a day. It's not abuse. I'm not guzzling pills.

## POSSESSION OF HEROIN

On May 1, 1974, Perry Russo was arrested for possession of heroin. His bond was set at \$3,500. *The New Orleans States Item* reported that

...police said they questioned three males outside of the Carib Motel, where Russo was staying, about 2:45 a.m. Tuesday. Officers said they noticed the three, including one juvenile, as they were getting out of a cab which Russo was driving. They told detectives that they had been riding in the camp for several hours, and the driver had invited them to his motel room. The officers said Russo, of 214 Canal in Metairie, admitted them to the motel room, where they found three prescription bottles containing capsules of various colors, and two small tinfoil squares. Police booked Russo with possession of heroin, amphetamines and barbiturates and contributing to the delinquency of the juvenile. Russo was released from the Central Lockup after posting \$3,500 bond." [*New Orleans Times Picayune* 5.1.74]

Perry Russo explained to this researcher,

I was arrested in a motel room and on my possession - according to the police report - was found desoxins [methamphetamine]. A diet pill. I used to like those, and I had doctor's prescription for it. The police asked me if they could check the room. They found metal foil bags of white powder and one red capsule in the drapes. It was a Mexican Red, Seconal. I said the stuff in the foil could be heroin or crank - bathtub speed. They also charged me with possession of a Dexamil capsule. The heroin was sent to the lab. It was nothing. It might have been there ten years. I produced a doctors prescription, and the D.A.'s office didn't pursue it.

The MARCELLO family was in the drug business. [*Orleans Times-Picayune* 5.1.74] Perry Russo commented to this researcher,

I had two encounters with the MARCELLO family. The J.C.s, or one of the groups up there, a service organization, asked me if I would talk to their group about the Garrison investigation. It was hot news around Baton Rouge - I was living there at the time. I spoke to one group on Thursday and on a Saturday, 50 or 60 men. The MARCELLOS came to the Saturday meeting. CARLOS MARCELLO had been constantly in the newspapers for punching out an FBI agent. I quickly changed the speech around, the outline of it, to not touch the subject of the mafia. VINCENT, and one of his brothers, or friends, just stood there in the door. It was supposed to be a closed meeting. They must have heard me saying that CARLOS was the logical choice for motivation. Just a general bullshit session. I talked about the mafia in my first speech. I wrote a letter to Dean Andrews, who was CARLOS MARCELLO'S counsel of record, saying that I would never, ever, say it again. I wasn't interested in speculating in that area.

Even inconsequential information was deleted from CIA documents concerning Perry Russo. [UPI Disp. N.O. 8.24.70; CIA 1233-518, 1359-503] Perry Russo was told by this

interviewer that it was obvious someone had "put him up to" testifying against Clay Shaw: "Well you have to take it with that particular spin, I can't argue with that. But Garrison didn't put me up to it." He was asked, "Was it somebody who could supply you with drugs?"

That's a good spin, but it doesn't work. There's nothing wrong with what you are saying. That's a speculation, and if you were to write a book, and you would put it in, it would be logical and it would make sense. But in the real world it doesn't. What you are trying to say here, in this bit of the conversation, right now, is that somebody is holding something over on me, and since I have a clean background, in the sense of born in 1941 and the FBI has no tell tale secrets of sorts, and I'm opting for these different careers. Something in there... Somebody's holdin' something over me, and they're now feeding me a way that that code doesn't have any pressure. If it's *gay*, if its drugs...they got a handle. That handle would be softened if I go along with, or produce, this information.

#### DID DAVID FERRIE KNOW CLAY SHAW?

Layton Martens was listed in the address book of Clay Shaw, and Clay Shaw may have known David Ferrie. The FBI reported:

(Deleted as of 2010) advised March 5, 1967, that Aura Lee (LNU) Clay Shaw's former Secretary at the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, who is employed by the heart fund at the Ochsner Clinic, stated in front of Doctor Charles B. Moore and others at Ochsner Hospital, after Shaw's press conference where he advised he never met David Ferrie, that she had seen Ferrie go into Shaw's office in the International Trade Mart Building on a number of occasions, and believed Ferrie had privileged entry into Shaw's office.

[FBI-62-109060-NR 3.9.67] A confidential source advised the New Orleans FBI on April 24, 1968, that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed: "Dr. Alton Ochsner was involved in the Kennedy assassination conspiracy. According to the source, Garrison bases his belief on the fact that Dr. Ochsner was closely involved with the Cuban element in New Orleans prior to Kennedy's assassination."

#### THE CLINTON WITNESSES

During the Garrison investigation, several witnesses from Clinton, Louisiana, put OSWALD, Clay Shaw, and David Ferrie together. None of them told this to the Warren Commission, or to the FBI, in 1964. These witnesses said that in late summer of 1963, OSWALD appeared at East Louisiana State Mental Hospital in Jackson in search of work as an electrician.

## BOBBIE DEDON

Bobbie Dedon was a nurse's aide who claimed he directed OSWALD to the Personnel Office. Bobbie Dedon admitted he was aware of the Warren Commission, but never paid much attention to it, so he did not come forward with the story in 1964. He never reported seeing OSWALD to the FBI, nor did he speak with any friends about it.

## MAXINE KEMP

Secretary Maxine Kemp reported speaking with OSWALD at East Louisiana State Mental Hospital. She said he never filled out a job application form. Another secretary at the hospital told of seeing OSWALD as well, but produced no evidence of the visit. Neither of these ladies reported the incident to the FBI in 1963 or 1964.

## EDWIN McGEHEE

OSWALD allegedly stopped at the barber shop of Edwin McGehee. Office of Security CIA traces on Edwin McGehee were deleted. [CIA FOIA #41234] Edwin McGehee had a Top Secret Naval clearance as a cryptographer. Edwin McGehee told the HSCA OSWALD was in his shop that day asking about a job, and he referred him to Reeves Morgan. Edwin McGehee testified: "When this took place there was a picture on my wall of Martin Luther King at a Communist Training School, I said, 'This guy is going - we'll probably get into an argument about something. He's probably here for that [voter] registration thing.'" After the assassination, Edwin McGehee spoke with Louisiana State Representative, Reeves Morgan, and Voter Registrar, Henry Earl Palmer, about OSWALD: "I didn't call [the FBI] because Mr. Reeves Morgan told me he had called the FBI, and I thought there was no need of me doing it." The FBI had all of its agents in Baton Rouge sign sworn statements which stated that they never received a call from Reeves Morgan. [FBI NO 89-69-380-8b; Reeves, Morgan 504-634-2239] A document titled "Reports and Memoranda Furnished Justice Department Concerning John Manchester, Henry E. Palmer, Corrie C. Collins and Reeves Morgan" [2.10.69]"

1. Report of SA Michael Baron dated 8/9/63 at New Orleans entitled, "Henry Earl Palmer, Registrar of Voters, East Feliciana Parish, Clinton, Louisiana; John B. Manchester, Town Marshall, Clinton, Louisiana, Special Deputy, East Feliciana Parish Louisiana, Michael Stephan Lesser – Victim; Civil Rights" which was forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on August 15, 1963.

4. LHM dated May 31, 1966 at New Orleans entitled, "John Britton Manchester" which was furnished the Internal Security and Civil Rights Divisions of the Justice Department wherein Manchester is identified as a member of the Clinton Unit of the Ku Klux Klan.

5. Reports of SA Michael Baron, all made at New Orleans and all entitled, "Henry Earl Palmer, Racial Matters (Klan) dated May 5, 1965, September

17, 1965 and April 23, 1966. Each of these was furnished to the Civil Rights and Internal Security Divisions of the Department of Justice. Palmer was identified in August 1964 as Exalted Cyclops of the Clinton Unit of the Ku Klux Klan as reported in the May 5, 1965 report.

6. Palmer was mentioned in our memorandum dated May 23, 1960 at New Orleans entitled "Inspection and Copying of Voter Registration Records, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana; Election Laws." He was also mentioned in the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated May 24, 1960 at New Orleans, same title as above...He was also mentioned in the memo of August 12, 1965 made at New Orleans entitled, "Discrimination in Voter Inspection in Copying Voter Registration Records, East Feliciana Parish."

Edwin McGehee, the Voter Registrar of Jackson, Louisiana, was contacted by telephone in May 1993 by this researcher and asked why he had waited until 1967 before he came forward:

He come in my barber shop to get a haircut, and he wanted a job. He said, 'A barber shop's a good place for information' and he wanted a job at the hospital over there. He kept on talkin.' I said well, this guy seems like he really wants a job, so I told him to become a registered voter. I told him to go see Representative Reeves Morgan. When Reeves and I met after the shootin' at the barber shop I said, 'Reeves, OSWALD been out to your place once, I remember seein' him?' He says 'Yeah he come out there. I got his name in my wallet - OSWALD.' So anyway, I says, 'We need to tell somebody.' He says 'I already called the FBI and they were well aware he was in the area.' Now what more could we do? When you tell the FBI - I mean we law-biding citizens - what else can you do?

Edwin McGehee was asked: "You spoke with Henry Earl Palmer. Did you know he was a Klansman?" Edwin McGehee replied: "I knew him. I got his job. I didn't know he was in the Klan...I can't speak for him...I asked Reeves, I said 'You got to call somebody.' He said 'Call the FBI.' And boy, that was the end, I dropped it." When it was pointed out to Edwin McGehee that the FBI had no record of that call, he stated: "Well it sounds like a cover up to me."

#### REEVES MORGAN

Louisiana State Representative Reeves Morgan told the HSCA:

Well, I was sitting down relaxing in my front room, and he came knocked on the door. I let him in. Well, he came and introduced himself as OSWALD, and then sat down and told me what he came for, and to get me to use my influence to help him get a job over at the East Louisiana State Hospital as an electrician; he told me he knew there was a vacancy over there. Well, I told him I didn't know there was a vacancy over there...I



called the FBI. They are the only ones I ever related it to. It might have been the same day, it might have been the next day, after I recognized the picture and the name. I don't remember who it was I talked to. I believe I looked in the phone book to get their number. I don't remember how I got it. Well, the fellow I talked to thanked me, but said, 'We already knew he had been up in those parts.' He didn't say he knew he had been to my house. Sometimes afterward, several days or so, I received a call from them and they wanted to know what kind of clothes he had on; whoever it was called me from the FBI, said they was calling from the FBI, Federal Investigation, or whatever they said. But it was from the FBI really. I didn't bother about [contacting the Warren Commission]. I figured I went as far as I wanted to go. If they wanted to know anymore, I figured they'd contact me. My testimony [during the Clay Shaw trial] kind of insinuated that I wanted him to register in [Clinton], when I didn't tell him anything about where to register.

Reeves Morgan, 78, had a stroke and was hospitalized in 1993. His grand-daughter, Marguerite Morgan, explained that when Reeves Morgan went to the FBI with his story the Bureau prevailed upon him not to make it public. She added, "My grandfather is an old-style Louisiana politician who worked with Huey Long, a friend of the Long family. He started in St. Helena Parish where he ran a dairy. He was elected to the State Senate in the late 1950's." Marguerite Morgan was sent the FBI documents linking the Clinton witnesses to the Klan. She addressed her dilemma:

My grandfather's not talking about it. It upsets him too much. I really do not know what to think about it, because I kind of asked around a little bit and, how can I put this, enough of what you are saying is true that I don't want to get involved at all. It's my family.

New Orleans FBI files revealed that Reeves Morgan was one of the Subjects of an investigation in August 1963, in the case entitled, 'Joseph Stephen Breitung, et. al; Ester Lee Daniel et. al. - Victims; Cr, Bufile 44-22905, New Orleans file 44-1862. This case involved complaints of numerous victims that their employment was terminated because of voter registration activity. Reeves Morgan, upon interview, denied termination of employment of one of the victims because of voter registration activity."

## HENRY EARL PALMER



OSWALD did not reside in the Jackson/Clinton area, and legally, was not supposed to register there. The registrar, Henry Earl Palmer, allegedly apprised him of this. Henry Earl Palmer was a member of the Ku Klux Klan; in 1964, he became an Exalted Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan. CIA Office of Security traces were deleted in a document about Henry Earl Palmer. Henry Earl Palmer testified before the HSCA:

I opened the office about 8:30 a.m. When I went out, there were two white males in line with the blacks...We had a test at the time we were giving them, and they also had to prove they were Parish residents. Corrie Collins [was there]...OSWALD was - the reason I thought he might be a CORE worker was because he was dressed as the CORE did, with a T-shirt, tennis shoes and pants. He was clean: he wasn't dirty like most of the CORE workers. And he came in; I asked him for identification and he showed me - it wasn't a discharge, but a Marine Corps separation paper, and it had the address on it ten something Camp Street, New Orleans. So I asked him where he lived. He told me he lived at the East Louisiana State [Mental] Hospital. And I asked him who he lived with? I think he said 'Dr. Pierson.' I asked him why he wanted to register, and he said he wanted a job at Jackson. I said, 'Well, you don't have to be a registered voter in this parish; you can register in New Orleans and get a job over here. In fact you don't have to be registered at all in order to get a job at Jackson.' He thanked me and left." Henry Earl Palmer knew Edwin McGehee and Reeves Morgan but claimed he did not discuss OSWALD with them. He explained why he failed to contact the FBI: "I had too much

trouble with the FBI and the Justice Department with the Voter Registration thing, and I wanted nothing to do with them.

Henry Earl Palmer cited another witness to OSWALD'S presence - who was dead - then said he met Guy Banister in the Army: "I saw Guy one time at the Legislature down here - I think it was in 1960." Henry Earl Palmer died in October 1982, at age 78. [CIA FOIA #41235]

#### JOHN MANCHESTER

John Manchester, the Town Marshall of Clinton, testified that he had seen OSWALD at a "Negro voter registration drive." John Manchester, who related he was on duty there, "to keep out outside agitators," was a Klan member who had made headlines when he arrested a CORE worker on August 28, 1963. During his HSCA testimony he stated:

I often thought about contacting the Warren Commission or somebody on this, but I felt if I did I would just be - I felt like they knew what they were doing and if they didn't feel like this incident in Clinton was important, then I didn't feel it was important...There was a discussion around the whole Parish, that he had been seen in the Parish.

CIA Office of Security traces on John Manchester were deleted and part of his HSCA testimony was withheld. [CIA FOIA #41232] New Orleans FBI files revealed:

John Manchester was the Subject of a case in August 1963 entitled, 'Henry Earl Palmer, et. al; Michael Stephen Lesser - Victim; CR; Bufile 44-22889, New Orleans file 44-1852. This case involved the arrest of Lesser, a CORE worker, by Manchester in August 1963, at Clinton, after Manchester had been instructed to do so by Palmer, who was the registrar of Voters, because Lesser would not leave the courthouse. Lesser had been bringing Negroes to register to vote. In February 1964, and again in January 1966, information was received from a source who had furnished reliable information in the past that Manchester was a member of the Klan in the Clinton, Louisiana area. [FBI NO 89-69 p11]

#### CORRIE C. COLLINS

Witness Corrie C. Collins was an African-American mail carrier and chairman of the East Feliciana chapter of CORE who was working "to register as many colored voters" as he could. Corrie Collins said he joined the civil rights movement after Henry Earl Palmer disqualified him as a voter when he "failed a voter registration test." Corrie Collins "Knew [John Manchester] very well, we didn't socialize...I spent most of our association outfoxing him. He was only the Town Marshall - the Sheriff was the boss. I knew him very well, even worked for him when I first came home from Vietnam." Corrie Collins also worked at East Louisiana State Hospital. The Office of Security traces of Corrie Collins were deleted from a CIA document. [CIA FOIA #41321] In September

1963 local officials attempted to have Corie Collins placed under an injunction prohibiting actions of CORE. Newspaper articles revealed that during this time Corrie Collins had been arrested by local authorities at Clinton, on occasions, and during civil rights activity. On January 31, 1968, Corrie Collins told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison he and Verla Bell had seen OSWALD at the rally. Verla Bell could not identify OSWALD as having been present. The HSCA attempted to locate Corrie Collins. After finding several false addresses, he was located in Highland Park, Michigan, and asked why he had not told the FBI about OSWALD in November 1963: "At first I remembered seeing him, but could not remember where I saw him; besides there wasn't an FBI connection in Clinton, and I saw no reason to say anything to anyone."

#### WILLIAM E. DUNN

CORE worker William E. Dunn told the HSCA that he also had seen OSWALD in Clinton that day, but had not reported it to the FBI or the Warren Commission. William E. Dunn was a friend of Corrie Collins.

In a memorandum of January 22, 1968, Andrew Sciambra writes, "Mr. Palmer informed me that John Manchester has recently told him that right around the time the black Cadillac was in Clinton, he remembers seeing a boy who fit Oswald's description coming out of a CORE meeting in Clinton and when he left the CORE meeting, Manchester followed him and the car went in the direction of Jackson, Louisiana." [Andrew Sciambra, January 22, 1968, Memorandum to Jim Garrison] The Louisiana Klan also had no love for Clay Shaw. The prominent New Orleans liberal was close friends with philanthropists Edgar and Edith Stern, who contributed generously to liberal causes and were vocal in their support of the civil rights movement. The Sterns were reputed to be ardent supporters of the Anti-Defamation League.

William E. Dunn, Corrie Collins, Henry Earl Palmer and John Manchester testified to the HSCA that OSWALD was in Clinton - along with David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. Why did the Klan and CORE agree? During this period, CORE had been infiltrated by many different entities, including the Minutemen. Robert DePugh explained: "If a Negro wants to join the Minutemen, I tell him frankly: 'Well friend, you can be of real value to us due to your racial background. If you will have a very loose connection with us and keep your membership very secret then you can probably successfully join CORE and the information you provide us will be of real service.'" [Turner *Ramparts* 1.67] What is more likely is that both the Black radicals in CORE and the KKK agreed on one thing – they both hated the FBI.

There were eight Clinton witnesses - yet none went to the FBI with the story. At least two of these witnesses were connected to the Klan. If OSWALD was present during a CORE voter registration rally, after November 22, 1963, the Klansmen would have labeled him a Communist agitator behind racial unrest and exploited this association. They would not have waited three years to reveal the presence of "that nigger-lover, LEE HARVEY OSWALD" at a CORE rally. Why didn't the Klansmen witnesses mention

it to other Klansmen? In 1963 the FBI targeted the Klan, and had an agent or informant in every Klavern. Why were there no reports generated by FBI agents, or informants, about OSWALD'S appearance at the voting rights rally? Although the HSCA reviewed the FBI reports that linked two Clinton witnesses to the Ku Klux Klan, it concluded: "The Clinton witnesses were credible and significant. While there were points that could be raised to call into question their credibility, it was the judgment of the HSCA that they were telling the truth as they knew it."

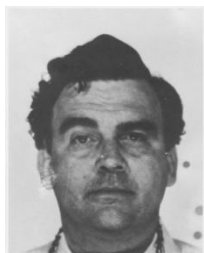
The Clinton witnesses testified at the Clay Shaw trial. CARLOS MARCELLO, a racist, was closely connected with the Louisiana Klan. In 1967 *Life* magazine reported: "CARLOS MARCELLO controls gambling and vice with muscle provided by the Ku Klux Klan." In 1967 Klansman Jack Helm was called before a Grand Jury in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that was investigating organized crime. [*Times-Pic.* 10.12.67] There was no hard evidence, however, that CARLOS MARCELLO bought the testimony of these witnesses.

#### VERNON BUNDY



Perhaps the least credible of all the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's witnesses was Vernon Bundy, a black heroin addict, who testified that he saw OSWALD and Clay Shaw together in 1963, while he was injecting himself with heroin. Vernon Bundy was in prison for a parole violation when he made this statement. Vernon Bundy told his fellow cons he was going to give perjured testimony against Clay Shaw to obtain his freedom.

#### WILLIAM DALZELL



During the Clay Shaw investigation, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison questioned and subpoenaed William Dalzell. The FBI commented: "It is not known why Dalzell is appearing before the Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's case. We received no information during our assassination investigation that Dalzell was ever acquainted with OSWALD, or involved in any manner with the Kennedy assassination." [FBI 62-109060-5838] On November 3, 1967, William Dalzell testified before a New Orleans Grand Jury. He was represented

by Gordon Novel's lawyer, Steven Plotkin.

## THE "CASE" AGAINST CLAY SHAW

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison assembled a case against Clay Shaw complete with secret codes, addresses similar to those in OSWALD'S address book, and jailhouse informers. Clay Shaw denied any CIA-connection and was acquitted. When Shaw was indicted, Jack S. Martin told S.A. Regis Kennedy that Clay Shaw was being framed. Clay Shaw was chosen for the role of scapegoat by CARLOS MARCELLO because he was gay. David Ferrie, who New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison connected to Oswald, was also gay. Clay Shaw was connected to the CIA. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed the CIA was involved in the assassination. Clay Shaw died on August 15, 1974,. No autopsy was performed. [FBI 62-109060-6712, 62-109060-6737]

## THE FBI AND THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION GARRISON AND MARCELLO

The FBI:

Bureau files reveal James C. Garrison was born November 20, 1921, Iowa. He attended elementary and high school in New Orleans and received his LL.B. degree from Tulane University in 1949. He was admitted to the Louisiana State Bar in June 1949. He served in the U.S. Army from January 1941 to March 1946, both as an enlisted man and officer. He was honorably discharged. He was a former Bureau Agent who entered on duty March 5, 1951, and resigned July 24, 1951, for military purposes. His services were listed as satisfactory. He took office as District Attorney in New Orleans in May 1962, and immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called 'minor vice' in New Orleans. On November 1, 1962, and on November 2, 1962, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish-criminal court judges were clogging up the city jails and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a joint defamation suit against him. He was found guilty of such charges on February 6, 1963, and was fined \$1,000. He appealed his conviction on November 24, 1964, holding that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in his the statements attributed to Garrison. [FBI 62-109060-4516, 4620]

His conviction was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and CARLOS MARCELLO began to have cordial relations. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was not only a friend of SAM MARCELLO, but he accepted gifts from his associates. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison overlooked the connection of Dean Andrews to CARLOS MARCELLO. The syndicate enjoyed relative immunity in New Orleans during New

Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's term; he told a national television audience CARLOS MARCELLO was a respectable businessman. The FBI released numerous documents linking New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to CARLOS MARCELLO. The FBI reported that

(Deleted as of 2010) advised on October 21, 1966, he had learned that CARLOS MARCELLO, on at least one occasion in the past, had paid round-trip air transportation for Garrison to Las Vegas, Nevada. Garrison, while in Las Vegas, stays at the Desert Inn Hotel and his bills are paid by that hotel. [Branigan to Sullivan FBI 62-109060-4620 2.23.67]

One of CARLOS MARCELLO'S bagmen died of a heart attack in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's home. A *Weekly Summary* from the Criminal Intelligence Program of the Justice Department, New Orleans Division, reported that an associate of CARLOS MARCELLO arranged a line of credit for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in a Las Vegas casino. A confidential informant advised the FBI that MARCELLO-associate Frank Occhipinti owned the construction company which built New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's new home. Frank Occhipinti and his brother, Roy Occhipinti, were listed as major stockholders in the Town and Country Motel when it opened on July 9, 1958. [FBI NO 92/36/(deleted)]. According to the FBI, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's new house cost \$70,000, in addition to the \$25,000 he spent on furniture. Since New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison said he was destitute at the time he took office, the Bureau wondered where the money came from. The FBI collected information on

Garrison's activities with sex deviates...Garrison is involved in a big 'shakedown' racket wherein he and a couple of others are 'shaking down' hundreds of sex deviates in the New Orleans French Quarter. Manning states he also has information indicating that Garrison might himself be a sex deviate, or at least he is a participant in some deviant activities with homosexuals.

Many of the teletypes of J. Edgar Hoover regarding Jim Garrison were highly deleted. [FBI 62-109060-4612, 4613, 4501, 4366, 4586, 4620, 5954, 4748; Memo FBI 62-109060 Jones/Wick 2.28.67]

#### THE CIA AND THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION

The CIA watched New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation. Joseph Goodwin was in charge of PROJECT RESISTANCE, the CIA's effort to counter Jim Garrison's charges. [CIA 1332, 502, 1045, 1316, 475D] PROJECT RESISTANCE was supposed to counter physical threats to CIA installations but it was used against Garrison anyway.

The Counter-Intelligence officials at the CIA generated a series of Memoranda about the Garrison investigation. Memorandum No. 2 [CIA 1433-492-AB] dated May 8, 1967,

contained enclosures that were CIA traces on the individuals involved in the Garrison investigation. Clay Shaw's Enclosure contained numerous deletions. [CIA 1430-492-Y] Memorandum No. 5 [CIA 1233-518] concerned Clay Shaw and Perry Russo and was dated August 7, 1967. This researcher's copy, declassified in February 1977, contained numerous deletions. Memorandum No. 6, [CIA 1345-1057] dated September 7, 1967, was also highly deleted. On January 12, 1968, the CIA reported in Memorandum No. 8 that out of 30 men named in the Garrison investigation, eight had DDP ties, and eight more had ties to the Domestic Contacts Division: "DDP contacts are the following:

B. Frank Bartes. Garrison is reportedly trying to implicate him in the 'assassination plot.' He has been both a DDP, and a Domestic Contacts Division contact.

C. Leslie Norman Bradley.

D. Sergio Arcacha Smith. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Sergio Arcacha Smith was identified to one of Garrison's staff as head of a Cuban organization which employed Lawrence Joseph La Borde and others. La Borde's son, Michael, also said that his father worked for the CIA. DDP relationship: Sergio Arcacha Smith had been a contact of the Miami Station from December 1960 to the present, although payment ceased on December 1, 1965.

E. Lawrence J. La Borde. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On May 11, 1967, Lawrence La Borde telephoned the Domestic Contacts Office in New Orleans, said that he was an ex-CIA employee, added that he feared Garrison would subpoena him, and requested assistance or advice. Michael La Borde, the son of Lawrence, has told members of Garrison's staff that his father was associated with Alberto Fernandez (see preceding subparagraph) and with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and one 'Roy' (perhaps LeRoy Collins) in training Cubans as guerilla warfare fighters. Michael La Borde has also implicated CIA in this training. On September 27, 1967, Lawrence La Borde again called the Domestic Contacts Division office in New Orleans. In accordance with instructions from Headquarters, he was told there was nothing to discuss. DDP relationship: La Borde as a DDP contact from February or March 1961, to April 20, 1962. He served as an acting captain of a vessel owned by Fernandez and used by the Miami Station in Cuban operations.

G. (2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In a taped interview of January 21, 1967, Carlos Quiroga told Garrison that Richard Davis was in charge of a CIA training camp conducted for Cubans from Miami in La Combe, La. in August 1963.

H. (1) Prior references: Memo No. 2 May 8, 1967, Enclosure 23 [Emilio Santana]; Memo No. 3, June 3, 1967, Enclosure No. 1; Memo No. 6



September 7, 1967, p6. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Santana was interrogated by Garrison and staff for five days in February 1967. DDP relationship: Santana was recruited by the Miami Station in October 1962. After participating in May 1963 in a single infiltration exfiltration operation he was terminated in October 1963.

The document listed the Domestic Contacts Division contacts: BRINGUIER, William Wayne Dalzell, HEMMING, and Jack N. Rogers. "Jack N. Rogers was a Baton Rouge attorney in touch with Garrison's staff. DCS contact from September to present." (Deleted) was also listed as having had contact with the Domestic Contacts Division: "Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation: Said by Garrison to have been the original owner of explosives removed from a bunker at CIA's instigation for use at Bay of Pigs. Current Domestic Contacts Division contact with various Schlumberger offices." [CIA Memo 8 1.12.68] A Michael J. La Borde was located at 6104 Jean, Metairie, Louisiana, telephone 504-733-5088. This telephone number was no good.

#### PERSHING GERVAIS

In the early 1970's the Justice Department of RICHARD M. NIXON, on the testimony of Internal Revenue Service informant Pershing Gervais, indicted New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for bribery. Pershing Gervais had been an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Before the case came to trial, Pershing Gervais showed his disapproval of the treatment he received by the administrators of the Witness Protection Program by recanting his testimony during an interview with journalist Rosemary James. Pershing Gervais testified against New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in 1973. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was acquitted. [*United States v. Jim Garrison* Criminal Action No.7-542 9.20.73]

#### DE TORRES AND GARRISON

The CIA reported:

BERNARDO DE TORRES, who according to a cleared, willing, police contact is a detective hired by Garrison. Contact feels certain, but cannot prove, both BERNARDO and his brother CHARLES, also detective, were in New Orleans during last year. Again, request Headquarters instructions as to whether further feelers should be put out, through AMOTS or other Station Cuban assets, to attempt learn more about his activities.

BERNARDO DE TORRES encouraged New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to spend hundreds of futile hours searching for Cuban exile Manuel Gonzalez, who had arrived in the United States in 1964. On one occasion, the District Attorney sought out and questioned Miguel Torres, a Cuban whose only connection to OSWALD was that he had lived one block away from him in New Orleans. [FBI 62-109060-4564; CIA 1228-513, 1227-512; *Miami Herald* 2.25.67 p2A] On March 13, 1967, the FBI reported that

On March 13, 1967, MM T-1, an American citizen of Cuban descent, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability, claimed as follows: During the period from February 27, 1967, to March 7, 1967, he was in Mexico City where he made several visits to the Cuban Embassy. At the Cuban Embassy he talked with RAMIRO JESUS ABREU QUINTANA, an intelligence officer holding the position of Third Secretary and Chief of Consular Section. ABREU asked him if there was such interest among Cuban refugees at Miami, Florida, in the recent investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY being conducted by the District Attorney's Office at New Orleans, Louisiana. MM T-1 said he gave no specific response to ABREU's inquiry because he had no real opinion.

MM T-1 said ABREU, in a subsequent conversation, made the general statement that personnel at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico knew OSWALD and that OSWALD was not as good a rifle marksman as the FBI believed he was. ABREU said that OSWALD and persons from the Cuban Embassy had gone shooting on the outskirts of Mexico City and a sixteen year old Cuban outshot OSWALD. MM T-1 said ABREU did not claim that he, himself, knew OSWALD.

MM T-1 stated that ABREU, while talking about the assassination, asked him if he knew SERGIO FIALLO. MM T-1 answered that he did not, and he did not ask who or where where FIALLO might be.

MM-T1 also advised that ARACELI MASTRAPA, who appeared to be secretary to ABREU in the Cuban Embassy, but who also impressed him as an experienced interrogator, had commented she understood that Cuban exile BERNARDO TORRES at Miami, had developed evidence that it was a Cuban refugee group which had carried out the assassination of President Kennedy. MM T-1 answered that he had only heard of TORRES, but did not know him. It is noted that BERNARDO DE TORRES has been described in the public press as a Cuban private investigator at Miami who has been assisting District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans in the latter's investigation of the assassination.

MM T-1 stated that while Cuban officials he met in Mexico City appeared to have a definite interest in developments concerning the assassination of President Kennedy they did not reveal to him any special knowledge of the assassination. [FBI 3.14.67 Miami Copies Destroyed 3.12.73]

## Cuban Exile Predicts New Chapter In Warren Report

MIAMI (AP) — A Cuban exile who helped the Secret Service guard John F. Kennedy here four days before his assassination said yesterday he believes the Warren Report will be proved incomplete.

The exile, 32-year-old **Bernardo Torres**, has been helping New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

"Another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released," predicted Torres, a private detective.

The Warren Report, naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin, said it found no evidence of any conspiracy.

**Torres** said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony. He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

Torres told newsmen, "The Secret Service definitely

In Miami Cuban exile Bernardo Torres 32 who helped the Secret Service guard President Kennedy in Miami four days before the assassination says he has been helping Garrison and believes the Warren Report will prove to be incomplete. Torres said Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald shortly before the shooting in Dallas. He declined to discuss reports that some exiles, angry at Kennedy decision to stay out of further involvement in Cuba's Bay of Pigs were talking about killing the President. Torres said he make several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison investigation. He said he was helping "in the public interest" without pay only expense money. He declined to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk to Cubans. Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of tis veterans organization called Brigade 2506.

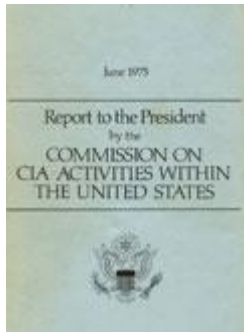
### ALBERTO FOWLER

Alberto Fowler, a Cuban veteran of the Bay of Pigs who was Director of International Relations for the City of New Orleans, was an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Alberto Fowler reported to BRINGUIER on the progress of the investigation. [FBI 62-109060-4514; FBI LHM 5.8.67 New Orleans; CIA 1229-514] In January 1967 BRINGUIER contacted the New Orleans Field Office of the CIA.

Lloyd Ray related that the only purpose for this contact was to advise CIA that many Latin Americans are of the opinion that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a conspiracy including LEE HARVEY OSWALD and right-wing elements of the

USA. BRINGUIER want to advise CIA that the U.S. is losing this phase of its propaganda war in Latin America, and made suggestions to CIA for instituting changes and in the United States Government's propaganda program to counteract the growing aforementioned belief by Latin Americans concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. [NARA FBI 124-10058-10055 2.3.67]

## THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION



In January 1975, President Ford, in response to allegations of CIA wrong-doing, asked Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to appoint a blue ribbon panel to study the CIA. The Rockefeller Commission suppressed the truth about the Dealey Plaza tramps. After the Rockefeller Commission issued its Report, Nelson Rockefeller was accused of having blocked his own probe. Rockefeller told the Associated Press: "We've done a good job, no stones have been left unturned, and no punches pulled. I don't think there is very much that hasn't been uncovered and discussed in this report." Attorney David

Belin, a former Warren Commission Counsel, was appointed Chief Counsel of the Rockefeller Commission. Belin was not going to second guess himself on the Kennedy assassination, and on April 5, 1975, he told *The New York Times* that his panel had discovered no "credible evidence" that the CIA had any involvement in assassination of President Kennedy. The Commission members:

**John T. Connor** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. John T. Connor was the Chief Executive Officer of the Allied Chemical Corporation. John J. McCloy had been a Director of Allied Chemical. From 1942 to 1947, John T. Conner served as General Counsel of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; as a Air Combat intelligence officer, U.S. Marine Corps; Counsel to the Office of Naval Research; and special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. John T. Connor was an attorney with Cravath, Swaine and Moore, and had been a Director of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. [Bird, Kai *The Chairman* Simon & Shuster 1992 p15] Connor died in October 2000.



**C. Douglas Dillon** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. C. Douglas Dillon was a former member of the OSS, and was an Ambassador to France, and an Under-secretary of State under President Dwight Eisenhower. In 1960 Mr. Dillon told the AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference of the dangers of Communism, rejecting "peaceful co-existence." "The primary issue today is nothing less than the survival of free men in a free civilization." Later in the same speech he qualified this my saying that the United States must be strong but ready to negotiate. [NYT 1.14.75] In 1961 he became Secretary of the Treasury, and was head of the United States Secret Service in November 1963. C. Douglas Dillon was



Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1972 to 1975, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and president of Dillon, Read & Co.

**Lane Kirkland** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He had a B.S. from the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University. He was the Treasurer of the AFL/CIO. Lane Kirkland worked indirectly for the Agency for International Development through the American Federation for Free Labor Development. In 1973, Nelson Rockefeller appointed Lane Kirkland to his Commission on Critical Choices for Americans. He was President of the AFL/CIO until 1995. Lane Kirkland was asked about reports that the CIA had channeled money to the AFL/CIO activities overseas. He replied that he knew nothing about it and would be opposed to it.



**Lyman L. Lemnitzer** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1960 to 1962. In the capacity he received daily briefings from the CIA. Between 1963 and 1969 he was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, heading the military forces of NATO. Lemnitzer called the release of the Pentagon Papers a traitorous act. Lyman Lemnitzer, born August 29, 1899, died on November 12, 1988.



**Edgar F. Shannon** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He was a former President of the University of Virginia, where former the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Schlesinger, had taught political science. The University of Virginia returned *Coup D'Etat in America* to Third Press because it was "unsuitable for our library."



**Erwin N. Griswold** was NIXON'S former Solicitor General. As Solicitor General, he defended the NIXON Administrations use of wiretaps without court orders in cases of subversion, but lost the case before the Supreme Court. He also defended the Government's attempts to prevent publication of the Pentagon Papers. In an interview in August 1969 in the *Christian Science Monitor*, he said "I think its terribly important that any repressive forces of society...be throughly and carefully kept under public control, with the ultimate responsibility back to top government officials."

Former United States **President Ronald Reagan** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. While serving as the governor of California, in April 1970, in a speech in Yosemite, California, he suggested that "if it takes a bloodbath the silence militant campus demonstrators let's get it over with." In May 1973 Reagan stated in discussing the Watergate affair: "They did something that was stupid and foolish and was criminal -- it was illegal, illegal is a better word than 'criminal' because I think 'criminal' has a different connotation." He said the Watergate burglars were "well meaning" individuals who were "not criminals at heart."



#### THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND 544 CAMP STREET

The allegation regarding the 544 Camp Street notation on *Crimes Against Cuba* and OSWALD'S connection to HUNT was indirectly submitted to the Rockefeller Commission. The Commission stated:

Testimony was offered purporting to show CIA relationships with OSWALD. It was stated, for example, that HOWARD HUNT, as a CIA employee, engaged in political activity with elements of the anti-Castro Cuban community in the United States on behalf of the CIA prior to the April 1961 Bay of Pigs operation. In connection with those duties, it was further alleged that HUNT was instrumental in organizing the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and that the Cuban Revolutionary Council had an office in New Orleans. Finally, it was claimed that OSWALD lived in New Orleans from April to September 1963, and that a pamphlet prepared and distributed by OSWALD on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during that period indicated that the office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was situated in a building which also was the address of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans. Each of these statements is substantially true...It was therefore implied that HUNT could have had contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the Spring or Summer of 1963.

The Rockefeller Commission suggested other relevant facts had been omitted:

It is not mentioned, for example, that OSWALD made up the Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets; that the address he stamped on the pamphlets was never a Fair Play for Cuba Committee office; that he fabricated a nonexistent Chapter of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a nonexistent President of the Committee, and a nonexistent office for it; that the building in question was a former office, rather than a current office, of an anti-Castro organization when OSWALD made up his pamphlets, and that OSWALD had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization. No evidence was presented that HUNT ever met OSWALD during the Spring or Summer of 1963.

The Rockefeller Commission argued that because OSWALD'S organization was bogus, it was irrelevant that he used 544 Camp Street as his address. A bogus organization that used a notorious right-wing address should have been regarded with suspicion. The Rockefeller Commission, however, reasoned that everything else about OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee was fraudulent, so it should have come as no surprise that the 544 Camp Street address was fraudulent as well. Out of the hundreds of thousands of different street numbers and addresses in New Orleans, why did he choose 544 Camp Street as a ghost address for his ghost committee? The Commission contended that 544 Camp Street was already a former office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council at the time that OSWALD used the address on his leaflet, some time between his arrival in New Orleans on April 25, 1963, and his departure in late September 1963. Guy Banister and David Ferrie, however, were still there.

### THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND THE TRAMPS

As this *Coup D'Etat in America* went to press in 1975, the Rockefeller Commission on CIA domestic activities released its report. As expected, it stated that there was no "credible evidence" of CIA participation in the John F. Kennedy assassination. Rather than conducting an investigation of its own (using its resources as a Presidential Commission), the panel chose only to evaluate the various allegations of CIA-complicity presented to it by essentially volunteer witnesses, some of whom were ill-equipped to handle questions raised by a panel led by an attorney as steeped in the Warren Report as David Belin. Curiously shirking its responsibilities, the Commission expected witnesses and the general public to bear the burden of proof of rumored allegations. Its obvious objective was to defend not re-examine the Warren Report. In its nineteen page section concerning the Kennedy assassination, the Commission hardly used any of the abundant pieces of evidence used in *Coup*.

The Rockefeller Commission:  
Chapter 19  
Allegations Concerning the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

Allegations have been made that the CIA participated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. Two different theories have been advanced in support of those allegations. One theory is that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis on behalf of the CIA personally participated in the assassination. The other is that the CIA had connections with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby or both of them and that those connections somehow led to the assassination. The Commission staff has investigated these allegations. Neither the staff nor the Commission undertook a full review of the Report of the Warren Commission. Such a task would have been outside the scope of the Executive Order establishing this Commission, and would have diverted the time of the Commission from its proper function. The

investigation was limited to determining whether there was any credible evidence pointing to CIA involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy.

#### A. The Theory That Hunt and Sturgis Participated in the Assassination

The first of the theories involves charges that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, both convicted of burglarizing the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate in 1972, were CIA employees or agents at the time of the assassination of the President in 1963. It is further alleged that they were together in Dallas on the day of the assassination and that shortly after the assassination they were found in a railroad boxcar situated behind the "grassy knoll," an area located to the right front of the Presidential car at the time of the assassination.

Under this theory Hunt and Sturgis were allegedly in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and were taken into custody by the police, then were mysteriously released without being booked, photographed or fingerprinted by the police—although they were allegedly photographed by press photographers while they were being accompanied to the Dallas County Sheriff's office.

It is further contended that the persons shown in these press photographs bear "striking resemblances to photographs taken of Hunt and Sturgis in 1972...These purported facts are cited as the basis for a possible conclusion that CIA personnel participated in the assassination of President Kennedy, and, at least inferentially, that the CIA itself was involved. The Commission staff investigated the several elements (if this theory to the extent deemed necessary to assess fairly the allegation of CIA participation in the assassination. The findings of that investigation follow.

#### Findings

##### I. The Allegation that Hunt and Sturgis Were CIA Employees or Agents in 1963

E. Howard Hunt was an employee of the CIA in November 1963. He had been an employee of the CIA for many years before that and he continued to be associated with the (until his retirement in 1970. Throughout 1963 he was assigned to duty in Washington, D.C., performing work relating to propaganda operations in foreign countries. His duties included travel to several other cities in the States, but not to any place in the South or Southwest. He lived with his family in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area throughout that year and his children attended school there,



Frank Sturgis was not an employee or agent of the CIA either in 1963 or at any other time. He so testified under oath himself, and a search of CIA records failed to discover any evidence that he had ever been employed by the CIA, or had ever served it as an agent, informant or operative. STURGIS testified that he had been engaged in various 'adventures' relating to Cuba, which he believed to have been organized and financed by the CIA. He testified that he had given information directly and indirectly, to Federal Government officials, who, he believed were acting for the CIA. He further testified, however, that at no time did he engage in activity having to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, on behalf of the CIA or otherwise.

*Frank was involved in such unsavory activities, that he termed "skull-duggery" the CIA would never put him on their payroll as a CIA Agent but would use him on a contractual basis. STURGIS was a CIA and FBI informant. Numerous documents previously cited proved this. How could the Rockefeller Commission have missed these hundreds of CIA reports generated by BARKER that concerned information supplied to him by STURGIS?*

## 2. The Allegation That Hunt and Sturgis Were Together in Dallas on the Day of the Assassination

Hunt and Sturgis testified under oath to members of the Commission staff. They both denied that they were in Dallas on the day of the assassination. Hunt testified that he was in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area throughout that day, and his testimony was supported by two of his children (a son who is nine years old could not recall if his parents were present or absent that day; the fourth) and youngest Hunt child was not born then. Mrs. Hunt is now deceased) and a former domestic employee of the Hunt family. Sturgis testified that he was in Miami Florida throughout the day of the assassination, and his testimony was supported by that of his wife and a nephew of his wife. The nephew, who was then living with the Sturgis family, is now a practicing attorney in the Midwest.

With the exception of the domestic employer of the Hunt family all witnesses directly supporting the presence of Hunt and Sturgis in Washington D.C. and Miami, Florida on the day of the assassination are family members or relatives. Less weight can be assigned to the testimony of such interested witnesses if there is substantial evidence to the contrary. In the absence of substantial conflicting evidence, however the testimony of family members cannot be disregarded.

*The Hunt family maid, Mary Trainer, was like part of the family and was willing to lie for her employer.*

Hunt testified that he had never met Frank Sturgis before they were introduced by Bernard Barker in Miami in 1972. Sturgis testified to the same effect except that he did not recall whether the introduction had taken place in late 1971 or early 1972. Sturgis further testified that while he had often heard of "Eduardo," a CIA political officer who had been active in the work of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April 1961 he had never met him and did not know until 1971 or 1972 that "Eduardo" was E. Howard Hunt. Sturgis had also been active in anti-Castro groups in the Miami area before, during and after Hunt's assignment on the political aspects of the Bay of Pigs project in 1960 and early 1961.

Other testimony linked Hunt to Sturgis at a date earlier than 1971. One witness asserted that Sturgis is a pseudonym; that his name is Frank Fiorini and that he took the name Sturgis from a fictional character (Hank Sturgis) in a novel written by Hunt in 1949. (Bimini Run). Sturgis testified that his name at birth was Frank Angelo Fiorini; that his mother's maiden name was Mary Vona; that his father's name was Angelo Anthony Fiorini; that his parents were divorced when he was a child; that his mother subsequently remarried a man named Ralph Sturgis; and that at his mother's urging he legally changed his name in Norfolk Virginia, sometime in the 1950's, to take the last name of his stepfather.

A search of the relevant court records disclosed that a petition was filed on September 23, 1952, in the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk (Virginia) pursuant to which a Frank Angelo Fiorino petitioned to change his name to Frank Anthony Sturgis. The petition recited that his mother had divorced his father about 15 years previously and had married one Ralph Sturgis, that he had been living with his mother all of his life, that his mother was known as Mary Sturgis, and that his stepfather also desired him to change his name to Sturgis. An order of the Court, was entered on September 23, 1952 (the same date as the petition) changing his name to Frank Anthony Sturgis. The order appears in the records of the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk, Virginia. In the petition and the order relating to the change of name, Fiorini was misspelled as Fiorino.

In the light of this documentary evidence, no weight can be given to the claim that Sturgis took his present name from a character in a Hunt novel—or that the name change was associated in any way with Sturgis' knowing Hunt before 1971 or 1972.

*It is, in fact, more likely that Hunt took the name of his character from Sturgis rather than vice versa; When a real person adopts the name of a popular fictional character (for example, Saul Bellow's Moses Herzog) he tends to use the exact name. On the other hand, a novelist who models his hero after a real person (who has no objections to being fictionalized) will tend to modify the person's name slightly. Thus Helen Bess*

*might become Elaine Bess. Or better yet, the author might use the model's nickname or other similar names. If Hunt knew the then Frank Fiorini well, he would know that Frank's mother was called Mrs. Sturgis. "Frank Sturgis" would immediately suggest itself as an ideal name for the character, and H(Fr)ank Sturgis the perfect fictionalization of it. Three years later, in 1952, Fiorini did change his name to Frank Sturgis. HUNT eventually told his son St. John that he met FRANK STURGIS in the early 1960's.*

The personnel, payroll and travel records of the CIA were checked with respect to E. Howard Hunt. Daily attendance records for the period are no longer available because they are destroyed in the ordinary course of the Agency's records disposal system three years after completion of the audit for each year. What records remain, including annual leave, sick leave, and travel records, disclose that Hunt had no out-of-town travel associated with his employment in the month of November 1963. He used no annual leave and eleven hours of sick leave in the two-week pay period ending November 23, 1963. The exact date or dates on which the sick leave was taken could not be ascertained. There is some indication; however, that some of these eleven hours of sick leave may have been taken by Hunt on November 22, 1963. He testified that, on the afternoon of that day, he was in the company of his wife and family in the Washington, D.C., area, rather than at his employment duties. That was a Friday, and therefore a working day for employees at the CIA. Hunt could not recall whether he was on duty with the CIA on the morning of that day.

Because Sturgis was never an agent or employee of the CIA, the Agency has no personnel, payroll, leave or travel records relating to him.

In examining the charge that Hunt and Sturgis were together in Dallas on the day of the assassination, the investigators were handicapped by the fact that the allegation was first made in 1974, more than ten years after the assassination. Evidence which might have been available at an earlier time was no longer available. Contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors or fellow employees (who might have known of the whereabouts of Hunt and Sturgis on that particular day) could not be recalled. Some of these persons are now dead. Finally, records which might have been the source of relevant information no longer exist.

It cannot be determined with certainty where Hunt and Sturgis actually were on the day of the assassination. However, no credible evidence was found which would contradict their testimony that they were in Washington, D.C., and Miami Florida, respectively.

*This frank admission is significant. November 22, 1963 is not exactly a day people forget. HUNT and STURGIS testified they were in Washington and Miami respectively on November 22, 1963 and no witnesses but "family members or relatives" (with the exception of HUNT'S maid) backed them up. The Panel admits that "less weight can be*

*assigned to the testimony of such interested witnesses" and goes on to disclose HUNT may have been on sick leave from the CIA on November 22, 1963. HUNT could also "not recall" if he was at CIA that morning. No one even testified to having reached HUNT at home that day by telephone. This sounds mighty suspicious to me.*

### 3. The Allegation That Hunt and Sturgis Were Found Near the Scene of the Assassination and Taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office

This allegation is based upon a purported resemblance between Hunt and Sturgis on the one hand, and two persons who were briefly taken into custody in Dallas following the assassination.

The shooting of President Kennedy occurred at about 12:30 p.m., Dallas time, on November 22, 1963, while the Presidential motorcade was passing Dealey Plaza as it headed generally westward on Elm Street. Witnesses to the shooting gave the police varying accounts of where they thought the shots had come from. On the basis of the sound of the shots, some believed that they had come from the Texas School Book Depository building (TSBD), which was behind and slightly to the right of President Kennedy when he was hit. Others thought the shots had come from other directions. Law enforcement officials understandably conducted a widespread search for evidence relating to the assassination.

Several hours after the shooting officers of the Dallas Police Department checked all railroad freight cars situated on tracks anywhere in the vicinity of Dealey Plaza. About six or eight persons, referred to as "derelicts," were found in or near the freight cars. These persons were taken either to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's office, or to the Dallas Police Department for questioning. All were released without any arrest records being made, or any fingerprinting or photographing being done by the authorities.

*The eight derelict figure makes sense. There was HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST the Gedney, Abrams, Doyle and finally John Francis Elrod and Daniel Wayne Douglas.*

Among the six or eight "derelicts" found in the vicinity of the freight cars were three men who according to the arresting officers were found in a boxcar about one-half mile south of the scene of the assassination. They were taken to the Sheriff's office by the Dallas police officers, who walked northward along the railroad tracks to a point west of the Texas School Book Depository, then north to Houston Street and back south to the Sheriff's office. This somewhat circuitous route was actually the most convenient one available, according to the Dallas policemen. As the police and the "derelicts" passed the TSBD building and headed for the Sheriff's office, they were photographed by several press photographers on the

scene. Copies of five of the photographs showing the "derelicts" were submitted to the Commission's staff as evidence.

A witness who volunteered his testimony stated on the basis of hearsay that the three "derelicts" in question were found in a boxcar situated to the near northwest of the assassination scene, which would have been to the right front of the Presidential car at the time of the shooting. Between the area in which that boxcar was claimed by this witness to be located and that part of Elm Street where the assassination occurred was a "grassy knoll."

It was alleged by other witnesses (who were associated with the first witness and who also volunteered testimony) that a bullet fired from the area of that "grassy knoll" struck President Kennedy in the head. It was also claimed by the same witnesses that one of the three photographed "derelicts" bears a "striking" facial resemblance to E. Howard Hunt and that another of them bears a "striking" facial resemblance to Frank Sturgis. Finally, it was alleged that if those two "derelicts" were, in fact, Hunt and Sturgis, and if the President was in fact struck by a bullet fired from his right front, the CIA would be shown to be implicated in the killing of President Kennedy.

The photographs of the "derelicts" in Dallas have been compared with numerous known photographs of Hunt and Sturgis taken both before and after November 23, 1963. Even to non-experts it appeared that there was, at best, only a superficial resemblance between the Dallas "derelicts" and Hunt and Sturgis. The "derelict" allegedly resembling Hunt appeared to be substantially older and smaller than Hunt. The "derelict" allegedly resembling Sturgis appeared to be thinner than Sturgis and to have facial features and hair markedly different from those of Sturgis.

The witnesses who testified to the "striking resemblance" between the "derelicts" and Hunt and Sturgis were not shown to have any qualifications in photo identification beyond that possessed by the average layman. Their testimony appears to have been based on a comparison of the 1963 photographs of the "derelicts" with a single 1972 photograph of Sturgis and two 1972 photographs of Hunt.

Over fifty photographs taken of Hunt and Sturgis both before and after November 22, 1963, were submitted to the FBI photographic laboratory for a comparison with all known photographs of the "derelicts." (The FBI assembled a complete set of all photographs of the "derelicts" taken by the three photographers known to have photographed them.) The comparison was made by Fill Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, a nationally recognized expert in photo identification and photo analysis.

The report of Agent Shaneyfelt, embodied in a Report of the FBI Laboratory dated April 21, 1975 and signed by Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the FBI concluded that "neither E. Howard nor Frank Sturgis appear as any of the three 'derelicts' arrested in Dallas, Texas, as shown in the photographs submitted."

With respect to Hunt it was found that he had a much younger appearance, a smooth and tightly contoured chin, and a more angular or pointed chin compared with the "derelict" in question. The latter was much older, had a chin with protruding pouches and a more bulbous nose.

With respect to Sturgis even more distinguishing characteristics were observed. Sturgis looked like a Latin, whereas the "derelict" had the general appearance of a Nordic. Sturgis had very black, wavy hair—and the "derelict" had light or blond and straighter hair. Sturgis had a rather round face with square chin lines: the "derelict" had an oval face with a more rounded chin. Sturgis and the "derelict" had markedly different ratios between the length of their noses and the height of their foreheads. They also had different ear and nose contours.

Hunt is approximately five feet nine inches tall. and Sturgis is approximately five feet eleven inches tall. The FBI laboratory made an on-site study in Dallas, using the cameras with which the photographs of the "derelicts" were originally taken: it concluded from the study that the "derelict" allegedly resembling Hunt was about five feet, seven inches tall, and that the "derelict" allegedly resembling Sturgis was about six feet two inches tall, with a one inch margin for error in each direction. The difference between the heights of the two "derelicts" was therefore about seven inches, while the difference between Hunt's height and that of Sturgis is only about two inches.

The photographs of the "derelicts" in Dallas have been displayed in various newspapers in the United States on national television programs, and in the April 28, 1975 issue of Newsweek magazine. But no witnesses have provided testimony that either of the "derelicts" was personally known to be Hunt or Sturgis—and no qualified expert was offered to make such identification.

*We stand by the photo analysis that we had done by Genner and Fahey. The reader can draw his own conclusions. Note that Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, the FBI agent who did the photo comparison study for the Panel also did a majority of the photo-analysis for the Warren Commission. The FBI's height study claims Hunt is 5'9" (Hunt says he is 5'8" in his resume) and Sturgis is 5'11" (Canfield found he was about 6'1"). They reported the tramps were 5'7" and 6'2" with a one inch margin for error in either direction.*

## B. The Theory That the CIA Had Relationships with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby

The second theory advanced in support of allegations of CIA participation in the assassination of President Kennedy is that various links existed between the CIA, Oswald and Ruby. Lee Harvey Oswald was found by the Warren Commission to be the person who assassinated the President. Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald two days after the President's assassination. There is no credible evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was ever employed by the CIA or ever acted for the CIA in any capacity whatever, either directly or indirectly.

Testimony was offered purporting to show CIA relationships with Oswald and Ruby. It was stated, for example, that E. Howard Hunt, as an employee of the CIA, engaged in political activity with elements of the anti-Castro Cuban community in the United States on behalf of the CIA prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April 1961. In connection with those duties, it was further alleged that Hunt was instrumental in organizing the Cuban Revolutionary Council and that the Cuban Revolutionary Council had an office in New Orleans. Finally, it was claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald lived in New Orleans from April to September 1963, and that a pamphlet prepared and distributed by Oswald on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during that period indicated that the office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was situated in a building which was also the address of the New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Each of these statements is substantially true, but many other relevant facts disclosed in the Warren Commission Report are omitted. It is not mentioned, for example, that Oswald made up the Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets; that the address he stamped on the pamphlets was never an office of that Committee; that he fabricated a non-existent New Orleans Chapter of the Committee, a non-existent President of that Committee, and a nonexistent office for it; that the building in question was a former office, rather than a current office, of an anti-Castro organization when Oswald made up his pamphlets, and that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization.

It was therefore implied that Hunt could have had contact with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans during the spring or summer of 1963. No evidence was presented that Hunt ever met Oswald, or that he was ever in New Orleans in 1963, or that he had any contact with any New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

Hunt's employment (word with the CIA indicated that he had no duties involving contacts with Cuban exile elements or organizations inside or outside the United States after the early months of 1961. This was more than two years before Oswald went to New Orleans in April 1963 and

more than a year before Oswald returned to the United States from the Soviet Union, where he had lived for almost three years.

An example of the testimony relating to an alleged relationship between the CIA and dad; Ruby consisted of a statement that Frank Sturgis was engaged in a series of revolutionary activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in the 1950's and 1960's and that the CIA also sponsored and organized anti-Castro activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in 1959 and the early 1960's.

It was further stated that someone once reported to the FBI that Jack Ruby had engaged in supplying arms to persons in Cuba in the early 1950's in association with a former Cuban President, Carlos Prio, and that Frank Sturgis also had connections with Carlos Prio during the 1950's and 1960's. In addition, it was alleged that Frank Sturgis was at one time (before he escaped from Cuba in June 1959) director of gambling and gaming establishments in Havana for the Castro government, and that in August or September, 1959 Jack Ruby made a trip to Havana at the invitation of a friend who had interests in gambling establishments in Cuba and the United States. Moreover both Sturgis and Ruby were alleged to have had connections with underground figures who had interests in the United States and Cuba. From this group of allegations, the witness inferred that Sturgis and Ruby could have met and known each other—although no actual evidence was presented to show that Ruby or Sturgis ever met each other.

Even if the individual items contained in the foregoing recitations were assumed to be true it was concluded that the inferences drawn must be considered farfetched speculation insofar as they purport to show a connection between the CIA and either Oswald or Ruby. Even in the absence of denials by living persons that, such connections existed, no weight could be assigned to such testimony. Moreover, Sturgis was never an employee or agent of the CIA...

The same witness testified that E. Howard Hunt was Acting Chief of a CIA station in Mexico City in 1963, implying that he could have had contact with Oswald when Oswald visited Mexico City in September 1963. Hunt's service in Mexico City, however, was twelve years earlier—in 1950 and 1951—and his only other CIA duty in Mexico covered only a few weeks in 1960. At no time was he ever the Chief, or Acting Chief, of a CIA station in Mexico City. Hunt and Sturgis categorically denied that they had ever met or known Oswald or Ruby. They further denied that they ever had any connection whatever with either Oswald or Ruby.

Conclusions



Numerous allegations have been made that the CIA participated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Commission staff investigated these allegations. On the basis of the staff's investigation, the Commission concluded there was no credible evidence of any CIA involvement.

The report stated:

Oswald made up the FPCC leaflets" (true); "The address he stamped on the pamphlets was never an office of that committee... that he fabricated a non-existent New Orleans chapter" (true); "that the building in question was a former office...(of the CRC) when he made up his pamphlets..." (The propaganda section of the CRC had been discontinued in early 1962 according to 544's landlord in CE1414 but the convert section—Smith, Bannister, Ferrie stayed on. Ostensibly the entire CRC had "disbanded" months before Oswald arrived in New Orleans but in reality it was still operating. Finally the Panel states that "Oswald had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization" presumably the CRC. Actually, he allegedly tried to infiltrate the DRE.

#### SENATOR RICHARD SCHWEIKER



*The New York Times* reported on October 20, 1975: "Senator Richard Schweiker Predicts Collapse of Warren Report." In May 1976 the Senate Intelligence Committee voted to recommend a Congressional investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Senator Richard Schweiker hired Gaeton Fonzi as an investigator. David Marston, an aide to Senator Richard Schweiker, worked with Gaeton Fonzi. In the Summer of 1976 David Marston suggested that this researcher be assigned several interns to correlate telephone numbers in the National Archives

JFK Record Group. This position, however, never materialized.

#### REAGAN AND SCHWEIKER

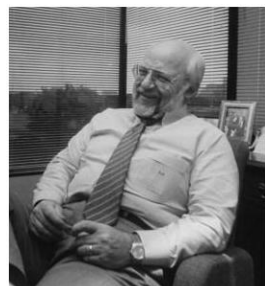
Former Rockefeller Commission member Ronald Reagan stunned the Republican Party Convention on July 26, 1976, and broke with tradition, when he named Senator Richard Schweiker as his Vice Presidential running mate, before the delegates had made their decision. Senator Schweiker said he accepted this invitation because he believed this ticket could unify the Republican Party since Schweiker was considered a liberal Republican. *The New York Times* interviewed more than a dozen political analysts, and none of them outside of the Reagan - Schweiker camp, felt Ronald Reagan's cause would be helped by this move. Reagan was denounced by numerous conservative Republicans for this selection. Reagan was not nominated that year, and it was widely believed that his choice of Senator Schweiker as a running mate was responsible.

JOHN P. SEARS

John P. Sears persuaded Ronald Reagan to choose Senator Schweiker as his Vice Presidential running-mate. From 1965 to 1966 Sears worked for the law firm of NIXON, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. He was a member of NIXON'S staff from 1966 to 1969, and became a Deputy Counsel to the President from 1969 to 1970. John P. Sears served as NIXON'S liaison to Vice President Spiro Agnew. NIXON suspected him of leaking information to the press, and placed him under 24-hour surveillance and tapped his telephone. NIXON considered entrapping Sears by allowing him to see "some material from Guam." [Wise, D. American Police State p57] From 1970 to 1975 John P. Sears was a partner in Charles Colson's law firm, Gadsby & Hannah. In May 1973 Sears surfaced as the attorney for John Caulfield at the Watergate Hearings. He managed Reagan's Presidential campaign in 1976. From 1977 to 1984, Sears worked in Baskin & Sears. Baskin & Sears received \$500,000 from 1981 to 1984 from the Government of South Africa.. In 1984 the city of Pittsburgh threatened to drop its lucrative contract with Baskin & Sears because of its representation of South Africa. Baskin dropped the contract with South Africa, however, Sears split off and formed his own firm, taking the South African account with him. Sears became known as the chief lobbyist for South Africa. He managed Reagan's Presidential campaign in 1980. When Sears was fired as Reagan's campaign manager, in early 1980, Reagan asked William Casey to take over for him. Reagan appointed Casey Director of the CIA.



## ED ROLLINS



Another figure associated with Ronald Reagan was Edward J. Rollins. Rollins was the son of a Navy-shipyard electrician in Vallejo, California. He attended California State University, where he excelled at boxing. In 1969 he worked as a student-activities coordinator at Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri. In this capacity he worked closely with the FBI in identifying members of the anti-Vietnam war movement. He testified before a Grand Jury inquest that resulted in the conviction of several students for anti-war activity. In 1972 Rollins worked for NIXON. In 1985 Rollins defended the Reagan Administration's connection to Teamster official Jackie Presser. [Moldea, *Dark Victory*, 1986 page 346] In 1989 Rollins was chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. In 1992 Ed Rollins hurt the Presidential campaign of H. Ross Perot, when he resigned as his campaign manager.

On November 10, 1993, Rollins told a number of Washington media correspondents that when he head Governor Christine Todd Whitman's New Jersey gubernatorial campaign he used \$500,000 to bribe black ministers to encourage black voters to take a powder on election day. [*Wash. Post* 11.11.93] He later said he had lied about this.

After Senator Schweiker became associated with Ronald Reagan, his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy ceased. Gaeton Fonzi attributed Senator Richard Schweiker's loss of interest in the Kennedy assassination to the Senator's failure to be appointed to the Permanent Intelligence Oversight Committee. John Sears, who convinced Reagan to nominate Senator Schweiker as Vice President was more closely connected to RICHARD NIXON than he was to Ronald Reagan. Was NIXON, who had by this time resigned, behind Schweiker's nomination? Was it an attempt to get Schweiker off the Kennedy assassination case? Did the CIA have any communication with Sears?

#### HEMMING ON THE COVER-UP

"If it was an amateur operation it wouldn't have been covered up. They'd have been nailed. The only reason for the cover up, was to hide the professionals. These are people who have used before, and have been used since."

# NODULE X31

## THE SUPPRESSION OF THE BOOK BY ALAN J. WEBERMAN AND MICHAEL CANFIELD *COUP D'ÉTAT IN AMERICA*



WEBERMAN & ARON MORTON KAY PHOTOGRAPHED IN FLAMINGO PARK IN 1972 DURING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex31.pdf>

If not for the power of the internet the tramp shot theory would have been laid to rest by CIA agents, co-optees, assets and those who wished to protect the Agency for their own reasons, political and monetary. But the truth can be told, documents and photographs displayed, videos viewed and enough space remains to create a 3,000 page searchable data base rather than a stinky 400 page book. As the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the coup approaches I find myself working on THE OSWALD CODE, where I decode words encrypted in OSWALD's address book. I am lucky to be here on Tuesday, May 18, 2010. If the rogue CIA agents were responsible for a fraction of the deaths listed in this data base, what prevented them from having Canfield and WEBERMAN killed? HEMMING told this researcher:

You and Canfield are cartoon characters. You have never been the biggest threat to any of these people, A. J. I hate to disappoint you, but you're not taken very seriously. If you were Woodward or Bernstein, or even Gaeton Fonzi, or even Gerald Posner, and you came out with this kind of shit with citations to authority, you'd have all kinds of problems. There ain't nobody worried about you. Nobody's ever seen your book. I'm afraid to give you the bad news. It was a valuable contribution. You got some serious people started with your book. At that time nobody had done zip-fuck. The Senate had done their CIA shit. They wouldn't be in the business. There wouldn't have been a HSCA if you hadn't bull-shited these people to death. I've got to give you credit. You stirred up some shit.

### THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRAMPS SHOTS: NOVEMBER 22, 1973

On November 22, 1973, this researcher sponsored a demonstration in front of the National Archives in Washington. It was entitled "Who Stole John F. Kennedy's Brain from the National Archives" based on this New York Times article.

## Mystery Cloaks Fate Of Brain of Kennedy

By FRED P. GRAHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The preserved brain of President Kennedy, plus microscopic slides of tissues removed from his bullet wounds, have been withheld, apparently by the Kennedy family, from the assassination evidence in the National Archives, a medical expert said today.

The expert, Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, was the first critic of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination to be allowed to see items from the autopsy on the President.

He asserted that questions about President Kennedy's wounds would remain unanswered so long as these objects were not available for examination. A spokesman for the Kennedy family replied that all evidence requested by the Jus-

tice Department had been placed in the Archives and that Dr. Wecht had turned to "offensive" probing because the evidence in the Archives did not support his doubts about the official finding that the assassination was the deed of Lee Harvey Oswald alone.

Dr. Wecht spent two days in the Archives last week examining the material. He made his assertions afterward in an interview at the Archives.

Interviews with Government officials and President Kennedy's former personal secretary, Evelyn Lincoln, disclosed that the slides and probably the brain, which was removed from the body in the autopsy in 1963 and was preserved in a container of formalin, were

Continued on Page 57, Column 1

I discovered that on this same date Bernard Fensterwald was sponsoring an assassination conference at Georgetown University. I knew Georgetown was a CIA training school but I called Fensterwald and offered to work with him. Fensterwald would have no part of it. During the Fenster's conference *High Times* founder Tom Forcade and I attempted to give out leaflets announcing the "Brain Drain" demonstration. When Fensterwald tried to confiscate the leaflets Forcade turned over a table injuring one of the Fenster's volunteers. Despite the Fenster we had plenty of people at the brain drain demonstration including Phil Ochs. Upon its conclusion we returned to the Georgetown conference. After a bunch of boring speeches I hooked up with one of Fenster's female volunteers who asked me where I got my ideas from. I told her I got them from smoking reefer and we sat down on some steps and sparked up but there were too many nuns going by so we went to her dorm room. I figured, hey we are going to get it on and put on some music however before the festivities could begin a dude started yelling that he wanted to come up and visit Kadina. I said "Like tell the dude to split" but he kept yelling. Finally I relented (he had crashed there the previous night) and he came in. The dude's name was Steven Sotor and he was a Professor of Astronomy from Cornell. He whipped out the tramp shots Sprague had published in *Computers and Automation* and told me that he once thought one of the tramps was FRANK STURGIS but Fensterwald told him this could not be as there was a height discrepancy between STURGIS and the tramp. I told him "Fensterwald is a motherfucking CIA agent" and looked at the tramp shots. When I saw that washed out Protestant face of the old tramp, I said that guy looks like this old White dude who once rented a room from me when I lived in East Lansing, Michigan, named Harold Henkel. And Henkel looked just like HUNT. Holy shit, one tramp looks like STURGIS and the other looks like HUNT this can't be coincidence. I had solved the JFK assassination because I dug *sex, drugs and rock and roll*.

### ***Congressman's Brother Arrested After Shootout***

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 26 (AP) Carlos B. Gonzalez, brother of Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, was arrested today following a shootout in which two policemen were seriously wounded.

The shooting occurred at the residence of the arrested man's ailing mother, where he had gone after escaping from a mental hospital.

A police spokesman identified the two wounded men as Roy Aguilar Jr., 23 years old and R. C. Smith, 48. They were reported to be in critical condition.

The spokesman said that Carlos Gonzalez had been taken to the hospital for treatment after he scuffled with several policemen who tried to handcuff him shortly after the shooting.

**The New York Times**  
Published: April 27, 1975

I published an article about the "tramps" in the underground press and moved to Washington, D.C. where I worked in the National Archives, and studied all of the JFK documents that were housed there. I worked closely with certain members of the United States Congress. In 1976 I met the legendary Gaeton Fonzi who was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for Senator Richard Schweiker (Rep.-PA). I worked closely with the office of Senator Richard Schweiker. My associate Michael Canfield, who had been part of the George McGovern (Dem.-SD) presidential campaign, displayed the tramp photographs to Congressman Henry Gonzalez (Dem.-TX). This helped convince Congressman Gonzalez to sponsor a bill to re-investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Congressman Henry Gonzalez' bill passed and Henry Gonzalez became head of the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Michael Canfield was to have an office on Capitol Hill. Then Congressman Gonzalez and Chief Counsel Richard Sprague had an argument and both men resigned. Robert Blakey became Chief Counsel. Robert Blakey had Clyde Snow, a noted anthropologist with CIA-connections, do a photo study of the tramp shots. Clyde Snow,

after reading the photo reports of the CIA and FBI determined, with some qualifications, that the tramps were not HUNT or STURGIS or CHRIST.

## HARASSMENT

As a result of my work I was targeted by the intelligence community and by those who wished to protect it. When a study of my telephone records revealed I called Neil Hickey Gallo, who was related to the Gallo crime family, someone broke into his apartment and examined all his papers. The only things missing were some gold rings. A few months later, Frederick Cash drove me to CIA headquarters. The security guard at the gate made a routine notation of his license plate number. A week later, someone broke into the home of Fred Cash by cutting the window glass and then examined every piece of paper in there. Nothing was stolen. In the spring and summer of 1974 I lived in the apartment of John Foster Berlet in Washington, D.C., and conducted research at the National Archives. Michael Canfield worked with Congressman Henry Gonzalez and lobbied the United States Congress for the passage of Congressman Henry Gonzalez's bill to establish a HSCA. One evening, upon my return from the National Archives, I found that there was no electricity in the apartment of "Chip" Berlet. The fuses were still good. I went to the basement and discovered that someone had removed the backup fuses from their sockets. Returning home to my building in Manhattan the next night, I found the lights were out there too. The fuses were still good in the apartment and in the basement. A Con Edison crew came and explained that someone opened the manhole in front of the building and turned off the power. Was this a prelude to my entrance into the world of eternal darkness? HEMMING told this researcher:

It was not accidental. Who is the ultimate sponsor? Who pays for it and calls the shots? It's either someone in the Agency, or someone jealous of protecting the agency, or whatever.

## GAIL BEAGLE

In the fall of 1974 Congressman Henry Gonzalez's aide, Gail Beagle, was attacked by a Washington, D.C., street gang.

Dean: So I came over and Liddy laid out a million dollar plan that was the most incredible thing I have ever laid my eyes on: all in codes and involved black bag operations, kidnapping, providing prostitutes, uh, to weaken the opposition, bugging ah, **mugging** teams. It was just an incredible thing. (March 21, 1973)

NIXON: Dean actually could answer it in another way. He could say, look, I was the counsel. I was sitting in on it in that fashion...I did not discuss it with Haldeman because - because it was turned off, I didn't report it.

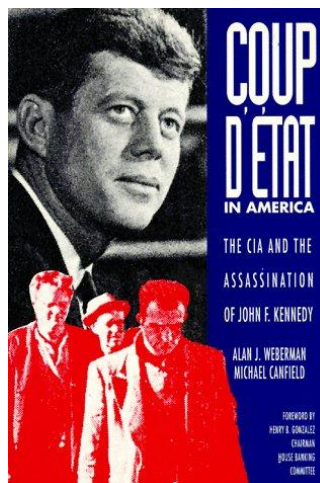
Ehrlichman: The way you get at that then: 'Well, Mr. Dean, you're responsible for keeping the President out of legal trouble, aren't you?' 'Yes



sir.' 'You sat in a meeting where a man named Liddy proposed a million dollars worth of kidnapping and wiretapping and assassination and on and on and on, and you didn't jump in a taxicab and rush back to the White House and burst in on Bob Haldeman and say, you know what those crazy guys on the committee are doing?'

## BARKING DOGS

In early 1975 the FBI visited my neighbors in Manhattan. At that time I lived at 6 Bleecker Street, between Bowery and Elizabeth Streets. The agents convinced Jerry Cotter, who worked at a rehabilitation center for alcoholics, that I was a dangerous radical. He released barking dogs in a courtyard in the back of my building at 5:30 a.m. each morning. When confronted, he said: "I let the dogs loose because they told me you were un-American." A lawsuit was filed against him. [*WEBERMAN v. Jerry Cotter* Civil Court 118626 1975] This researcher is interested in finding the current whereabouts of Cotter. On April 26, 1975, Carlos B. Gonzalez, the brother of Congressman Henry Gonzalez, was arrested following a shootout in which two policemen were seriously wounded. The shooting occurred at the residence of Carlos B. Gonzalez's ailing mother, where he had gone after escaping from a maximum security hospital for the criminally insane. Someone took a pot shot at the Congressman as he left a speaking engagement in San Antonio. The FBI tried to arrest me in 1975 for allegedly unsealing a document detailing the role of STURGIS as an informant for the Drug Enforcement Administration. FBI Agents went to the Miami Federal courthouse and questioned Assistant Court Clerk Gloria Walters. Gloria Walters told them that the document had not been sealed. The FBI took fingerprints from it. When I returned to Miami a few months later, the Bureau put me under surveillance and determined the time of my return flight to New York City. While at the airport, I put down a bag of newspaper clippings to make a telephone call; the bag was stolen. An attaché case that contained important documents never left my hand. I deplaned in New York City and walked toward the baggage claim area. Two New York City Police Department detectives starred at me, then arrested a Cuban about ten feet behind me. I have never determined the significance of this.





When the first edition of *Coup D'Etat in America* was published in 1975 an unknown group circulated *Forthcoming Books - Internal Memo #32* [9.1.76] which announced that HUNT had sued the authors of *Coup D'Etat in America*. *Forthcoming Books* listed everyone involved in the production of *Coup D'Etat in America*, and claimed that the bibliography of *Coup D'Etat in America* was careless, citing an error by the typesetter: a book was mistitled *Heroin in Southeast Asia*, rather than *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*. Another error in the bibliography of *Coup D'Etat in America* concerned Julius Mader's *Who's Who in the CIA*: "Here they give the East German address for Mader but manage to get it garbled through misspellings and elimination of a house number - such *careful* research!" The authors had a copy of *Who's Who in the CIA*, an esoteric publication. *Forthcoming Books* referred to a advertisement in the underground newspaper, *Yipster Times*, for the "Who Stole John F. Kennedy's Brain?" demonstration. *The Yipster Times* was another publication not readily available. *Forthcoming Books* summarized all the reviews of *Coup D'Etat in America* that had appeared to date, accused Joseph Okpaku of being a Communist who was funded by the Ford Foundation, and ended with the sentence: "To paraphrase Chairman Mao: 'Let a thousand lawsuits bloom; let a couple of authors get their lumps.'" The FBI: "Repeated searches of central records system indices revealed no information identifiable with *Forthcoming Books*." [FBI ltr. Bresson to WEBERMAN 2.12.79]

#### CORD MEYER AND THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

When Random House published *The Invisible Government*, Cord Meyer visited Random House and offered to purchase the entire first printing of the book to keep it from public view. [NYT 12.25.77] David Wise reported that when *The Invisible Government* was published, "The CIA prepared a lengthy, detailed analysis of the book, designed to discredit it and the authors..." The CIA tried to generate hostile book reviews by activating its media assets. William Buckley wrote a column attacking it. [Wise *The American Police State* p192]

What they did to me was nothing compared with what they did to Congressman Gonzalez and Gail Beagle because they had credibility. Sure being Leftwing Yippie did not give me any credibility but it kept me alive I would never have organized the Who Stole JFK's Brain? demonstration outside the National Archives if this had not been the case. I would have never believed when I looked at the bum pictures that men in the CIA were capable of doing something like this if had not been on the Left. Another reason I am alive is because the CIA had a policy of not terminating the lives of those who accused it of doing just that. In the Craft of Intelligence Allen Dulles stated that if an Invisible Government existed in the United States authors like Ross and Wise, who exposed it, would be dead. Finally the CIA and FBI were able to throw so much shit about the tramp shots up against the wall that some of it finally stuck: as stated FBI Official Oliver Buck Revell and others were able to convince the America that the tramps had been identified and were genuine tramps. Revell's false news story happened late in the game and was not the first to attempt to discredit the tramp theory.

## BERNARD FENSTERWALD



During 1975 "Bud" Fensterwald was this researcher's major antagonist. He did all that he could to discredit my work. Bernard Fensterwald was born **August 2, 1921**, in Nashville, Tennessee, the son of a wealthy clothing merchant. In 1941 his mother, Blanche Fensterwald, was a delegate to the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. According to Julius Mader, the CIA had used the Southern Regional Council in some unspecified manner during the 1960's. [FBI MURKIN 44-3886-4358; FBI WFO 62-112697-1] The NY Office of the FBI prepared a report on Blanche Fensterwald on August 24, 1956. She was mentioned in four other FBI files. In 1942 Bernard Fensterwald graduated Magna Cum Laude from Harvard. He served in the Navy in World War II, and received a degree from Harvard Law School in 1949. That year, Bernard Fensterwald was the Subject of an FBI applicant type investigation. Bernard Fensterwald entered the Georgetown University School of Advanced International Studies, a private institution, and received an M.A. in **1950**.

## FENSTERWALD AND SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

From **1951** to **1956** Bernard Fensterwald worked for the State Department as an Assistant Legal Advisor. Bernard Fensterwald defended several State Department employees accused by Senator Joseph McCarthy of Communist affiliation. Some may have been CIA agents who used State Department cover. In 1953 Senator Joseph McCarthy led a Senate fight against the confirmation of intelligence community insider Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the USSR. The attacks of Senator Joseph McCarthy on the CIA culminated on July 9, 1953, when his assistant, Roy M. Cohn, called the Agency and demanded that William Bundy, a Special Assistant to the Deputy Director of Intelligence, testify before Senator Joseph McCarthy's Committee. Allen Dulles refused to allow William Bundy to appear. When NIXON backed Allen Dulles, Senator Joseph McCarthy was defeated. William Bundy became head of the International Organization Division of the CIA, London CIA Chief of Station, and Assistant Deputy Director, (Plans) under CIA Director William Colby. [Winks *Cloak & Gown* p444] In 1958 Fensterwald wrote a paper entitled *The Anatomy Of American "Isolationism" and Expansionism Part I*.

The author of this study is currently administrative assistant to a United States Senator. However research was begun in 1954 at Cambridge University where he was studying on a leave of absence from the Department of State. At that time he was an assistant to the department's legal advisor. He is a graduate of Harvard College, Harvard Law School and the School of Advanced International Studies of John Hopkins University. [[http://jcr.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf\\_extract/2/2/111](http://jcr.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf_extract/2/2/111)]

## SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER



In **1956** Bernard Fensterwald worked for Senator Estes Kefauver (Dem.-TN) who had conducted televised hearings into the Mafia. Kefauver had called for the resignation of Mafia associate Morris Shenker from the Democratic National Committee. Shenker would get Fensterwald his next position in government and the possibility exists that Fensterwald was Shenker's spy. Shenker also represented many OC figures when they had been called to testify by the Kefauver Committee. In 1956 Senator Kefauver accepted the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Adlai Stevenson ticket, but both were defeated by the re-election of Dwight Eisenhower.

In **1957**, with his mother, Fensterwald visited the Soviet Union. In 1957 the FBI stated, "Fensterwald has gone out of his way to be helpful." On **May 14, 1957**, Fensterwald contacted Louis B. Nichols of the FBI. Senator Henning had been asked to introduce legislation to block the deportation of Pierre LaFitte. LaFitte was a hardcore international criminal who had been previously deported back to his native France. While awaiting deportation he turned snitch and testified against his cellmate. The Mafia had a contract out on him and it did not want him deported as that would make it harder to eliminate him. An unnamed FBI official reported:

I told Fensterwald that this, of course, was a matter for the Immigration Service and on a purely personal and confidential basis the Senator should be exceedingly cautious before he got out on a limb; that if he inquired into LaFittes background he would find an extensive record; and that under no circumstances would the Bureau support LaFitte. I told him officially, of course, we could not take a position but that, personally, we would hate to see some friend embarrassed and he should be very cautious. Fensterwald stated that was enough for him. (Paragraph deleted) [FBI 66-18621-269]

In March 1957 the FBI seized Hoffa in a plot to bribe a Senate Staff Aide on the Senate Select Committee on Labor and Management Practices. Robert Kennedy said the approach to the staff member had been made by attorney Hyman Fishbach. Fishbach had accused Senator Margret Chase Smith of Maine of harboring communist inclinations when he went after HOFFA in 1957. The Justice Department dropped the charges against Fishbach. In March 1961 Fishbach was injured when a bomb exploded as he turned on the ignition to his car. In **1959** Fensterwald was the Subject of another applicant-type inquiry conducted by the FBI. On **March 12, 1961**, Bernard Fensterwald replaced Paul Rand Dixon as an investigator for the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee headed by Senator Estes Kefauver. These hearings send several prominent electrical company executives to prison for price-fixing. Paul R. Dixon became head of the Federal Trade Commission. In 1961 Senator Estes Kefauver was investigating the drug industry. Hank Messick reported Senator Estes Kefauver fired Bernard Fensterwald. In May 1963 Kefauver was hospitalized in Bethesda Naval Hospital with a case of Asian influenza. On August 8, 1963 Kefauver was hospitalized at

Bethesda with what was described as a mild heart attack. He first believed he was suffering from acute indigestion. Tests at the hospital disclosed the heart attack. He was ordered to get several weeks of bed rest, however his condition worsened and on August 10, 1963 – while waiting open-heart surgery at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Kefauver died of a ruptured aorta which caused a massive hemorrhage. His body was taken home to Madisonville for burial and no autopsy was performed. The cause of death was listed as a dissecting aneurysm, or ballooning of the aorta. Was this a drug-induced myocardial infarction?



Circa **1967** Bernard Fensterwald left the State Department and was hired by **Senator Thomas C. Hennings** (Dem.-MO) as an investigator for the Senate Committee on Constitutional Rights. At this time the Democratic Party in Saint Louis, Missouri, was controlled by Morris Shenker, casino owner, Mafia house counsel and influence peddler at the highest levels of government. In 1951, when a Democratic Congressman from St. Louis Missouri died, the Republican opponent of the man the Democrats picked to run for his seat stated that her opponent had been handpicked by Morris Shenker. In 1954 Shenker had represented Truman pal Paul Dillon when Dillon was charged with not reporting income he received for facilitating the paroles of Mafia figures.



#### SHENKER AND HIS PUPPET EDWARD V. LONG

In 1960 Senator Thomas C. Hennings died of stomach cancer, and Edward Vaughan Long (born July 18, 1908) was appointed to take his place in Congress. Senator Edward V. Long was elected to a full six year term in 1962. Senator Edward V. Long was named Chairman of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure in 1963. In the mid-1960's Senator Edward V. Long was approached by Teamster Union boss James Hoffa, who was shopping for a congressional committee to investigate the tactics of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Jimmy Hoffa was intent on retaliating against United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for having

exposed the connections of the Teamsters Union to organized crime, and for having indicted him on wiretapped evidence. Senator Long agreed to take up Jimmy Hoffa's fight against Robert F. Kennedy's alleged violations of civil liberties – for a price. Senator Edward V. Long was connected to Jimmy Hoffa through Attorney Morris Shenker, who worked on a five-figure retainer for Jimmy Hoffa. Senator Edward V. Long had received \$48,000 from Morris Shenker for having referred Jimmy Hoffa to him. Senator Edward V. Long admitted living in the same Washington, D.C., apartment building as Jimmy Hoffa and said he had met him on several occasions.

Senator Long selected Bernard Fensterwald as his Chief Counsel. Bernard Fensterwald was described as a heavy John F. Kennedy financial supporter who harbored a grudge against the Kennedys for having failed to give him the Ambassadorial post he had coveted. [William Lambert *Life* 5.26.67] Long and Fensterwald represented the interests of Organized Crime in the United States Senate. Long could not submit a bill that would legalize loan sharking, prostitution etc but under the guise of protecting “civil rights” he could go after the politicians and law enforcement officials who were going after the Teamsters and their brothers in the Mafia. Bernard Fensterwald even had the nerve to demand the FBI reveal the names of organized crime figures who were the Subjects of mail covers. *Life Magazine* reported:

Three days later in Washington under the guise of getting urgent information for some future public hearings Chief Counsel Fensterwald began an unusual series of interviews of Justice Department lawyers and Carmine Bufalino case defendants. The transcripts of these secret interviews, which were never made public, begin with the statement that ‘the Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice...Bernard Fensterwald Jr. Chief Counsel for the Subcommittee presiding’ because no Senator was present. Notwithstanding Fensterwald's effort to give these sessions the appearance of an official proceeding, the interrogation could not be conducted under oath. Fensterwald for that matter could not ‘preside’ at a session of the committee. That is a privilege reserved for Senators. It was apparent from Fensterwald's questions that he had access to testimony taken in William Bufalino's Detroit lawsuit, and that his aim was to try to link Detroit police to the IRS, thence to Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, as parties to a wiretapping conspiracy against Hoffa. The parade of witnesses included William Hundley, former Chief of the Organized Crime Section, plus several lawyers still working in the section; a former Justice Department lawyer who was hostile to Robert Kennedy, and several Detroit area law enforcement officials. [LIFE – May 26, 1967]

William Bufalino was an OC house counsel who represented HOFFA. Bufalino's complaint contained two counts. The first count set forth a claim for damages in the amount of \$1,550,000, alleging that defendants tapped the telephone line serving plaintiff's residence and intercepted and divulged the contents of telephone calls of plaintiff, his wife and children, and also alleged that plaintiff's private, confidential and

privileged conversations and communications with his clients were invaded, thereby causing serious harm to him in his profession as a lawyer and to the offices which he held. The second count was for damages in the amount of \$2,100,000, alleging a conspiracy to tap plaintiff's telephone lines and intercept and divulge the contents of telephone calls in violation of his contractual rights and his right to privacy. After Hoffa's disappearance from a parking lot in a Detroit suburb, Mr. Bufalino said he believed the union leader had been involved in an effort by the Central Intelligence Agency to arrange for American members of the Mafia to assassinate Fidel Castro, the Cuban President. Under Mr. Bufalino's theory, Mr. Hoffa was killed to prevent him from disclosing anything about the alleged plot.

The *Life Magazine* article determined that Senator Long and his Chief Counsel Bernard "Bud" Fensterwald was strongly influenced to take up the investigations of Federal snooping by friends who were high in the teamsters union. The hearings conducted by Fensterwald "blunted the Justice Department's Organized Crime Drive by discrediting its participating governmental agencies; in particular the IRS." The article also stated that Senator Long had misused his investigating subcommittee – first as an instrument of for trying to keep Jimmy Hoffa out of prison; subsequently for trying to get Hoffa's conviction reversed.

Mr. Fensterwald said *Life Magazine* had not established any connection between the wiretapping investigation and the efforts by Hoffa and his counsel to keep the teamster leader out of jail or get a reversal of his conviction. Mr. Fensterwald also intimated that the information about the referral fees had been leaked to Life Magazine by the IRS, which has been a principal object of Long's inquiring. Fensterwald claimed, "We have tried to stay out of all cases in litigation. We have stayed religiously clear of the Hoffa case.

[COUNSEL DEFENDS MOTIVES OF LONG; Denies Wiretap Inquiry Was Designed to Help Hoffa Close Friend of Senator Dirksen Rarely at Sessions By E. W. KENWORTHY Special to The New York Times May 22, 1967]

Fensterwald accused Robert Kennedy of having planted an article in *Life Magazine* about Hoffa thereby trying Hoffa through the media. RFK had put Life Magazine in touch with Baron, a disgruntled Teamster. According to Robert Kennedy "There was a connection between Mr. Sam Baron and Life Magazine over which I had no control and which was only to be published in case Mr. Baron was killed."

Fensterwald observed that there was nothing in the document describing plans for a possible article in Life to indicate that the article was to be published only in case of Mr. Baron's death. 'The article at that stage' Mr. Fensterwald said, 'had not been written. This was an arrangement whereby I understand it; you were putting what would normally be described as 'a fink' in touch with Time Life to write a magazine article?' Normally described as what?' Mr. Kennedy asked. "Fink F-I-N-K" Mr

Fensterwald said spelling the word. "A stool pigeon. Does that word strike a chord?" "I thought it was a citizen who was reporting information and evidence in connection with illegal activities." The Senator said. "Let me say" Mr. Kennedy resumed, "I am shocked to hear that. I think there have been a lot of loyal people, if I may say Mr. Counsel that provided information to the United States Government in connection with Communist activities, underworld activities, narcotics activities at great risk to their own lives and I that is that has been very, very helpful to the United States. And it is also your position Sir" Mr. Fensterwald went on, "that it is proper for an attorney General to take sure people, even when a case is under investigation and indictment, and attempt to see that their testimony is printed in the public press rather than being taken in court." That is not the way it was done, Mr. Counsel" the Senator replied, "I never did anything like that."

It was true that the Internal Revenue Service had leaked word of Morris Shenker's payment to Senator Edward V. Long to William Lambert of *Life* magazine. In the mid-1960s, Florida Governor Claude Kirk commissioned Wackenhut to help fight the "war on organized crime"; this \$500,000 contract lasted about a year and led to more than 80 criminal indictments, including many local politicians and government employees. Kirk was asked by Bernard Fensterwald about the possibility of a security risk or a conflict. Fensterwald also subpoenaed Post Office officials and questioned them about the use of mail covers and peep hole that allowed postal office personnel to read letters without opening them. In January 1975 Bernard Fensterwald testified on behalf of Morris Shenker at a Hearing of the Gaming Control Board in Nevada.

The FBI stated:

A review of Bureau file reveals no information directly connecting Senator Long with the leadership of La Cosa Nostra or other top racket figures. A review of data regarding certain of Long's legal clients "shared" with Shenker, who has represented Teamster boss James Hoffa and who is described as being connected with various racket figures, shows connections with the hoodlum element and activities of questionable legality. [FBI 92-6054-2227]

In 1967 Senator Edward V. Long was called before the Senate Ethics Committee and questioned about his connections to Jimmy Hoffa. In 1967 Frederick Praeger published *The Intruders* by Senator Edward V. Long. The book was dedicated to Fensterwald. Senator Edward V. Long was forced to resign in December 1968. The government service of Bernard Fensterwald ended with the downfall of Senator Edward V. Long. [FBI WFO 112697-1; NYT 3.28.73] In November 1971 Fensterwald stated that the FBI "was lax in investigating organized crime because many Congressmen had connections with the mafia." [62-113904-40]

Fensterwald was a disgruntled Kennedy supporter who was going to settle his vendetta with the Kennedy's by hooking up with James Riddle Hoffa. I thought Fensterwald was working for the CIA but I was wrong. He was working for the mob AND the CIA. By 1966 the CIA had an interest in protecting certain members of organized crime, since the CIA worked with them in anti-Castro plotting. Whenever the CIA had an interest in something, such as McCarthy going after CIA agents under State Department cover, Fensterwald was on the scene.

Senator Edward V. Long planned to call **Robert Maheu** to testify about invasions of privacy by private investigators. The CIA feared that its involvement with Robert Maheu and Johnny Rosselli would have surfaced during these hearings. The CIA reported:

Upon notification for appearance before the Subcommittee, Mr. Maheu contacted his attorney, Edward Morgan of Washington, D.C. Mr. Morgan in turned contacted Mr. Morris Shenker, an attorney in Saint Louis, Missouri, who personally knows Senator Edward V. Long. It is reported that a meeting was arranged to discuss the appearance of Mr. Maheu before the Subcommittee which meeting was attended by Senator Long, his staff assistant Mr. Bernard Fensterwald (who is performing the staff work for the Subcommittee hearings) Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shenker.

On June 6, 1966, Robert Maheu told CIA's Director of Assistant Deputy Director of Security, (IOS) James P. O'Connell, that he got

...the impression from Morgan, who is still dealing with the Saint Louis attorney [Shenker], a personal friend of Senator Long, that the Committee has done some additional checking, and earlier information regarding Maheu's activities may not be as solid as earlier believed. I next asked Robert Maheu if Bernard Fensterwald had actually identified Sam Giancana, Onassis, Niarchus etc. by name as he had previously indicated to Colonel Sheffield Edwards and myself. He replied in the affirmative, and speculated that this convinced him someone has been 'talking.' He conjectured that several people knew about the bug on Onassis's New York office, including Taggart who, to date, has not contacted him. John Frank, former CIA employee, and a John Geraghty (phonetic), a free lance newspaperman who was employed by him at the time. In the case of Sam, Ed Dubois and a couple of his technicians were aware of Maheu's tie-in with Giancana. While Bob [Robert Maheu] was not identified in the press as being involved, he was definitely linked as a result of the technicians identified in the press as being involved, he was definitely linked as a result of the technician, who, when arrested and detained at the Sheriff's office in Las Vegas, failing to locate Dubois, telephoned Maheu directly at the Kennelworth Hotel, Miami Beach, in the presence of Sheriff's personnel, to advise him of his compromise. According to Maheu, neither Dubois nor his employees, were aware of the true relationship between Maheu and Sam.



The CIA then reported:

According to Maheu, Shenker has some strong hold on Senator Long and also has Bernard Fensterwald indebted to him as he got Fensterwald his job...Maheu claims that this case could be "closed-up" if we merely approach Senator Long, and say that the questioning of Maheu might be harmful to the national security. He implies that while Senator Long has agreed not to call him, the Senator is looking for something on which to base this decision and our approach would be sufficient to clinch the situation.

The CIA felt "...Fensterwald will approach us about any problem areas from our point of view." [CIA Memo DD/CIA from Houston 6.21.66] The CIA reported:

In 1966 information was received by the Agency indicating that the Senate Administrative Practices Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Edward Long, had advised Maheu that his testimony was desired concerning his relationship with Onassis, Savros Niarchos, Sam Giancana and (Deleted as of 2010). The Subcommittee interest was invasion of privacy and particularly the use of audio devices by private investigators. In July 1966, Senator Long was alerted to the fact that the Agency had had sensitive operational contacts with Maheu. Senator Long was told that the Agency had used Maheu over the years, on a number of occasions, but that he never had been asked to engage in any wiretapping and had never engaged in any such activities on our behalf. Office of Security files do not indicate whether or not Maheu did appear before this Subcommittee, although it appears that he did not.

Robert Maheu never testified. The subcommittee held widely publicized hearings and damaged Robert F. Kennedy, but not the CIA. The CIA compiled a dossier on Senator Edward V. Long. [NYT 1.17.75 p9] Maheu died August 6, 2008 at age 90.

#### THE DEATH OF EDWARD LONG



On November 6, 1972, ex-Senator Edward V. Long died. Thomas Osborn, prosecuting attorney of Audrain County, who has been appointed a special investigator in the Long case said that Miss Helen Dunlop [Long's mistress and secretary] had not told authorities about Mr. Long's reported statement on being poisoned until early April 1973. She told him that a box of candy had arrived at Mr. Long's estate called Brookville Farm in Clarksville, Mo. November 2, 1973 and that she had typed a letter of thanks to an unidentified suburban man whose business card accompanied the box. Miss Dunlop, who is 46, told investigators she later saw the box opened at the Brookville Home November 5 when she visited the Senator. On November 6, 1973 she said,

she was notified that the Senator was ill and went to Brookville, where Mr. Long complained that the candy tasted bitter and that he thought he had been poisoned because his arms and legs felt numb. A few hours later, before a physician could arrive Mr. Long was dead. The candy was never recovered. The man whose name was on the business card said he had not been associated with the business noted on the card when the candy was sent and has denied sending it to Mr. Long. He was not identified by authorities. (NYT April 21, 1973) In April 1973 the body of Edward V. Long was exhumed. The only identifiable substances found in his stomach were parts of an undigested apple. [NYT 5.3.73] Judging from his past associations Long very well might have been poisoned by an untraceable poison. If this was the case it was the CIA, not the mob.

### THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

In January 1969, two months after having left Senator Edward V. Long's "Get Robert F. Kennedy Subcommittee," Bernard Fensterwald founded the Committee To Investigate Assassinations, which was allegedly dedicated to finding the real assassins of John F. Kennedy. ANGLETON'S Deputy, James Hunt, asked the FBI for more information on the Committee To Investigate Assassinations. [FBI 62-19060-6681] The CIA:

Our records show that Richard Sprague, a management consultant and photographic researcher, appeared in a *New York Times* article of May 24, 1968, in which he claimed that within an hour of the assassination of President Kennedy three men may have been pulled off freight cars in a railroad yard near Dealey Plaza. We have no further identifiable record of him.

The Committee to Investigate Assassinations was formed by Fensterwald and Sprague, not to reveal the truth about the Kennedy assassination, but to suppress it. Many of JACK RUBY'S CALLS A lot of researchers like Jim Lesar, Kevin Walsch and others were fooled by Fensterwald and worked with him and were influenced by him.

### BERNARD FENSTERWALD AND JAMES EARL RAY

In March 1969 Fensterwald told the press that the CHRIST tramp, who he called Frenchy resembled the sketch of Ray's "Raoul."

### JFK, KING DEATH LINK IS CLAIMED

(Washington UPI) A private committee contends it has found a link between the slaying of JFK and MLK Jr. Bernard Fensterwald Jr. told a news conference Monday the alleged link is a picture taken of in Dallas an hour after Kennedy was shot. The photograph is a blown-up shot of a man supposedly being arrested in Dealey Plaza in Dallas. Fensterwald exhibited the photograph and said the man pictured strongly resembled a police sketch made in Memphis from accounts of eyewitnesses to the King assassination.

In a *Ramparts Magazine* article written in 1968 William Turner had pointed out the resemblance between the CHRIST tramp and the MLK assailant sketch. Fensterwald was going to overshadow Turner so that he would be sure that anyone with further information would approach him and not Turner.

In the spring of 1970 James Earl Ray hired Bernard Fensterwald as his attorney; he fired him in 1976. In June 1974 Bernard Fensterwald filed a motion to grant James Earl Ray a new trial on the basis of alleged collusion between William Bradford Huie and the former attorneys of James Earl Ray. Bernard Fensterwald was involved with a lot of bogus activity surrounding the King assassination. In September 1974, Robert Livingston, a Memphis lawyer and Special Deputy Sheriff, held a press conference at which he announced: "There were three gunmen, one from the underworld who is now serving a sentence in a Canadian prison and proposes to testify to give a complete expose of the King murder case and to give names and telephone numbers of the four...wealthy, socially prominent Americans...one black...who hired him...for \$100,000 to kill King."

Robert Livingston contacted Memphis attorney Russell X. Thompson and asked him to represent these hired killers, who agreed to testify if they were granted complete immunity. Russell X. Thompson was known as a liberal, and represented the NAACP. Russell X. Thompson received a phone call from one of the alleged gunman who wanted \$3000 to come to Memphis.

Bernard Fensterwald and Robert Livingston allegedly met one of the gun man in Detroit, then took him to Tennessee to see James Earl Ray. James Earl Ray refused to speak with him and the "hired gun men" story proved false. Priscilla Johnson's former husband, George McMillan, believed he knew the identity of one of the hired gun men. George McMillan did a book on the Martin Luther King killing, *Portrait of an Assassin*. "I have always believed that James Earl Ray did it alone" said George McMillan. In 1994 James Earl Ray became suspicious of Bernard Fensterwald:

When he first started representing me he appeared very diligent; however, after he obtained the evidentiary hearing in the Memphis Federal Court he appeared to become very defensive in prosecuting the matter. He wouldn't permit his associate, Jim Lesar, to ask certain witnesses questions. Lesar's intentions were okay but he did not have the experience to brief a H.C. case. After the evidentiary hearing in Memphis, Fensterwald asked me to let Lesar file the briefs to the 6<sup>th</sup> circuit and argue them at the hearing. At that time Lesar was young and not a cr. Attorney. The next time I saw Fensterwald was 15 years later (1990), I think, in Brushy Mountain prison. He showed me a picture along with some information about a dude named Smith...Fensterwald asked if Smith was Raoul. Now Smith was an Anglo and I assumed he spoke with a Texas accent, i.e. he had very little in common with Raoul. About three months ago I filed an FOIA request with the FBI/JD asking for Fensterwald's private files.

[ltr.from Ray to AJW 8.31.94, 5.4.94; MURKIN FBI 44-38861-5955, 5950, 5957, 5948, 5947]

In 1983 an administrative law judge ruled that the 22 members of a disbanded Navy intelligence unit that spied on maritime operations around the world were government employees even though they had signed contracts with front corporations set up to cloak their naval ties. The Navy had argued that the former spies were ineligible for normal civil service benefits. Fensterwald won the case.

#### JAMES McCORD AND FENSTERWALD



On May 24, 1972, JAMES W. McCORD retained Bernard Fensterwald as his counsel in Watergate. After he was arrested at Watergate, McCORD was going to blame the break-in on the CIA, but McCORD changed his mind. McCORD stated:

I have released Gerald Alch as my defense attorney in the Watergate case [and hired Bernard Fensterwald who put up \$40,000 bail for McCORD]. In a meeting recently in which our defense plans for Watergate trial were discussed, Alch persisted in a proposal that I claim *the Watergate operation was a CIA operation*. That is flatly untrue, and when I rejected it, he then went on to make a second proposal. The second proposal then was that I claim that the four Cubans and I cooked up the bugging operation on our own. This was also untrue. [Ervin Hearings p3444]



GERALD ALCH

Gerald Alch denied McCORD'S charges. He said that McCORD'S statement that he told McCORD that his CIA records could be altered to support the claim Watergate was a CIA operation was also false. Gerald Alch, a former associate of F. Lee Bailey who is now a judge in Massachusetts, testified to the Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities: *"Bernard Fensterwald said to McCORD, 'The reporters have been asking me whether or not you or I had ever had any past relationship? I told him that we had...Well, after all, you have in the past submitted me checks which were donations to the Committee To Investigate Assassinations.' McCORD smiled and said 'That's right.'"*

#### McCORD ASSOCIATES

The Committee To Investigate Assassinations was funded by McCORD ASSOCIATES, which for all practical purposes, was a CIA proprietary. The CIA reported that U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert

...is aware that Ralph True was going to go to work for McCORD. [He] would like to know of any other individuals who possibly had been talked to by McCORD when looking toward employment.

The CIA listed 12 former CIA employees who had applied to McCORD ASSOCIATES for work:

(1) William Francis Shea. Entered On Duty 1951, Office of Strategic Research, DDI Intelligence Officer at the time of his resignation. He had (deleted as of 2010) resigned in lieu of termination and may not be to favorably disposed toward the Agency. As previously indicated, his wife, Therese Mae Shea, works as a secretary at McCord Associates. The Office of Personnel referred Mr. Shea to McCORD Associates in 1971, and Dr. Edward M. Gunn indicated that Mr. Shea is affiliated with the Institute for Protection and Safety Studies, Inc.

(2) Therese Mae Shea. Entered on duty at the CIA in 1948. Wife of William Francis Shea. Hired by McCORD as secretary.

(3) James Corbin Fitchett. Entered On Duty 1951. Was supposed to be hired June 30, 1972, to work with the Committee to Re-elect President NIXON.

(4) Ross Ward Lambert a former OSS employee, served with the Agency from January 11, 1965, to August 9, 1971, and was a GS-13, Contract Employee assigned to the Special Operations Division/DDP, at the time of his resignation. Mr. Lambert served extensively in the Far East Division overseas posts, and there was a previous security interest in the case because of his daughter's involvement in activities of the Students for a Democratic Society, SDS. The Office of Personnel referred Mr. Lambert to McCord Associates but he took a job elsewhere.

(5) Louis Edgar Sherrad. Served with the Agency from July 2, 1952, until January 31, 1969, when he resigned. Security Officer assigned to the Security Research Staff. Background centers on industrial and physical security.

(6) Ralph Orlando True. Entered On Duty 1950. Still Agency employed. Ralph Orlando True was also supposed to retire on June 30, 1972, and join McCORD ASSOCIATES.

(7) Dr. Edward Mansfield Gunn. Entered On Duty 1955. Served with the Agency until May 31, 1971, and was a GS-17, Deputy Director of Medical Services, at the time of his retirement. Dr. Gunn was interviewed by an Office of Security representative on June 19, 1972, and discussed in some detail his involvement with the Institute for Protection and Safety Studies, Inc. which is affiliated with McCORD Associates and occupies space in the same offices. Hired.

(8) Dr. Jacob Victor Golder. Former GS-15, Chief of Psychological Services Staff/Office of Medical Services.

(9) Harry Thayer Mahoney. Entered On Duty 1951. In 1972 he was a GS-14 Operations Officer assigned to Western Hemisphere Division/DDP. He had been acquainted with HOWARD HUNT and McCORD through the years. In 1976 Harry T. Mahoney worked for the Burns International Investigation Bureau. Mahoney had written CIA Agent David McLean a letter mentioning FRANK STURGIS. [Harry Mahoney 1110 Shady Lane, Wheaton, Il. 60187 AFIO 1994; *Counterspy* Spring 1976]

(10) James Louis Baker served with the Agency from July 2, 1952 until June 24, 1972 when his contract was allowed to expire. Mr. Baker, a GS-

12. Operations Officer assigned to Special Operations Division/DDP, was in Saigon, South Vietnam from April 1968 to July 24, 1971 when he was returned to Headquarters because of serious (deleted) problems involving his wife. Divorce proceedings continued through early 1972, and his case has been monitored by the Office of Personnel. Subject was referred to McCord Associates by the Office of Personnel, but he acquired a position with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs effective as of June 26, 1972. His application may possibly be on file at McCord Associates.

(11) George Theodore Stanton. Served with the Agency from August 4, 1947, to January 8, 1972, and was a GS-14, Operations Officer, assigned to the Counter-Intelligence Staff/DDP. Dr. Gunn indicated that Mr. Stanton has been serving as a consultant to the Institute for Protection and Safety Studies, Inc.

(12) Walter Edward Brayden. Entered On Duty 1947. Hired. Intelligence Officer, DD/P. In April 1972, he served as guard for **Mrs. Martha Mitchell** on a trip to Chicago.

The CIA reported that McCORD

...gave him his expense account money in ten new one hundred dollar bills. McCORD wanted Braydon to carry a gun, and when Braydon showed reluctance McCORD told him it was OK since he was working to the Attorney General of the U.S. O'Malley also said that Brayden performed security sweeps of the office of the Committee to Re-elect the President. [CIA Memo For: DD/Pers/SP Subject: Meeting with Frank O'Malley]



Shea gave up eavesdropping and in 1980 wrote "The role and function of technology in American popular music, 1945-1964." Mr. Fitchett holds an M.A. in government from the Maxwell School of Syracuse University and an A. B. in political science from the American University in Washington, D.C. He is a former Trustee and Chairman of the Board of the Boston Society for Information Management. Mr. Fitchett often speaks at national conferences and has published in health care journals and texts. Ross Ward Lambert was an expert on computer enhancement of sound and computer voice recognition. In April 1947 Ralph Orlando True, Jr., was an OSS agent and assistant attaché in Greece working under Thomas Karamessines. Doctor Gunn was hired by McCord Associates to poison people! Harry Thayer Mahoney was a retired CIA agent and author of numerous books chronicling espionage and documenting the lives of Communists like Leon Trotsky. Harry was a CIA historian. George Stanton wrote "Defense Against Communist Interrogation Organizations." [*Studies in Intelligence* 13, no. 4 (Fall 1969)]

## THE DEATH OF MARTHA MITCHELL



AJ WEBERMAN TURNS MARTHA MITCHELL ON TO  
THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE JFK HIT AND WATERGATE

Martha Mitchell died on June 1, 1976. She was 57. Her physician, Dr. Klaus Mayer, attributed her death to multiple myeloma, a rare type of malignancy that attacked bone marrow, complicated by hemorrhage and terminal bronchial pneumonia. Martha Mitchell was unconscious as a result of a heart attack. In 1994 Dr. Klaus Mayer stated: "There was nothing suspicious about her death. She had a not-so-rare type malignancy which is almost always fatal, and in her case, it was. She was bleeding from the G.I. tract, but that's not so unusual either. She drank a fair amount. Her illness was complicated by hemorrhage and terminal bronchial pneumonia because she was on cortisone-like drugs which provoke that sort of thing. She had an autopsy. When we saw her she was slowly, but surely, going to die of a disease that everybody I've ever known would die of. She was being treated for bone marrow cancer before I saw her. That was a straight forward disease. There is no way of giving it, or inducing it. Not even radiation. What is interesting is how she was treated in California after she squealed on the NIXON administration. She claimed, and I have no evidence to work on, things like that may have occurred before she suspected it. But not for a period of time. No one got near her at the hospital or at home. She was in the advanced stages of a malignant disease."



Most of the applicants referred to McCORD ASSOCIATES by the CIA were hired. What they were to do for McCORD ASSOCIATES remained a mystery. McCORD knew CHRIST and ANGLETON. McCORD might have been in Dealey Plaza disguised as a Secret Service agent. He looked the part. Why had he supported an organization like the Committee To Investigate Assassinations which was supposed to uncover his crime?

#### McCORD, LOUIS RUSSELL AND FENSTERWALD



Louis Russell was the intermediary between McCORD ASSOCIATES and Bernard Fensterwald. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, Louis Russell was the son of an FBI Agent. In 1937 he joined the Bureau, and worked there until 1944, when he was forced to leave because of alcoholism. From 1945 to 1954, Louis Russell worked as an investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee and became its Chief Investigator in 1949. Louis Russell worked with NIXON on the Alger Hiss case. In 1954 he was fired for drinking, but was reinstated by Senator James O. Eastland (Dem.-MS), and remained with the House Un-American Activities Committee until 1966. In January 1972 Louis Russell met with JAMES McCORD, and was hired by the Committee to Re-elect President NIXON and by McCORD ASSOCIATES and by Fensterwald's COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS. [FBI DC 139-166 rel. 6.27.72] Louis Russell was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on June 29, 1972:

He does not recall ever receiving a phone call on April 25, 1972, from McCord Associates to the phone number 234-9746 which is the pay telephone located in the hall of the rooming house where he resides. He advised that he does know JAMES McCORD of McCORD Associates and that he is employed by JAMES McCORD. He stated that the phone call could have been taken by any of the tenants living in the rooming house...He first met JAMES McCORD in January or February 1972 at Scholls Restaurant in Washington, D.C. at which time McCORD asked him to work for him as an investigator for the National Committee to Re-elect the President. He stated that McCORD said he was recommended to by someone, whose name he did not disclose. Russell advised that this is probably correct as he has done investigative work in an around Washington, D.C. for some time. He said his first job was to do a background check on a female, name 'Jane' (LNU) who was in the employ of the National Committee to Re-elect the President. He said for that job he received \$40 paid by check in advance by McCORD. His next job was a background check on a male 'hippie' messenger for the National Committee to Re-elect the President. He said for that for this job he received \$25. He advised he was also asked to check out a magazine by the title of *The Sociables* and a woman by the name of Rita Gerin. He

gave written reports to McCORD on all the above cases. On June 1, 1972, McCORD put him on retainer of \$710 per month to continue until the Presidential Election was over with the purpose of investigating Jack Anderson to determine the source of Anderson's information. He furnished McCORD with one report on Anderson for which he received \$75. He stated that he worked this case solely during the month of June but that now that the 'Democratic Committee Bugging Incident Occurred' he does not know if he will still be employed by McCORD. He advised that he also worked for McCORD as a security guard at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. for about two weeks prior to being put on retainer by McCORD. He said that it was his understanding he was employed by the National Committee to Re-elect the President and was hired by JAMES McCORD. His checks were drawn on the Maryland National Bank on the account of Mr. and Mrs. James McCORD or McCORD Associates. He couldn't remember which.

He said that he saw JAMES and Mrs. McCORD last night at their home, but that they did not discuss the break-in of the Democratic National Headquarters, nor did McCORD give any information as to Russell's current employment status with the National Committee to Re-elect the President. As far as the Anderson investigation was concerned Russell stated that he was never told what person, or persons, in the National Committee to Re-elect the President was interested or requested the Anderson investigation.

Russell advised that his background concerning investigative work started in 1937 when he was a Special Agent for the FBI. He was employed by the FBI from June 1937 until 1944, when he left the FBI because of personal reasons; i.e. first wife committing suicide and his becoming a heavy drinker. He stated that most of his work in the FBI was in the Washington, D.C. area. After 1944 he worked in many varied jobs and found work wherever he could. From 1945 until 1954 he worked as an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and was fired in 1954 for drinking, but was reinstated in 1957 by Francis B. Walter. He stayed with the House Committee on Un-American Activities until 1967. Since that time he has worked varied jobs, but mainly doing investigations and background checks for clients. He admitted that at one time he was an alcoholic, and a member of Alcoholics Anonymous. He ran a home for Alcoholics Anonymous from February 1969 to 1970. He stated that his name has appeared in the following books: *Six Crisis* by RICHARD NIXON, *The Committee* by Walter Goodman and *The Witness* by Whitaker Chambers.

The Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Practices stated in its Minority Report:

The Committee did review evidence of a potential link between JAMES MCCORD and the security guard force [of the Watergate Hotel] in the person of Mr. Louis Russell as follows. On June 8, 1973, Mr. F. Kelly Chamberlain, ex-Vice President of General Security Services, Inc. (In charge of the Watergate security force), advised the staff the Mr. L. J. Russell did 'piece work' for that organization between December 1971 and March 1972. Chamberlain stated that Russell's work had no relation to the Watergate complex and that he had no knowledge of any acquaintance between Russell and Frank Willis, the guard who reported the possibility of illegal entry on June 17, 1972, to the police...The Louis Russell referred to by Mr. Chamberlain is the same person employed by JAMES MCCORD on June 16, 1972, through June 17, 1972. Russell advised the staff that he had worked for General Security as late as January 1972, but that he did not know Frank Willis...Russell stated that he never met any Watergate figures other than MCCORD; was not aware of MCCORD'S Watergate-related plans or activities until learning of the arrests in the newspapers on June 18, 1972. Russell did state that he had eaten at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge across from the Watergate on the night of June 16, 1972, but that his presence there on the eve of the break-in was merely coincidental...On July 3, 1972, Russell told the FBI that he had eaten at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge between 8:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. on June 16, 1972, because he had fond memories of that restaurant. Russell asserted he did not see McCORD while he was at Howard Johnson's and was able to identify photographs of Baldwin and HUNT, but he could not remember where he had seen them. On May 9, 1973, Russell advised the Chief Counsel of this Committee that he maintained no bank account prior to 1969 and could produce no statements for the Committee. Mr. William Birely advised the Committee on August 27, 1973, that he had known Russell for approximately two years and that he employed Russell as a researcher on a part-time basis and rented Russell quarters adjacent to his office space. He described Russell as a Democrat who was extremely critical of President NIXON. Louis James Russell died on July 2, 1973, without being re-interviewed by the staff.

On July 2, 1973, about a month after Judge Gerald Alch testified about McCORD'S connection to Fensterwald, Louis Russell, 61, was found dead of a heart attack in the home of his daughter in Maryland. He had previously been in Washington Adventist Hospital, but had been released about ten days before he died. He was never questioned by the Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities. The request of Alger Hiss for a ruling on the death of Louis Russell was turned down. [KGB Yakovlev *Wash. Silhouettes* p122] McCORD stated:

A false allegation was made shortly after March 23, 1973, that E. HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS were in Dallas at the time the President was killed, and a photograph was circulated purporting to be HUNT and STURGIS there at the time. Persons I know circulated and

touted the story to the press, knowing the allegation was false in its entirety, and further that the men in the photographs bore no resemblance whatever to HUNT and STURGIS. I know that HUNT was not in Dallas and had no connection whatever with the President's death...Great anguish and damage has been done to HUNT, and no doubt will be taken into consideration by a parole board considering his release from prison.

[McCORD ltr. to Dan Schultz 12.17.76] On November 10, 1973, McCORD threatened to sue Paul Krassner, the publisher of the *Realist*, for libel, after Krassner ran an article by Mae Brussell that linked McCORD to Dealey Plaza.

### McCORD AND LEE PENNINGTON

Leonard W. Pennington, left his job with the FBI, where he served as liaison with the American Legion, to help organize the American Security Council. Pennington became the Internal Security Editor and Washington Bureau Chief of the American Security Council. In 1964, Lee Pennington was involved in an investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for the American Security Council. The Director of the American Security Council, John Fisher, also a former FBI Special Agent, telephoned the FBI in 1964 and told the Bureau that Lee Pennington knew someone who knew the Paine family. [NYT 7.3.73; FBI CG 62-6115 12.5.63] From 1983 to 1984 John Fisher raised money for the Nicaraguan Contras. In 1985 he joined the World Anticommunist League (whose members included Alpha-66) in its fight against the Sandinistas.

The report of Senator Howard Baker on the CIA's involvement in Watergate stated that Lee Pennington was a "domestic agent...possibly in violation of the CIA's Charter." In August 1975 there was a break-in at the home of Senator Howard Baker, however, no valuables were reported missing. [Wise *American Police State* p164]

### THE TWO PENNINGTONS

The CIA reported:

The Pennington Matter: For many years a man named Lee Pennington has been retained by the CIA as a Confidential Informant. His compensation from the CIA has been \$250 per month. Mr. Howard Osborn stated that he has no idea what kind of information has been supplied to the Agency by Pennington in exchange for the compensation paid him.

In August 1972 Mr. Osborn was on vacation during the time his deputy (Deleted) was in charge of the Office of Security. (The Office of Security had been designated by the DCI as the liaison with all other governmental agencies and departments relating to Watergate matters).

While Mr. Osborn was on vacation an FBI Agent named Arnold Parham contacted the Office of Security and requested information on a man simply known as 'Pennington.' The request was directed to Steve Kuhn of the Office of Security. Steve Kuhn's Deputy, Hollis Whitaker, took the request of Agent Arnold Parham to (deleted as of 2010) and asked whether the FBI should be given the names of *both* Penningtons or just one of them. (Deleted as of 2010) [Gaynor] instructed Whitaker that Parham should be supplied only with the name of *Cecil* Harold Pennington, a retired employee of the CIA, who was not related in any way to *Lee* Pennington. [Cecil Harold Pennington was a former CIA Staff Employee, who retired in 1961.] (Deleted as of 2010) instructed Whitaker that Lee Pennington's name should not be given to Parham.

On August 25, 1972, the FBI reviewed *Cecil* Pennington's CIA file. The FBI found: "No indication from CIA record that *Cecil* Pennington served as McCORD'S supervisor." When the FBI interviewed *Cecil* Pennington, it found that "he was associated with, and was a co-worker (not supervisor) of McCORD, but has had no contact with McCORD since he retired in April 1961."

The CIA reported:

(Deleted as of 2010) [Gaynor] instructed Hollis Whitaker that *Lee* Pennington's name should not be given to Parham. (Deleted as of 2010) would have known that JAMES McCORD, while he was employed in the Office of Security, had acted as the Case Officer for *Lee* Pennington, that McCORD was involved in the Watergate break-in, and that the FBI was really interested in *Lee* Pennington.

Howard Osborn states that all of the above information came to his attention in February 1974 and that he had no knowledge of it until that time.

Lee Pennington and a man named (Deleted as of 2010) were the only two confidential informants who Osborn can think of who were employed as such by the Office of Security during his tenure with that office. (This is in addition to CIA employees and the employees of propriety investigating companies who have been used as informants.) [Several lines deleted]

Mr. Pennington was apparently terminated as a CIA informant on December 31, 1973. Howard Osborn states that he started action to terminate (Deleted as of 2010) in about January or February 1973. He thought that (Deleted as of 2010) had never provided anything to the Office of Security and that it was no crime to have a domestic informant.

Both Pennington and (Deleted as of 2010) had been informants for the Office of Security for many years. They had been retained in that capacity even before Osborn became Deputy Director of Security in 1963.

#### PENNINGTON BURNS McCORD'S FILES

In February 1974, in connection with a search of files in the Office of Security, some indication was turned up the Howard Osborn had been informed in January 1973 about the fact that Lee Pennington had entered the home and office of McCORD at the request of Mrs. McCORD on January 22, 1972, to locate and destroy records which would have revealed a 'link' between McCORD and the CIA. Howard Osborn denies that he ever received any such information. The information was allegedly given to him by Paul Gaynor, Chief of Security Research, in the Office of Security.

Paul Gaynor retired in 1973 at the request of Osborn, who had been directed to cut out a GS-16 from his staff in a personnel reduction move. He states that Mr. Gaynor accepted his request gracefully and retired.

Osborn and Paul Gaynor have never discussed with each other the subject of Lee Pennington or the deception practiced on the FBI in August 1972. Osborn does not think that Gaynor opened up the subject, but he does believe that Gaynor has testified before either one of the Congressional Committees investigating Watergate of the Special Prosecutor's Office.

After Mr. Gaynor retired, Lou Vasaly of the Office of Security has handled contacts with (Deleted as of 2010) and Pennington. In January or February 1974 Mr. Osborn sent Sidney Steinbridge of the Office of Security to New York to terminate (Deleted as of 2010).

On September 1, 1972, Lee Pennington was interviewed by the FBI. Lee Pennington stated:

He has been acquainted with McCORD since the mid-1950's and since the Watergate incident on June 17, 1972, Lee Pennington met with McCORD about six times. One or two days after McCORD'S arrest, Lee Pennington brought dinner to the McCORD family at their residence. He made no mention of having seen Mrs. McCord burn any papers or that he participated in such a burning. We did not recheck with CIA as there was no reason to do so.

In January 1973 Howard Osborn, the Director/Office of Security of the CIA ordered that all CIA files about Lee Pennington be removed from the CIA Watergate files. As a result of this, the Director/Office of Security was forced to resign. No investigation concerning

Lee Pennington's involvement in the alleged burning incident was requested by the Special Prosecution Force. [5.1.74 Memo Agent Angelo J. Leno, WFO/USA Earl J. Silbert]

Senator Howard Baker said Lee Pennington burned McCORD'S files in McCORD'S home, two days after the Watergate break-in. Senator Howard Baker believed Lee Pennington told **Paul Gaynor** of this activity in June 1972. Paul Gaynor, who had been slated to be hired by McCORD ASSOCIATES after his retirement, denied it, although he could not deny his association with McCORD:

On June 23, 1972, Leo J. Dunn, Deputy Director, Personnel Security, CIA, advised telephone number (deleted) is a CIA number for Paul Gaynor who would retire as of June 30, 1972, as Chief, Research Division, Office of Security, CIA. Dunn furnished a June 21, 1972, memorandum regarding (deleted) association with McCORD and a copy of his biographical data. [FBI Bufile 4679-647X]

McCORD communicated with Paul Gaynor after Watergate. In a memorandum for the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard Helms, from CIA Inspector General William V. Broe, *Potential Flap Activities, Contacts With Watergate Figures* [5.21.73 rel. 8.15.76], it was noted:

McCORD had written letters to the Agency since his arrest. The first dated July 29, 1972, was addressed to Richard Helms and was handled as a routine crank letter until it was recognized that the "JIM" who signed it was McCORD. Later letters from McCORD were addressed to Paul Gaynor at his home address. The fact that these letters have been received has been very tightly held. No action was taken in regard to them.

The letters reported that pressure was being put on the burglars to blame the CIA for Watergate. Richard Helms never gave the letters to Watergate prosecutors, however, in May 1973, they were uncovered by the Office of the Inspector General of the CIA and released.

Lee Pennington spoke with Senator Howard Baker, in February 1972; he died suddenly of a heart attack on December 19, 1972. Lee Pennington did not testify before the SSCIA or the Ervin Committee. His relationship with McCORD and the Office of Security of the remained a mystery. [CIA 777-336A; Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p187; Baker Report p14; NYT 1.5.75; FBI CG 62-61115-12.5.63]

On September 18, 1972, a message from (deleted) was sent to the Acting Director of the FBI, Attention Domestic Intelligence Division, captioned "Bernard Fensterwald Jr. - Freedom of Information Act." It read: "Rebucab September fifteen last. Ltr to CIA September 22, 1972." [FBI 62-112697-18] This concerned the Fenster's request for photos of the man first thought to OSWALD photographed leaving the Soviet Embassy

in Mexico City. In November 1973 the CIA had an interest in Bernard Fensterwald's assassination research conference and supplied the FBI with a schedule.



Bernard Fensterwald went into partnership with the co-counsel of John Dean, **Robert McCandless**. Coincidentally, Dean married Senator Henning's daughter Maureen Henning. Robert McCandless was linked to Southern Capital, which John Marks, a former State Department Intelligence Analyst, called "the CIA's largest remaining proprietary." [*Miami Herald* 7.18.76] John Marks wrote:

Lawyers who have had ties with CIA proprietaries have also represented well-known figures in politically charged cases. Robert McCandless resigned as a partner (from Burwell, Hansen and McCandless) in 1973 in order to serve as co-counsel to John Dean. Jeb Magruder, another key witness against NIXON aides in Watergate trials, had a lawyer, James Bierbower, who had served as Vice President of Southern Air Transport, one of the CIA's largest air proprietaries. To complete the circle, James Bierbower worked out of the same office, in the mid-1960's, as Southern Capital's Marvin Evans, and Marvin Evans later shared space with the Robert McCandless firm." [Agee & Wolfe *Dirty Work* p133]

Robert McCandless commented to this researcher:

I never had anything to do with anything other than law firms. I don't know what you mean. None of it is true, I never had any ties to Southern Capital. I never shared space with Marvin Evans. He has his facts wrong.

In 1992 the Bush Administration ordered McCandless to stop providing legal services to the military dictatorship of Haiti. McCandless, who ran Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's 1968 Democratic presidential campaign, said he collected more than \$100,000 in fees from the Haitians. Bernard Fensterwald's offices were above those of Intertel. In 1975 Senator Howard Baker revealed that Bernard Fensterwald had a CIA file. [*NYT* 1.17.75] In late 1976 the *Washington Star* ran an article, "IS FENSTERWALD A CIA PLANT?," written by Bill Choyke of the Capitol Hill News Service that concerned Bernard Fensterwald's attempt to become Chief Counsel of the HSCA:



Committee Vice Chairman Rep. Henry Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat who introduced the first resolution calling for an assassination inquiry, has privately voiced his strong opposition to Fensterwald having any role on the committee, even as an unofficial advisor...In a telephone interview Fensterwald first acknowledged that he had connections with the CIA and then scoffed at the suggestion. 'I am on the payroll,' he said. However, when pressed, he said he had 'nothing to do with the CIA. There is absolutely no reason to think I am a member of the CIA, absolutely no vestige of evidence of any kind.'

In another interview Bernard Fensterwald was asked:

The Committee to Investigate Assassinations has long been suspected by some people of being somehow connected with the CIA and you yourself being labeled possibly a CIA agent or CIA plant. Are you in fact a CIA agent of any sort?

Bernard Fensterwald responded:

No, I'm a full-time lawyer. Neither I, nor my partner, have ever been affiliated with the CIA, or worked for the CIA, either with, or without, pay in any way, shape or form. I have no idea where the rumor started. I don't know anyone that knows anything about my history that has ever made such an accusation. On the converse side, going back to the early 1960's, when I worked for the Senate, as counsel for one of its committees, I did an investigation on the CIA, and since then I have represented a number of clients in cases against the CIA, to the extent that if there's any evidence at all, it points in the other direction. [Interview with *Wash. Star* Staff writer Michael J. Satchell.]

This article was reprinted in the Classified *CIA Operations Center News Service* and marked "Distribution II." [Allen v DOD CIA 20866- 0815] In 1977 Bernard Fensterwald was audited by the Internal Revenue Service. [Wall Street Journal 3.23.77]

JOHN ARTHUR PAISLEY



In June 1979 Bernard Fensterwald represented the family of John Arthur Paisley. John Arthur Paisley was a former CIA official who worked for the Agency on a contractual basis, who, according to Tad Szulc, was involved with Yuri Nosenko. The two men became friends, and John Arthur Paisley frequently visited Yuri Nosenko. *Inquiry Magazine* reported:

Mary Ann Paisley thinks her husband's death may be related to Yuri Nosenko...At the request of Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, the Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the FBI began a counter-intelligence analysis of the Paisley case...the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Stansfield Turner says Yuri Nosenko has 'no recollection of ever meeting Paisley.'

Author Jim Hougan cited a letter Mrs. Paisley wrote to Stansfield Turner, in which she mentioned that she had worked for Kathrine Hart [the wife of John L. Hart] when she was in the CIA. ANGLETON told *Look Magazine*, "To my knowledge Paisley was never involved in the clandestine side. I have doubts that he knew Yuri Nosenko." [cited in *Inquiry* 11.15.79] Joe Trento and William R. Corson reported John Arthur Paisley worked with Bruce Solie. Bruce Solie, 75, died on December 25, 1992, after 28 years of CIA service.

John Arthur Paisley was sailing on the Chesapeake Bay on September 23, 1978. In his possession was a briefcase of Secret documents that dealt with the Soviets. The next day John Arthur Paisley was found in the bay, with two diver's belts weighing a total of 38 pounds strapped to his upper abdomen. The autopsy report stated the cause of death was a "Gunshot wound, penetrating head, close contact range. Entrance in left occipital parietal region with powder deposition within wound and on skull. Cranial-cerebral injury. Missile recovered, large caliber, deformed, jacketed, lead. Trajectory: left to right (cannot be further evaluated)."

The gun was never recovered. Was the death of John Arthur Paisley a suicide or a murder? Had John Arthur Paisley put on the weight belts, leaned over the edge of the boat, shot himself, then fallen overboard with his gun? The Maryland County Coroner concluded: "John Paisley, a 55 year old white male showing advanced decomposition changes, died of a penetrating gunshot wound to the head. The manner of death is undetermined. Signed Russell S. Fisher, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner." The boat belonging to John Arthur Paisley was found by Maryland Park Rangers. The CIA was first on board and recovered the Secret documents. Why had John Arthur Paisley taken these documents with him if he intended to kill himself? Bernard Fensterwald called the CIA and asked the Agency to "make available for him to interview a number of Agency personnel that appear in a telephone list finder which belonged to Mr. Paisley." [CIA FOIA Req. #F93-0041 OGC-2 Routing and Record Sheet 1.29.79]

#### HEMMING AND FENSTERWALD

HEMMING told this researcher:

Fensterwald gave me a lot of money, and went through a lot of files, with no return to him at all. He was supposed to give me \$100,000 cash (because he didn't want it traced to him) to reorganize his office. Fensterwald said, 'You're so close to this shit everybody's wondering why you couldn't stop it, or not appear to be part of it.' There's shit he didn't want to know cause he didn't need his family threatened. Bud put McCORD on the phone in May 1975. I had talked to him on the phone during the Garrison investigation. He introduced me to Oliver Stone. What if I told you about a hypothetical classic CIA penetration operation, and Fensterwald financed it for me? You wouldn't be surprised? Kennard Smith, who had worked with Elliot Ness, recommended a covert operation in which people could get killed. There would be shooting. Bud didn't want him to set that up by himself. Fensterwald's CIA people had told him that's risky shit, we don't deal in that area. This means palace-level intrigue. We don't do that kind of stuff anymore. He didn't clear it with them, but he told them where he was going to go, and who he was going to talk to. I'm not saying the date, cause I'm not going to go into the operation. Fensterwald reminded me of Pawley. He was serious minded when it came to the security of this country. He loved the goddamned Jews too much.

In 1976 HEMMING asked for

All reports, records and files held by the FBI, CIA, and other agencies, reference to activities of the defendant acting as an investigator concerned alleged CIA activities involving divers conspiracies on the parts of John O'Hare, AKA Colonel Grey, John Kern, and former treasury agent Kennard Smith. [USDC Miami 76-371-CrCa]

It was suggested to HEMMING that Bernard Fensterwald did damage control for the Agency. He responded:

Could be. If somebody hired him to do something that's completely legal and was in the parameters of the law profession, what the fuck is he to say or do? And he did it two or three times and it worked out real good, hey, who's he to challenge who the client is? I don't think Fensterwald thought the CIA was the enemy of the United States.

#### LYNDON LAROUCHE

When crypto-Nazi Lyndon LaRouche was indicted for Obstruction of Justice in 1987 he hired Bernard Fensterwald as his attorney. On April 2, 1991, Bernard Fensterwald, 69, died of a heart attack at his home in Alexandria, Virginia. He had become a Senior Partner in Bernard Fensterwald and Alcorn. [FBI 62-112697-18 w/h] Fensterwald's death was his greatest contribution to assassination research.

On another level the tabloids played a role in attempting to discredit the tramp shots:

# THE NATIONAL TATTLER



On March 31, 1974, *The National Tattler* ran this story: "Key Watergate Figure Placed at Scene When JFK Was Killed." The article stated: "Expert names E. HOWARD HUNT as mysterious 'third man' seen picking up shell minutes after murder, and the CIA refuses to say where its ex-agent was that day.



Photos place Watergate Kingpin at scene of JFK assassination. Watergate ringleader at assassination." *The National Tattler* printed the photograph of a man whose facial features were barely visible except for the back of a bald head, near the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. *The National Tattler* claimed this man was HUNT. HUNT sued *The National Tattler*, but *The*

*National Tattler* went bankrupt, and the case never came to court. HUNT'S attorney, William Snyder, stated: "Well, now, Alan J. WEBERMAN, every time you hear the name WEBERMAN, the back of a bald head ought to be what goes off in your mind. He is the man who started this..." Robert B. Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission noted *The National Tattler* article and asked the FBI to investigate. He was referred Assistant Director W. Raymond Wannall. [FBI 62-116391-3 NARA FBI 124-10238-10320] Hunt told the FBI:

Mr. HUNT said he was not involved in any way, shape, or form with the Kennedy assassination. In this regard he recently filed a libel suit against the publisher of *The National Tattler*, Promotion Agency, Inc. Chicago, Illinois, claiming he was libeled by an article in this paper on March 31, 1974, stating HUNT was at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. [FBI 62-109060-7140 Charles D. Flagg and Hugh M. Barhhardt]

Ellis Rubin wrote to the Rockefeller Commission and stated that HUNT was anxious to get the charges against him resolved because of pending litigation. HUNT'S attorney, Tom Coons, called the FBI and stated

...that his law office had received a phone call on January 31, 1975, from a representative of the Rockefeller CIA Commission inquiring about the *National Tattler* story. Mr. Coons said it was his understanding that the Rockefeller Commission had discovered this story through comedian Dick Gregory. Mr. Coons is continuing to represent HUNT and a civil suit is currently pending for damages from *The National Tattler* for falsely accusing Mr. HUNT. Mr. Coons asked if the FBI investigation had been further pursued following the interview of Mr. HUNT, and whether or not any conclusions had been reached. Mr. Coons was informed he should

direct a written inquiry to the Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. and he indicated this would be done.

HUNT had this to say about *The Tattler* in American Spy:

Not long after Watergate, it became fashionable in certain quarters to suggest that those guilty of Watergate's heinous crimes might well be guilty of even worse monstrosities, including the assassination of a president of the United States: John F Kennedy. Photographs of myself and the other Watergate figures were published widely in this country and abroad. Meanwhile, assassination buffs had developed a number of theories—all at variance with the findings of the Warren Commission—that concentrated on suggested conspiracies. Books appeared, irresponsible headlines erupted in the tabloid press, and the media—ever eager for sensation—gave time and space to proponents of the wildest conceivable theories concerning the identity of the assassin of John F. Kennedy, his sponsors, if any, and so forth. I need hardly take your time or mine to itemize the incredible amount of trash that has been written and televised about that tragic event. I tried to keep my voice steady and unemotional, befitting a court proceeding; but it proved impossible, and the anger I felt over the following material poured out in bitter tones. In due course, a tabloid, the *National Tattler*, sometime around March 1974, I believe, published a story implying that I had been in Dallas when Kennedy was killed and had a hand in his assassination. In response, I sued the tabloid, which promptly went out of business and left me with a default judgment and additional legal costs. So not only had I been maliciously slandered, but protecting my name against people who were trying to make a buck out of a piece of my flesh, cost me a huge amount of time, money, and aggravation that I couldn't afford.

This was a CIA OP to discredit the tramp shots. Hunt told the Rockefeller Commission:

Mr. HUNT said he was not involved in any way, shape, or form with the Kennedy assassination. In this regard he recently filed a libel suit against the publisher of *The National Tattler*, Promotion Agency, Inc. Chicago, Illinois, claiming he was libeled by an article in this paper on March 31, 1974, stating HUNT was at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. [FBI 62-109060-7140 Charles D. Flagg and Hugh M. Barhhardt]

In February, March 1974 the Yippies published the tramp shots in the *Yipster Times*. CIA knew something was up and it was going to discredit them before they received widespread dissemination. *The National Tattler* was published by Publishers Promotion Agency, 2717 North Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois. When HUNT sued *The Tattler* he did so without naming any of its officers. The CIA had an asset at *The National Tattler* who planted this story so that HUNT could successfully sue, and thus be vindicated by the courts as having had no role in the Kennedy assassination. [NARA FBI 124-10238-

10321 Barnhardt, Hugh M. 2.5.75] The tabloids were used extensively by CIA in the 1950's to make Americans aware of the possibility of an invasion of alien Communists by portraying the Communists as Martians flying in UFOs.

### THE HUNT v. WEBERMAN LIBEL LAWSUIT

In 1974 HOWARD HUNT was convicted of libel and paid Justo Carrillo, a former member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, \$6,666.67. [*JUSTO CARRILLO Y HERNANDEZ v. HUNT and Arlington House Pub. Inc.* Law Case 40172, Montgomery County, MD Circuit Court]



On July 29, 1976, HUNT filed a \$2.5 million lawsuit that charged Dr. Joseph Okpaku's Third Press, and the authors of *Coup D'Etat In America*, with libel. HUNT was imprisoned at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida at this time, finishing his 33-month sentence for the Watergate break-in. Ellis Rubin: "We have chosen this method of putting to rest Canfield and WEBERMAN's fabrication implicating HUNT in these assassinations. STURGIS intends to file suit as well." [*Miami News* 7.29.76] HUNT listed 30 counts of libel: "HUNT knew OSWALD at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans; HUNT is the short tramp;" and "HUNT knew STURGIS prior to 1972." Ellis Rubin:

Plaintiff alleges that the foregoing assertions are a sheer fabrication by the Defendants, and, in most instances are wholly imagined...By so publishing, Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants, well knowing the name, reputation, and work of the Plaintiff, but contriving and wrongfully and maliciously intending to injure and aggrieve that Plaintiff and to destroy the comfort of his life and peace and tranquility of his mind, and to thrust upon the Plaintiff unsought false, defamatory, unwarranted and undesired publicity, utterly obnoxious to the Plaintiff...all for the Defendant's advantage, did offer and sell their book to the public for money.

HUNT hoped to use libel law suppress the book, *Coup D'Etat in America*. He had superior financial resources to this researcher, at the time, and a very slick attorney. But HUNT did not know who he was going up against. In February 1977, after HUNT was released from Eglin Air Force Base, he appeared on Tom Snyder's television interview show. As he was entering the NBC-TV studios, Aron Kay hit him with a shaving cream pie. When HUNT appeared on Snyder's show he commented about the lack of security in the building, and then he said that he had won the lawsuit against the authors of *Coup D'état In America*. He added that he had not collected the judgment because Third Press mysteriously went bankrupt:

I've sued for libel against two publishers, one tabloid and one book. As I won the suits, both operations promptly went out of business leaving me a large bag of legal fees to pay, and nothing coming in from the judgments.

So I think it's well established that, certainly in the courts, and in the minds of our judicial bodies, that I was in no way involved in that sort of thing.

We countersued HUNT. During HUNT'S deposition 1977 in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, he was asked to explain why he said he had won the lawsuit, when he had not. He responded:

I had understood at the time I did the Snyder program, that the company had gone out of business in New York, that Mr. Okpaku fled, that one of the defendants could not be served by the, they couldn't give him the default judgment. I said that in good faith but I felt that after a period of time, after the March 23, date that I realized the suit was going to be contested due to the fact that the default judgement had not been rendered.

When HUNT was on the Tom Snyder show, he was aware his complaint had been served and that the defendants had engaged an attorney. Friedman had subpoenaed HUNT for a deposition before his release from prison, because he believed HUNT'S incarceration prevented him from filing a libel suit. HUNT was trying to float a false news story. In March 1977 HUNT appeared on the **Allen Courtney** radio show in Miami, and claimed Michael Canfield was wanted on charges of Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle. HUNT was asked:

Q. Do you intend to go on a program such as Allen Courtney again and sing a song such as "Garbology" which we believe would be prejudicial to the fair and impartial hearing on this matter?

A. Well, I may.

Q. You have the right to by law.

A. Yes, I have the right to do so. A self proclaimed "garbologist" should not object to being called that.

Q. May I ask your source of information as to Mr. Canfield's characterization as -- your quote -- a "car thief?"

A. I did not call him that. I said I BELIEVED -- I couched it very carefully -- that to the best of my belief that the source of my information was that the U.S. Marshall in New York was trying to serve a subpoena. And he was being sought in another criminal matter. I got the information when I was in prison, but I can't recall, at this point, how I got it.

Joseph Okpaku had fallen several months behind on his payments to the bank for a van he had given us, and the van was still in our possession. This was a civil, not a criminal matter. Eventually the van was repossessed.



## THE ATTORNEYS IN *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*

My major financial backer during this lawsuit was my mother, Sara WEBERMAN, who lived in Miami Beach. She found Attorney Mark J. Friedman, who offered his services gratis. Mark Friedman employed paralegal Ronald Lowy, now a prominent Miami Beach attorney. Ronald Lowy did the legal research and prepared all of the motions in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*. Ronald Lowy was okay. Friedman was not. When Ellis Rubin noted *Coup D'Etat In America* implied the Dealey Plaza team was involved in the assassination of Martin Luther King, Friedman denied I had written this. He instructed me not to answer the question unless ordered to do so by the judge. Ellis Rubin pressed, "Did you want to, by innuendo, convey to the reader that maybe HUNT was involved in the [King] murder?" When I answered "Yes," Ellis Rubin became excited and said, "I don't want to ask any more questions because the case is over!" Mark Friedman exhorted me to change my response. At one point he ordered me to shut up. Ellis Rubin asked the stenographer, "Did you get the 'Shut up?'" [WEBERMAN Depo. USDC SD Miami 76-1252-Civ-P 7.8.77]

There was no evidence that linked HUNT to the King assassination, however, there was evidence that linked his associates to the killing. Canfield, Okpaku and this researcher deserved better representation than that given to us by Mark Friedman, but we could not afford it. Other things, however, were working in our favor: by 1978 HUNT'S Wah Ling alibi was shattered, OSWALD'S bogus letter to HUNT had surfaced, and, thanks to HEMMING, CHRIST had been identified as the third tramp. Ellis Rubin objected to my having invited the media to HUNT'S deposition: "Do you think that Mr. HUNT has a constitutional right to a fair trial?" he asked. I answered: "He certainly, hey wait a minute! I'm the one that's on trial for libel, not Mr. HUNT! He is the plaintiff, I am the defendant." Ellis Rubin answered: "All right." HUNT and Ellis Rubin were beginning to realize that I was going to put HUNT on trial for the Kennedy assassination, rather than him putting Canfield and I on trial for libel.



HUNT also used libel litigation in attempt to suppress the work of Tad Szulc. On June 16, 1978, Tad Szulc, who had been an award winning *New York Times* correspondent for 20 years, was deposed in the course of *HUNT V. WEBERMAN*. Szulc was a personal friend of President Kennedy who was called to testify before the SSCIA. Szulc said he did not see any documents that placed HUNT in Mexico City. Instead, he relied on interviews of former government officials with one exception. The exception dealt with HUNT'S background. As to the source of the Mexico City allegation, Szulc stated it was provided by a source who "By personal schooling, and my best professional judgment, told me that they had such knowledge." Szulc refused to name his source.

A. It was a person was retired from the Government at the time of the interview to which we refer.



Q. Do you know what section of the Government it was from which they retired?

A. I cannot be entirely clear, because there may have been a situation of temporary assignments from one Government branch to the other, and I do not have the precise knowledge of dates and assignments within different Government parts concerning this person.

Q. Do you know whether or not this person was active in any intelligence activities on behalf of the Government at any time before, or after, your interview?

A. You mean as a professional?

Q. As a Government agent, maybe not necessarily professional, [a]"spook" so to speak, or analyst, but someone who, in their professional capacity, did some sort of Government intelligence function.

A. I would so surmise, but I'm not in a position to prove it, for reasons which I think are clear. [Szulc Depo. - Miller]

Szulc cited journalistic privilege numerous times during his testimony. He refused to divulge his source for this statement that HUNT was a devout Roman Catholic, that he drove a Cadillac which belonged to the CIA, and that HUNT plotted to assassinate Castro. Szulc's source of his statement that HUNT offered U.S. helicopters to the President of Uruguay during an uprising there was the former U.S. Ambassador to Montevideo, Robert Woodward, Jr. Ellis Rubin had the questions certified so that a judge could decide if Szulc was obligated to answer them. On November 2, 1978, after deposing journalist Tad Szulc, HUNT filed a Motion for Order Compelling Discovery. Ellis Rubin persuaded a Federal judge to order Tad Szulc to answer the refused questions; Tad Szulc was redeposed by Ellis Rubin and he responded in the same fashion. A Federal Appeals Court judge overruled the decision of the district judge and HUNT'S case was dismissed. In September 1978 HUNT sued Tad Szulc in a second attempt to uncover the origin of Tad Szulc's data. In early November 1978 a Federal judge ruled Tad Szulc was not obligated to reveal his source, because the matter was a civil case and not a criminal case.

2. It is possible that the AMTRUNK Operation might have been a political action operation run against the U.S.G. /CIA. In late 1962 or early 1963, pressure was exerted on CIA by Higher Authority (State Department and White House) to consider a proposal for an on-island operation to split the Castro regime. The proposal was presented to Mr. Hurwitch, the State Department Cuban Coordinator, by Tad Szulc (AMCAPE-1) of the New York Times. On February 6, 1963 Albert C. Davies, (Lt. Col. On military detail to WH/4 – Cuba) met with Szulc at Szulc's resident, to discuss the plan. While at first hesitant, SZULC finally revealed that Doctor Nestor Moreno (AMICE-27) was one of its prime originators. Szulc said that he first thought of bringing the plan to the attention of

President Kennedy, as he had had a standing invitation, since November 1961, for direct contact with President Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, or Mr. George Bundy, on matters concerning Cuba. He decided against that approach however and instead determined to use the Cuban Coordinating Group. It was agreed that CIA representatives would meet with Szulc and the two AMTRUNK planners, Moreno and Volsky in Washington.

3. The follow-up meeting on February 9 (in a safehouse) was attended by Hurwitch, Szulc, Jorge Volsky, Dr. Nestor Moreno and DAVID MORALES, Col. A. Davies and Alfonzo Rodriguez of the CIA . A February 11, 1963 memorandum from Rodriguez to the Chief, SAS, expressed definite interest in the operation with certain recommendations which included having JMWAVE Station put its operational mechanism into gear to have the Cuban personnel of the AMTRUNK ready for infiltration by mid-March 1963. Following a review of the AMTRUNK Project, JMWAVE forwarded a lengthy dispatch to Headquarters dated April 8, 1963, which recommended that the operation be terminated soonest. Since it was a Headquarters originated operation, JMWAVE also requested Headquarters decision as to continuance or termination. A Headquarters cable to JMWAVE on April 10, 1963 concurred that the AMTRUNK operation should be terminated for a number of reasons, including the fact that CIA could not at that time be certain that hostile elements were unaware of the plan. A April 17, 1963 cable from Headquarters to JMWAVE Station advised that SZULC had informed Hurwitch that JMWAVE had given Volsky responsibility to decide whether or not the operation was to continue. It seems that Headquarters had intended to use Volsky, with his concurrence, only as a funding channel for the AMTRUNK operation of the AMTRUNK principals were willing to proceed with the operation independently. In any case, for some reason, CIA continued to support the operation. The two principals, MORENO (AMICE-27) and Miguel A. Diaz Isalgue (AMICE-14) claimed to have contact with high level GOC officials. They completed four infiltration missions to Cuba and were terminated in March 1964.

4. Early phases of the operation resulted in the on-island recruitment of Ramon Tomas Guin Diaz (AMTRUNK-10), Modesto Orlando Orozco Basulto (AMTRUNK-9) and Carlos Pedraza Aguilar (AMTRUNK-11). Guin was arrested in February 1966. (Cubela was arrested at the same time, separately.) Orozco, after reportedly running scared, was exfiltrated and terminated in March 1964. He returned to Cuba in December 1964 on an independent exfiltration mission and apparently remained in Cuba. His knowledge of the identity of the internal AMTRUNK agents, caused a planned infiltration mission to be scrapped. Pedraza was arrested in December 1965, tried for alleged CIA activities and given a 30 year prison sentence. JMWAVE Station advised in March 1966 that four former AMTRUNK internal assets were arrested for counter-revolutionary activities during early 1966, in addition to Cubela and Guin, and that all of the principals of the AMTRUNK network active during 1963 and 1964 had been rolled up. The Cuban press reportedly identified Diaz (AMICE-14) as the clandestine infiltrator who recruited Guin.

Comment: It appears that the opposition might have succeeded, it seems, in identifying, neutralizing and exposing on-island anti-Castro forces, and tying up CIA time, money

and manpower for an operation of their own creation. Following are some reasons which might have contributed to its failure:

a. The controversial nature of the principal initiators, Tad Szulc, Jorge Volsky and Moreno. The AMTRUCK operatives made it known they were anti U.S.G. and anti-CIA and accepted assistance only to accomplish their own purposes. They were not under CIA control.

b. Szulc, although reportedly not involved in the operation, was kept fully informed of its activities by Moreno and perhaps others.

c. Szulc's direct contact with the White House, if true, placed him in a position to pass U.S. policy information on Cuba to the opposition. (There is a note by Richard Helms on a September 23, 1963 cover sheet requesting Alfonso Rodriguez to maintain periodic contact with Szulc on Cuban matters at Presidential request going back many months.)

d. Rabel (AMLEO-3) who "defected" to the U.S. in 1962, was knowledgeable of on-island AMTRUNK targets. Rabel, following termination, returned to Cuba allegedly to bring out his family, and never returned. There is a possibility that he was a Castro agent.

c. Cubela was knowledgeable of at least some of the AMTRUNK agents. Guin (AMTRUNK-10) was a co-defendant in the Cubela trial. (Believe Guin may have been given a stiffer sentence than Cubela and may still be in prison.)

Cubela was given a relatively light sentence, considering the magnitude of his crime. Immediately following sentencing he functioned as a prison physician, and reportedly was driving a jeep unescorted, which is unusual treatment unless one is trusted by the regime. He reportedly is now practicing medicine as a private physician in Havana.

f. The questionable activities and current whereabouts of AMTRUNK-9. We have learned of the other AMTRUNK agents who were wrapped up but have been unable to determine precisely where AMTRUNK-9 is. There is some indication that he might have been G-2.

g. There was overlap with other operations: the AMLILAC's, placing Cubela cache, etc.

NOTE: Cables cited in this paper and other selected papers from the AMTRUNK Project are readily available in the LAD/JFK Task Force office for review if needed. LAD/JFK Task Force/ Chris Hopkins:rp

MEMORANDUM February 14, 1977

SUBJECT: Tadeusz (Tad) Witold Szulc (AMCAPE-1) (201-50539)

1. Szulc was born on July 25, 1926 in Warsaw, Poland. He arrived in Brazil from Lisbon on August 3, 1940, and came to the U.S. in October 1947 under sponsorship of U.S. Ambassador John C. Wiley, the husband of this mother's sister. He became a correspondent for the New York Times in 1953, and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1954 by a special Congressional bill.

2. Tad Szulc had been under suspicion as a hostile foreign agent since 1948 when the FBI reported (apparently from 11 source) that he was a communist. He brought himself to the attention of the CIA in August 1959 in Santiago, Chile, by claiming (falsely) to be cleared, and requesting contact with an agency representative. This was the first of many such incidents in Latin America, and resulted in warning to all Latin American Stations to beware of Szulc and his efforts to interview Agency personnel. This resulted in continuing watch of his movements and activities because they represented a threat to the cover of Agency personnel. By 1960 his reputation was so widespread that several different CIA officers called for an investigation that would clear up, 'once and for all,' his suspected connections with a hostile intelligence service. He was in frequent contact with Communist Party leaders and functionaries throughout Latin America, constantly sought out and elicited information from U.S. Embassy officers, frequently mentioning the names of other CIA officers with whom he was acquainted.

Although the suspicions have increased, and Szulc's anti-Agency activities have become much more serious and blatant in the 1970's, it has not been possible to clear up any of the suspicions about his motives, or possible connection to a foreign intelligence service. There have been numerous reviews of his files and the interest in his activities has extended from the case officer level to DCI. In fact it is not possible to come to any clear conclusion about this man and the notes below are simply illustrative of the kinds of things that keep suspicions alive.

It is important to note that Szulc's activities can be explained by the combination of his personality, ambition, and the demands on an investigative reporter for the NYT. His is an aggressive, insensitive, and persistent journalist with the family connections (Ambassador Wiley) and ability to develop the kinds of contacts appropriate to a successful correspondent for a paper like the NYT.

4. Nevertheless, there are elements throughout his entire career that are almost designed to arouse suspicion. For example, a [deleted 11 as of 2010] source in Rio de Janeiro reported that Szulc was "directed" by the Polish regime in Warsaw to seek employment in U.S. journalistic circles. This report runs like a thread throughout his file and is repeated and garbled in several versions over the years. The report has never been

adequately explained and was apparently never reported in full (deleted as of 2010). This report and other questions that arose early in his career (deleted as of 2010) were, however, just the earliest elements that aroused suspicion.

5. Because he became so well-known to so many Agency officers, his name and reputation have become subject of discussion on many occasions. One senior operations officer stated in 1975 that a Soviet agent could not be more beneficial to the Soviets and the Communist cause than Szulc has been. Although he presented a generally anti-Communist view prior to quitting the NYT in 1972, it is noteworthy that he arranged extensive, favorable TV coverage of the Communist-dominated Ligas Campesinas in Northeast Brazil and that one of the most important anti-Castro operations, AMTRUNK, in which he was involved from the beginning, was disastrous for all participants. More indicative of his true beliefs are the articles he has written since Watergate. They have become increasingly critical of the CIA and the USG generally and have damaged U.S. image and prestige.

6. The notes below are somewhat random examples of elements in Szulc's file that bring him under suspicion. As mentioned above, they in no way point to a firm conclusion. For further information on Szulc during the period 1963 – 1964 see the CI review prepared at Miami Station on Jorge Volsky in 1964.

a. The 1948 FBI report that Szulc was involved in supplying the Polish legation in Rio with information from his personal contacts and from Ambassador John C. Wiley has been repeated in various versions throughout Szulc's file. The FBI has found similar allegation made by other sources who knew Szulc at that time. In addition, several sources have mentioned Szulc's relations with his cousin, Ignacy Sachs, who was the Press Attache of the Polish Embassy in 1947 and 1948, although there is no indication that Sachs had intelligence connections.

b. Szulc's marriage to the daughter of the American manager of the English language newspaper in Rio de Janeiro, the Herald, lasted only until Szulc had permanent residence in the U.S. and appears to have been carried through for that purpose.

c. By 1949 (Szulc was only 23) he had come to the attention of (deleted as of 2010) because of his dealings with the Polish Legation and because investigation revealed his father had some (apparently innocent) business dealings with Russians visiting Brazil from Mexico.

d. In 1954, about a year after he was hired by the NYT, Szulc obtained a sensational story, by telephone, from a Communist leader in Guatemala. This launched his career with NYT.

e. In 1956 Szulc was investigating Brazilian nuclear policy for NYT. Although a legitimate topic, it was somewhat unusual for him and the timing seems unusual for NYT interest.

f. In 1959, on a trip to Santiago, Chile, Szulc claimed to be "cleared" and requested an interview with an Agency representative. This was the first of numerous such requests. In addition, it was in about 1959 that he also began making a point of telling Agency personnel the names of other Agency officers he had identified.

g. An article Szulc wrote on Cuba for the NYT in December 1959 was hailed as an antidote to the excessively favorable reports of his colleague, Herbert Matthews. But in fact his article was largely favorable to Fidel Castro and to Castro's plans for Cuba. It is only in comparison with Matthews' blatantly pro-Castro articles that Szulc's piece can be considered balanced.

h. By September 1960, Szulc was in the forefront of those advocating action against Castro. (It was he who finally brought the Leonardo Plan to Washington in 1963. See AMTRUNK Operational paper).

i. In April 1961, shortly after JFK was inaugurated, Szulc was transferred to Washington by the NYT. Although a reasonable transfer, it is noteworthy that in a very short time Szulc claimed that he had a standing invitation to go directly to the President, the Vice President, the Attorney General, McGeorge Bundy and Robert Hurwitch to Cuban matters.

j. Szulc persistently sought a continuing contact with an Agency representative in Washington shortly after he arrived until it was granted in December 1962. The first contact was with Albert C. Davies (Lt. Col. On military detail to CIA to Cuba) and was arranged at the behest of Colonel Grogan, the Assistant to the Director, on Szulc's request.

k. In early 1963, at President Kennedy's urging, CIA contact with Tad Szulc was made into a formal relationship and was continued until October 1964. The meetings were used by Tad Szulc to cross check his information from other sources, including various Cuban exiles, and the State Department. He became, by virtue of his contacts with the exile community and throughout Washington, one of the most knowledgeable people in the area of Cuban affairs, anti-Castro activities and U.S. Government policy.

l. The Agency officer, Alfonso Rodriguez, who maintained official contact with Szulc in 1963 and 1964 said in July 1964 "The special friendship and mutual admiration society that has existed between Tad Szulc and Jorge Volsky, Manuel Ray and the JURE is not something that is transparent or easily explained. This alliance may be something unholy and Machiavellian; I just do not know, but I can find no evidence to prove it."

m. Another officer, Seymour Young, wrote in 1965: "After reading and re-reading this man's various files, I began to feel that this man in his position would be an ideal 'agent of influence.' It was noted that he is always in a crisis area and usually in advance of the crisis and writes articles which are more concerned with the Communist successes."

n. In about August 1965, Szulc was sent to Madrid as the NYT representative for Spain and Portugal. He stayed overseas until December 1968. He was present in Prague during the Soviet invasion in August 1968 and in December he was expelled, apparently for being too inquisitive. However, (Deleted as of 2010) has remained suspicious of the circumstances of Szulc's expulsion and the details have never been clarified. (It is interesting that Szulc wrote articles reflecting the official Czech line concerning the defection of General Jan Sejna who was in the Czech Intelligence service.)

o. Szulc was reported by an FBI source to have gone horseback riding with Boris V. Yarochevskiy, a suspect KGB officer, in Washington in June or July 1971. Szulc's file reflects no regular contact with Bloc diplomats.

p. In 1972 and 1973 Szulc covered Watergate extensively and demonstrated an extreme bias against the CIA. By July 1972, Szulc's inquiries of the Department of State and his articles had taken on a distinctly anti-US Government tone. His coverage of guerrilla and terrorist groups was less sure than in earlier days and was frequently sensationalist and full of inaccuracies. (See, especially, article in NYT for July 14, 1972 on a terrorist Headquarters in Zurich and other wild statements.)

q. Since 1974 Szulc's articles have been highly critical of the Agency and he has used the background information he gathered in the 1960's to attack the Agency and to criticize its operations.

r. In May 1975 Szulc accused the Agency of rifling the files of U.S. Senators. This was only one of many irresponsible and false articles he wrote trying to discredit the Agency. One of the more spectacular efforts was an article in Esquire Magazine, in which, among other things, he charged that the U.S. intelligence community had a hidden budget of \$25 billion dollars and a network of 200,000 spies.

s. In, Inside the Company: A CIA Diary, Philip Agee credits Szulc's daughter, Nicole for having "obtained vital research materials in New York and Washington, D.C." There is reason to believe, particularly in view of the extreme views Tad Szulc has manifested in the past two years, that he may have aided his daughter in her "research".

## SUMMATION

The case against Tad Szulc as a foreign agent is weak. However, his most recent activities are entirely consonant with the view that he has already served the Soviets well and can end his career as an overt propagandist taking advantage of the current furor over the CIA to do the greatest possible damage. The current paralysis of all anti-Communist action by the Agency attests to the effectiveness of Agee, Szulc, the Soviets, et. al.

NOTE: (See attachment B from a highly sensitive source. Any use of the SECRET/SENSITIVE attachment requires C/CI approval.) The source reported that Nicole, while working with the DGI in Cuba to expose the Agency, said that except for her father, her whole family were "fascists." She said that her father quit the NYT because of the restrictive editorial policy and he wished to write according to his beliefs.

[CIA Interim Report OPS to Split C Regime; CIA Memos on Szulc and Volsky 2.14.77; Extract from Dispatch (deleted) 17410 8.24.64 Subject (deleted) Operational: Amtrunk-1.]

AMTRUNK was devised by George Volsky aka Jerzy Stakistaw Ajbuszyc. The CIA reported:

Jorge Volsky is a Cuban citizen of Polish origin, now a permanent U.S. resident, who is currently employed by the USIA office in Miami as editor of the USIA weekly Report on Cuban Developments. Volsky came to the attention of JMWAVE because of his extra-curricular activities which appear to be incompatible with his position as an employee of the United States Government. A conflict of interests appears to have developed in Volsky's case as a result of his position in the USIA office in Miami, his access to various high-level Cuban refugees, his close association with prominent American journalists (one of whom has an entrée to high members of the Kennedy Administration) [Szulc] and his involvement for JURE. Analysis shows that he has used his USIA position to obtain information for a leftist political group, has engaged in anti-U.S. propaganda campaigns for it, and may be guilty of duplicity in his dealings with KUBARK. Volsky is a Cuban citizen of Polish origin whose background includes a two to three year period in a Russian prison camp. Because of this background, and the nature of his present political



activities, the following compilation and analysis of the material currently available to JMWAVE concerning Volsky are deemed necessary and are hereby presented as prerequisites to the determination of the future course of action to be taken by KUBARK in this case.

Original JMWAVE Operational Interest in Subject.

a. George Volsky first became of interest to KUBARK in February 1963 when it was learned that he was the source of an anti-Castro plan known as Operation Leonardo, designed to split the Cuban Regime by the recruitment of certain elements of the Rebel Army and Militia in the GOC. This plan had been presented to the State Department through Tad Szulc, editorial writer of the *New York Times* Washington office and State sent in for action to KUBARK Headquarters.

b. The disclosure of George Volsky as the originator of Operation Leonardo came about when a KUBARK case officer contacted Szulc at his home in Washington concerning the plan. Szulc was reluctant at first to reveal the name of the author, but did so when the case officer pointed out that it was necessary for KUBARK to talk to the source in order to clear up the various points. Szulc, saying that he would rely on KUBARK's discretion to safeguard the identity of the source, named Volsky of the USIA in Miami. Szulc related a short biographic sketch of Volsky in which it was revealed that during World War II, Volsky, a Pole, had been a prisoner of war in Russia.

c. At Headquarters' request JMWAVE contacted George Volsky and made arrangements to sponsor his plan which involved Cuban infiltration/exfiltration ops. It was the intention of KUBARK to use Volsky only as a funding channel for the operation; however, because of the Station's belief that the operation's team would inform Volsky in detail about operational matters, a POA was requested on him. A request was also made that Headquarters check on Volsky's activities prior to his arrival in Cuba. Locally the AMOTs were requested to provide information on Subject's activities in Cuba. Volsky's knowledge of clandestine methods of operation, together with his Russian prison background and his ingenuity as a middleman in the U.S. Government - CIA activities, made him an excellent candidate for a Communist penetration agent, and that the possibility existed that he might be a RIS singleton, sleeper or stringer. Volsky's contacts in Miami included Raul Chibas Rivas [201-248160], a member of the JURE Executive Committee...Manolo Ray's right hand man...Volsky was visited by Rogelio Cisneros in Volsky's USIA office.

The CIA created a detailed analysis of George Volsky's past in which it questioned whether his interment by the Soviets and the Cubans was bona fide, and pointed to his

association with Paul Bethel, "suspected informant for the Castro Regime (Western Hemisphere/4/CI September 23, 1960).

GAETON FONZI

On January 5, 1979, Gaeton Fonzi was a defense witness in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*:

Q. Did you introduce Mr. WEBERMAN to Troy Gustavson and David Marston of Senator Schweiker's office?

A. I don't remember that I did, but I probably did.

Q. Were you told by Mr. Gustavson that he had, in fact, offered Mr. WEBERMAN a job in the nature of correlating telephone numbers from National Archives documents; are you aware of that employment offer?

A. Not specifically, though I do recall, I think, that idea being discussed at one time or other with members of Senator Schweiker's staff. I would characterize Mr. WEBERMAN's archives and Mr. WEBERMAN's knowledge of the archives, as probably one of the most competent in the field.

Q. Prior to your joining the HSCA, did you believe Mr. WEBERMAN to be making up lies to malign Mr. HUNT?

A. Prior to my HSCA time, I did not believe he was deliberately making up lies to malign Mr. HUNT; no. Prior to my joining the HSCA, I believed there was the possibility of HUNT being involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Q. (Rubin) Fine. The witness has answered the way he felt proper. Thanks for opening that door.

A. (Friedman) That is the whole case. Truth was our defense.

Ellis Rubin cross-examined Gaeton Fonzi:

Q. Were you aware, before you went to work for the HSCA and at the time you read the book *Coup D'Etat In America*, that these photographs had been thoroughly disproved as being E. HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS by the FBI?...Are you aware that Time-Life, Inc. did a photo analysis examination of those tramp photographs and arrived at the same conclusion as the FBI and the Rockefeller Commission, all of which was reported publicly before Mr. WEBERMAN wrote his book?

A. Before joining the HSCA, I read the conclusions of the Rockefeller Report...I had some doubts about its conclusions.

The testimony of Gaeton Fonzi would have convinced a jury that malice was absent from my motivation since government investigators had examined, and were still examining, HUNT'S role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

### THE MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

One last Amended Motion for Summary Judgment in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* was filed. The motion cited *New York Times v. Sullivan*, which made it impossible for a public figure to obtain a libel judgment without proving actual malice on the defendant's part, i.e. the defendant purposefully published false material. A 5-page Memorandum of Law was included with the Motion. Ellis Rubin replied with a motion attempting to show HUNT was not a public figure, since he became so not voluntarily, but as a result of his Watergate arrest, was thrust into the public eye. Ellis Rubin also insisted that malice could be demonstrated by virtue of the HSCA and the Rockefeller Commission, which were comprised of "a number of this country's most esteemed and distinguished citizens and public servants having specifically investigated Defendant's allegations, only to find them without merit..." Ellis Rubin included statements by former CIA employees Mazerov and Kuzmuk. Judge Edward Davis, who was assigned to the case for about two years before it was scheduled to go to trial, ruled that HUNT was a public figure, but that the issue of malice on the part of the defendants had to be considered "in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff," since the defendants had been unable to obtain corroboration for *Coup D'Etat's* photo analysis from an independent source. Thus *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* would go to trial, but HUNT would have to prove actual malice.

### *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*

After six years of pre-trial litigation, *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* was scheduled for trial in early September 1982. Much of the information in this data base was unavailable in 1982, but there was enough for us to win. HUNT paused to consider the unpredictability of the situation - not to mention the troubling fact that none of the defendants had any assets. If he won, it would be a big propaganda victory, but a financial disappointment: in 1975 the first hardcover edition of *Coup D'Etat* had been published by Joseph Okpaku. The second hardcover edition of *Coup* was published in 1992 by Third Press Associates, as was a paperback edition. That year, Ed and Jane Rosenthal of Quick Trading Publishers issued an updated paperback version. In 1976 Joseph Okpaku experienced financial difficulties due to the publication of a biography of Gerald Ford written by the former Press Secretary to Gerald Ford, Jerry terHorst. HUNT had published an article under the byline of Jerry terHorst. Although much of the assets of Joseph Okpaku were tied up in the Jerry terHorst book, it sold poorly and Okpaku fell into debt. Joseph Okpaku tried selling the paperback rights to *Coup D'Etat*; editors at, as I recall, New American Library, were interested, but their publisher met with them and stated: "We can't publish this book, and I can't tell you why." Had he been contacted by the Domestic Operations Division? Had the CIA put the kibosh on my book?

NO TRIAL BY JURY

HUNT would have been required to prove actual malice: that the authors knew he was not the tramp, and deliberately lied to defame him. The defense could easily have demonstrated that neither of the authors believed the findings of the blue ribbon panels. The scheduled witnesses for our defense included a reporter from *60 Minutes*, who is now a producer of *Prime Time Live*, James Wilde of *Time* magazine, New York City Police Department Detective William Barret, and Congressman Henry Gonzalez. They would have attested to our responsibility as researchers, unmotivated by malice. Our new attorney was Bruce Stahl, who I met when I worked at New York City Police Headquarters in relation the lawsuit STURGIS had filed against the New York City Police Department. I paid Stahl a \$5,000 retainer and agreed to pay him a thousand dollars a day for trial time, plus costs and transportation and any court fees. A few hours before we were scheduled to fly to Miami for the trial Bruce Stahl called to say:

HUNT is dropping his lawsuit. We can't force him to sue. We could go ahead with our counter-suit but that would be on a limited basis. HUNT is willing to pay Michael Canfield \$200 in damages for his statement on the Tom Snyder show."

When news of the settlement reached the media, *The New York Post* ran a story that suggested HUNT'S actions were suspicious in light of his statements in which he insisted he wished to vigorously prosecute the case.

#### HOWARD HUNT DROPS JFK PLOT LIBEL SUIT [NY Post 9.6.82]

Watergate burglar E. HOWARD HUNT has dropped his \$2.5 million libel suit against the authors of *Coup D'Etat in America*, which contains allegations that HUNT and fellow-Watergater FRANK STURGIS masterminded the JFK assassination after setting up LEE HARVEY OSWALD to take the rap. HUNT the career CIA spy whose cover was blown by the Watergate arrest, mysteriously dropped the suit after six years of expensive litigation just as jury selection was about to begin in federal court in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where HUNT lives...WEBERMAN told our Richard Johnson that HUNT sued for libel because 'he felt I was a penniless Yippie and thought he could get a default judgement.' (If HUNT felt that way, it might very well be because WEBERMAN has in the past indeed been known as a Yippie 'garbologist'... WEBERMAN hired lawyer Bruce Stahl and got depositions from former CIA Director Richard Helms and former Counter-Intelligence Chief, JAMES ANGLETON...Stahl says he's disappointed the suit was dropped because an open trial in Federal Court, with witnesses under subpoena, would have been the best way to find out what really happened that day in Dallas. When HUNT was cross-examined and asked why he had suddenly dropped his lawsuit he responded: "When I attempted to find out from Mr. Rubin in what courthouse I should appear, what room of the courthouse I should appear for the trial the next morning, I was told by his office that there would not be any trial, that he had settled the matter, and furthermore, that he would

not be in town. He had previously taken on a as a client a Saudi Arabian sheik, or princeling, named Al Fasi and he was chasing all over the country with him, and as far as I know Mr. Rubin wasn't even in town the eve of the trial...In any event, I had assumed that my requirements for case settlement had been met by Mr. Rubin, and that a check from Mr. WEBERMAN for \$5,000 would be forthcoming. I learned the following day Mr. Rubin had told the opposing attorneys who had come to Miami for the trial, that - I forgot the term - but it was going to equal out, nobody would charge anyone for anything and they would scrub the case. That was done, I must add reluctantly, without my authorization.

HUNT was then asked if the case had been dismissed on his behalf without payment to him of even a penny, and if there had been no apology or retraction whatsoever from the defendant journalists. He answered, "That is correct." Some time later, Gordon Winslow found that Ellis Rubin had checked into the Miami Heart Institute the night before the trial was to begin. The case, however, had been settled by this time. [*New York Post* 11.4.78; *Wash. Post* 9.6.78; *Miami Herald* 9.25.78] During another matter HUNT stated: "Resuscitation of these old charges, which I thought had been laid to rest by my suit against WEBERMAN, and there had been, ever since the WEBERMAN book was published, and I had filed suit, there had been accusations of these wild charges." Why should the charges have been laid to rest when HUNT *lost* the lawsuit? HUNT was a bold faced liar.

#### *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*

On May 7, 1980, HUNT sued Victor Marchetti and *Spotlight* for an article about the alleged document that placed HUNT in Dallas on November 22, 1963. [USDC Miami 80-1121-CIV-JWK] The organization behind *Spotlight*, Liberty Lobby, funds the Institute for Historical Review. This Nazi front group was dedicated to proving the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis never took place. Mark Levy, head of the Jewish Defense Organization, [JDO, POB 646 NYC, 10150] discovered that Conrad Grieb, who was part of a Nazi spy network operating in the United States in the early 1940's, worked with *Spotlight*. [Carlson *Undercover* p161, 199, 200-3] The attorney who represented *Spotlight*, Miles McGrain, agreed that *Spotlight* would abide by the stipulation that HUNT had nothing whatever to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and was not in Dallas on that day. In his closing argument he characterized the article as false, but not libelous, since no malice was intended by Victor Marchetti. Miles McGrain professed "the main thrust of the article was to tell readers that the CIA was at it again, and that HUNT was going to be a scapegoat." Willis Carto, the head of Liberty Lobby, testified to this. [Telephone Carto at 202-546-5611] Willis Carto also stated: "*Liberty Lobby* has been one of the victims of the *Yipster Times*. They have published our telephone number, urging their people to telephone us at our expense and to use our number to make telephone [credit card] calls." Victor Marchetti did not testify. The General Counsel of the CIA, Stanley Sporkin, assembled a series of affidavits from Thomas B. Cormack, Executive Secretary of the CIA, William R. Katapish, Director of

the OS, and George L. Marling of the Operations (Plans) Directorate, in which they swore no document existed in CIA files placing HUNT in Dallas. HUNT testified that he had just remarried, and his new wife was troubled by the recurrent allegations that he was in Dealey Plaza:

For one thing, she had been aware that I was involved in litigation against a prior publisher, to wit, the authors of *Coup D'Etat in America*...Her feelings were, if there was no truth to the allegations, then why are they being repeated constantly?

HUNT submitted the Final Report of the HSCA as evidence in his favor. The judge ruled it inadmissible because of the prior stipulation that HUNT was not in Dealey Plaza. HUNT claimed that his oldest daughter "had been institutionalized, and from the hospital her psyche was very sensitive. She became very distraught and again I had to reassure my children that I had nothing to do with the Kennedy assassination, and I was being persecuted for reasons unknown to me." (HUNT was supposed to have been with his daughter on November 22, 1963.) HUNT blamed me for the *Spotlight* article: "My opinion is that it came from the writing of ALAN J. WEBERMAN, either from his scurrilous piece in the *Yippie Times*, or in his book *Coup D'Etat*, for which I have current litigation." HUNT was asked if WEBERMAN had identified him as one of the tramps. He said, "No." HUNT was asked, "Have you ever lied under oath?" He answered: "I have." During HUNT'S testimony in the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial he was asked: "Is it correct that WEBERMAN and Canfield identified you as one of the tramps?" HUNT responded: "That is true."

*Spotlight* lost. *Spotlight* had not used truth as a defense; it claimed absence of malice. The *Spotlight* rarely told the truth, and their deceitful defense was characteristic of the newspaper.

#### THE SECOND HUNT V. SPOTLIGHT TRIAL

An Appeals Court Judge ordered a new trial in the matter of *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*. In January 1985 the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial took place. Mark Lane questioned HUNT about each instance he had committed perjury during the Watergate proceedings. Mark Lane read all of the charges in HUNT'S complaint in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* and pointed out to the jury that HUNT had lost. HUNT produced three witnesses, all co-workers at the CIA Domestic Operations Division, who testified he was in Washington, D.C., on November 22, 1963. Although ANGLETON never testified in *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT*, former CI/SIG staff member Newton S. Miler was going to testify on behalf of HUNT. After waiting five days in Miami he was deposed instead. Newton S. Miler said he never heard of Marita Lorenz, or of FRANK STURGIS being a CIA agent. Edward Petty reported "Documents about OSWALD first arrived at the CIA Staff. The Routing Sheet has an initial 'SM.' Now that could be Scotty Miler." At the trial, Mark Lane could not produce the CIA document that placed HUNT in Dallas. Victor Marchetti testified that he had heard about the document from William R. Corson, but had never

seen it. Marita Lorenz did not appear to tell her story under oath in Federal Court. Despite all of this, HUNT lost.

### THE CHARLES HARRELSON HOAX



In the late 1970's Charles Harrelson was released from a Texas prison having served five years for a contract murder. On May 29, 1979, Charles Harrelson murdered Federal Judge John Wood in San Antonio, Texas. Judge John Wood was scheduled to preside over the drug trial of Charles Harrelson's associate, James Chagra, whose trial was to begin the morning the judge was shot. The police linked Charles Harrelson to the killing of Judge John Wood through a prison informant who told authorities that James Chagra had given him the details of the murder of Judge John Wood. In September 1980, when Texas State Police arrested Charles Harrelson on drugs and weapon charges, Harrelson, intoxicated by free base cocaine and cornered by the police, held a gun to his head and confessed to "killing a federal judge." Then he stated "I killed Kennedy, too." When Charles Harrelson realized that he had made a self-incriminating statement, he decided to take credit for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, to discredit his first confession. He added, "I killed Kennedy too." Charles Harrelson was an alleged associate of the CARLOS MARCELLO crime family as well as an acquaintance of R.D. Matthews, an associate of JACK RUBY. Charles Harrelson, 25 years old in 1963, had never been connected with the assassination by the media or by any Government agency before he confessed. The news media discovered the story and when photographs of Charles Harrelson were circulated, some researchers believed that he was one of the tramps who were marched through Dealey Plaza and photographed.

### THE CHAGRA BROTHERS

During the trial of Charles Harrelson, the brother of James Chagra, Attorney Joseph Chagra, was a government witness against Harrelson. Joseph Chagra told jurors that when he visited Charles Harrelson

in jail in September 1980, Charles Harrelson told him about a will in which he admitted having killed Judge Wood and President Kennedy...Joseph Chagra testified that Charles Harrelson 'drew a map of Dealey Plaza to show me where he was standing when Kennedy was shot.'

Charles Harrelson's "will" was a handwritten note he had left after fleeing a Houston motel room, in which he specified that, if killed, his body should be cremated and the ashes sprinkled over the Judge John Wood Memorial Federal Courthouse in San Antonio. The "map of Dealey Plaza" was a diagram Charles Harrelson sketched while Joe Chagra visited him in jail. It pinpointed a lake east of Dallas, where part of the

murder weapon had been hidden. The jury didn't believe Joe Chagra's story about the Kennedy assassination. Charles Harrelson was found guilty of murdering Judge John Wood.

On October 2, 1980,

(Deleted) (PROTECT IDENTITY) advised that in a recent conversation (deleted) Travis Irwin...advised (deleted) that he (Irwin) had spoken to Jimmy Chagra...At that time Chagra told Irwin that Charlie Harrelson was currently in custody at Houston, Texas, and Harrelson had previously written a note allegedly admitting that he (Harrelson) was responsible for the assassination of President John Kennedy, as well as the murder of Judge Wood. In addition the note was alleged to have stated that while Harrelson personally and solely assassinated Kennedy, he assisted Larry Culbreath in the murder of Judge Wood and Culbreath actually fired the weapon killing the Judge but Harrelson had planned t he 'hit' and received payment for the contract. [NARA 124-10179-10129]

In the mid-1980's Charles Harrelson retracted his confession: "On November 22, 1963, I was with a friend at 12:30 p.m. having lunch in a restaurant in Houston, Texas. I did not kill JFK and it was not me in the picture. I was not in my right mind when I confessed..."

Although ten years had elapsed since the Harrelson story first appeared, and although he had retracted his confession, in 1990 the story received wide exposure in the tabloids. The Harrelson/Tramp story was widely disseminated for two reasons. The first was that *Cheers* star Woody Harrelson was involved. The second was that the CIA was aware that Oliver Stone's film was about to rekindle an interest in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. *The New York Observer* had carried an article that stated that Oliver Stone was thinking of basing his movie on *Coup D'Etat in America*. By having its stringers at the various tabloids run this story, the CIA hoped to cause more confusion regarding the identity of the tramps. The CIA did a good job. Numerous people asked me if one of the tramps was really the father of Woody Harrelson? Charles Harrelson was joined by criminal Chauncey Holt, who claimed he was the HUNT tramp. *The Globe*: "I Helped Cheer's Star's Dad Kill JFK." [*Globe* 1.14.92]

Gerald Posner dealt with the tramps by listing HUNT, STURGIS, Charles Harrelson and Chauncy Holt as those who researchers suggested were the tramps, then he named Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams as the real tramps who were "sleeping in the railroad car when the police arrested them. The men had no connection to the events at Dealey, and the conspiracy press suddenly and quietly abandoned the issue."

#### A FINAL WORD FROM HEMMING

HEMMING:"Presidents come and go. The system of government is always there."



**NODULE X32**  
**CANFIELD STURGIS INTERVIEW**  
**ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION**  
**STURGIS INTERVIEW**



**MICHAEL CANFIELD AMERICAN PATRIOT**  
For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex32.pdf>

**THE CANFIELD INTERVIEW**

Canfield: I was just thinking, all the publicity you've gotten out of this would cost millions of dollars. You know, if you wanted to go to a public relations firm and do advertising. You know you've gotten a lot of free publicity, and that would help with a book. You just put your name on it and it's going to sell.

Sturgis: Yeah, Jack Anderson, too. In his column.

Canfield: How long have you known him?

Sturgis: About twenty years. You see, Jack Anderson came to my home a day before my trial, and he says, 'Frank, let me tell you something, you might not be aware of it, but the people over you, whether you know them or not ...they're going to double- cross you and they're not going to stand up behind you. You're being sold down the river. You're being betrayed.' Now he says, 'If you want me to help you, I can help you.' I says, 'Jack, I'm sorry, nobody can help me. I've got nothing to say. He says, 'Well you think about it, 'cause they're not going to stand behind you.' I said, 'You know how I am in Washington. I do have my contacts with the FBI, the CIA, I do have my contacts with the government.' And he says, 'You and your friends are going to be betrayed. I know you, for many years. You're a loyal guy. But your loyalty ends on betrayal.' I said 'Jack, I have no other choice but to do what I have to do.'

Canfield: Did you feel you were betrayed?

Sturgis: Not really. Because I didn't know the people upstairs involved. So I didn't know what was going on. Only the people in close contact would know what was going on.

Canfield: Yeah, but did you expect them to back you up? And get you off the hook?

Sturgis: Sure, I was an agent for the United States government. For what reason should I feel otherwise?

Canfield: Right. I'd be pretty angry myself. If I was working for someone in that position, and they told you to do a job and you went out and did it. And then you got into some trouble because of what you did for them. And then they wouldn't back you up, I would ...I don't know.

Sturgis: You have to look at my past. I've done a lot of things. I've been on assassination attempts. I was involved in so many things. Skullduggery, intrigue, espionage.

Canfield: When you say assassination attempts ...

Sturgis: Well, in foreign countries.

Canfield: I see.

Sturgis: You have to remember one thing. I've jumped from airplanes, I've made bombing raids, I've made leaflet raids, I've bought agents, you know, threw them out of airplanes with parachutes. I took weapons behind foreign countries for the underground. I've risked my life quite a bit. I've been shot at, I've been wounded, I've been beaten, been tortured. You know, I been through the whole realm. And there are records, this just isn't something I fabricate. There are records! For instance, in the Congressional Record, one Cuban leader said I was one of the greatest soldiers Cuba ever had. And that's a Cuban leader. I've had Cuban leaders say to newspaper people, which I have the clippings of, that I was a big hero...a hero to the Cubans. I had another Cuban leader say I was worth fifty men to them. These are people who knew me but didn't know I was a Government agent. These are people who talk to me as a person.

Canfield: Right.

Sturgis: Jack Anderson made me famous as a soldier of fortune and he told me, 'I never knew you were working as an agent for the United States government. Here I am, I made you famous saying you were a soldier of fortune and now, Frank, you're one of the most famous soldiers of fortune in the world.'

Canfield: It's true, it's true. When did you get involved in the Cuban thing?

Sturgis: I've been involved in Cuba many years ago. Canfield: Before Castro?

Sturgis: Yeah.

Canfield: Before Batista?

Sturgis: During Batista's time. So, this is what people think of me. I've taken Presidents of foreign countries to speak to our President—that was John F. Kennedy—and there's records of it. I've been closely associated with about thirteen Presidents of foreign countries and the United States. Presidents and Prime Ministers. You see me where I live at? A lot of people in that area before the Watergate thing, they never knew who I was. They figured I was a workingman just out working. I'm a salesman. I go off two or three weeks at a time. Then I come back home. I go five, six weeks at a time. A normal guy, I work, mind my own business. And here I am, involved in every goddam thing imaginable. And I've never used Sturgis in any of my activities. I've always used Fiorini, Fenelli, Fedrini—code names that I've used. So if any publicity came out it came out in a code name. I left Sturgis alone. And I had Fidel in his official newspaper, government

paper, The Granma, said that I was the most dangerous agent the CIA ever had. Heh, heh, heh. Now that's the Prime Minister of a country. And he was my enemy.

Canfield: Right.

Sturgis: And I knew him. I infiltrated his organization and spent two years in the mountains with him—the things I did to get close to that man. I got very friendly with him.

Canfield: Were you an agent then?

Sturgis: Yeah, sure, I infiltrated the 26th of July Movement. Nobody knew that; nobody still knows that; except the Senate Watergate Committee. That's why last year Fidel said I was the most dangerous agent the CIA ever had. Because he found out.

Canfield: But he found out after you got out of Cuba? Sturgis: At the Watergate hearings, he found out. Canfield: It came out in that?

Sturgis: He knew I was involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Somewhat involved in it, you know.

Canfield: You actually infiltrated the Castro movement?

Sturgis: Right. The 26th of July Movement. Since 1957 I was in it.

Canfield: When did you break out of it?

Sturgis: I left Cuba when I arranged for the escape of the Chief of the Air Force.

Canfield: How high up in the Cuban thing did you get?

Sturgis: I was a commander; I was Chief of Security and Intelligence for the Cuban Air Force. I got a star just like Fidel's. That's how high I went up. And while he was Prime Minister, I knew President Dorticos; I knew President Urrutia, President Prio, who is a good friend of mine. President Rivero. I know all these people. I associated with them. I go to President Prio's home.

Canfield: Did you know Castro very well?

Sturgis: Oh yeah. I went to his home in Mexico City. He has a beautiful home. I knew Che Guevara. And I had pictures of...I can't find the pictures I had with Che Guevara. Goddam that makes me mad. I lent them to a friend to hold for me, and she can't find them.

Canfield: Do you have pictures with you and Castro?

Sturgis: Up in the mountains of Cuba.

Canfield: I'd like to see them. You know that whole Cuban thing is a series of books in itself.

Sturgis: The Cuban involvement is a story itself.

Canfield: Do the Cuban nationalists, that is the people who fled Cuba, still have hopes of returning?

Sturgis: Oh yeah. It would take months of research. I've done so many things to try and remember all I've done, it's impossible. I would have to take my tape recorder to all the places I've been. I could go to all the exile leaders, the ex-President of Costa Rica, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Idigoras of Guatemala, President of Argentina, etc. Howard Hunt was an attache down in Uruguay. He did this, did that, got information etc. Me, I participated in the action. Skullduggery, etc., back in the fifties.

Canfield: Were you involved in projects in all parts of those countries?

Sturgis: I was involved in operations in all those countries and Mexico many times. I had to be careful of KGB agents down there.

Canfield: You must have been very disappointed when the Bay of Pigs failed.

Sturgis: Oh I was mad. I was mad! We had people inside of Cuba. That's when I started to do ...ahh, you know we were doing green light operations.

Canfield: Green light? What's that?

Sturgis: Permission. No problem. And after a while they cut the assistance of the underground.

Canfield: Why did they do that?

Sturgis: Well, because of the policy. The President says stop all things and they stop them.

Canfield: Eisenhower?

Sturgis: No, Kennedy. Kennedy was the President during the Bay of Pigs.

Canfield: Didn't it originate in '58 or '59?

Sturgis: It was started in 1957 with Eisenhower, but I'm talking about after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, they let the underground down.

Canfield: Whose fault was it? Kennedy's?

Sturgis: Both President Kennedy's, CIA. Can't lay blame on one man. But he takes responsibility for the whole thing.

Canfield: I know in Hunt's books he's very adamant towards Kennedy.

Sturgis: See, he plays politics a little bit. I don't. Because I was on a low level and being Republican or Democrat don't make no difference to me. But understand this. There's times when I've received orders from the Company (CIA) and I made my own decision. If I didn't like the order, I'd voice my opinion and I wouldn't do it. This is the worst part of being an employee, you have to do it. If you're not an employee, I'd tell them to go to hell. If it came to a point where the orders were leaning towards a pro-communist thing, I'd tell them to go to hell.

Canfield: Did you ever feel that way towards the Bay of Pigs invasion itself, when Kennedy started cutting back?

Sturgis: Yeah. I figured he made a deal. In that we had to cut back. I felt that was wrong. He deserted the people. I felt that was wrong. That's why all the news people had me in the newspapers. Hey, I can show you clippings where they say I was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Canfield: Who said this?

Sturgis: Newspapers, I even got investigated to that by the Watergate thing. They asked me where I was. I told them I knew nothing about it. I was home watching television. They felt the CIA might be behind it. So they wanted an investigation of E. Howard Hunt and myself on the assassination of President Kennedy. What the hell do I got to do with the assassination of President Kennedy? I may have disagreed with his policies, and so forth, but that doesn't warrant killing the President of the 'United States. And they asked me about other attempted assassinations. I said yeah, Cuba. Some people say if you attempt to assassinate people outside of the United States, wouldn't you be capable of assassination of the President in the U.S.? I said well, the thought never entered my mind. But I'm capable of doing many things. I'm that type of a man. But I see no grounds for me doing something like that. You know, he was my Commander-in-Chief.

Canfield: What about other people in the CIA?

Sturgis: The CIA had a lot of different factions, some of which I didn't trust.

Canfield: Are you convinced that the Warren Commission Report was correct?

Sturgis: On what?

Canfield: On the Kennedy assassination.

Sturgis: Let me tell you something about the Report. Nobody knows what's in that Report. Only what they wanted to give out. And I don't believe the Report is complete. I think there is a conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, and they covered it up.

Canfield: Who do you think did it?

Sturgis: I don't have the slightest idea. But I think it's one big cover-up.

Canfield: That's strange that they would investigate you for that.

Sturgis: Well, they sure did. I had FBI agents over at my house.

Canfield: For the assassination?

Sturgis: Yeah.

Canfield: When? Right after it happened?

Sturgis: Right after it happened.

Canfield: Why did they come to you?

Sturgis: I asked them that. They told me I was one person they felt had the capabilities to do it. Heh, heh, heh. They said, 'Frank, if there's anybody capable of killing the President of the United States, you're the guy that can do it.' Heh, heh, that's funny. I told them, 'I'm not mad at you or nothing, I had nothing to do with it, but that amuses me.'

Canfield: Do you think the Cuban people did it because Kennedy messed up the Bay of Pigs thing?

Sturgis: (Looking at the backside of a girl walking by) This is what the Cuban people brought over here. All those ... (at this point I turned off the tape.)

Canfield: What about other political groups?

Sturgis: Well, I don't know anything about political groups. Really. I've never got that involved with political groups.

Canfield: You wound up working for a pretty big political group, actually.

Sturgis: No, how do you figure? Canfield: Well, Nixon and...

Sturgis: I worked in the Special Intelligence Unit that was formed by the President of the United States. There were complaints about national security, leakage of important documents, military documents, for instance, the Pentagon papers. And these were things I received top clearance on, in order to become part of this intelligence group. Now, if that was being handled wrongly by the people upstairs, well, that's not my responsibility. My responsibility was to take orders. I spent many years involved in these things. With, naturally, top people; military commanders, I know all the top military commanders in Cuba. I had dealings with them before, during and after, 'til I left. And Cuba at that time during the revolution and after, was a hubbub of intrigue.

Canfield: What did you do after the revolution?

Sturgis: Like I say, I was a commander. I was in the rebel army and I transferred over from Oriente Province, came down from the mountains and went to Havana and talked to my friend who got to be the Chief of the Air Force. He's Commander Pepe Vialonze, and I had him appoint me Chief of Security, Director of Security for the Cuban Air Force and Director of Intelligence. I also recruited a number of people in Havana for intelligence. There was a friend of mine, a woman who lives here in Hollandale, Florida. Her name is Geraldine Shama, and she was an agent in the government. I don't know if you remember, but when James Donovan, the lawyer who represented the U.S. Government, went to Cuba to negotiate for the release of the Bay of Pigs invasion, she was one of the last persons to leave Cuba. He arranged for her release. She spent three years in a Cuban prison outside Havana. She lost a twenty million dollar business that her husband had in Cuba. Her husband's name is Suarez. They had a tobacco business. Do you believe that she applied to the government here for aid for the business she lost there and they claim that she was a revolutionary and because she was a revolutionary, convicted by the Cuban tribunal for revolutionary activities, they couldn't do anything about it. Here she was an agent for the American government whom I recruited and her contact was Major Van Horn who was out of the American Embassy and which I thought was very ridiculous. She came back almost physically destroyed and her mental being was not what it was. She was, if you remember, the go-between the underground in Havana and the people here. That was Artime's group which was the MRR. We had a place on Briel Avenue that we used, which is not there today. That was somewhat a meeting place for the MRR organization. And Geraldine was there constantly. And because of her activities going back and forth between Miami and Cuba with the underground and the U.S. government, she was eventually captured, and put in prison. And yet the American government denies her, says she was a revolutionary acting on her own. I know different because I recruited this woman for the American government.

Canfield: Did you tell the American government that?

Sturgis: What do they know? They don't know. And I arranged for her escape, of course, and the Chief of the Air Force to come over here. I arranged for him to be in



touch with various agencies of the military government, rather, agencies of the American government. I went to Guatemala with Diaz Lanz for a meeting with President Idigoras, to arrange for bases there.

Canfield: Before the invasion there?

Sturgis: Before the invasion.

Canfield: For training?

Sturgis: Well, for bases, which was training bases for the invasion forces. And naturally, there were Cuban and Russian agents there, so there were big headlines in the newspapers. All over Latin America in the television and in the radio, that I was there trying to get bases from President Idigoras in Guatemala, to invade Cuba, which really came about a year later. So naturally the President was embarrassed with them and we spent almost a week there trying to leave. In order for the United States government to protect itself when I got back a (unintelligible) grabbed me, and held me and lifted my citizenship—which was a ploy on their part to appease Fidel, you know.

Canfield: I see.

Sturgis: Well, you know he did this on his own, not for us, and I don't know if I'll be ...

Canfield: It seems that you're always doing...that they don't support you, you know. You do things for them, but then when it gets down to the...

Sturgis: That's part of the game.

Canfield: nitty gritty, they cut you loose. I guess that's ...that's understood, eh?

Sturgis: Yeah. You know that old saying, if you're caught, you're on your own. Heh, heh, heh.

Canfield: They deny all contacts with you, right?

Sturgis: Sure. You can get killed.

Canfield: Did you ...

Sturgis: I was captured by foreign countries four or five times, in the last fifteen or twenty years. The government always came to my rescue. The only time they didn't come to my rescue, is when I'm captured by my own government. Heh, heh, heh. They fed me to the dogs.

Canfield: Watergate.

Sturgis: It's funny.

Canfield: It's ironic, isn't it?

Sturgis: Yeah, well it sure is. The way things worked out.

Canfield: Later on I'd like to get into a specific incident. Like this general thing is good, but I'd want to get into a specific incident. You can pick it. I don't care what it is. So the publisher can get an idea of some of the things that actually happened.

Sturgis: Well, actually, it depends on what it is.

Canfield: Well, you can generalize about it, you don't have to get specific. But something major like as—you know something major—as exciting as you want to make it. Like you said you participated in assassination attempts.

Sturgis: In Cuba, against Fidel. Against some of his top (unintelligible).

Canfield: Were you always in the Cuban military? Did you ever get out of it, into the private sector?

Sturgis: Not really. In a communist country, the military controls, at least in Cuba the military controls, everything.

Canfield: But he wasn't communist right away, was he? I thought he had a lot of people fooled?

Sturgis: They have evidence of his activities in Bogota, Columbia. Evidently, he must have had some people here, in this country here who thought he wasn't much of a threat. Remember, he wasn't that big of a revolutionary until he went into the mountains. Herbert Matthews, of the New York Times, made him such a big deal.

Canfield: Yeah, but with your contacts you must have known that he had the potential to be successful?

Sturgis: Look, anybody had the potential to be successful in Cuba at that time, because Cuba was ripe for revolution. The American government supported Batista. The American government knew of the corruption, tortures, prison, what Batista was doing to the people. So it was only a matter of time before the people got up in arms and supported somebody who would revolt against them. And here came Fidel Castro. The American government was interested in Fidel Castro because they had a number of people who tried to infiltrate. I believe that I was the only American who infiltrated the 26th of July Movement.

Canfield: Do you mean that America was interested in him to replace Batista?

Sturgis: No, no, no, I didn't say that. The American government knew of the crime and corruption in the Batista regime. And they did nothing to stop all this corruption. You had various revolutionary groups who were up in arms against Batista and the American government supported nobody at that time. It so happened that the American government, certain people, officials, had sympathy for him. The reasons for these sympathies I don't know.

Canfield: Were you sent in by the CIA?

Sturgis: No. I went in on my own. I had contact with the people. What happened was the Consul General of Santiago, the American Consul General there, his name was Park F. Wooler, wanted me to work with him. That's how I got started, with Park F. Wooler in 1957... (he) was a consulate official and normally most consulate officials are Agency people.

Canfield: Right, was he?

Sturgis: No, I couldn't say. What guy is going to say, 'Hey, I'm a CIA official.'?

Canfield: Right. Nobody does that.

Sturgis: Nobody's going to...

Canfield: Blow their cover. Right.

Sturgis: There are lots of consul officials using their positions to cover up their activities. My job was to give him the names of the top military commanders, the units, the strength of the units, the weapons, so forth.

Canfield: Then you were reporting to him while you were working for Castro?

Sturgis: He told me I was playing a very dangerous game, and to be very, very careful, because I could have both sides after me.

Canfield: Did you actually fight for Castro, you know, see action?

Sturgis: I participated in a number of activities up there with him. Not directly kill anybody, but if it was necessary to defend myself, you know. I was almost trapped by their patrols. And one time the people I was with were trapped. Most of the time we were dodging them. We would see them, we would hide, stay low.

Canfield: You said you were in the Air Force. Did you fly?

Sturgis: We'd fly all the time. Matter of fact, I was a flight instructor in the Civil Air Patrol plus Operations Officer for a squadron.

Canfield: And that's what you did for Castro?

Sturgis: I flew while I was up there; in order to get close to him, I flew a bunch of guns and equipment.

Canfield: From where?

Sturgis: The United States. Using secret landing fields. I'd go buy guns and equipment, I'd package them up, bring them to the air field, load them on the plane, run over and back to Cuba. I had to do all these things myself, personally in order to get close to him. I had to show him that I had the intelligence to get him equipment that he needed very badly. I spoke to him while I was in Mexico over one of the clandestine radio transmitters we had in Ecuador that would go directly to Cuba. Canfield: Did he ever suspect you of being an American agent? Sturgis: We got very friendly.

Canfield: Is there any truth in the report that Batista was supported by Americans like Meyer Lansky?

Sturgis: The gambling interests in Cuba did support Batista. The two main people who controlled the gambling interests in Cuba were Meyer Lansky and Santo Trafficante. They were the men who controlled all the gambling in Cuba for the National Syndicate.

Canfield: Did Castro keep the gambling casinos open and just run them?

Sturgis: They closed them all down.

Canfield: Right after the revolution?

Sturgis: Several monthd after he took over. I forget when, but they closed up in '60, before the invasion. I don't know the date, that will have to be researched.

Canfield: Did you ever know a guy by the name of McWillie?

Sturgis: Who?

Canfield: McWillie.

Sturgis: Yeah. That name is very, very familiar. I forget what he is or who he is but McWillie, yeah.

Canfield: I think he was a gambler of some sort.

Sturgis: Well, there you had so many of them.

Canfield: I thought he was a big man in the Syndicate or something?

Sturgis: I knew ....I met there, Santo Trafficante, I met the Lansky brothers, I met there Charlie Terrini; they call him Charlie the Blade, I met him there. I met Errol Flynn. Heh, heh. I met a lot of movie actors there.

Canfield: Where?

Sturgis: At the casino. I met Mike McLaney there. He was in charge of the national gambling casino.

Canfield: How? Were you just hanging out there?

Sturgis: No, that was another part of the job there. I was in charge of all the gambling casinos for the Cuban government—for a very short period of time.

Canfield: For Castro?

Sturgis: For Castro. The woman who was in charge of that was Casterta Nunnas. She was up in the mountains with me, and she got to be in charge of that. It came under her ministry. Fidel, one day at the Prime Minister's office, asked me if I would help Casterta with the gambling casinos. I told him, yes, which, of course, was a short time, because I had all these other jobs and I was involved with all this intelligence work.

Canfield: Do you know when that was? -

Sturgis: 1959.

Canfield: I bet when he closed all the casinos, when he took over the casinos, the Syndicate was pretty angry.

Sturgis: It didn't bother them. At the very beginning.

Canfield: Didn't he kick them all out?

Sturgis: Later, yeah.

Canfield: And then they got angry!

Sturgis: There wasn't much they could do about it.

Canfield: Did the Syndicate ever help go back and take Cuba?

Sturgis: Naw, naw.

Canfield: They just let it go?

Sturgis: They had to let it go. The American government was involved. They didn't want to get involved in anything that the American government was involved in.

Canfield: Did Nixon ever go down there? During that period?

Sturgis: Not to my knowledge. I don't think he did.

Canfield: Of course he was Vice-President prior to '60.

Sturgis: With all the trouble that was going on in Cuba at the time, I don't think he made it one of his tours; at least not to my knowledge.

Canfield: He was down in South America.

Sturgis: But he never went to Cuba.

Canfield: Did you ever know him or ever meet him?

Sturgis: Who's that?

Canfield: Nixon.

Sturgis: No, I never met President Nixon. Now, I met President Kennedy. I took President Carlos Prio of Cuba to speak with President Kennedy. I met Secretary of State Christian Herter; a few other State Department officials.

Yeah, Mexico was a place that was very intriguing—a lot of conspiracies down there. I did several things while I was back in Havana, you know, there was so much intrigue going on. I was smuggling out different military personnel that were against the Castro government . . . (end of this tape)

Canfield: Let's talk about the domestic activities that are just being revealed.

Sturgis: Let me go ahead and say this here. I realize like in today's paper, I saw where it said CIA did domestic intelligence on Eartha Kitt—

Canfield: Right.

Sturgis: —and a number of other people and so forth. Okay, well, I think I told you earlier that I don't know if I'm a CIA agent or was a CIA agent or not because the top brass in CIA first denies me then they acknowledge me, then they deny me, so I don't know what the hell I am, but all I know is I've been involved in a lot of activities for the United States government, from the very beginning—from the time that I joined the United States Marine Corps when I first turned seventeen years old up until the present day, and I have three honorable discharges from the service. I served in Europe, United States, Latin America, and I served in Asia. Now as far as domestic intelligence, I can say this, that I believe that before, during and after the Bay of Pigs invasion there was a lot of domestic intelligence going on, and I believe it's still going on to the present day, because Miami is the hub of international intrigue here. You've got a lot of Asians here—

Canfield: As far as Latin America is concerned—

Sturgis: I'm saying as far as Latin America, which extends all the way to China and Russia. Latin America, you've got the Chinese colonies, and Cuba, and different parts of Latin America. So that means you do have Chinese communist intelligence agents that are here in Latin America. You've got Russian agents—always. Before Fidel took over Cuba, the Russian government had the largest spy network in this hemisphere working out of their Russian embassy in Mexico City. They had over two hundred agents working out of that embassy there. Since Cuba came about with Fidel, they transferred the bulk of their agents, naturally, in Havana, Cuba. This hemisphere is loaded with Russian communist agents. Still in Mexico, my Mexican operation, I had to be careful of Mexican KGB agents there—which I have names of them in 1968; I have the names of all these people here.

Canfield: How far back does your Mexican involvement go?

Sturgis: I would say my Mexican involvement goes back as far as 1957, '58 to the present day. To the present day, would you believe?

Canfield: Now you worked with Hunt down in—well, you didn't work with him. Did he ever work in Mexico?

Sturgis: Oh yes. Howard Hunt? Yeah. Yeah, he worked in Mexico, sure.

Canfield: When was that?

Sturgis: I forget what year, I'd have to research that. But he operated out of Mexico, certainly. Now let's get back to domestic intelligence. I do have the names of over a dozen Americans, that they're activities have been reported to CIA. Observed and reported, surveillance—all their activities, yes. And I can also give you names of other CIA agents that were involved...

Canfield: You actually participated in the surveillance operation?

Sturgis: Oh, yeah, of Americans, sure—

Canfield: Are they prominent people that—

Sturgis: Well, they're ordinary people that, uh, who did not believe in communism, and believed in anti-communism, and naturally these same people helped in many ways—

Canfield: Well why would you put anti-communist people under surveillance?

Sturgis: Government orders.

Canfield: Why? I don't understand.

Sturgis: It's orders that came down from upstairs.

Canfield: Wouldn't they say pro-communist people?

Sturgis: My activities in this area here was against pro-communist elements, who were Americans and foreigners, plus anti-communist elements who were American and foreigners.

Canfield: Any prominent people, that the American public would know?

Sturgis: I would think that CIA had the dossier of many, many prominent people, and people who were not prominent; but regardless of their prominence, from what I understand just recently, the 1947 Act on Domestic Intelligence that the CIA had, they're not supposed to do that, it's against the charter. And regardless of their prominence, they're still Americans citizens.

Canfield: Right, well, I'm just saying it would be a very interesting thing if it was known.

Sturgis: Well, I would think so. You know who Sherman Billingsly is? He was the owner of the—what's that famous nightclub in New York?—um, oh my goodness,—(The Stork Club)

Canfield: Well...

Sturgis: Famous nightclub, it's been for many years—

Canfield: We can look that up later

Sturgis: Anyway, I can't remember his name, uh, the name of the nightclub, but Billingsly is his name, he's a very very famous man, and his son-in-law, the man who married his daughter, name was Alex Rorke. He was a freelance photographer and reporter, involved in many different Latin American, uh, as a reporter, many Latin American intrigues. Alex participated in a number of operations that went into Cuba, also in Mexico. And if you remember there was a big search by the United States Coast Guard, both air and sea, a number of years ago, when he left Opalocka airfield, and he was going to Nicaragua, and supposedly it is rumored that he was shot down near Cuba, into the water, there were reports he was captured but evidently my information—there was nobody inside of Cuba that was captured by the name of Alex Rorke. I assume he either got shot down over water and his body and the plane have disappeared. I, with a number of other people which I will get to at a later date, sat with Alex Rorke where his airplane was parked at Opalocka airfield which is close by here, the day before he made his ill-fated trip. And I will get the names of everybody that knew about the trip and so forth, that the FBI investigated, I believe even CIA investigated that, I'm not sure, but they may have been in on the investigation, plus



other agencies of the United States government, (unintelligible). . . of his disappearance.

Canfield: What about surveillance of other people; any specific people that you remember?

Sturgis: Well, I can't, I have to really search my memory, I've got a meeting tonight with a friend of mine that participated in operations with me; one of the people that I personally had under surveillance, and I know that other agents had him under surveillance.

Canfield: Electronically, and by other means?

Sturgis: I would say by other means, really—

Canfield: Not so much electronically.

Sturgis: Not so much electronically; other means. As a matter of fact, there's one party (unintelligible)—that he bought. Now if you remember that particular time, there was a lot of discussion about the Russian missiles that were inside of Cuba. And this party had the airplane in the hangar being worked on; he told me that this airplane was going to go to Cuba to seek out these missile bases and take pictures. Also at the same time there was rumors that he was going to go over there and do some bombing and strafing. So naturally, people I was associated with got wind of it, and told me to investigate it, which I did; and I ran across another CIA friend of mine who wanted to see and meet this party who I was in touch with. So I made arrangements and I told my friend who was under surveillance, that I had someone I knew by the name of a Mr. B., who was a company man, he worked for the outfit—these are the words you use to describe agents for the CIA—and he said, OK, I'll see him, provided it's with you. I said OK and I set up the arrangements, and we went over to Mr. B's home. I went into his office where he had files, like he had maybe a good half a dozen or more file cabinets full of documents of people, that he or the Agency that came over to him, and gave him information on foreigners, or Americans—

Canfield: And he kept tabs on a lot of different people.

Sturgis: Oh, quite a bit, yeah. And plus the man that I worked for my case officer, also did the same thing.

Canfield: Explain, as you did before, on our way over here, some of the other things that the company asked you to do, and approached you, like on the 40 committee, etc.

Sturgis: Well, I was an associate, while I participated in Operation Forty. Operation Forty was formed before the Bay of Pigs invasion, it was a top secret government operation; it consisted of many Cuban intelligence officers, who worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, and this organization. Their job primarily was to train people to

infiltrate a foreign country, to make contact with members of the underground, make contact with people in the political sector of the government, foreign government, make contact with people in the military sector of the foreign government, plus there was also a group formed in which was the assassination section, which I was part of, that if necessary, this assassination group would upon orders, naturally, assassinate either members of the military in the foreign country, members of the political parties of the foreign country that you were going to infiltrate, and if necessary some of your own members, who were suspected of being foreign agents. Now at the same time, I was asked by my friend, who was a CIA agent, he asked me if I was interested in participating, or doing an assassination with the Company. I told him yes, providing that I would sit down with this case officer and go over the details, and that I would do it.

Canfield: Domestic or foreign?

Sturgis: It would be domestic.

Canfield: Here in the United States?

Sturgis: Oh, yeah. The reason for that, he asked me how I would go about it. And I told him, well, if it was going to be domestic, well, I could do it several ways. I could do it either in the Everglades, I could do it by boat, or I could do it by air. But, that if it was going to be done, I did not want nobody to be part of this, I would do it by myself, but I definitely wanted to meet the officer who wanted this done, and I wanted to see him, and get it right from him, so I would be sure that it would be someone with authority, and not just a lower-level agent, such as he.

Canfield: Did this come out of the Forty Committee, or the Agency itself?

Sturgis: This is what the Operation of Forty was trained for, by the Agency—to do all this type of work.

Canfield: Do you know if they ever did carry out any operations like that?

Sturgis: Yeah, oh yeah. Sure. Operations were being done, infiltrations were going on inside of Cuba, and contacts were made with political elements in Cuba, also in military and—

Canfield: I mean the assassination teams.

Sturgis: Well there were several from word of mouth through associates, there were several attempts and several assassinations that were going on inside of Cuba. Nothing large—

Canfield: Any other countries?

Sturgis: Not that I know of. No, we were concentrating strictly in Cuba at that particular time. Actually, they were operating out of Mexico, too; CIA activities were in Mexico through Nicaragua, Costa Rica, in Panama, in Guantanamo Bay, Puerto Rico, South Florida, all the way to Andrews Air Force Base. This is how the activities stretched all over.

Canfield: What about domestic activities, did they ever attempt a domestic assassination?

Sturgis: Not to my knowledge, no. But the only thing I can say on that is, when I was asked to do domestically, myself—

Canfield: Right.

Sturgis: Of anyone else, no, not to my knowledge; which brings the why all this stuff I've been reading in the papers where they want me to be part of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, I have no knowledge of anything like—

Canfield: Did anyone ever approach you about

Sturgis: The assassination? Yeah, oh yeah.

Canfield: No, I mean, to do the assassination.

Sturgis: No, no, oh no. The Cubans were very angry with the Kennedys, they were furious with Kennedy because of the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. But the only thing that I had as far as the assassination was concerned, naturally, is the investigation by the FBI. And they said, 'Well, Frank, this is strictly a voluntary thing, if you want to talk with us, if you don't want to talk with us'—And they told me that they felt that I was one of the persons capable, if I wanted to assassinate somebody as high as the President of the United States, that I was capable of...

Canfield: Do you think that maybe some of those other people in the Forty Committee were capable of doing that?

Sturgis: Well, I'll be very honest with you, I told you that the Cubans were furious with what happened and so forth. It seems that the proof is Oswald, who was involved with the assassination, who supposedly killed President Kennedy, anybody was capable of it. Whether they get away with it or not, is another thing. I think there was a tremendous conspiracy going on in that assassination, that the Warren Commission has not told all, that they covered up a lot of things that they didn't want the American people to know. And I think there are people in various Federal agencies that may have covered up.

Canfield: Why would they do that?

Sturgis: I really don't know. Because we were on the brink of a war, and it could have very easily touched off a war, a nuclear war.

Canfield: Because of Cuba, because of the Missile Crisis? Had you ever had any suspicions about any other people on the Forty Committee that were in the assassination-

Sturgis: Oh yeah, I had suspicions that some of the members of Operation Forty were communist agents. Certainly.

Canfield: Getting back to some of those domestic activities that you participated in. We were discussing your suspicions of other Forty Committee members. Did you ever have any proof or any leads that would indicate that they were involved in assassinations—like Kennedy's?

Sturgis: No, no I didn't. The only thing I can say, there were rumors in the intelligence circles. You see a lot of these people, the American intelligence, had contact with a number of students inside of Cuba during this time. They left Cuba when Fidel took over; they came to the United States, and they still maintain contact, mainly, naturally, CIA. And you gotta understand the situation in Cuba. When Fidel came in, a lot of these people went over to Fidel's side. They turned in a lot of Cubans, and at the same time when they found out that their situation was difficult, and didn't like what was going on themselves, some of these people had contact with the American agencies; and you gotta understand that some of these people that came over were already indoctrinated and trained to be special agents, so they came over here, and some of them more or less, worked as double agents. Not only working for (tape break). We still have that problem today, except there's been a change ...They have infiltrated many fields here. Cubans are agents, intelligence agents, they have infiltrated the unions here, they have infiltrated all kinds of business in this area. I imagine all the different agencies here are aware of this, they should be, because I am. And being that this country is a democracy, they know what is going on, so naturally they don't touch it, unless it's something serious that's going on.

Canfield: You were approached though to do assassination jobs—

Sturgis: Oh, yeah. Also an associate. And it can be proven that he is or rather was, at that time, a CIA agent.

Canfield: Was he involved in any of the things that went on later?

Sturgis...intelligence?

Canfield: No, involved in, yeah, involved in domestic intelligence—involved in Watergate?

Sturgis: Well, I don't want to go ahead and say at this point. But if I'm ever called in front of a Congressional committee, which I assume I would be, I'll tell them...

Canfield: Would you tell, uh, say we were going to do a book, a publisher, you know. And he would be very much interested in breaking something like that in a book before it got to the Congressional investigation where everyone would hear it. Would you reveal that name before?

Sturgis: Well, it would be more than one name...

Canfield: Would you do that then?

Sturgis: Sure.

Canfield: Would you do it now?

Sturgis: I wouldn't do it for the press, but I would do it more or less if an offer was made in book form.

Canfield: OK, great. Is it someone that we would know?

Sturgis: I would expect that it would be people who—at least some of them would be known, yeah.

Canfield: Did they ever tell you who was to be assassinated?

Sturgis: No.

Canfield: Did you have any ideas?

Sturgis: No, no. I don't even know if it was another agent, or a double agent, or a fool or what. The only one who would know are the people involved in CIA.

Canfield: Do you know if they had ever done this, with another agent?

Sturgis: No, not to my knowledge, no.

Canfield: They never did assassinate anybody in the United States?

Sturgis: Not to my knowledge, no.

Canfield: Interesting. If they did, my God, that would be a great piece of material right there.

Sturgis: This is what would happen to the committee, the committee would get all that out. The committee would have to go ahead and subpoena people, and the subpoena

would have to go ahead and say who, when, where, what and where...with what went on with Watergate ... (unintelligible)... orders were given to that effect. On this assassination thing, I would figure well, it's gonna have to come up from someone a little higher than this agent right here. It's gonna have to come from someone with a little authority.

Canfield: Did you tell him that?

Sturgis: Oh, yeah.

Canfield: And what was his response?

Sturgis: He told me that he would make contact with someone higher up, and pass on that information, and so forth.

Canfield: Did you ever get any feedback from him—or anyone else?

Sturgis: No.

(Tape Break)

Sturgis: Remember I told you that I made the arrangements for President Prio many years ago, with phone calls from Washington, D.C. to see and meet and speak with the President of the United States who at that time was President John F. Kennedy, right? OK, just recently in the last few months, I was contacted by certain leaders in the exile community to try and form some kind of a unity Party among the Cubans. I arranged for the three ex-presidents of Cuba, that's President Urruatia, who I knew personally, President Carlos Prio, who I know personally, and President —, oh I got a blank mind, well I got these three ex-Presidents to come to an agreement for a political base, of unity, and help liberate Cuba, providing that they would not break any American or international laws. Throughout this whole period they did a tremendous job. I was contacted by leaders in the organization and many times sat down with them and told them that I think that they should get contact with the OAS which is the Organization of American States, with the UN, which is the United Nations, that I also made contact for them with various government agencies. They asked me about them forming a committee, a delegation, what I thought about it, and, uh, going with them to Quito, Ecuador in order to protest the lifting of sanctions; and I advised them before that I think that they should work on this. They took my advice, sent a delegation to Quito, Ecuador, with the help of the Ambassador of Chile, and they were under house arrest in Ecuador, and because of them being under house arrest they got tremendous international publicity, which really blew up Cuba's chance, Fidel's chance of the OAS lifting the sanctions. So the world does know that with the publicity that this delegation got, that

was headed by the ex-President Carlos Prio, that the vote went against lifting the sanctions. They came back, I was notified that they were going to arrive at the international airport, I went there to make sure that they had no problems of re-entry, and they came in, they had a big ovation. I'm still in touch with these people today. This is the historical event for them, and a disaster for Fidel.

Canfield: Did you know anything about the bombing in Washington that was connected with that?

Sturgis: No, no. These are groups. One reason why I've been advising these groups to rally around the three ex-Presidents is to help the American government in keeping down the terrorist bombing. I felt that they wouldn't do the Cuban exiles any good, but all this activity, and I felt that if they had some form of unity, which—everything that they did do would have to be legal—this would give incentive to the Cuban exiles; not to really do anything.

Canfield: Anything else?

Sturgis: No, no I don't think so. He gets people who are close to the individual, you know, who could do the thing, 'cause usually agents are not close to the individual.

Canfield: I see, like say you're gonna do in a President of some country, you would, uh-

Sturgis: For instance, Fidel; when I was in Cuba there, I told my CIA contact, I said, look pass the word upstairs, you want me to kill Fidel, I'll kill him, if he comes to the Air Force base. I'm here in control of the military police, of the security of all the Air Force bases in Cuba. I said, if he comes here with Che, if he comes there with all the top military people, with many of the ministers, I can kill him in two minutes. If you people want it done, I will do it with my people ...and I'll just wipe the whole three jeeps right out, just taking two minutes to do it. Or if you want me to do it inside the base. But I am in a position to do it, see. Because I was close with Fidel.

Canfield: Right, and he would trust you.

Sturgis: You know what I mean? I sat down in the Prime Minister's office with Fidel talking with Fidel right in the Prime Minister's office, you know, these are things, you've got to go ahead and get people who are close to someone, instead of someone who's not close, for the simple reason, how are you going to get in the Prime Minister's office? No way you can, because of all the security. But I pass through like nobody's business...the commander!

Canfield: So what did they say when you put this to them?

Sturgis: They'd let me know. At that time, if you remember, the American embassy was very pro-Fidel.

Canfield: Oh, I see, this was before?

Sturgis: In 1959, yep. A few weeks after '59. The Embassy, I didn't trust a lot of people in the Embassy because they were pro-Fidel; Americans were. But I trusted the man that was my contact. He was an Army colonel—not an Army colonel, he was a colonel ... a military man. I told him more than one time, within a six-month period. And I was involved with other people trying to kill Fidel. But they wanted it a different way, and I told them no, it's not gonna work, and it didn't work. The only way to get him was right at that Air Force base.

Canfield: They didn't go your way, they went some other way and they failed?

Sturgis: Right, well these were not the CIA people, these were Cuban leaders, top ranking Cubans who were against Fidel, and they wanted to do it their way, and keep me out of it. Well, OK, 'cause I heard there was going to be an attempt to kill him and so forth; and I told them hey, I hear this, this, this, this, and if you're gonna do it, I suggest you don't do it. The only way to do it is here at the Air Force base. I'll tell you how to do it. 'You're not to be involved. We'll do it our way. We got our own plan.' (Laugh). The plan never worked, he's still there. Now on research, where it comes to the Cuban problem, Christ, there's so much people working here, Cubans who were working on the CIA payroll, and the things that they were doing, the things I was involved in, there's a lot to it. I'll be honest with you. To research a lot of things I did, it'll take a good six months. Really. Working hard, making contact with people. And these are people who were associated with CIA, with the Cuban government.

Canfield Like in the Forty Committee? They just took people that had already been trained in this?

Sturgis: Operation 40 were a bunch of Cubans that were sent to the Army to receive intelligence training. They received it; their job was ...infiltration into Cuba, to make contact with the underground, and to assist the underground with money for guns, equipment; also make contact with the local politicians and military people, and if they would not cooperate...

Canfield: And they were all trained in assasssination? Or just a group of them?

Sturgis: Just a group, a team of them.

Canfield: Five, ten, fifteen—



Sturgis: No, more than that.

Canfield: Twenty?

Sturgis: More than that. When we get into the research of it, there's a lot—you see a lot of these people who belong to it didn't know me. Only the top chief of the operation, only the top man. Like agents, they don't expose themselves to everybody. You don't do that. What good is an agent if everybody knows? You wind up getting killed. Agent is an agent that nobody knows, only the men he works with. Now this intelligence group, they all knew only the people working close with them.

Canfield: Any other domestic activities that you participated in, or know of that other agents participated in, that would be interesting to a publisher; the American public, you know, the readers.

Sturgis: Well, I'm going to have a meeting tonight with one of the persons who were under surveillance by me and CIA, and I'm gonna talk with him ...names, places, and refresh my memory with him...

Canfield: These are some of the operations that you and he went on together?

Sturgis: Yeah. He participated with me. I used him—

Canfield: Will you be able to reveal his name, or can you reveal his name right now?

Sturgis: Well, I'll reveal it tonight after I sit down with him and get all that information, I will get it down on paper.

Canfield: Would you make that information available to a publisher then?

Sturgis: Yeah.

Canfield: Under contract—

Sturgis: I may have to hold it with the names. To be very honest with you, at least the names of the agents involved, for reasons ...but as far as the names of the people who were under surveillance, I would give them to you.

Canfield: You will reveal the agents for the committee?

Sturgis: Oh, yeah, for the committee-

Canfield: Why for the committee and not your publisher?

Sturgis: Because that is a legal body and there might be legal technicalities involved, and I want to make sure that I am protected legally.

Canfield: Well, the only protection the publisher can—

Sturgis: There's no protection a publisher can give me.

Canfield: Well, except money. Money can protect you, in a sense—

Sturgis: No, no, it can put you in jail, unless you got immunity, my friend—

Canfield: If you were offered immunity, what kind of revelations would you make?

Sturgis: Well, I would give the names of all the agents that were involved, that I know were involved in domestic surveillance. And this would be my card for protection from prosecution. So why should I go for even a hundred thousand dollars or even a million dollars, put myself in jail for that.

Canfield: You can always leave, avoid prosecution with that kind of money; stay on appeal until doomsday—

Sturgis: No way, no way. Listen, I got involved in one of the greatest scandals that this country ever had in its history—

Canfield: What?

Sturgis: And I had no protection whatsoever.

Canfield: Why would the government offer you any more protection on something else?

Sturgis: Because they would want to know about this domestic surveillance, and I would be willing to give all that information for my own protection. Once I go in front of a committee and I get my immunity and I give them information, then there's no problem.

Canfield: Do you think there are any more scandals?

Sturgis: This is a scandal.

Canfield: Do you think it's bigger than Watergate?

Sturgis: No.

Canfield: Do you think there's anything bigger than Watergate?

Sturgis: Not in a long time. There's a number of scandals that wouldn't come close to Watergate. The operation I had in Mexico was a scandal. Nobody knows anything about that. And I told the Senate Watergate committee about it, but naturally they...

Canfield: Can you tell us a little bit about that?

Sturgis: Yeah, it was a Mexican operation that I was in. In association with one or more CIA people that I knew for many, many years and worked with for many, many years.

Canfield: What was your purpose? What were you doing?

Sturgis: Well, I told this group of Americans that we were going to make a commando raid in Cuba. That was the purpose at the beginning. But when I went to see my contact in Mexico City at one of the big name hotels there called the—I have a mental block for the names of hotels—I was told secretly by him that I was to participate with another boat to capture a Russian vessel that was going to be off the coast of Cuba, and I was to pretend that my ship that I was on was disabled that they would stop to pick me up, at the same time I was to arrange the capture of this Russian vessel and proceed to take this Russian vessel off the coast of Venezuela where I would receive assistance, and to use the ship and the crew members as hostages to negotiate for the release of the SS Pueblo and the crew members who were captured in...

Canfield: What happened to this?

Sturgis: A storm came up, I got caught on a reef, the captain wasn't familiar with that particular area, the rudder and the propeller was bent, we sprung a leak, had to throw a lot of stuff overboard in order not to sink, come into Belize which is British Honduras, stayed there for two hours, tried to get repairs, after two hours later the government officials came there and made us all ...(unintelligible because of train noise) but I assume the operation was aborted. I was contacted while I was at the British Honduras prison, by an official of the American government who was very firm and stern with me. Finally after x amount of days while we were in prison there, we then went to court there and people were, you know we were treated like celebrities there, we walked past people, crowds in the street... 'cause it is a black nation, so we were somewhat of celebrities. I gave a beautiful speech to judge there ... (he) then deported us back to Miami in three separate flights; the reason for that is they were afraid of hijacking. And at the same time in that prison we made very good friends with their black prisoners; as a matter of fact, there were a coupla times where they wanted to break me out; I was put in solitary confinement, and they wanted to have a big breakout there to get me out of prison, ... and I told them no, I didn't want that, I wanted to see how the trial went ... In this breakout they wanted to go to the hills and help us organize . . . (train noise) One day less five years later I got caught with Watergate; Archibald Cox, Federal Watergate

Prosecutor, told Judge Sirica that I would not cooperate with him, and at the same time, a few days later I was handed down an indictment on three counts. Indictment came pertaining to my Mexican operation. I went to court at the first trial. I got found innocent on car theft...hung jury on the other two counts, went back for a second trial, got found guilty on interstate transportation of stolen vehicle, plus conspiracy. I could have got up to ten years, my lawyer threatened to call the CIA director station chief in Miami and the station chief in Mexico City and the Consul General of British Honduras, and I refused, I refused to get on the stand to defend myself, because I felt that these were trumped-up charges being put on by Archibald Cox and my lawyer told or asked him why did the government wait one day less five years because if I was guilty of any wrongdoing, they had all these years to do it in. Why do it at the last minute.

Canfield: But they were doing it because you were—

Sturgis: I was not cooperating.

Canfield: Why wouldn't you cooperate?

Sturgis: Well, Archibald Cox wanted me to go ahead and admit the things that I felt were lies, which would have helped him in his investigation of the Watergate break-in. I felt it was not right—

Canfield: Like what things?

Sturgis: He wanted me to admit that I received executive clemency from the President of the United States; he wanted me to admit that I was pressured to plead guilty; he wanted me to admit that I was to receive 'hush money.' And I told him no, I would not admit to these things, because I felt that these were lies, that him wanting me to admit these would help his committee. He said, for instance, 'I have a jigsaw puzzle here, and there is a spot open on this jigsaw puzzle which you don't fit into. I need you to fit into that. Can you answer these questions truthfully, then you will be part of this jigsaw puzzle.' He says, 'There's the door, and you can go free, right now.' I told him, 'Nope, I'll stay in jail.' And I stayed in jail for over fourteen months.

Canfield: Have you ever regretted that since then?

Sturgis: No, I was asked if I had this opportunity to do the things again, knowing what I knew, would I do it, and I told them yes. They said why, they thought I was a fool. I says well, I maintain now, like I maintained then, that I was an agent of the United States government; the truth was there, that all these officials in the government...

Canfield: Paid you to do these things—

Sturgis: Hired me to do what I had to do, what I thought was a legal thing, for national security. Who am I to go and dispute an order, from someone higher than me, knowing that they are officials of the United States government?

Canfield: Did you feel you were protecting these people?

Sturgis: Nope, I felt I was doing my job. As I had done in the past, for my country, for national security, and in the same way you operate when you're working with intelligence organizations.

Canfield: I see. Hmmm. Any other domestic revelations that you could—?

Sturgis: Well right now I can't think of any more, maybe after tonight after I deal with this friend of mine, it's possible that in talking with him, you know, we could more or less think of certain things, certain operations and so forth that will come out, you know.

Canfield: OK, let's talk for a minute on the break-in. Did you help break into Ellsberg's office? Did you do any other break-ins besides Watergate?

Sturgis: Yeah, in Cuba I did several break-ins, while I was there in Havana. As I told you before, I was involved in a lot of intrigue there. With Cuban officials and so forth, but, you know, this information was for the national government...Mexico. I was involved in a number of things in Mexico, but not—I have to think about Mexico.

Canfield: Did you ever go to Viet Nam?

Sturgis: No.

Canfield: Just Latin America primarily.

Sturgis: Europe, Latin America. Well, I was in the Pacific in the Second World War.

Canfield: And there weren't any other break-ins that you participated in, in the United States?

Sturgis: In Cuba, yes. In the United States, no.

Canfield: Just Watergate.

Sturgis: Just Watergate, yes. That's the one I got caught at.

Canfield: What about the Chilean embassy?

Sturgis: No, I denied that.

Canfield: You denied that, but did you do it?

Sturgis: I denied it.

Canfield: (laugh). OK, um. You said that was the only one you ever got caught at.

Sturgis: Right.

Canfield: I see, OK. How are we gonna interest our publisher, if, you know, we don't have any material?

Sturgis: I don't know, really. This is usually what happens with, you know, with publishers and people that go ahead and say, well, well, we got this, we got that, we gotta have something new, and so forth. What else is new?

Canfield: Yeah, but Congress is going to get out-

Sturgis: Oh, there's going to be a number of things. There's gonna be a lot of TV coverage, a lot of things going on.

Canfield: Think anybody will be prosecuted?

Sturgis: I hope not. How can they be prosecuted? You know, doing something that they had orders to do.

Canfield: Well, how were they prosecuted for Watergate? Sturgis: Good question. Good question.

Canfield: So, if it's gonna come out in that, don't you think, you know, you should benefit by it? You know, this way, if you get it out, before it comes out in Congress, you can make something from it, you know, instead of just taking a rap, or whatever is going to happen—

Sturgis: Well, I don't think there's going to be any rap taken, because there's too many high officials involved at the time, and if an order did come down, which, remember, Colby said that there was domestic intelligence ...CIA orders—

Canfield: CIA, or did somebody order the CIA?

Sturgis: They'll have to dig even more into that. They'll have to dig into that and see, who ordered it, whether it was the CIA director, or whether it was somebody in the State Department, or whether it was somebody in the government itself.

### **STURGIS AND THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION**

On March 3, 1975 Sturgis was questioned about his early CIA connections in Cuba. The interview with Sturgis is presented here almost in its entirety. [NARA SSCIA 157-10005-10125]

Schwarzer: The first subject area we want to question you about is your association if any with the CIA. How, would you tell us whether you have ever had any kind of written or oral agreement or understanding with the CIA to perform services for them?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Schwarzer: And about when was it made?

Sturgis: Well, it would go back to Cuba. I will give you the first contact that I ever had in Cuba, which was Mr. Clark Wollan [born June 26, 1917]. He worked out of the American Consulate in Santiago de Cuba. Yes sir. He made contact -- I forget how he made contact with me, but I believe the first contact I had with Mr. Wollan was at the Casa Grande Hotel, Sanitago.

Schwarzer: We don't want to go into all that detail. Can you just tell us the general nature of the services that you performed, according to your understanding, for the CIA while you were in Cuba. Sturgis: The services I performed were to recruit agents. This would be people in high standing, both in the civil government and in the military. The reason for this naturally, is my position that I held in Cuba.

Schwarzer: Were you paid for those services?

Sturgis: No sir. I was asked to -- I was asked if I wanted to be paid and I told them no.

Schwarzer: And what is the basis for the statement that you make that you are performing those services for the CIA, rather than somebody else?

Sturgis: Let me say this here, sir. I, at that time, assumed that the people that I was associated with were connected with the CIA. I could give you names. For instance Colonel Nichols, the American Military Air Attache. I believe at the time (deleted) worked (deleted).

Schwarzer: Did any of the Americans with whom you dealt while you were in Cuba identify themselves as being associated with or representing the CIA at any time?

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwarzer: During what period of time did you perform those services in Cuba?

Sturgis: I believe it was -- it might have been the last part of 1958, and also 1959.

Schwarzer: When did those services end in Cuba?

Sturgis: I left Cuba in June 30, 1959, and came to the U.S.

Schwarzer: When you came to the United States, did you ever reach any agreement, or contract, or understanding, or anything to that effect with anybody representing the CIA to work for the CIA in the U.S.

Sturgis: The people that I was in touch with, sir, were people that I was associated with, or people who told me they were working for the Agency.

Schwarzer: Did you yourself make a contract either written or oral with the CIA in the U.S.?

Sturgis: An oral understanding, yes.

Schwarzer: When was that made?

Sturgis: I would think that it started in Cuba, and continued when I came to the U.S.

Schwarzer: Was that understanding which you described which you reached in Cuba ever reaffirmed with anybody or renewed or confirmed in the U.S.?

Sturgis: Well, the people I was in touch with naturally was Sam Jennis, that was his code name.

Schwarzer: Can we refer to this person as Jenis?

Sturgis: Yes. The full name is Jose Joachim Sanjennes Pardomo, this is the full name. The other two persons was Louis Sanjennes, the brother. The brother was Sergio (Roger) Sanjennes.

Schwarzer: Are those their correct names?

Sturgis: These are their correct names, yes sir. This is the Sajennes family.

Schwarzer: What were the pseudonyms under which these people operated?

Sturgis: Well, Sergio, or Roger, he had a code name in Havana which I knew him under - Garcia. We worked together in 1959 and continued into 1959.



Schwarzer: What was the code name for Louis?

Sturgis: With Louis, I did not know his code name.

Schwarzer: Did Sam have a code name?

Sturgis: That was his code name, Sam Jennis. This is Jose Joachim. And his code name was Sam Jennis.

Schwarzer: Okay. Now do you know if any of these people were employed by the CIA, any of the three names that you have mentioned?

Sturgis: No sir. My understanding, after years went by, with Sergio that Joachim -- or Sam -- let's call him Sam Jennis was an employee, and had a fairly good position with the CIA. As a matter of fact, there was an outing between Sam and Sergio because of his position with the CIA, that was a little bad blood.

Schwarzer: Did Sam ever tell you he was working for the CIA?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwarzer: Sam did.

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwarzer: What did he say his position was?

Sturgis: Well, he never told me what his position was. He told me he was working with the CIA.

Schwarzer: When did he tell you that?

Sturgis: I would say in 1959.

Schwarzer: Was that in Cuba or here in the U.S?

Sturgis: No, that was here in the U.S.

Schwarzer: What services did you perform for these people, the three people that you have mentioned here.

Sturgis: It was everything of an intelligence nature. I took guns and equipment to Cuba, I took men to Cuba. I made various air and road operations into Cuba, and boats that were under my name. And I have the records of the boats that were in my name, and the CIA should have those records. The airplane, a B-25 that I had, B-25 Mitchell, the serial name of that, that was used and paid for by CIA money, to be used during the

Bay of Pigs invasion. One or more of my boats were infiltration, I let the Cubans have them for infiltration inside Cuba. Naturally I had contact with BARKER. BARKER didn't realize what I was doing, but I knew he was working as an Administrative Assistant to EDUARDO, which I did not know as E. HOWARD HUNT.

Schwarzer: Were you ever paid for any services by the CIA?

Sturgis: Directly, no sir. In cash, yes.

Schwarzer: Who paid you? This is now services rendered in the U.S. From who did you receive money in payment for your services?

Sturgis: When I said that I received money for my services, it was in the form of expense money, sir. If I did an operation expenses were needed either for the boat or for the airplane, and things like that. I do know that the money did come inadvertently through someone else. For instance, the airplane, B-25 aircraft, needed to be fixed. Money was given to fix the airplane. Diaz Lanz, Pedro Diaz Lanz, who was my personal friend, who was the ex-Chief of the Air Force in Cuba under Fidel Castro, he was one of the people that I did make contact with in the Embassy between the Chief of the Air Force and the American Embassy. He was in exile. E. HOWARD HUNT gave X amount of thousands of dollars to, at least okayed this money for the B-25 bomber to be repaired and then readied in condition for any operations inside of Cuba.

Schwarzer: As I understand it, after you came to the U.S. in 1959 you received money from time to time for expenses, either the providing of boats, or making repairs on boats or airplanes, is that correct?

Sturgis: Yes, for penetration in and out of Cuba.

Schwarzer: But you did not receive any money in compensation for services rendered by you?

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwarzer: Who were the people who paid you the money?

Sturgis: Let me say this, sir. You must understand at that time my position. I had my own funds at the time. I felt that I was a very patriotic man, and I felt that if I was going to serve my country, other than being in the military, that I would work, if and when possible, without a salary. I refused to become an employee of Central Intelligence Agency at one time. And I do have the applications here that I could show you.

Schwarzer: Could you just identify the names of the person who paid you the money, the money you received to make the repairs and provide the boats?

Sturgis: Let's say this here. I did not directly receive the money for repairs. I had the B-25 in my name. I had the B-25 for Pedro Diaz Lanz and a special air group that was formed by CIA which Pedro Diaz Lanz was in charge of -- the contact was there, which I made for Pedro Diaz Lanz, with BERNARD BARKER, who was the Assistant to E. HOWARD HUNT.

Schwarzer: Then it is correct to say that you have never received any money yourself from the CIA?

Sturgis: Personally, no, from the people directly, no.

Schwarzer: Did anybody receive money which you believed to be money from the CIA for your account, or in your behalf, or as your representative.

Sturgis: I would think so, sir.

Schwarzer: Pardon? Do you know for a fact whether they did or not?

Sturgis: Again, we are standing on a legal thing, like, if I was there with you and saw the money being given, which would be given to me, I would say, yes. But under the conditions, no, I have never seen this money being given.

Schwarzer: It is your belief that some of this money passed from hand to hand in that connection?

Sturgis: Oh, yes.

Schwarzer: What I want to know is, who is the person from whom the money came? Whom you associate with the CIA?

Sturgis: All right. There comes to my mind one other person. Let's say Pedro Diaz Lanz.

Schwarzer: Was he an employee of the CIA?

Sturgis: No, but he was connected with the CIA. I arranged for the connection.

Schwarzer: And he was the source of money?

Sturgis: He was one source of money.

Schwarzer: Are there any other sources of money which you believe to be CIA money?

Sturgis: Yes sir. Dr. Luis Conte Aguero...

Schwarzer: When did you receive the money.

Sturgis: Well, I can't tell you the year or the month. It was for a series of air operations that I was supposed to put together. And I agreed to do those operations myself, personally. One operation was over the City of Comaya, I dropped several thousand leaflets over that city. That is not only the capital of the Province of Comaya, but the Province.

Schwarzer: So you undertook certain air operations and you received some money in connection with it from this person whose name you have just mentioned?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Schwarzer: What was that money for?

Sturgis: It was to pay the expenses of the aircraft and the expense of the crew members.

Schwarzer: About how much money did you receive?

Sturgis: It would be approximately \$5,000 per trip.

Schwarzer: And how many trips did you make?

Sturgis: I made approximately, for Luis Conte Aguero, I believe it was either four or five trips, I don't remember.

Schwarzer: Did he ever tell you that this money was coming from the CIA?

Sturgis: Not directly, sir. He told me that he was coming from the company. Company was a word that the CIA used. And I was very close with him. And again I state that when you are involved closely with the people, you know the people you are involved with. And he did tell me that the money he received was from the company.

Schwarzer: Was Luis Conte Aguero employed by the CIA?

Sturgis: I don't know sir, because a person who is employed -- agent won't tell you he is an agent unless you are directly associated with the intelligence community, then, when you are closely connected with them, then you know.

Schwarzer: Is there any person with whom you were closely enough connected to know that he was working for the CIA?

Sturgis: Yes sir. There is Roland Martinez, my friend from Cuba, to the Watergate.

Schwarzer: Did you get any money from Martinez at any time as payment on account of CIA services?

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwarzer: Was there any other person that you knew to be working for the CIA?

Sturgis: BERNARD L. BARKER.

Schwarzer: Did you receive any money from BARKER with respect to services for the CIA?

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwarzer: Did you ever provide information to the CIA directly or indirectly?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwarzer: And through what channel did you provide information?

Sturgis: Well, it was in a low channel. I was in constant touch with Sam, and BARKER asked me to assist him in some of the work -- some of the investigations that he was doing. And I agreed only after I got in touch with Sam, and Sam says, go ahead, no problem. Everybody was working for the same people.

Schwarzer: How often did you see Sam?

Sturgis: I would think once or twice a week on the average.

Schwarzer: And was this in Miami?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwarzer: And how long did that continue?

Sturgis: That continued for a period of years.

Schwarzer: Until approximately when?

Sturgis: I would say until 1970, I think.

Schwarzer: After you stopped -- why did you stop seeing Sam?

Sturgis: Well, it seems that policy has been changed, policy from Washington has been changed as far as many, or certain, CIA activities. That is what I was told. And many of the people who were working in the area who were connected with the CIA were just being let go. Some were put on retainer, like Martinez. So it all depends on the usefulness that the individual was doing.

Schwarzer: The question is, why did you stop seeing Sam? Was he taken off the payroll? Did he quit working for the CIA?

Sturgis: I don't know.

Schwarzer: What happened at your last meeting with Sam? Did you say, well, this is our last meeting, I am not going to see you anymore?

Sturgis: Well, no sir, Sam told me, he said, the policy has changed quite a bit. Understand one thing. When you are doing work with these people you have been closely associated with, you are constantly in touch with them.

Schwartzter: What happened between you and Sam at the time you stopped seeing him regularly once or twice a week?

Sturgis: Well, I was working at that time. And how it came about, this constantly meeting him once or twice a week over a period of years -- a lot of time I didn't see him for several weeks. And BARKER was the same thing. We were friends before the Bay of Pigs invasion, and I saw BARKER once, twice a week, sometimes I didn't see him for weeks later. Martinez was a little different. I knew Martinez was doing the penetrations into Cuba. And he was working quite regularly at the time. So naturally our contact was strictly, when I saw him accidentally, hello, good bye, and that was the end of it.

Schwartzter: Let's go back to Sam now. When you met Sam, whenever it was, during this period of 1970, did you meet him in business, or was it a social kind of thing?

Sturgis: Sometimes it was business, and sometimes it was social.

Schwartzter: When it was business what did you relate to? What kind of exchange did you and Sam have?

Sturgis: It was an exchange of intelligence information. For instance, Miami or South Florida is the hub of Latin American intrigue, double agents, agents from various countries. And Americans and Cubans, revolutionaries in this area, wanted to know about their activities, who were the bad guys, who were the good guys.

Schwartzter: And that sort of information you passed to Sam.

Sturgis: Yes. It would fall into the realm of domestic intelligence because many of these people were Americans.

Schwartzter: Did Sam ever pay you for providing him with intelligence?

Sturgis: Intelligence information, no sir.

Schwartzter: Did he ask you to get him specific kinds of intelligence?

Sturgis: Yes sir, groups who were planning to do crazy operations in Cuba, or people threatening to do bombings here in the U.S., threatening blackmail, extortion, things of that sort. And this type of information.

Schwartzter: Did Sam ever tell you that he was working for the CIA?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwartzter: Did he tell you whether he was an agent or employee? Did he describe to you what his position was with the CIA?

Sturgis: No sir. BARKER the same way, BARKER told me that he was working for the company.

Schwartzter: That he was working for the company?

Sturgis: He himself. It is the same thing, he did not say, hey, FRANK, I work for Central Intelligence Agency, because you don't do those things, but FRANK, I do work for the company, and FRANK, my station chief says come on, I am going to invite you out to dinner, it is on him. FRANK, here is a bottle of whiskey, my boss says this is for Christmas.

Schwartzter: How long did that go on, BARKER telling you he was working for the CIA?

Sturgis: Well, you don't consciously ever tell them.

Schwartzter: I know. But understand that BARKER was still working for the CIA in 1970, 1972?

Sturgis: No sir, I did not ask him. Once I knew -- now -- well, once he told me what was going on in the community, and so forth, I don't have to go ahead and ask him, hey, are you still working for the company?

Schwartzter: That is not my question. Is it your belief that BARKER continued working for the CIA up until 1970?

Sturgis: Yes it was my belief.

Schwartzter: That was what I wanted to know.

Sturgis: But I know he wasn't at a later date, I know he wasn't, because through the Watergate Committee records we found out that BARKER was fired.

Schwartzter: That BARKER was fired?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwartzter: Do you know when he was fired?

Sturgis: No, I don't.

Schwartzter: But later you found out that BARKER had been fired during a time when you still thought he was working for the CIA, isn't that right?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwartzter: And you thought he was working for the CIA right along, but you later found out that he wasn't?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwartzter: Okay. One other question. How did you get involved in Watergate? Who recruited you?

Sturgis: Well, BARKER again, having contact with him, socially and business-wise, and what have you, one day, I don't know when, he told me, it might have been in 1970, or it may have been weeks or months prior to my involvement with the Special Intelligence Unit, or my recruitment, he sat down and spoke with me and he says, FRANK, do you remember EDUARDO? Well, I spoke with EDUARDO, and we are putting something together. Your background and so forth. And we would like you to get involved with us again. The same people as before, the same Americans upstairs who were involved in the Bay of Pigs. They are the same type of people, strong anti-communists and so forth. And I told BARKER, hey MACHO -- is a nickname -- you have known me for many years, where it comes to Cuba or where it comes to the Government, I have been involved, why not? And my name was given for clearance. And he says, I am going to put your name in for clearance. And naturally I was cleared.

Schwartzter: Have you ever been involved in any other operation in the U.S. involving the Watergate entry.

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwartzter: Have you ever been asked prior to that and turned down or have it not materialize?

Sturgis: I was asked to participate, or asked to do, an assassination for them.

Schwartzter: In the United States?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Schwartzter: I will leave that to Mr. Olsen.



Sturgis: By the CIA.

Schwartzter: Were you asked to participate in the break-in of Dr. Fielding's office in September?

Sturgis: No, I did not know anything about that operation. I did not know anything about that operation until the lawyer contacted the man -- the Fielding operation, I didn't know about until while we were in prison, the lawyer contacted the two persons involved, which was BARKER and Martinez. And then I found out while I was in prison, naturally, about the Fielding operation.

Schwartzter: Did anybody tell you that the Watergate operation, before you did it, that that was a CIA operation?

Sturgis: No sir.

Schwartzter: But BARKER led you to believe that? You say the same people were involved as in the Cuban operation?

Sturgis: That was EDUARDO, yes. He mentioned EDUARDO. And again I don't know if it was in 1972 or the latter part of 1971 that I met E. HOWARD HUNT, and I was introduced. And he said, FRANK, this is HOWARD HUNT.

Olsen: Who introduced you?

Sturgis: BARKER did. And I said, oh, EDUARDO.

Olsen: Do we understand then FRANK, that you had heard of EDUARDO during the Bay of Pigs planning and so forth but you had never met him?

Sturgis: Right sir. To the best of my knowledge I had never met HOWARD HUNT up until the day in Miami when BARKER introduced me to HOWARD in his office.

Olsen: And this was in late 1971?

Sturgis: Either 1971 or 1972.

Schwarzer: Thanks very much.

Olsen: I would like to go back here, FRANK, and cover in a little bit further detail some of the same things Mr. Schwarzer was asking. He had a limited amount of time here and was trying to rush on, I think, and cover the subject rather hastily with you. And I would like to go back.

Sturgis: Mr. Olsen, may I ask you one thing, before I forget it, I meant to ask you at the beginning, is there a possible chance when you get the transcript made up, that I have a copy of it?

Olsen: No. You won't be able to have a copy, but you can come here and read the transcript. And if you want to make any corrections you will be given an opportunity to indicate what kind of corrections. The reason I say that you can't have a copy is because there are substantial portions of this transcript which are going to be classified.

Sturgis: I would think it would have to be.

Olsen: We can't allow classified material to be floating around. But a classification officer will come along after we get our work finished and will go through all those transcripts and decide what has to be classified and what will be released. And I suppose unclassified portions, you would be able to have a copy of that if you want it.

Sturgis: Right, sir.

Roethe: I may be popping in here from time to time. I have sort of got one ear open here. So you might expect a question every now and then from me. Did you go through preliminary rights?

Olsen: Yes. I have got a Miranda warning. However, Mr. Navarro, I don't know that we have got your form signed. Did you sign yours?

Navarro: I will sign it.

(Off the record discussion)

Sturgis: Mr. Olsen, Clark F. Wollan, I assumed at that time, was the American Counsel General of Santiago, Cuba. I am not really sure of his position, whether he might have been below that official status or what. But I assumed at the time that is what his position was.

Olsen: You said that Clark Wollan's position was that of Consul General?

Sturgis: I assume his position was American Consul in Santiago, Cuba. And he may have been a lesser official but I would assume that that is what his base was in the American Embassy. Because we are going back many, many years.

Roethe: We understand that you are going back a long way, and we don't want you to be guessing at answers.

Sturgis: You see, I used to have a lot of notes, but unfortunately I destroyed them. And even up to today, since I have been out of prison, I have kept daily notes...I have a document also which I will show you later, I will have to dig it out, which shows that I

was in touch with the American Embassy on matters pertaining to what we have been discussing...

Olsen: Let me go back. First of all you were born in the United States, were you not?

Sturgis: Yes, I was born in Norfolk, Virginia, FRANK ANGELO FIORINI. My father's name is Angelo Anthony Fiorini. I was considered FRANK ANGELO FIORINI the fourth, because my grandfather's name was FRANK FIORINI, Senior, and his son, which is my uncle, his name was Frank Fiorini Junior, who has a son called Frank Fiorini the third, which makes me FRANK FIORINI the fourth.

Olsen: But actually your father's name was not Frank Fiorini?

Sturgis: It was Angelo. That is why I am the fourth.

Olsen: And your mother was also of Italian extraction?

Sturgis: My mother's name was Mary Vona. She was born in Portland, Maine.

Olsen: And your mother was also of Italian extraction?

Sturgis: Yes, not Cuban extraction like some of the Watergate investigators have said, I have told you.

Olsen: And how long did you live in the U.S. before you first went to Cuba?

Sturgis: When I just turned 17 years old I joined the U.S. Marine Corps. and spent seven weeks training in Parris Island, South Carolina. And I went to the South Pacific, and joined Edson's Raiders in Samoa. And from there I climbed all the way up the ladder. My last outfit was the Sixth Marine Division, with General Buckner's 10th Army, in the invasion of Omaha. So I was considered, with my Marine training for those years, to be expert in all types of weapons.

Olsen: When did you say you entered the Marine Corps?

Sturgis: I think it was 1942. And I was discharged in 1945 at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Olsen: What rank did you attain in the Marine Corps?

Sturgis: I came out a Corporal. When I got out of the Marine Corps I went to Norfolk, Virginia. And I got on the police department. I was a plain clothes police officer. At the same time I joined the U.S. Navy Reserve, the PPB Squadron. And then after that I joined the U.S. Army. I went to Europe in the early 1950's. I was with the Army Security Agency in Heidelberg, Germany, which was EUCOM Headquarters. I was stationed at one time with General Clay's forces in Berlin during the Russian blockade. While I was there I met a young lady with the Israeli Intelligence that I found out later on was a

Hungarian actress. And I left the Army, came back home, this was in the 1950's, I think 1952, 1953.

Olsen: You left the Army during the Korean War or after?

Sturgis: I am not sure sir, I am really not sure. As a matter of fact, I was going to Officer's Candidate School, and I declined on that.

Olsen: Now this brings us to the early 1950's when you served your second stint in the military services?

Sturgis: I have three discharges now, one for the U.S. Marine Corps, one for the U.S. Naval Reserve, and one from the U.S. Army.

Olsen: The third one from the U.S. Army was 1952 or 1953?

Sturgis: It was in the 1950's.

Olsen: What did you do after you got out of the Army?

Sturgis: I believe I went back to Virginia. I had made -- I went back to Virginia. I had made several trips to Miami. I was in touch --

Olsen: Just a second. What did you make the trips to Miami for?

Sturgis: I had family on my mother's side living in Miami. One of my uncles lived there who married a Cuban woman. My uncle's name was Angelo Vona. And this is how I got involved in the Cuban situation. She lived here in exile during the time of Batista. She was one of President Carlos Prio's people...

Olsen: And Angelo married a Cuban woman and they had been living in Cuba, had they?

Sturgis: No sir. In Miami. And that is why I came down here, because my grandparents on my mother's side were living here.

Olsen: But who as the exile from Cuba?

Sturgis: My Cuban aunt was living in exile.

Olsen: Had she been married to Angelo Vona in Cuba, or had she come to the U.S. as an exile?

Sturgis: While she was in exile, yes.

Olsen: How then, after returning to the U.S., after completing your tour of duty with the Army, you returned to this country, and then you went down to Miami several times on some visits to your family members?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And at that time you became connected with Cuban people in the Miami area?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And how long did you continue to live in the U.S., and where did you live?

Sturgis: I lived in Miami, in the northeast section, I believe off 26th Street. And Miami Avenue, the exact address I don't remember. But when I came out of the Army, even though I visited my family here, I did go back and live in Norfolk, Virginia, where I was in business.

Olsen: What business were you in?

Sturgis: I was in the bar business, and also the night club business. The bar I owned with a partner by the name of Arthur Bass, we were partners in the bar, which was on East Main Street.

Olsen: What was the name of the bar?

Sturgis: Would you believe it, I can't think of it.

Olsen: If you think of it, tell us. How long did you continue with Arthur Bass to be the owner of that business?

Sturgis: I was his partner for several years in the bar business that he owned, plus managing other bars for other owners, one namely called the Virginia Tavern, which was the biggest bar in the State of Florida.

Olsen: In the State of Florida?

Sturgis: I mean in the State of Virginia. I went to work with Arthur Bass, he gave me a partnership which was the bar that we bought on East Main Street. And then, at a later date, we went into the nightclub business, me as the working partner again. And the nightclub was called the Top Hat Club, which was located at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Olsen: And how long did you continue in this general line of business of bar and night club?

Sturgis: Several years.

Olsen: Until about when?

Sturgis: Up until I decided to go to Cuba. I believe I went to Cuba in either -- I think it was either 1956 or 1957 that I went to Cuba.

Olsen: Why did you decided to give up the night club and bar business?

Sturgis: Well, I was under tremendous pressure. The night club business I had done very well with, but I just didn't like the atmosphere of being in a night club. And I wanted a change. And at the same time, coming back and forth from Virginia to Miami, getting involved with the Cuban situation, -- as a matter of fact, it was either 1955 or 1956 that Fidel Castro did come from Mexico into the Miami area. He made a speech at the Flagler.

Olsen: Were you there?

Sturgis: Yes sir, I was there. I met him and spoke with him -- because of the family connections, and so forth. And I decided to try to help the revolution, not particularly Fidel Castro in general, but the revolution, that he could be an instrument to me for my involvement, because I was in touch with the ex-President of Cuba, Carlos Prio.

Olsen: Was it because of your contact with the ex-President of Cuba and the fact that he had become a personal acquaintance of yours that you became interested in overthrowing the Batista Government?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: This was not, then, something that had anything to do with your being recruited by the American Government or any part of the American Government?

Sturgis: At that time, no, that year, no.

Olsen: Now was it also this personal motivation --

Sturgis: And the family ties.

Olsen: -- and the family ties -- that led you to go to Cuba in 1956 and 1957?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Again, this had nothing to do with any inspiration or recruitment by any part of the American Government?

Sturgis: Right, sir.

Olsen: When you went to Cuba what did you do?

Sturgis: Well naturally I had contacts here, which was President Prio. I did go to Havana. From Havana I went to Santiago, through the church system. And with the church I put a disguise on and I went to the mountains as a priest to seek the rebel forces.

Olsen: And you were disguised as a Catholic priest?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: You are of course a Catholic by upbringing, are you not?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And did you speak Spanish at the time?

Sturgis: Well, my Italian was sufficient in order to understand, because I know Italian is similar to Spanish.

Olsen: So you did speak Spanish at home?

Sturgis: No sir, I spoke with my family Italian.

Olsen: Pardon me. You spoke Italian at home?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Was this the daily language that was used in the Fiorini family?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Did you speak mostly English?

Sturgis: Mostly English, yes sir.

Olsen: But did you learn to speak Italian as a child?

Sturgis: Yes sir. You understand I was raised by my grandparents and my mother. My mother and father divorced at an early age, I believe I was six when my mother divorced my father. She took me to Philadelphia, where we lived with her family, the Vona family.

Olsen: And did the Vonas speak Italian at home?

Sturgis: Yes. Naturally my grandmother did not speak or understand English. And so we had to converse back and forth in Italian.

Olsen: So when you went to Cuba in 1956 or 1957, did you masquerade as an Italian priest, or as an American?

Sturgis: When I was going to the mountains I naturally had to disguise as a priest, I masqueraded as an American priest sympathetic to the cause. I tried to avoid the Army patrols, but I felt that if I was going to be captured by the Army, that I would have an excuse that I was visiting the different villages in the mountains through the church.

Olsen: Were you provided with identification of any kind?

Sturgis: No sir, I used my own identification at that time, which was FIORINI.

Olsen: I believe you told me at an earlier time when we talked by telephone that sometime in the 1950's your name was formally changed.

Sturgis: Yes, to FRANK ANTHONY Sturgis, through the courts in Norfolk, Virginia. And I do have a copy of it at home, the court order.

Olsen: You didn't bring that with you?

Sturgis: I am not sure. When I look through the papers I will see.

Olsen: Do you remember what year it was, now, FRANK, that your name was changed to Sturgis?

Sturgis: I believe it was in the early 1950's.

Olsen: Shortly after you got back from the Army?

Sturgis: I believe so. Either before I went in the Army or when I came back.

Olsen: Do you know whether you used the name Sturgis at any time while you were in the Army in the early 1950's?

Sturgis: Well, my Marine Corps discharge is FIORINI, and I believe the Navy discharge is FIORINI. I am not sure of the Army discharge.

Olsen: Did you bring your Army discharge with you?

Sturgis: No, I didn't have time to look for it. I just grabbed everything and threw it in. I can get it for you when I go home, I will look it up and send you photostatic copies of all three.

Olsen: And I understand that your mother remarried a man by the name of Sturgis?

Sturgis: Sturgis, Ralph.



Olsen: And do you remember when she remarried?

Sturgis: I imagine in the very early 1950's, 1949, before my name was changed.

Olsen: Did you change your name shortly after your mother remarried?

Sturgis: I am not sure.

Olsen: By this time you were already an adult?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Was there any particular reason why you wanted to change your name when you were already and adult, grown up?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: What was that?

Sturgis: Well, the reason for that was that I felt there were too many Fiorinis, Frank Fiorini especially. I don't know. My mother wanted me to change the name, really, she influenced me to change the name from FIORINI to Sturgis, because she had a bad situation with my father and hated the Fiorini family. So naturally she convinced me, I want you to change your name to Sturgis from FIORINI.

Olsen: I take it from what you say on that score, then, FRANK, that you were not then aware at the time your name was changed legally in Norfolk, Virginia, of the fact that E. HOWARD HUNT had written a novel in the late 1940's in which a character appeared by the name of HANK Sturgis? Is that true?

Sturgis: Would you believe that the Special Committee, they got me on that. And it is a coincidence, because I got that book at home. And my wife read that book, and I read the book. And it is just like it would be my type of character.

Olsen: When did you read the book?

Sturgis: When I was arrested in Watergate two of the officers who arrested me mentioned the book called *Bimini Run* and they asked me if it was me. And I said, well, I have never read it, I don't know. And I was surprised. And then went out to find the book, and buy the book, and read it.

Olsen: So you hadn't read it until 1972?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: Let's get back to your career now. You went to Cuba in 1956 or 1957?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And you went to the mountains with the cooperation of the church?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Under the guise of a priest?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: Now what did you do in the mountains? Did you make contact with Fidel Castro and his people?

Sturgis: I ran across a rather weak one of the patrols, at the same time avoiding the Batista Army patrols. And with the patrol, I told them who I was, and that I wanted to see Fidel, and that I knew and had met Fidel in Miami, Florida. So they took me along. And I believe that a week later I was taken to a small village, I believe it was called Santo Domingo. And I waited for Fidel to come there, which he did, it took about a week, and Fidel finally got there. And I participated in going in and out of the mountains for Fidel as a courier for messages, for money, and so forth. And at one time when I started to get a little disenchanted with him, not knowing who these people were, I went into the cities, coming back to the mountains on a patrol. And there were two Latins waiting at a small village in the house, sleeping in the house owned by a man called Cresentio Perez. He was one of the main factors in the supply of guns and equipment and contact between the rebel forces in the mountains and the underground inside of the cities inside of Cuba, outside of the Sierra Maestre mountains.

Olsen: He was a primary contact between those two elements?

Sturgis: One of the main.

Olsen: How long did you continue to perform this function of being a courier between Fidel Castro and the cities and towns?

Sturgis: Well, let's see. I believe it went on for a good year, or a year and a half. At the same time, at one time in Santiago, Cuba, where I believe it was Mr. Park F. Wollan who made contact with me at the Casa Grande Hotel. And in meeting me Wollan was led to understand that I was in touch with the rebel forces, that I was a rebel officer, I was a captain in the rebel army and that as an American that he felt that he would like to have information, intelligence information, pertaining to the rebel movements. The names of officers, strength, weapons, and so forth. And he worked on my patriotism as an American, and so forth, and offered me money, offered to put me on salary, and so forth. But I told him, no, that I would gladly help him, being American, even though I sympathized with the Cubans in their fight against dictatorship of Batista at that time. This is what I told him. And he said, well, if at any time you need any money in any form whatever, whether it is personal expenses, come to me and I have got it. I told him

thank you very much. If that happens I will ask you. But I do have money at my disposal.

Olsen: What was the source of the money you had at your disposal at that time?

Sturgis: It was coming from Celia Sanchez who was Fidel Castro's private secretary.

Olsen: Was she up in the mountains with Castro?

Sturgis: Yes sir. She was up there plus the whole entourage of rebel officers -- Volma Espin, who was not married to Raoul Castro at that time.

Olsen: Do you remember about when it was that you were contacted by Clark Wollan?

Sturgis: No, and then again, like I say, it might have been in the early part of 1959, or the latter part of 1958.

Olsen: And is that spelling Wollan?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: And was it your understanding that he was a Consul at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile?

Sturgis: No sir, he was the American Consul of the U.S. Consulate in Santiago de Cuba.

Olsen: Because the Embassy was in Havana?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Now, when did you next see Clark Wollan, or how frequently thereafter did you see Mr. Wollan?

Sturgis: Yes --- you must understand that the situation there, with the rebels being in the mountains, and me having assignments, that I had very little time to spend with Mr. Wollan, but I had enough time to give him what information he was looking for, which was the movement of troops, the strength of the troops, the commanders of the different units, the weapons, and so forth.

Olsen: Did you give him a kind of an orientation about what you knew on the occasions when you first met him, then?

Sturgis: Yes. And the fact that I had access in and out of the mountains, and that I was in touch with the rebel forces, and also the underground forces.

Olsen: And did you see Mr. Wollan again there after that first time?

Sturgis: I saw him several times, sir. And I believe it might have been one time at the Casa Grande Hotel, either one or more times at the country club.

Olsen: Also in Santiago, Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Is there more than one country club there?

Sturgis: I would think so, yes sir.

Olsen: Which country club was it that you saw him at?

Sturgis: There is one called The Country Club, and I am not sure of the others, because like I said, I didn't stick really too much in Santiago, because everyone who knew me at the Casa Grande Hotel thought I was a tourist.

Olsen: Let me ask you this, FRANK. From the time you first met Clark Wollan and until the overthrow of the Batista Government, which occurred, I believe, in 1959, --

Sturgis: January 1959.

Olsen: How many times during that period, up until the overthrow of the Batista Government, did you meet Wollan?

Sturgis: I don't know, but it wasn't too many times sir.

Olsen: Would you say less than half a dozen?

Sturgis: I would say either half a dozen or less times.

Olsen: Did you also see him at Santiago de Cuba?

Sturgis: In the city, yes sir.

Olsen: And it might have been at the country club --

Sturgis: Or at the Casa Grande Hotel, yes.

Olsen: Did you see him any place else?

Sturgis: I am not sure, sir. Because my activity I was doing so much.

Olsen: I am just trying to confine myself to this. I don't want you to feel as if you have to explain and justify it.

Sturgis: I want to explain.

Olsen: But let me cover the things as well as I can before we get to the nitty gritty here. Was there anybody else present at those meetings other than Mr. Wollan?

Sturgis: No sir, just myself.

Olsen: And on each occasion when you met him, up until the time of the revolution's success, and the overthrow of the Batista government, did you give him what information you then had with respect to the revolutionary forces?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Their strength, their number, the weapons?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Their movements, their leaders.

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: How long would these meetings of yours last with Mr. Wollan?

Sturgis: Not too long, probably -- actually, I would get in there and get out.

Olsen: Would you say a half hour?

Sturgis: A half hour, maybe a little longer, something like that.

Olsen: Did you ever give him anything in writing?

Sturgis: No, all verbal.

Olsen: Were you also in the garb of a priest?

Sturgis: No, I was in civilian clothes, only when I was up in the mountains, because of the Army patrol. When I was in the city of Santiago it was strictly civilian clothes, like an American tourist.

Olsen: During this period of time again, I am trying to focus on that time between the time you first contacted Wollan and the time the Batista Government was overthrown, did you ever receive money from Mr. Wollan?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever receive anything in the way of a present or gratuity of any kind from him?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: And you have never had any kind of a written agreement with him?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: In other words, he had --

Sturgis: Just verbal.

Olsen: He had just solicited your cooperation in terms of providing information relating to the revolution?

Sturgis: Yes sir, and he was willing to pay me.

Olsen: Did you feel that in providing that information to Mr. Wollan that you were being disloyal to the Castro movement?

Sturgis: No. I will tell you why. These two Latin men that I told you had -- I have pictures of them -- when I went to Cresentio Perez' ranch or home in the mountains, these two gentlemen were present. And I found out at a later date, once the patrol came to pick up these two men and myself to go back in the mountains, I found out that these were two Venezuelan Communists that came to see Fidel. I have pictures of that, where they gave him these documents, which I was led to believe from the information that I got were from the Communist Party in Venezuela who were going to support him if he wanted that support.

Olsen: Do you remember who these two people were again?

Sturgis: No sir. I had the names at one time, and like I say, I lost all my notes. But I do have pictures of these two men, with Fidel greeting them, with me in the pictures.

Olsen: And when did you understand for the first time that these were representatives of Venezuelan Communists?

Sturgis: Well, the two men and myself did go to see Fidel, I was close enough where I could hear the discussion, I did not stand there all the time, but friends of mine were there with Fidel. Naturally I questioned them and so forth. And in the questioning of my friend, this is how I knew that they were Venezuelan Communists.

Olsen: And did you feel that Fidel Castro had responded affirmatively to them?

Sturgis: No sir. I honestly don't know because I did not hear all the conversation, and I did not want to ask too many questions about that. What I was trying to do was show my loyalty to him, to the revolution. And so I just kept a pretty closed mouth, just asking only limited questions.

Olsen: Were you still closely associated with the Castro movement at the time of the January 1959 revolution?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Had you contact with any other representatives, directly or indirectly, of the U.S. before the January revolution?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I would like to go back to the first week in January when the revolution ended. The revolution did end on January 1, 1959. When I came out of the mountains I was at a campsite that I had, that I was in command of, called Camp Tiro. That is Camp Bullet in English. It was on top of a hill. And I had approximately, under my command, a thousand vagios, or peasants that I was trying to organize for Fidel on his triumphant tour to Havana. At the same time, below this small mountain site, is where Raoul Castro had his execution squads executing the Batista followers. At one time I was at the Casa Grande Hotel I met a photographer there by the name of Andrew St. George. He was a free lance writer and photographer. The first week of January 1959...Andrew St. George, who was a reporter-photographer -- I don't know at the time who he worked for -- but I had a training camp right outside of Santiago and when he asked me if there was the possibility -- because his information was that Raul Castro was executing some prisoners -- and he asked me whether or not I could get permission for him to witness and photograph the execution. I said, "Well, I don't know; but I'll go ahead and try and see if I can get you that permission." So, what happened is that, I don't remember which commander friend of mine I went to see, but he says, "Yes, certainly. Go up and see. There's no more executions, they're all finished; but I'll send an officer with you and I'll show you where the executions were at." So I took St. George with this officer and myself to the site where the executions, you know, were, or did happen, and Andrew says, "Look, you're an American, I like you to go ahead and take some pictures of you." So I says, fine, I see no problem there. And this is how Andrew St. George took me, took a picture of me standing over the graves of these X amount of people who were executed.

Olsen: Is Wollan's name Clark or Park?

Sturgis: Park F. Wollan.

Olsen: Now, in this first week of January 1959 you met the second American. Wollan and you met much earlier, and you had had a number of contacts with him. And now for the first time you met Andrew St. George?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Where did you meet him?

Sturgis: At the Casa Grande Hotel.

Olsen: And was he a newspaper reporter at that time?

Sturgis: He told me he was a free lance reporter and photographer. Who he was working for I don't know. But he was there on a Saturday.

Olsen: And what took place at that meeting?

Sturgis: Well, he made contact with me because I was there with my officers, and he came over to me and he said, I understand that you are with the rebel forces, and you are an American. My name is Andrew St. George. And he struck up a nice conversation with me. He said he would have to have some photographs taken of rebel soldiers, and so forth. And he said, I understand there are a series of executions that have been going on. Could you arrange -- this is after he got friendly with me --- could you arrange with the commander who is in charge of the executions if I could witness and photograph the executions. I told him I did not know, but I would try to make arrangements. At that time I did not know who was in charge, what commander was in charge. But I did find out that whoever it was told me no, that the executions were finished. Then when I saw Andrew the following day I came into town, I told Andrew -- I came into town to buy supplies and food for my people, and I saw Andrew and told him what the commander said, all the executions were finished. And he says, well, I can come up and see your camp. Could you show me the site of where the executions were. And I said, well, I will have to find out, because I don't know where they were. But I could hear them, because from my hilltop camp I could hear the shooting during the day. I did take him to my camp and he photographed the camp -- and I have photographs that you can take a look at -- and I showed him where the executions did happen. And he asked if I would pose on the graves of the people, he would like to take a picture. And I said fine, and I did. And then shortly after I saw a picture that was in the paper, in the paper it said, with me on the graves, Captain FRANK FIORINI, and so forth, whatever, standing over the grave site of 79 Batista people who were executed by the Rebel Forces. I was asked by the Senate Watergate Committee if I had participated in these executions. And I told them no, I did not participate in the executions. As a matter of fact, I did not like the executions. I was against the executions. And I was, at that particular time, against the rebel forces.

Olsen: Because you felt they had gone to great excess?

Sturgis: Because I felt that they had had contact with the Communist Party, plus I felt the revolution was over with, and naturally why do all the executions?

Olsen: When was it that you made up your mind that you were against what was happening?



Sturgis: Well, I was not totally against the revolution, but I got a bitter taste in my mind about the revolution at that time.

Olsen: You started to have some serious second thoughts?

Sturgis: Yes I did.

Olsen: Is it true that you used the name FIORINI all through your Cuban experience?

Sturgis: Yes, and for many years until Watergate pertaining to my Cuban activities. And the Cubans knew me as FRANK FIORINI not as Sturgis. I only used Sturgis because of my marriage and my legal papers and so on. People did not know what it was. I was receiving publications from the revolution. There was a cover thing that I had, a Soldier-of-Fortune, and so forth, FIORINI. So if a person knew me where I lived, they would not think of me as FRANK FIORINI, or FRANK TERILLO or some 30 names that I have used as code names in the past.

Olsen: You have used a great many aliases?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Let's go back to the time of the revolution. What position or positions did you occupy in the Castro Government after the revolution took place?

Sturgis: Well, when I was on my way the first ten days after the revolution was over with I told (Deleted) that I was on my way to Havana. And he suggested that I contact Colonel Nichols. I will give the full name, Colonel Nichols, and Major Van Horne.

Olsen: And both of these were at the American Embassy?

Sturgis: Yes sir. And I believe (Deleted) was at the (Deleted) at that time in 1959. And he was a CIA agent. (Deleted) was also there, the CIA. And I believe that he was Station Chief at the Agency.

Roethe: How did you learn these two gentlemen were CIA?

Sturgis: Contacting Colonel Nichols I was asked to recruit military people, and so forth. And through the recruiting of agents for the Embassy, many of them, naturally, recruited by me, had contact with me, and they said well I am in touch with (Deleted) or I am in touch with (Deleted) and so forth. In the close circle you know who is who, like I was trying to explain to the gentlemen here. An agent doesn't come out and say, hey, I am a CIA agent. You don't do those things.

Olsen: Did you then, at the request of Colonel Nichols and Major Van Horne -- by the way did you meet both of these gentlemen?

Sturgis: I met Colonel Nichols.

Olsen: Did you meet Major Van Horne?

Sturgis: I am not sure sir whether I met Major Van Horne, and I am not sure that I met (Deleted) and I am not sure I met (Deleted). There is a great possibility that I did. But I am trying to use my senses, it has been so many years. But the main man that I had close contact with was Colonel Nichols. So it isn't like you have one and then you have to have contact with the whole works.

Olsen: So you think you may have met Major Van Horne, (Deleted) and (Deleted) but you are not certain?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: These names, then, particularly came to your attention, in that you had reports from the people whose names you had given to Colonel Nichols that they in turn had been contacted by these other people, is that the way you became familiar with who these other people were and so forth.

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: When did you leave Cuba?

Sturgis: On June 30, 1959.

Olsen: So that you were there for almost exactly six months after the revolution took place?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: During those six months did you have more than one contact with Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: Oh, yes sir.

Olsen: How frequently did you meet with him?

Sturgis: Well, I met Colonel Nichols in various places. When I first made contact with Colonel Nichols I told him about Clark F. Wollan, and he wanted to assist me from the American Government, and so forth, and again he offered me money and I said no. And I told him that I would assist him as much as possible, that I felt the Communists were trying to make contact with Fidel Castro. And I told him I had photographs that I had taken in the mountains of these people, and I gave him copies.

Olsen: How many times approximately did you meet with Colonel Nichols during that six months?

Sturgis: Quite a number of times.

Olsen: Where did you meet him?

Sturgis: At the Embassy, at the Air Force Base.

Olsen: Which Air Force Base was that?

Sturgis: The Cuban Air Force Base.

Olsen: Was this near Havana?

Sturgis: Yes, right next to Camp Colombia, which is Army headquarters. During this period of time I had this changeover when I left Santiago De Cuba to go to Havana.

Olsen: When was it that you arrived in Havana?

Sturgis: I believe it was about ten days later, after the revolution was over with. I was asked by Fidel if I could go into the Air Force and help the Commander and Chief, Pedro Diaz Lanz, in the reorganization of the Air Force. Now, I had a discussion with Colonel Nichols to the effect that I was suggested to get myself in a good position in the Air Force, and Pedro Diaz Lanz, a good friend of mine, got him to appoint me as Chief of Security and Intelligence for the Cuban Air Force.

Olsen: When did you receive such an appointment as Chief of Security and Intelligence?

Sturgis: I would believe within that second week that the revolution was over with.

Olsen: And how long did that appointment last?

Sturgis: Until the day I left Cuba, June 30, 1959.

Olsen: Was this the primary activity that you had then for the next six months?

Sturgis: No.

Olsen: What was your primary activity during that period of time?

Sturgis: I had several activities that I fell into accidentally. Having contact with Colonel Nichols, we had a very difficult situation there with the new Cuban Government being very much disorganized. The regular army was being disbanded, the weapons being taken away from them. And Fidel needed time in order to get this raggedy muffin rebel

force that he had, with no shoes, and so forth, into a well-organized force of training and so forth. So I had another position, which was the training -- I was in charge of the Military Police for the Air Force, and I was the overseer of the training of the Military Police. At the same time there were discussions between Colonel Nichols and myself about meetings that I have had with various top military commanders, for instance, Commander Richardo Lorie, who worked for the CIA ---

Olsen: What was his position?

Sturgis: --- at a later date.

Olsen: What was his position with the Cuban military forces?

Sturgis: Well, I remember now, at the very beginning when Fidel came into power of this organization, I forget what his position in the government was.

Olsen: And that was who?

Sturgis: Commander Richardo Lorie. I forget what it is, but it was a very high position. Ricardo Lorie does live and work in Miami, Florida.

Olsen: Let's stay in that period of time now, in that six months. Did you have occasion during that period of six months to meet Commander Lorie?

Sturgis: Yes, we were very close friends.

Olsen: What relationship did you have from the standpoint of your governmental responsibilities during that period?

Sturgis: In reporting to Colonel Nichols I told him of the meetings that I had had to participate between the military commanders, one meeting in particular with Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz, the Chief of the Air Force at that time. Present at that meeting were Commander Ricardo Lorie and Commander Marcos Diaz Lanz, at that time the Inspector General of the Cuban Air Force, myself and several other officers who I just can't remember at the present time. Anyway, Colonel Nichols was very much interested in this information about the Communists.

Olsen: I take it that this meeting of you and other military officers of the Castro Air Force primarily --

Sturgis: And the Army.

Olsen: Air Force and Army -- had been concerning itself with the extent of Communist penetration into the Cuban Government?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: What other duties did you have for the Castro Government during that six months period of time other than your being responsible for the training of military police for the Air Force, and your being in charge of security and intelligence for the Cuban Air Force, what other duties did you have?

Sturgis: At one time while I was at the Prime Minister's Office there was a meeting and discussion with one of the woman ministers who was up in the mountains with Fidel as a rebel soldier. Her name was Pastorita, Commander Pastorita Munas. She was a commander and a lesbian. And Fidel asked me, please help Pastorita, because she is so tied up in work that you have to help her. And I said okay. The job that I was supposed to do, I was supposed to take over or help her take over, the gambling casinos in Cuba.

Olsen: In all of Cuba or just a part?

Sturgis: All of Cuba.

Olsen: And what did you do in connection with helping Miss Munas?

Sturgis: Well, I made contact with all the different men in charge of the casinos. I put them on notice that Fidel and the government were going to have the laws changed. For instance, he wanted only a certain amount of equipment in operation, and that each piece of equipment had to have a tax stamp on it. And any other type of equipment that did not have that tax stamp could not be used. Naturally, everybody was made about that. Fidel at some of the meetings that he had -- or rather that I was present at -- mentioned that he was eventually going to close down the casinos. At one time, personally, he told me, FRANK, I am going to run all these American gangsters out of Cuba. I am going to close down all the gambling casinos. I don't want them here. They are going to get out. I did tell him, well, if you do that, you are going to put Cuban people out of work. Maybe there is another way you can do it, and that is by having strict control over these people. He said, no, I don't want no control. They are going to leave. I am going to put them all in jail if possible, I am going to run them out of Cuba.

Olsen: Let me ask you at this point, at the time that the revolution succeeded in January 1959, did you know any of the people who, at the time, were owning or operating gambling casinos in Cuba?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you subsequently become friendly with any of the people who owned or operated gambling casinos in Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I will tell you how this came about. Going back to the first week of the revolution in Santiago, I saved the life of a man by the name of Stretch Rubin. He was working for a man -- I believe he was working for a man called Norman Rothman in the slot machine business.

Olsen: Where was Mr. Rothman?

Sturgis: Well, I did not meet Mr. Rothman up until that time that I saved the man. I took Stretch Rubin away from some rebel soldiers who wanted to shoot him. He had a bag of money on him. What he was doing was going into the Casa Grande Hotel which had a gambling casino there and slot machines. His job was to -- he was like the collector for this outfit. And he would collect all the money. And he had a big bag full of money. And I came upon him as some rebel soldiers were dragging him away and he was screaming and hollering and so forth, and they were going to shoot him. And I took him away from the rebel soldiers. And he told me that the situation was really bad there, that he was going to go to Havana, and so forth. And he asked me if I was going to Havana. And he said, when you get up there, see me. I will be at whatever hotel -- he mentioned it, but I forgot. But later on I found out that he worked for Norman Rothman, who was the partner of General Clio Chivano. Chivano was the brother-in-law of General Batista. Now Norman Rothman and General Chivano were partners in the slot machine business. Later, when I was in charge of that, I did meet Stretch Rubin when I made an inspection of all the casinos, not knowing anyone, because I did not know any of the gamblers or owners of those gambling casinos. I met Stretch, who introduced me to a friend of his. His name was -- I can't think of it, the man he introduced me to -- I will remember his name because we got to be very good friends. He used to be the partner of Dutch Schulz, Mr. Fletchenheimer, of the old days in New York. And he was his partner in the slot machine business. In other words, this Jewish man, I forget the name right this minute, was the partner of Dutch Schultz in the slot machine business in upper New York State. Hymie Levin is the name. Now Stretch Rubin, I don't believe that is his real name, Stretch, I believe is -- you know how they call them muscles and egghead or whatever.

Olsen: Where was it, by the way, that you saved Rubin's life? Was it in Santiago?

Sturgis: In Santiago, yes.

Olsen: And Rubin worked for --

Sturgis: Norman Rothman.

Olsen: Who was a partner of ---

Sturgis: Of General Chivano. He was the military commander I believe, in Oriente Province, I understand through some source. My sources say he was a real degenerate.

Olsen: He as a military commander of Oriente Province under Batista?

Sturgis: Under General Batista. And he was the brother-in-law of General Batista.

Olsen: Now what is the relationship between Norman Rothman and Hymie Levin, any?

Sturgis: I believe from what Hymie told me, if I am not mistaken, that Hymie did work for Normie Rothman at one time. Normie Rothman did own and operate a gambling casino in Havana at one time. But in the year 1959 he was in the slot machine business, and did not own a gambling casino.

Olsen: Now, you said Hymie Levin was a partner of Dutch Schultz.

Sturgis: Hymie Levin, many, many years ago was a partner of Dutch Schultz in the slot machine business in upper New York State.

Olsen: That is many years earlier?

Sturgis: Yes. Naturally Dutch Schultz is dead today.

Olsen: When were they partners, do you know?

Sturgis: No, I don't know.

Olsen: Was Dutch Schultz -- the name seems to ring a bell -- was he an underworld figure?

Sturgis: One of the biggest in New York, one of the biggest in New York. As a matter of fact the Mafia killed him. I think the man who ordered his execution was Lucky Luciano.

Olsen: And he was dead, Dutch Schultz was already dead by this time in 1959?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And where was Hymie Levin at the time?

Sturgis: Hymie Levin, when I met him, was in Havana. I met him through Stretch Rubin.

Olsen: And was he in the gambling business there then?

Sturgis: I don't know sir, because both of them were in Havana, and I imagine both of them were still working in the slot machine business.

Olsen: Did you become acquainted with any of the other gambling figures in Havana at that time or in Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir. Hymie Levin and Stretch, more Hymie Levin, asked if they could be of any assistance to me by introducing me to the casino operators, the managers and so forth, that I would naturally be in contact with for the government...Both of them offered to show me around, but Hymie Levine was the main person who stuck with me close...He introduced me to Jake Lansky at the Rivera Hotel. He, at that time, from what

I understand, was managing the hotel for his brother, Meyer Lansky. He introduced me to Joe Rivers, which is not his real name but it is the name --

Olsen: Is that the name by which he is known in the gambling business?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: And who is Joe Rivers?

Sturgis: To be very honest with you, I don't know his real name...I did know his real name but I forgot.

Olsen: What hotel or casino was that?

Sturgis: I am not sure whether he had an interest in the Capri Hotel or not. But I was also introduced at the Capri to Charley White. His real name was Charles "The Blade" Tourine. [I met] Norman Rothman, McLaney, I believe he was operating the National Hotel gambling casino.

Olsen: How about Norman Rothman?

Sturgis: He was in the slot machine business. Santo Trafficante Jr. I was introduced to the owners of the Tropicana Night Club and gambling casino.

Olsen: Why don't we just kind of abbreviate this at this point, FRANK. Were all of these people who were engaged in the ownership and management of the gambling casinos in Cuba generally underworld figures?

Sturgis: All of them? No sir. I met some other people. I don't recall their names at the present time.

Olsen: Were those people whose names you have given here, Rubin, Levin, Lansky, Rivers, White, McLaney, Rothman, were any of them underworld figures?

Sturgis: They were considered underworld figures.

Olsen: All of them?

Sturgis: Yes, from what I found out later, yes.

Olsen: And when you say they were considered, by whom were they considered?

Sturgis: Well Hymie was telling me, each one that he introduced to me -- and he introduced me to quite a number of people who were top of the world figures, who were Mafia, who were -- or considered Mafia, or considered Syndicate people -- and so forth.



Olsen: Did you have any dealings with these people other than being introduced to them and advising them what the new regulations were, so what their new regulations were going to be, and hearing Castro make statements to the effect that he was going to get rid of them all.

Sturgis: I didn't tell them that at the time, at the beginning, that Fidel was going to get rid of them. What I did was to make my inspection of all the casinos that came under my jurisdiction at that time, and advise them of new laws that were being put into law, advise them of the tax stamps that had to go on each piece of equipment, and that is just about it. And during this period of time there was one more person he introduced me to -- Hymie Levin introduced me to a number of movie actors and actresses. I did meet, at the Tropicana Night Club and gambling casino one night, sitting with Fidel's younger sister, Anna Castro, she called me over to the table, and she was sitting down with a movie actor. His name was Hugh O'Brien, and I did meet Hugh O'Brien, and I did meet Errol Flynn.

Olsen: Who is Errol Flynn?

Sturgis: Errol Flynn is one of my old swash-buckling, sword fighting heros in the movies. And he was there at the time making a picture about the rebels, Fidel Castro and the rebels, and so forth, in the mountains. And Lon Chaney, Junior. I believe was there with him. I met quite a number of them, not just the movie people who owned the casino, but important people in the movie and entertainment industry, wealthy people. As a matter of fact, I did take five businessmen from New York to see Fidel at the Prime Minister's Office who wanted to lend the Cuban Government \$300 million. And through my doing of getting them to meet Fidel -- they were staying at the Rivera Hotel for two weeks, and a rebel captain who was supposed to be a friend of Fidel couldn't get them to see Fidel. And I was there having breakfast. And he came over to my table and introduced me to those five Americans -- I think there were three Americans, I'm sorry.

Olsen: Who were those Americans?

Sturgis: I forgot their names right now. But they were from New York.

Olsen: Were they legitimate businessmen, or were they Syndicate people?

Sturgis: From what I understand from this rebel captain they were legitimate businessmen, they were involved in some, I think it was insurance money. That I found out in discussion with them. And I made the arrangement that same day to see Fidel. I got a phone and called the Prime Minister's Office and I spoke to a friend of mine. His name was Juan Orta. He was the private secretary to the Prime Minister.

Olsen: Let me cut that off for the moment here, FRANK, because there are certain avenues that I want to go into, and I am afraid we may not get them all covered here if we follow other courses. Did you ever have any dealing with, any deals with any of those gambling figures?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever take money from them?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever intercede on their behalf with any official of the Castro Government?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever do them favors for which they promised to repay you at a later time?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever have, in short, any kind of business, either over the table or under the table, any business dealing with any of those gambling figures?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever make any promises to any of them that you would attempt to do something for them?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you ever make any steps, perform any favors for them?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: You left Cuba on June 30, 1959. Why did you leave?

Sturgis: Well, during the period of six months, from January to June 30, Fidel's Government, Fidel's forces, was very much disorganized. At the same time, trying to organize all those things, Fidel needed the time. At the same time he had many people who were Communist, many officials who were Communists coming into the Army, and coming into the Air Force, to indoctrinate the officers and the men with Communist theories and ideas, which we very much did not like. Fidel used to come over to the Air Force Base with the top military commanders and a jeep convoy. And there was talk of assassinations.

Olsen: When you say there was talk of assassinations, who was talking about assassinating whom?

Sturgis: Well, the rebel officers who were anti-Communists and many of those -- or a number of those officers whom I recruited for the Embassy wanted to get rid of Fidel

because of the Communist teachings that Fidel was forcing on the military. Many of the top military commanders, the anti-Communist commanders, did not trust the American Embassy at that time. They were a little wary about the American Embassy because of their pro-Batista feelings. And then it looked like you had in the Embassy a split, some of the Embassy officials and employees were pro-Batista, and the others were pro-Fidel. As those weeks drug on, only the top military people knew what was going on, which included myself. These reports were given to Colonel Nichols, were being given to (Deleted) and so forth, about what was going on.

Olsen: Can I stop you there? Can you name some of the other people in the military and civilian government of the Castro regime who you had recruited, and who were reporting to those American officials whom you previously named?

Sturgis: Let's see if I can remember all of them. Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz, Chief of the Cuban Air Force.

Olsen: You recruited them, and he was in contact with American officials?

Sturgis: I made contact for him with the American Embassy. I made contact for the Embassy with Commander Marcos Diaz Lanz, Inspector of the Cuban Air Force.

Olsen: And he was also reporting to American officials?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Who else?

Sturgis: Commander Ricardo Lorie. Geraldine Shamma.

Olsen: And who was she?

Sturgis: She was an American woman who was married to Captain Shamma. Her marriage name was Suarez. So her name was Geraldine Suarez Shamma. They owned a tobacco business in Cuba, several businesses in Cuba, but the main business was tobacco, which amounted to about \$20 million. I recruited her for the Embassy. And her contacts were several people there, or at least one major person, and that was Major Van Horne. Her job was to meet and make contact with top officials in the government, which she did. She had a fabulous home and gave parties. Many of the top military commanders went over to her home. She was the contact with the American Government with the underground organization -- he was the Chief of the underground against Castro, and his code name was Francisco.

Olsen: And she was in contact with him?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Now FRANK, did you leave Cuba voluntarily or did you get forced out by the Castro Government?

Sturgis: I will have to go back again. Another person who was in touch with the Embassy was Sergio Sanjennes, who was the top high-ranking G-2 official under Fidel. When the time came for me to leave Cuba he actually saved my life, because he was in G-2, and told me that I had better leave because the G-2 was hot on my trail to capture me, and mostly likely, if I was caught, I would be executed.

Olsen: So you got out in a hurry?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: How did you leave Cuba?

Sturgis: Well, after meeting with Sergio, I left, I would say within a week. I stuck around a little bit. During this period of time I came across an American who was with the rebel forces by the name of Captain Devereau. Captain Devereau was the grandson of Tom Mix. He was very close with Raoul Castro. And I was, at one time, going to kill him.

Olsen: Why, and at whose direction were you going to kill him?

Sturgis: Well, unfortunately it was not under no direction, because I was told to leave him alone. And I was going to do it myself.

Olsen: Why were you going to do it yourself?

Sturgis: Well, the situation was getting very hot there. And evidently he must have overheard some things being discussed by Raoul and Che Guevara about me, about my goings on between the military and the American Embassy. I had to request from the Chief of the Air Force a document naming me -- it was an official Air Force document naming me -- I may have that document -- as a go-between -- as a liaison officer between the Cuban Air Force and the American Embassy. This was a cover for me being in touch with American officials and the American Embassy.

Olsen: Let's go back to Devereaux. Why was it that you were about to kill Devereau?

Sturgis: Again, with all this deception that was going on between the anti-Communist group, and because of Fidel's odds as to allowing different instructors to come into the military to instruct about Communist doctrine, and so forth, there was quite a bit of deception about that. And so naturally sides were being drawn up. And because of the mistrust of the American Embassy that some of the military commanders had, I was asked if I would personally come to Washington, D.C. and notify the American Government of the Communist infiltration into the government and into the military.

Olsen: Who asked you to do that?

Sturgis: The meeting was with several top military commanders, both of the Army and Air Force.

Olsen: And you were asked to do this by Cuban Government officials?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Not by the American Embassy?

Sturgis: No.

Olsen: Let's come around to Devereau. Where does he fit into the picture?

Sturgis: Devereau was very closely associated with Raoul Castro. He came into the picture, he was an entertainer, his wife and himself, in different Cuban night clubs in the City of Camaguey. And I imagine, like many people in Cuba, they got on this kick about being against Batista and the revolution, and so forth. And Devereau eventually showed up in Havana, as a captain. He is still in Cuba.

Olsen: You mean a Captain in the Castro military.

Sturgis: Yes sir, in G-2, a captain in intelligence.

Olsen: And did you feel that he had been squealing on you?

Sturgis: No sir, I felt that he knew something and he mainly told me to be careful, and that I was getting out of line, that I was with the wrong people. And he mentioned Diaz Lanz's name, and he mentioned Captain Martinez' name, and Lorie's name and these people were my friends, and knowing them to be strong anti-Communists, and knowing that Captain Devereau was crazy, and closely associated with Raoul Castro and Che Guevara, known Communists, I had a confrontation with him and two of his bodyguards in a jeep one night when he stopped me and I told him mainly that he had better step lightly, that I would kill him right then and there. And I would have done it except for one thing only, that I spoke to Nichols about this -- and Nichols told me to leave him alone at the present time. Other things that I discussed with Colonel Nichols was the attempted assassination on two occasions of Fidel Castro and all the top military commanders that used to come for the Air Force Base. And remember that I had another job at the Air Force Base, training the military police. And I also was still Chief of Security.

Olsen: Let me ask you, are you telling us that you participated as a Cuban Air Force officer, and Chief of training military police and security and intelligence operations in the Cuban Air Force, that you participated in an attempt to assassinate Castro?

Sturgis: Yes, on two occasions, plus other military officials.

Olsen: When did those attempts take place, during the early part of 1959?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I would say the first attempt -- and I set it up as an exercise, that if I was to get the green light -- which I did not anticipate that I would, because there is such a thing as getting a green light -- and there is another thing about doing something without the green light, in other words they do it --but they don't get caught -- but I did set it up as an exercise, and I did have the men on several occasions, like I said, as a training exercise, stationed at the gate with me there, with men stationed on the rooftops of the homes -- my excuse was for the protection of the entourage, Fidel and the military commanders he had with him, he had a hometown bunch with him when they came to the Air Force, even with General Bayo. And I felt that if I would get the nod to assassinate them, I could do it within 30 seconds, high tail it and everything.

Olsen: Was there something that you had drawn up in the way of an exercise as the result of the discussion with the other Air Force officials?

Sturgis: The Air Force and Army officials. This information was given to the American Embassy. I again did these exercises to try to get a diversion that if I would get the nod to do the execution, that I would have some means of diversionary tactics to draw attention away from the people who did the execution, and I was there with my people to prevent it because of security.

Olsen: Did you discuss these plans in advance with Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: No sir. At the very -- I would say about six weeks after the revolution was over with there was a great deal of discontent among many of the top ranking military officers. I knew these people personally, I was in with them at those meetings and various places, and that they discussed, we all discussed the assassination then. And some said, well, there are some officers that will be with the group, Fidel and Raoul and Che, that were not really with them. So they were split on the idea of assassinating him. So they asked my opinion. And I told them, well, in war innocent people do get killed. If you are going to assassinate the man, the best place to do it was at the front gate as he approaches, and to just, if there is even seven or eight jeeps, whether they are pro- or anti - if you are going to go ahead and kill him, people are going to get hurt.

Olsen: I didn't understand whether you answered my question as to whether or not you had discussed in advance with Colonel Nichols.

Sturgis: No sir, after the meeting with the different military commanders, I reported to Nichols the type of discussions that were made at those meetings.

Olsen: And what was Colonel Nichols response?

Sturgis: Can we go off the record?

Olsen: If you want.

Sturgis: Let's go off the record. He told me to stand by, don't do anything, stand by, stall.

Olsen: And did you then stand by and stall?

Sturgis: Yes, sir, I not only stood by, but then I proceeded to do these exercises without asking Colonel Nichols. I did those on my own, to prepare a special group of men to set this up.

Olsen: You prepared the exercise. Did you ever get the green light from people in Castro's Air Force and Army to go ahead with an attempt?

Sturgis: Oh, they wanted to do it, sir. The only thing that held them back was me, I am the only one that held them back, because they wanted to kill him in a minute.

Olsen: And so they were urging that this be done, but you were holding back on it?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: And were you holding back on it at least in part because of the request made by Colonel Nichols that you would hold up on it, and not do anything?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: Was any actual attempt made now to carry out an assassination on Premier Castro?

Sturgis: The only attempt is what I was doing in these exercises.

Olsen: So that there was some planning, but no attempt?

Sturgis: Well, let me say this. We are on a very thin piece of string there, because I was several times making those exercises, and I was really, because of my high position in the military, and because of the things that I knew -- and you must understand that I did break into the headquarters of the Cuban Army at Columbia Barracks and did steal documents out of there. And I also, at my own headquarters, in my files, I did photograph some things that were in my files from the past regime that was there, but also of other officers that were there that I could not trust, and wanted to see what kind of reports and things that were made. So I did photograph those. So I did make a break-in.

Olsen: What I am trying to do FRANK, is to draw a distinction, if I can, between some plans for, some setting up of exercises that would be preparatory to an attempt to assassinate Premier Castro, Che Guevara and Raoul Castro and others that might be with them. I am trying to distinguish that kind of planning and preparation from an actual attempt to carry it out.

Roethe: Were there any shots ever fired?

Sturgis: No sir. As a matter of fact, in order to avoid that, because my people wanted to do it so badly, I had to take the ammunition away from them, just to contain them.

Roethe: Was this an exercise that was going to be -- was this going to be a shooting?

Sturgis: Oh, yes.

Roethe: So it was not a bombing or anything of this sort, strictly a shooting?

Sturgis: A shooting.

Olsen: How soon before you left Cuba did this setting up of exercises take place?

Sturgis: It was within, I would say, four to six weeks.

Olsen: Before you left?

Sturgis: No, four to six weeks after we took over the country, January 1, four to six weeks was the first attempt. That was in the last of January or the first week in February 1959, four or five weeks.

Olsen: Did this fever about assassinating Castro, Raoul Castro and Guevara, subside after a little while?

Sturgis: Oh, no.

Olsen: Did it keep on going all the time while you were in Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I did arrange to train the same men for another attempt at assassination of him in the headquarters of the Air Force on the second floor.

Olsen: Before you go on to that, why did you never make an attempt the first time, why did you hold back?

Sturgis: I was waiting for a nod from Nichols.

Roethe: And you never received that nod?

Sturgis: I never received that.

Roethe: What got you started into a second attempt to try a different type of assassination?

Sturgis: Yes, it would be a different plan to assassinate him. This came, I would say, the last part of February, if I am not mistaken. Things came to a fever pitch. Even the American Government, through other agents inside of Cuba, in the military and so forth,



were getting a lot of information about the Communist activity. And Fidel was coming on his own thing, you know, about talking against the Americans. And this was creating a lot of dissent with some of the top military brass. Of the Cuban military. And the same time I am trying to recruit Commander Camillo Cienfuegos. Olsen: You have attempted to recruit him?

Sturgis: I attempted to recruit Commander Camillo Cienfuegos, and also Commander Almejeira. He was the National Chief of Police.

Olsen: And who was the first one, Cienfuegos?

Sturgis: Commander Camillo Cienfuegos was the Chief of the Army -- I think Raoul was the Chief of the Armed Forces.

Olsen: Did you succeed in recruiting them?

Sturgis: I met them at the Capri Hotel, where the show was at. And I got them stoned out of their minds. And we discussed money, how they would be willing to do, and so forth. I didn't want to get into it too much, because I had Camillo Cienfuegos lined up more, he was thinking more in line with what I was talking about. Commander Almejeira got stoned out of his mind. And he just put his head on the table and went to sleep. That was it. And so I had a hard time keeping Camillo Cienfuegos awake.

Roethe: At whose request were you trying to recruit these gentlemen?

Sturgis: Remember, Embassy told me, please try to recruit agents for them.

Olsen: You were attempting to recruit people who would provide information for the Embassy?

Sturgis: To provide agents for the American Embassy.

Roethe: You were not recruiting them especially for assassination attempts?

Sturgis: No. Now, Camillo gave me enough information that night where I broke into the Chief of the Army headquarters -- he was Chief of the Army. I broke into their file and I did photograph and steal documents.

Roethe: What did you do with those documents?

Sturgis: I turned them over to the others.

Olsen: To Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: Yes.

Roethe: Were you operating here now for Colonel Nichols, or do you know if you were operating for CIA? Who was the creator of this policy, if you know, Colonel Nichols as a diplomat? Was he a diplomat at that time?

Sturgis: Colonel Nichols was the American Military Air Attache, which could be a cover for the CIA.

Olsen: You don't know if he was CIA or not?

Sturgis: No. Again I say, nobody shows if they are CIA, unless you are working yourself as an employee.

Olsen: Let me turn here, FRANK, to this area. Were you ever, by Colonel Nichols, requested to organize any activity other than recruiting people to act as agents for the American Embassy, were you ever asked to carry out any kind of activity in Cuba.

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: You were never asked to carry out any assassination?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Were you ever asked to carry out any attempt to overthrow the Castro Government?

Sturgis: Well, let's not say overthrow the Castro government. Colonel Nichols was very much, in his thinking, in the discussions with him, against the Castro Government. But then here you have a man that goes by the book.

Olsen: Let me ask you this. Were you ever asked to carry out any action in Cuba on behalf of the American Embassy?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Or Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: No sir.

Roethe: So your breaking in and obtaining those documents was something that you did on your own for information gathered as a result of your conversations with the Commander of the Army?

Sturgis: Camillo Cienfuegos, yes.

Roethe: During this one evening when he got drunk?

Sturgis: Yes.

Roethe: You saw an opportunity and you took advantage of the opportunity yourself, without first consulting Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: Well, you must understand this. When an opportunity comes around you do it, because you may not have a chance to make contact, and get permission. And not only that, suppose you don't get permission? There is a lot of things that have to be done. But nobody is going to give you permission.

Oh, I wish I had -- I understand there are certain things in the Chilean Embassy like -- I broke into the Chilean Embassy in Havana, they are accusing me of breaking into the Chilean Embassy here in Washington, D.C., which is a lie. But I broke into the Chilean Embassy in Havana. I was not ordered to do so. But I felt, with discussions that we had, I wish I could find out what was in those files in the Chilean Embassy.

Olsen: Did you break into the Chilean Embassy in Havana as Chief of Security for the Air Force?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: The Castro Government?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Did you ever get any request from Colonel Nichols or anybody else at the American Embassy that you break into the Chilean Embassy?

Sturgis: No sir.

Olsen: Did you have any contacts there in Havana with anybody from the American Embassy other than Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: I would say no.

Olsen: When you say I would say no, that is your best belief?

Sturgis: I believe not. Because if somebody comes up and says, yes, he was in touch with me, you know, it is too many years, and to the best of my recollection, I think that would cover it, I would say Colonel Nichols was the only one I was in constant touch with. There is a possibility that may (Deleted) and a possibility of (Deleted) but I am not - - my mind doesn't --

Olsen: You don't recall any specific instance in which you made contact with anybody else other than Colonel Nichols?

Sturgis: I am not sure. I don't know how to put the right words. Because I met several people, but I am not sure of who the people that I met were.

Olsen: After you came back from Cuba, at the end of June 1959, did you then settle in the Miami area?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Did you take up employment in some normal job in Miami, or did you become involved right away?

Sturgis: I was not employed, sir.

Olsen: Did you engage in any business for yourself at that point?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Before we get to that, when you left Cuba, did you manage to take with you any substantial amount of money or wealth?

Sturgis: No sir. I took some documents here that belonged to Commander Richardo Lorie in his preparation to leave Cuba and come to exile. I helped to arrange for the escape of the Chief of the Air Force and his wife. As a matter of fact, I made contact with the American Embassy to see if they would accept him in the Embassy. And I was told by the Embassy people, no. So I had to come here to make arrangements for his escape with his brother Sergio Diaz Bruil, who in fact himself personally went to a yacht basin, Bertrand's Basin and rented a boat, I believe it was a sailboat. With the plans that both he and myself made, I proceeded to Cuba to pick up his brother, the Chief of the Air Force.

Roethe: Before we get back here in the U.S., the second attempt that you were talking about you said was going to occur in an office building, is that right?

Sturgis: That is the headquarters of the Cuban Air Force on the second floor.

Roethe: And again I am correct that there was no actual attempt made, and that there were no shots fired?

Sturgis: Right.

Roethe: And this was also -- and this only got as far as the planning stage?

Sturgis: Right. Planning and the exercise.

Olsen: What did you do after you came back to this country in Mid-1959, other than to assist people in escaping from Cuba.

Sturgis: I got together with Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz. We went to Washington, D.C., for a Senate hearing. At this hearing they wanted to know about Communist infiltration into the Cuban Government. And I forget the name of the Senator at that time. I went back to Miami. I forget how BARKER came into the picture, but BARKER -- I made contact with BARKER, Diaz Lanz.

Olsen: What were you going to do to make a living during this period?

Sturgis: I had my own financing.

Olsen: What was your own financing?

Sturgis: Well, I had money, pay that I got from the Cuban Government.

Olsen: Where had this money been placed that you were able to draw it out?

Sturgis: Well, I had an import-export business in Havana which continued after the revolution was over with during Fidel's time. And I proceeded to open an office up on Ponce De Leon Boulevard, in Coral Gables -- when the revolution was over with, because I was commuting back and forth between Miami.

Olsen: You said you had an import-export business in Havana?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And was that business continuing after you left there?

Sturgis: When I left that was the end of it.

Olsen: Had you accumulated some money in Cuba before you left there?

Sturgis: Yes, due to the business I did accumulate some money.

Olsen: Can you tell us approximately what your financial net worth was when you left Cuba? How much money had you accumulated?

Sturgis: Well, I had several thousand dollars, I would think I had \$3 or \$4,000 at that time.

Olsen: And you had been successful in transferring this money to the U.S.

Sturgis: It was all in cash.

Olsen: So you took it with you?

Sturgis: Yes, I took it with me, and two aircraft that I did have, one was a C-46, one was a C-46, of which I have the end numbers and documents, plus a B-25 bomber that I took over here.

Olsen: Did you fly out of Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Did you fly those aircraft yourself?

Sturgis: Well, another pilot and myself flew -- I think it was - I am not sure whether it was the C-46 that I flew out with, or the B-25 with another pilot. I did fly both planes at different times. I had one of the Cuban Air Force pilots fly one of the aircraft out. But I am not sure which one of them I came out on.

Olsen: Are you a pilot yourself?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Do you have a license?

Sturgis: I had a license. I flew over the city.

Olsen: You flew out of the country two airplanes that belonged to the Cuban Air Force?

Sturgis: No sir, they belonged to me, they were registered in my name.

Olsen: In Cuba?

Sturgis: No, registered in the U.S. in my name.

Olsen: Who had they belonged to in Cuba?

Sturgis: No one in Cuba, sir. They belonged to me, they were American end number aircraft that were bought by me here in the U.S.

Olsen: Had they been bought by you before you went to Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes sir, during the revolution.

Olsen: I see. You owned them before the revolution occurred?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I gave a \$10,000 deposit on a B-25 bomber that was in Phoenix, Arizona. I gave a total of \$112,000 for the C-46-D model. This money was revolutionary money that was given to me which I bought in my name.

Olsen: It was revolutionary money from whom?

Sturgis: It was from Fidel Castro -- while this was in 1958, while we were working against the Batista Government.

Olsen: I see. While you were up in the hills and acting as a courier, with revolutionary money you bought two planes in the U.S., and they were kept in the U.S. during the revolutionary period, but they were rendered in your name?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Roethe: And these were purchased by the government?

Sturgis: No sir, they were purchased in Phoenix, Arizona.

Roethe: From whom?

Sturgis: I may have the name of the people whom we bought them from. If you remember, in Phoenix, Arizona, you have an area there that has got planes for miles. They are in mothballs.

Olsen: What was this, a private enterprise?

Sturgis: Well I imagine this was -- you mean the people we bought it from?

Roethe: Yes.

Sturgis: Yes, it was.

Roethe: It had no connection with any Government agency that you are aware of?

Sturgis: I suspect that the man who sold me the aircraft did work for the CIA.

Olsen: Who was the man who sold you the aircraft?

Sturgis: I think his name was Thraikill.

Olsen: Did you make a trip back to the U.S. to make a purchase of those planes?

Sturgis: I came in and out of the U.S., in and out of the mountains, and in and out of the U.S.

Olsen: Frequently, as part of your revolutionary activities?

Sturgis: In order for me to get very close with Fidel personally, I went through a great risk in buying guns and equipment and smuggling guns and equipment to Cuba, both by

air, by automobile, and in the Key West by ferry. And I had an elaborate system made up.

Olsen: Let's go into that just a little bit. We are going back into the revolutionary period, before the revolution succeeded, while you were working for Castro, while he was up in the hills. Who did you buy the guns from in the U.S.

Sturgis: I bought guns in Alexandria, Virginia.

Olsen: From whom?

Sturgis: I believe the name of the company was INTERARMCO. And the owner was an ex-CIA agent.

Olsen: Named what?

Sturgis: I forget. [Samuel Cummings]

Roethe: Was this ostensibly a private enterprise?

Sturgis: At least I thought it was a private enterprise.

Olsen: He asked, was it ostensibly a private enterprise. Was it actually a private enterprise?

Sturgis: Let me say this here, can I go back a little bit, Mr. Olsen?

Olsen: Yes.

Sturgis: Fidel told me in the mountains, here is what I have got - and I will show you the pictures -- I have got garbage, muerdo, which means shit, shotguns, rifles that are rusted, and that idiot who is in Miami, who is the head of the underground in Miami, doesn't know what he is doing, he is sending us all different types of foreign-made rifles -- for instance like the Italian carbine, you shoot that twice in rapid fire it would overheat and jam. And he says, "I need you to get me some equipment." I says, I will get you some equipment. "Beautiful. Here is the money. Go to Miami and get what you need. Get in touch with Bebe Hidalgo." He was the Chief of the underground. With him I made other contacts, or through him I made other contacts, with people like Yanuza, who got to be the Mayor of Havana under Fidel Castro.

Olsen: Come as quickly as you can to the matter of where you bought the weapons from whom, when, and how were they shipped to Cuba.

Sturgis: From Miami, getting money from these people, who range anywhere from \$7 to \$100,000, I went to Alexandria, Virginia, and did make contact with the owner.



Roethe: How did you get the name of the man in Alexandria?

Sturgis: I don't know how I got the name. But I understand years later that he did work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Olsen: But the name of the company as best you can recall was INTERARMCO.

Sturgis: INTERARMCO.

Olsen: And what did you buy from INTERARMCO?

Sturgis: Well, at INTERARMCO I bought weapons that would fire the same bullets. For instance, I bought the M-1 Durand rifle, which I fired -- it was a 30.06 caliber weapon. I bought the M-1 -- I bought the Springfield rifle, U.S. Springfield rifle which fired the same bullet. And this type of a rifle I bought mainly for sniping, to be used as a sniper weapon in the mountains.

Olsen: The M-1 that you bought was the normal World War II semi-automatic Army weapon?

Sturgis: U.S. Army issue.

Olsen: Did you buy those in quantity?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And did you buy ammunition for them as well?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And did you buy any automatic weapons?

Sturgis: No sir, I did not buy automatic weapons. I did buy the 45 caliber U.S. Thompson, which had the -- they call it a DEWAT. They put lead between the barrel -- they plugged it up where it could not fire, you could only use it as a display piece.

Olsen: In other words, they were demilitarized?

Sturgis: They were rendered inoperative by putting lead in the barrel.

Olsen: Why did you buy them?

Sturgis: Well, for one thing, a good one was selling for about \$200 apiece. I bought those up there for \$75 apiece. We sent them to Cuba by air. I also bought good barrels, and I left instructions when they got to Cuba to take the barrel off and just put a new barrel on, and you had a fully automatic weapon.

Olsen: Was this an Army weapon of World War II?

Sturgis: Yes, it was.

Olsen: Was this called a grease gun or something like that?

Sturgis: No sir. There is a difference between the grease gun and the Thompson machine gun.

Olsen: Did the Thompson have a circular cartridge?

Sturgis: Yes, the drum, the 50 round drum.

Olsen: And that was a fully automatic weapon, wasn't it?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Did you buy any besides the Springfield, the M-1 Durand, and the Thompson 45 machine gun?

Sturgis: Yes sir, a bazooka. I bought the bazooka, not the shells, because it is legal to buy the bazooka. The shells were illegal naturally. So we had other sources of getting shells. I bought the anti-tank weapons, and I bought the Browning automatic rifle, the BAR, which was a semi-automatic and full automatic. But they did the same thing with the BAR, they put lead in the barrel. And in turn I had to take the barrel off and throw it away and put a new one on.

Olsen: And they didn't demilitarize the rest of the gun in any way?

Sturgis: No sir. I understand that somebody had some thoughts in their mind that they could sell the weapon like that. If they did what they were supposed to do, with a torch, put the lead between the barrel and where the bolt was, that would make that whole area bad, because when you --

Olsen: Because you could never get the round in the chamber, then?

Sturgis: Not that sir. What would happen would be the explosion of the shell would shatter the metal?

Olsen: Because that destroyed the temper?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Let's move quickly. Did you buy weapons any place else other than at Alexandria, Virginia?

Sturgis: I think it was Illinois. I went to Illinois with a friend of mine.

Olsen: Do you know the name of the company from which you bought weapons there?

Sturgis: No sir. [Richard Lauchli] I may have something in there that can tell me the name of the people that I bought them from.

Olsen: Do you know the name of the company from which you bought it?

Sturgis: There was no company.

Olsen: Do you know the name of the city where you went to buy it?

Sturgis: I will have to check that.

Olsen: Any place else besides Illinois?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I am trying to --- in discussing this with you -- these people belong the Minutemen group.

Olsen: You mean the ones in Illinois?

Sturgis: Yes. And I forgot the name of the man who is head of the Minutemen.

Olsen: DuBois?

Sturgis: Robert DuBois, that is right.

Olsen: From Norborne, Missouri.

Sturgis: Norborne, Missouri, is the other place I went to.

Olsen: Did you also buy some weapons there?

Sturgis: Well, I went to him first, and he in turn sent me to one of his close partners or aides or what have you, that was in Illinois on a farm that had a shed full of guns and equipment, mortars, 60 millimeter mortars, 90 millimeter mortars, the whole works. I bought some equipment from him.

Olsen: Did you buy any equipment anyplace else?

Sturgis: I would think that was the only two people -- yes, I bought the equipment at National Gun Shop at Southwest 22nd Avenue and 4th Street. I believe it was. In Miami.

Olsen: Was all of the military equipment that you bought, FRANK, for the Castro regime essentially in the small arms category?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And ammunition?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: And did you buy anything like tanks, armored cars, trucks, jeeps, anything of that character?

Sturgis: No sir, no heavy stuff.

Roethe: Except the two airplanes?

Sturgis: Just the two aircraft, yes.

Olsen: Did all of this small arms and ammunition that you bought get shipped over to Cuba, then?

Sturgis: Yes, I shipped it myself, personally, plus we have a network set up of various means of shipping the equipment to Cuba.

Olsen: Essentially involving revolutionaries in Florida?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Let's go back to the period after you got back into this country. You participated for some time in assisting other Cubans to get out of the country, and particularly some of the high Air Force officials who you referred to?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: What else did you do after you got back into this country?

Sturgis: I maintained contact with the underground leaders.

Olsen: When you say the underground leaders now, are you speaking about underground leaders in Miami.

Sturgis: Miami and Cuba. And both worked together yet.

Olsen: When you talk about underground, you are talking about forces now that are interested in overturning Castro?

Sturgis: That is right.

Olsen: So that you had become pretty much a full-fledged anti-Castro operator even before you got back into the U.S.?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: What else did you do then after you got back? Did you make contact with any officials of the U.S. Government? Or put it another way, when were you first in contact, after getting back June 20, 1959, when did you first make contact with anybody who you understood to be an official of the U.S. Government?

Sturgis: Sam Jennis.

Olsen: Was Sam Jennis and underground leader in Miami?

Sturgis: Let me say the Sangenes, S-A-N-G-E-N-E-S?

Olsen: Is that all one word, S-A-N-G-E-N-E-S?

Sturgis: Yes sir, one word.

Olsen: It is not two separate words, is it?

Sturgis: No sir. That is the Saneges family, which were Louis Sangenes, and Sergio Saneges, who I have been working closely with in 1957 and 1958. And I made contact with Joaquim Sangenes, code Sam Jennis. I met BARKER, BERNARD L. BARKER, who at that time worked with the CIA, whose boss was EDUARDO. When EDUARDO was relieved of his duty after the Bay of Pigs failure, BARKER'S next Chief of Station was (Deleted).

Olsen: Let's take those one by one. You named several members of the Sangenes family.

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: You have given us Louis.

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Sergio and Joaquin?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Now, what were their positions?

Sturgis: CIA.

Olsen: All three of them?

Sturgis: Yes, the CIA, I was led to believe.

Olsen: And were all three of them in Miami?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: And what kind of contact did you have with them? Did they come a recruit you or talk to you?

Sturgis: No sir. You have got to remember that I was in touch with these people from 1957 to 1958.

Olsen: What kind of contact did you have with them in 1957 and 1958?

Sturgis: Working with them in the overthrow of the Batista government.

Olsen: What did you do to work with them in the overthrow of the Batista government?

Sturgis: Smuggled guns, equipment. I was up in the mountains with Fidel, fought in several battles with the rebel forces in the mountains. Again, we brought Clark Wollan into the picture. And so up the line to the embassy.

Olsen: What I am trying to get at here is, did these Sengenes family members have any role in this other than as CIA agents, or were they revolutionaries themselves intent upon overthrowing the Batista government?

Sturgis: Right, sir, yes, sir. Their position at a latter date got to be very important, the fact that they were recruited to be agents for Central Intelligence Agency.

Olsen: When were they recruited to be agents for the CIA?

Sturgis: I would believe the year 1959, if not already 1958, which I am not sure.

Roethe: And what was their position outwardly? They were not card carrying CIA people, I presume, they must have had some position in the Miami community.

Sturgis: Well, these people were top leaders in the revolution. And remember, they did have contact with the past government of Batista, in the government, the top people, and also with the new government to be, which was the 26th of July Fidel Castro outfit. They worked very well into that. You have got to understand their background a little bit. The Sengenes family years back were involved in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. They were young people at that time. They thought the Communist ideology -- from what I understand from them, they thought that was the thing in those days. So naturally, they broke away from the Communists themselves. And they were very

intelligent people. And these are the type of people, with the position that they were in, the intelligence that they have, that the American Government would like to have as agents.

Olsen: But your contact with them in 1957 and 1958 --

Sturgis: Was strictly revolutionary.

Olsen: Was strictly revolutionary?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: They were not, as far as you know, at that time, associated with the CIA?

Sturgis: As far as I know.

Olsen: As far as you know?

Sturgis: I did not know if they were or were not.

Olsen: You had no indication, then, that they were?

Sturgis: No indication.

Olsen: So it was not until after you came back from Cuba in 1959 and made contact with them again that you believed that they were agents of the CIA?

Sturgis: Right, yes, sir.

Olsen: What did they say or do at that time to lead you to believe that they were agents of the CIA?

Sturgis: Well, number one, the activity that was going on in the Miami area, not only my activity, (illegible) one in the same position that I had, the comings and goings of people in and out of Cuba. Mrs. Geraldine Shamma, whom I recruited as an agent for the Embassy, was traveling from Havana to Miami. And she had a home on Brickell Avenue, which was a safe house for the CIA. The Cubans who came from Havana would come to the safe house which she maintained herself with her own money, not CIA money, her own money. BERNARD BARKER would call her up, and she would tell him who was there, and he would come over to pick up these Cuban exiles to be sent over to be interrogated or debriefed. This is what BERNARD BARKER would do. And E. HOWARD HUNT, I believe, may have come over there. I don't think he did, but anyway, she met him traveling back and forth from Havana, where she met him, I don't know off hand. You would have to ask her.

Olsen: You mean you have subsequently heard or learned that she did possibly had some contact with HUNT?

Sturgis: Oh, I knew that for years, because, remember, I was in Brickell Avenue in Miami, too.

Olsen: What was the address now?

Sturgis: It is torn down now. I forget the address. They may be able to remember the address.

Olsen: How did you know that this was a CIA safe house?

Sturgis: Well, again, the top military commanders who were in Cuba were in exile, and had meetings (illegible) this was when the CIA started to get the Cubans together to form the nucleus of an invasion force that was to go to Latin America to train. So there was a lot of activity, a lot of activity.

Olsen: Didn't that begin in 1960?

Sturgis: I would say that we had the house there in 1960, yes. And we were in touch with various agents, BARKER, for one. I was in touch with Sam, and also the other Sangenes. Louis Sangenes had an office in downtown Miami that was part of a recruiting office that he had prior to the invasion.

Olsen: FRANK, I was asking you a little while ago what the members of the Sangenes family said or did to lead you to conclude that they were agents of the Central Intelligence Agency? You told me that one of the women you had recruited in Cuba on behalf of the American Embassy there lived in a CIA safe house in Miami. But I am not sure whether you answered the question that I put to you. How did you know that the Sangenes family members were agents of the CIA?

Sturgis: I am not sure whether Sam told me at that period that he was working with the company or not, I am not sure, because I can't pin down the date. But he told me he was working ---

Olsen: Which one of the Sangenes family members was it that was called Sam Jennis?

Sturgis: That is Joaquim Sangenes. My understanding through the years is that he got to hold a high position with the CIA.

Olsen: Was Sangenes on the same level or subordinate to BERNARD BARKER?

Sturgis: Well you must understand that EDUARDO at that time was a political officer.

Olsen: You are talking about beginning sometime in 1960?



Sturgis: Right. And BARKER'S position with EDUARDO was as his assistant. So that means BARKER at that time was involved with the political officers, working for a political officer, which was political.

Olsen: And when you say political, what was EDUARDO doing, what were EDUARDO and BARKER doing at that time as political officers?

Sturgis: I can tell you what EDUARDO was doing, even though I didn't meet him, because I knew BARKER'S activities. BARKER was -- if EDUARDO wanted to have a meeting with Tony Varona -- he was the President of the Revolutionary Council that was formed by CIA.

Olsen: What was that called, the Cuban Revolutionary Council?

Sturgis: No, sir, that was called the Cuban Revolutionary Council, but it had other names that are in Spanish, Miro Cardona, was part of that.

Olsen: I am going to ask you to give me some names of the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary organizations--

Sturgis: Council.

Olsen: --in Miami in 1959, 1960 and 1961. Miro Cardona, right?

Sturgis: I believe Miro Cardona was the President of the Council. Tony Varona. He was the Secretary General of the Council. Well, Manuel Artime, was part of that. He was part of the council. There has been a lot of writing which (illegible) about his position. They call Artime the leader of the invasion brigade. That is not so. Manuel Artime's position was, he was the coordinator between the political group of the Revolutionary Council -- the Revolutionary Council was a political force with the brigade, which was the military force. And because of him being who he was and his contacts, they made him like, I would say, a liaison between both the Brigade and the Revolutionary Council. He was not the leader of the invasion.

Olsen: Who else was at the top of the Revolutionary Council?

Sturgis: San Roman.

Olsen: Is that his last name?

Sturgis: S-A-M R-O-M-A-N.

Olsen: And was he just one of the members of the Revolutionary Council or the leaders?

Sturgis: Yes sir, he was one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Council. And you must remember, the Revolutionary Council was going to be the governing body of a new government in Cuba.

Olsen: Yes, I understand. It is worth at this point naming a few of the other very prominent people who were members of the Revolutionary Council which was going to form the nucleus of the new government if Castro was overthrown?

Sturgis: Let me say this here. There was a lot of dissention that was going on in the Revolutionary Council. There was a power struggle within the Council. You had another member who was outside the Revolutionary Council that they had wanted in. And this is very important. President Kennedy -- I think it was Bobby Kennedy -- either President Kennedy or Bobby Kennedy insisted that this man had to go into this Revolutionary Council. That man did not have an organization in Cuba, this man supposedly had only a nucleus of a handful of revolutionaries -- which caused a big uproar, and changes a lot of things.

Olsen: Who was this that the Kennedys wanted in?

Sturgis: Dr. Manolo Ray, who was considered very much to the left. This created such a turmoil. He was leftist, and his thoughts and thinking were like Fidel Castro's.

Navarro: In Cuba he was a commander for the Castro Army. And he was one of the ministers for the Castro Government.

Olsen: Why did he go to Florida?

Sturgis: Again, Fidel had a power struggle in Cuba where you had the anti-Communists against Fidel himself, and the Fidel Castro government. At that time it was not said that it was a Communist government, but it was a pink type government. You had power struggles within the government. For instance, Commander Camelo Cienfuegos, I believe because of his contact with me, was executed by Fidel Castro. And people like Manolo Ray, who were on the left, were against the Communists.

Olsen: Anyway, you advise us that the insistence of one or both of the Kennedy's created a major uproar in the Revolutionary Council because --

Sturgis: And in the Brigade. Because you must remember, Mr. Olsen, that CIA had direct contact, the political sector of CIA, in which HOWARD HUNT as EDUARDO, was a high ranking political officer with the Revolutionary Council. Then, you had a separate group which was the Brigade. HOWARD HUNT had nothing to do with the Brigade. It was a separate section of the CIA. And then, you had a third separation which was Operation Forty, which was a Top Secret operation. And the head of Operation Forty was Sam Jennis. The second chief --

Olsen: Who headed the Brigade?

Sturgis: The head of the Brigade was Orncido Oliva. He is a colonel in the National Guard.

Olsen: And what was the nature of Operation Forty?

Sturgis: Operation Forty was a CIA Top Secret operation. They were to train, I believe, approximately 200 Cubans who were in the Army. They were officers --

Olsen: That is the American Army?

Sturgis: The American Army, who went and received training in the American Army as officers. Their main job was intelligence. These men were going to be used to infiltrate Cuba to make contact with the underground.

Olsen: Which one of the Sangenes family members headed Operation Forty?

Sturgis: Sam Jennis was the head of the Operation. The second chief of Operation Forty was Felipe Gutierrez.

Olsen: All three of these different operations were essentially being organized by the CIA, weren't they?

Sturgis: Yes sir. If you remember, every one including the President of the U.S. denied that the CIA was behind more funding or training of these people. But they were in fact being what they were supposed to be, U.S. Government operations.

Olsen: It is your testimony, FRANK, that the Revolutionary Council was being financially supported by and organized by the CIA with E. HOWARD HUNT, otherwise know at that time as being EDUARDO, being the chief CIA agent involved in setting up the Revolutionary Council?

Sturgis: Let me correct you a little bit there. He was one of the high political officers of the CIA that was involved in the organization of the Revolutionary Council.

Olsen: And who was it from the CIA who was heading up the training and the organizing and the funding, financing, and what not, of the Brigade?

Sturgis: Well, the funding naturally again was CIA, funding for Operation Forty was CIA. The training for Operation Forty was U.S. Army and CIA. Mr. Frank Bender, which is a code name for Mr. Drecher, is his real name, who was the top CIA official who was in charge of the CIA operation in South Florida for this mess.

Olsen: The whole thing?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Was Mr. Drecher's real first name FRANK also?

Sturgis: I don't know, sir. He is, I believe, of German extraction, if I am not mistaken. He was a naturalized citizen, he was not born in this country.

Olsen: Do you know whether he is still with the Agency?

Sturgis: I don't know sir.

Olsen: And who was the chief CIA officer having supervisory responsibilities or major responsibility for Operation Forty?

Sturgis: I couldn't go over Sam Jennis myself.

Olsen: But you don't know who it was?

Sturgis: All I knew who was above him was Frank Bender, whom I have never met.

Olsen: Did you meet other people who were, let's say, non-Cubans, who were involved in the planning with respect to the operation that finally ended up with the Bay of Pigs?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Who else did you meet?

Sturgis: I would have to look through my notes and get you the names.

Olsen: You don't remember any right off hand here now?

Sturgis: Well, there was one man, I can't tell you his name, but he had one arm, and he was a colonel in the French Foreign Legion. He had this home which I had visited several times. I think it was in Coconut Grove. And he was a CIA official. And I believe I do have his name sir, in my notes.

Olsen: Now, what part did you play, FRANK, in this whole operation that led to the Bay of Pigs?

Sturgis: Well, I will have to go back again to Geraldine Shamma at Brickel Avenue. My contact with all the same top military commanders that were in Cuba both in the Army and in the Air Force who were in exile. Geraldine's contact with the head of the underground organization inside of Cuba, with Francisco, whose real name I will give you, but I forget it off hand. Her contact here in Brickel Avenue with BARKER and HUNT. And my association, naturally, with Sam Jennis, who at a later date, when I told him that BARKER wanted me to help him in some of his work, and BARKER, not knowing that I had contact, or was working with Sam Jennis, of course, you have got to understand, a lot of these top people that were in exile who at a later date were involved

in the Congo who were friends of mine who were CIA agents. And those were the agents when they came into exile.

I know this is off the track, Mr. Olsen, but it is going to be very important. You have got to understand that you have the same -- not all the Cubans, now, I am talking about -- you have the same nucleus of the Cubans who came over here in the beginning, not every one, but the nucleus of them who were in Cuba with Batista, who were associated with the gambling casinos, the crime syndicate, the American crime syndicate, which in turn controlled the Cuban crime syndicate because all Cubans are not bad, but there was a Cuban crime syndicate. These same people, because of the people they knew with Batista, because of the people that they knew in Cuba, they not only supported Batista, but those same people did support the new Castro government, and got themselves in as a safeguard that if the rebels did succeed, at least they had contact. And they did give money and they did give information and so forth, to these people. And some of them were involved in drugs and crime and what have you.

Olsen: When you say these people, who are the people you are talking about?

Sturgis: I can't put my finger on it, Mr. Olsen. But as we go along -- I am going to jump again -- I have seen this myself, the same people who participated, some of them who participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion, were people who were considered Batistanos, some of them. Now, the Batistanos who supported Batista weren't all bad, but these same people who came over here and were recruited by the CIA, and worked here as agents, and some as double agents. Because of their criminal activities, a lot of information was gotten out of Cuba, because of the contacts.

Olsen: Were any of these people among the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Council?

Sturgis: No, I would think they were outside of the Revolutionary Council.

Olsen: Were any of these people among the leaders of the Brigade?

Sturgis: Some were suspected of being double-agents in the Brigade. But then again, you must understand that the Brigade itself, or persons in the Brigade was not a CIA agent, even though the Brigade was recruited from the Cuban colony to fight its soldiers. So that doesn't make them CIA agents, that makes them a force being financed and trained, and their families being paid monies while they were training, and away from home, and fighting, and even while they were in Cuba as prisoners their families were still receiving money from the CIA.

Olsen: Were any of the Batista clan, let's call them, who were among the leaders of Operation Forty?

Sturgis: Yes sir.

Olsen: Who among the leadership of Operation Forty?

Sturgis: Felipe Guterrez, the second chief of Operation Forty, was a G-2 agent under Batista, a high ranking officer.

Olsen: Was he someone who had close connections with the crime syndicate in Cuba?

Sturgis: I don't know that much about it. But there was a hatred between the second chief of Operation Forty and Sam Jennis, who was the chief of Operation Forty. Each one accused the other, from my information, of being a double agent, while being a CIA agent.

Olsen: Can you name for us a few of the top people who you felt or believed at that time to be persons who had close connections with the Cuban and American underground syndicate -- underworld syndicate?

Sturgis: Senator or ex-Senator Rolando Masferrer. I have something in there that I would like to give you so that you will know his whole background. And then another Senator who at one time was involved in drugs -- I can't think of his name. Masferrer was called El Tigre, the tiger. He was a Senator under Batista, an ex-Communist, and an ex-member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. He owns a newspaper in Miami called *Libertad*. And he was very much in touch with the crime syndicate, the American crime syndicate in Havana, plus the Cuban crime syndicate. Anyway, Senator Masferrer, because of his loyalty to General Batista, under the protection and auspices of General Batista, formed army of approximately 2,000 men, a private army, which supposedly was like the muscles of Batista. If Batista wanted to get rid of any of his enemies, Masferrer was there to do the muscle work. He kept the heat off the G-2, which was the Cuban Intelligence Service. I would say many of the ex-Senators that came into exile during Batista's time had contact with the U.S. underworld. This one man, this one Senator, I am trying to remember his name, was involved so much with the U.S. underworld and drugs that the American Government at one time threatened Batista to stop the sale of all legal drugs into Cuba because of this man. And this man today is living in Miami Beach.

Olsen: Is he the Senator whose name you are trying to remember?

Sturgis: Yes. And a very wealthy man.

Navarro: He is the closest friend of President Prio.

Sturgis: Very close to ex-President Carlos Prio.

Olsen: Let's move on from that subject here now to a further exploration of what you did during this period leading up to the Bay of Pigs. Did you operate with the Revolutionary Council?

Sturgis: I had contact with the Revolutionary Council.

Olsen: Did you have contact with Operation Forty.

Sturgis: Yes, sir, I did.

Olsen: And did you have contact with the Brigade?

Sturgis: No sir, not with the Brigade in general. What I did do is, many of the Brigade members -- not many, but some of the Brigade members -- did live at my home. I had a home at Southwest 60th Court.

Olsen: What role did you play in that organization?

Sturgis: Intelligence, training, I did train some of the Brigade members in the Everglades. And I have pictures of the training camp. As a matter of fact, one of the persons I did train is the Vice Mayor of Miami, Manolo Rebozo. I trained many of the intelligence teams for the Brigade.

Olsen: Did you get paid for this activity?

Sturgis: I did not get paid by CIA.

Olsen: Did you get paid by anybody?

Sturgis: Can we just leave that alone right there?

Olsen: You are at liberty at any time, FRANK, to not go into some subject if you don't want to. But the important thing for us here is, we want to find out whether the CIA has been involved in any improper domestic activities in the U.S., and that is why we want, if we can, to get you to discuss as openly with us as possible what your connection with the CIA was.

Sturgis: Well, it is going to be very difficult, Mr. Olsen, for me to really tell you what my connections with the CIA are, because I have nothing to show. But in the record there are documents, CIA documents and memoranda, that show that, for instance, John Dean at the Watergate hearing -- some of the documents, and so forth, CIA documents -- John Dean made a telephone call to Mr. Schlesinger, who at the time was Director of the CIA --

Olsen: Hold up, if you will, right here, FRANK. I want you to tell me not what came out in Watergate hearings from somebody else, I want you to tell me what your relationship was down there as you knew it.

Sturgis: Well, I was associated with the CIA.

Olsen: But I want to know exactly what that association was.

Sturgis: Well, that is what I am trying to put in perspective.

Olsen: I want to have you lay out the facts as clearly as you possibly can lay them out to us, pinpointing as accurately as you possibly can, what your connection with the CIA was during the period of time that the Bay of Pigs operation was being planned and carried out.

Sturgis: Okay. At one period -- and I can't remember the date, I am not sure whether it was before the Bay of Pigs or after the Bay of Pigs -- one of the CIA agents wanted me to assist him.

Olsen: Who is that?

Sturgis: BERNARD L. BARKER. I made contact with Sam, and Sam says, help him.

Olsen: When you say Sam, are you talking about Sam Jennis?

Sturgis: Yes. The idea was FRANK, there are groups here that are breaking the law. We don't want to upset the apple cart in Cuba. You will have to help me, because of many groups, revolutionary groups are breaking the law.

Olsen: So BARKER approached you?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: And what did he approach you for?

Sturgis: Well, there was an operation in effect where a F-4U -- I believe it was an F4U -- Navy fighter plane was bought by some Americans to be used in a bombing raid over Cuba, most likely Havana -- that is the oil refineries.

Olsen: Can I interrupt just a second? That was after the Bay of Pigs, wasn't it?

Sturgis: I am not sure whether it was before or after.

Olsen: Go ahead.

Sturgis: The only way you can find out about that is, I will give you the name, and if you can get in touch with the party, I believe he may have records, I don't know, because my records were destroyed.

Olsen: Anyway, BARKER wanted you to try to give him some help in cooling the thing, is that it?



Sturgis: Yes sir. I told BARKER that I would see what I can do. I made contact with Sam Jennis, and told him what BARKER, as friend of mine, wanted me to do. And he said for me to go and help BARKER.

Olsen: And did you then do some investigation?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Did you come up with anything?

Sturgis: I sure did.

Olsen: Did you pass that on to BARKER?

Sturgis: Yes sir. I took him to where the airplane was hidden in a hanger and being worked on and ready for a bombing run over the oil refineries in Havana.

Olsen: And was that planned operation then aborted as a result?

Sturgis: It was broken up, and I believe the airplane was confiscated, through the channels, proper channels. The man that was primarily involved in this thing, his name was Bill Johnson.

Olsen: And where was Bill Johnson from?

Sturgis: From Miami.

Olsen: Is he an American?

Sturgis: Yes sir, he is an American citizen. And he lives there today, and he has a business there in that area.

Olsen: Had he been employed to do this by Cuban revolutionaries, do you know?

Sturgis: No sir. He was a mercenary man that would contact Cuban groups and ask them for money, he would do certain things, and make flights, and so forth, over Cuba. I, a number of times, did seek to obtain Bill Johnson's help in the Bahama Islands for bases that were needed (illegible) bases in the Bahama Islands. And Bill did help me on a number of occasions as far as some air penetrations in Cuba. He dug up some pilots for me, not knowing or realizing, I believed, that I was connected with anybody in the CIA.

Olsen: Did you engage in any of this kind of activity yourself similar to what Bill Johnson did?

Sturgis: Yes, I went on a number of these flights.

Olsen: Did you consider yourself kind of a mercenary yourself?

Sturgis: No, sir.

Olsen: Who planned, organized, financed and otherwise involved you in these activities, then, that were directed at Cuba after the Bay of Pigs?

Sturgis: Well, you must remember that I had a position in Cuba with my friends who also had top positions even higher than my position. And I considered myself a revolutionary like them. I assisted my government and various agencies, including the CIA, with no salary in mind. At some time or another where CIA money was used -- for instance, the B-25, I flew with Pedro Diaz Lanz over the city of Havana on October 21, 1959, dropping several hundreds of thousands of leaflets over the city, over the Air Forces base.

Olsen: Who prepared those leaflets?

Sturgis: I had a home on Southwest 60 Court where Diaz Lanz and his two brothers and myself and other people, revolutionary Cubans, lived, and I had a secret printing machine that we printed these leaflets with.

Olsen: What other kind of projects ---

Roethe: Was this financed by the CIA, or at least do you believe it was?

Sturgis: Well, I cannot actually tell you that it was. Because at that period of time I did not know, even though we did have contact with the company. I cannot say, unless I see you as a CIA man give him money, I cannot say I saw him get money from the CIA.

Roethe: Was somebody financing this?

Sturgis: Certainly.

Roethe: And the financing was --

Olsen: Let me follow up on this if I may, Jim. Do you know who directly put up the money to finance that flight with the propaganda leaflets over Havana in October 1959?

Sturgis: October 21, 1959. The money for that operation, no, off hand I don't know directly where that money came from. You would have to ask Commander Pedro Diaz Lanz, or his brother, Marcos, Diaz Lanz.

Olsen: What other projects did you participate in directed at Cuba. Let's talk about after you left from Cuba now.

Sturgis: I did go to the Dominican Republic. I spoke several times with Raphael Trujillo, the President of the Dominican Republic.

Olsen: About what?

Sturgis: About giving help to Pedro Diaz Lanz. And he agreed to. Unfortunately, Pedro did not want to go the Dominican Republic. He stayed in Miami.

Olsen: And what else did you do in terms of activities directed at Cuba?

Sturgis: I went to Guatemala, and I spoke with the President of Guatemala, President Ydigoras.

Olsen: About the same thing, about assistance to Pedro Diaz Lanz?

Sturgis: Not only assistance, but also invasion bases, which President Ydigoras was giving to the Cubans for an invasion of Cuba.

Roethe: Who sponsored those trips?

Sturgis: I would have to think on that particular thing where the money was obtained.

Olsen: At whose request or suggestion did you go to Guatemala for that purpose?

Sturgis: I am not sure at this time.

Olsen: Can you tell us at whose suggestion or request you went to the Dominican Republic and talked to Trujillo?

Sturgis: I was at the Biltmore Terrace Hotel on Miami Beach -- I can't remember the year. But the man who was running, or at least one of the men who was running the Biltmore Terrace Hotel was Norman Rothman. That place was supposedly a hang out of all the top Batista people who came into exile. The top of the Biltmore Hotel was being readied for President Batista, who was in the Dominican Republic. I went to the Biltmore. And I was introduced to an intelligence agent who was a close buddy of General Trujillo's son, who I believe at the time was chief of the Air Force, the Dominican Air Force. This man asked me, or approached me in conversation and told me the General Trujillo would like to speak with the ex-Chief of Air Force, Pedro Diaz Lanz. And if I could make arrangements for the contact between him and Pedro, he would appreciate it. And I did make contact. And Pedro did not want to go to the Dominican Republic. So I said, I will go to the Dominican for you. And I did. And it was set up and arranged by this intelligence agent.

Olsen: The intelligence agent of ---

Sturgis: Trujillo. And I was received -- I had carte blanc in the Dominican Republic. I stayed at the top hotel there, I think it was called the Ambassador Hotel there in Santo Domingo. I was received at the palace. I went directly with this intelligence agent to the Presidential office. Trujillo was present in his white uniform. Johnny Abbes, as Chief of Intelligence, was there, a known past Communist, who I believe is still a Communist, or at least playing his little games.

Olsen: FRANK, can you tell me what other projects now you participated in that were directed against Cuba?

Sturgis: Well, I did a number of air and boat operations against Cuba that were not green light operations.

Olsen: Now, tell me what air operations you conducted?

Sturgis: Well, let me tell you the main ones, because I did so many that I couldn't pinpoint them all. One of the main operations -- well, Havana, October 21, 1959, which caused and created an international incident between the U.S. Government and the Cuban Government. A few months later relations were broken because of this incident, it was as excuse, between the governments, relations were completely broken. Another operation I did over the City of Havana with two aircraft, I dropped several hundred thousands of leaflets over that city.

Olsen: When was that?

Sturgis: I forget the date on that. I made a flight over Santiago De Cuba.

Olsen: For what purpose?

Sturgis: Leaflets. I made another flight into Las Villas Province and dropped two underground agents into Las Villas Province with radio equipment.

Olsen: By parachute?

Sturgis: Yes, sir. I made another flight on the south coast of Pinar del Rio Province.

Olsen: For what purpose?

Sturgis: To drop some leaflets there. And I made some bombing runs over Nuevitas. And I dropped four bombs over the City of Nuevitas.

Olsen: What were you trying to hit?

Sturgis: Tobacco warehouses. The idea of that -- it sounds ridiculous -- but the idea of that was, as I made a number of penetrations by air and by boat -- and I thought they were ridiculous to do these things -- not all the operations I did were ridiculous, but from

what Sam told me, the purpose of these operations was to test defenses, the radar defenses, their anti-aircraft defenses and their naval defenses. And I would fly in low and slow in a small aircraft, and not necessarily would I do all the trips, but I would organize these trips. And he preferred that I did not go on these trips, but I went.

Olsen: Who is he?

Sturgis: Sam Jennis. And I maintained a good leader of men must take risks.

Olsen: You mean he approved of these trips, but didn't like the idea of you doing it yourself, is that it?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: At whose behest did you make these trips?

Sturgis: Well, most of them by Sam. You must understand this. Again, I will say, I don't know if I told you this on the record, that there are green light operations. A green light operation is an operation that all agencies are involved in. In other words, if the CIA wants to do an operation, especially if it is here in the U.S., for instance, like the Bay of Pigs invasion, every law in the book was broken, because they were smuggling refugees in and out of the countries, guns, explosives. My boat was used for infiltration into Cuba of guns and agents and explosives.

Olsen: In preparation for the Bay of Pigs?

Sturgis: Before and after the Bay of Pigs.

Olsen: What kind of boat did you have?

Sturgis: Well, I had four boats. It think it was a 63-foot Coast Guard cutter that we bought in Norfolk, Virginia. I bought another boat --

Olsen: When you say we bought that boat in Norfolk, Virginia, when was that bought?

Sturgis: Let me say, Pedro Diaz Lanz went down to Norfolk, Virginia, and put the money up, and so forth, and he and his brother and myself took it back from Norfolk, Virginia, and brought it down here to Miami.

Olsen: With what money did you buy it?

Sturgis: Again, I have a blank thing here in my mind at that particular time as to where that particular money came from.

Olsen: Who put the money up, Pedro Diaz Lanz.

Sturgis: He, himself? No. He was given money to buy all this equipment.

Olsen: But you don't know by whom?

Sturgis: Right now, no sir, I don't know who gave him the money for these boats.

Olsen: Anyway, did the boat get registered in your name?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: This Coast Guard cutter?

Sturgis: Yes, sir, all four boats were registered in my name, the Coast Guard cutter, of which I have the pictures -- and I think I have the numbers on that.

Olsen: And what other boat do you have?

Sturgis: I have another boat, which was a 63 foot yacht called the *Quesa*.

Olsen: And who bought that boat?

Sturgis: Pedro Diaz Lanz and myself.

Olsen: Again, with money that you don't know the source of?

Sturgis: I can't think of it.

Olsen: What I am trying to do is speed up these things. I don't want to hear the story about each boat. I am trying to get at the guts of these things. What other boats did you have?

Sturgis: I had two 60-foot fiberglass boats that we bought from Bertram Yacht Company, two sixty footers that did approximately 50 miles an hour.

Olsen: These were power boats?

Sturgis: Power boats, yes sir.

Olsen: Private launchings, so to speak?

Sturgis: No, sir. I believe they were about -- I think they were maybe 16 feet wide and 30 feet wide.

Olsen: What were they being made for?

Sturgis: For infiltration in and out because of the speed, they did a top speed of fifty miles and hour.

Olsen: Were they manufactured expressly for you?

Sturgis: No, sir. These were new boats that Bertrams were bringing out of the yard as experimental for either racing or for anyone who wanted this type of a yacht for speed.

Roethe: Do you have any indication that any of these boats were paid for by CIA funds? Do you suspect or believe that they were?

Sturgis: Let me say this here. Again, the boats were used for infiltration, and there was CIA infiltration. Now, the person who can really get to the nitty gritty of boats, and so forth, is either Marcos Diaz Lanz -- and I will give you his address in Miami -- Pedro Diaz Lanz, I do not believe he is in Miami, he is the brother of Marcos, I believe that he is in Texas working as a fumigating pilot. And as a matter of fact, Pedro Diaz Lanz was very, very upset by the Bay of Pigs invasion. He was in charge of a special air group with the B-25 that was in my name. It failed, he told them it failed, he didn't like the operation. And he has got a dread, he is very paranoid, that the CIA wants to kill him. I think he is wrong. But unfortunately, I believe he is that paranoid in his mind, and he sees an agent behind every door that wants to kill him. But he has been in touch with the CIA.

Olsen: FRANK, you have mentioned the fact that you and Diaz Lanz, one of them at least, Pedro, acquired these boats, and that these boats were then used in certain operations directed at Cuba. What were these operations?

Sturgis: Infiltrations.

Olsen: When you say infiltrations, are you talking about putting people who are in Cuba?

Sturgis: And taking people out of Cuba, and bringing guns and equipment into Cuba.

Olsen: Now, when were these boats acquired, before the Bay of Pigs?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: And were these trips into Cuba to bring people in, and to take people out of Cuba, and to run guns into Cuba, and so on, conducted both before and after the Bay of Pigs operation?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: How long did they continue after the Bay of Pigs operation?

Sturgis: I don't know, sir. I cannot give you a date.

Olsen: Approximately.

Sturgis: The Bay of Pigs was 1961. Maybe 1962, 1963.

Olsen: Do you still have any of those boats?

Sturgis: No, sir.

Olsen: When were they disposed of?

Sturgis: I turned them over to Diaz Lanz, and Diaz Lanz in turn sold them.

Olsen: And you don't know what will happen to the proceeds?

Sturgis: Well, Diaz Lanz did take most of the proceeds, he gave his brother some, and as a matter of fact, he gave me a little bit, not much, but a little.

Olsen: Do you recollect how much he gave you?

Sturgis: On the boats I think maybe he might have given me a thousand dollars.

Olsen: Did you get all of the directions, and orders, and requests, to make these runs in to Cuba with the boat from Diaz Lanz, or did you get direction and orders from anybody else?

Sturgis: It was a combination. Understand, I did not want Pedro to know that I had contact with the people, because he trusted me explicitly.

Olsen: You didn't want him to know that you had contact with what people?

Sturgis: Well, for instance, I would make in a round-about way contact for Pedro with other Cuban people, different agencies and so forth.

Olsen: You have got me confused, now. I don't know what agencies or people you are talking about here now that you didn't want Pedro Diaz Lanz to know about.

Sturgis: I am getting a little ahead. For instance, if BARKER wanted to meet certain people, he would call me and say, FRANK, I would like to meet so and so, do you know him, or can you get contact with him? And I would say, yes, and then I would make contact and take these parties to BARKER to see what BARKER would want of the person.



Olsen: Did you ever get any directions with respect to any of these boat or air operations directed at Cuba from anybody else whom you knew was an official or agent of the CIA?

Sturgis: Let me say that I suspect, it will be an easier word for me.

Olsen: But none that you knew?

Sturgis: Let's say that I suspected of being a CIA agent, yes, I have received orders from them to do operations.

Olsen: But again FRANK, did you ever receive any directions or instructions or requests to conduct any of these boat or air operations against Cuba from somebody whom you knew to be an agent of the CIA? I will come back to the business of suspicion here later, but I first want to get an answer to that question.

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: Who?

Sturgis: Sam Jennis.

Olsen: Now, what operation or operations were you asked to conduct directed at Cuba by Sam Jennis?

Sturgis: I was asked to assist Conte Aguerro.

Olsen: You were asked to do what with respect to Dr. Conte Aguerro?

Sturgis: To assist him in air operations, that Conte Aguerro would get the money. And I was to organize an air group to do several air drops into Cuba, and pay the expenses and pay, not salaries, but pay the expenses for the operation.

Olsen: Were you then paid by Dr. Conte Aguerro?

Sturgis: Well, Dr. Conte Aguerro used to ask me, well, FRANK, what would it cost to organize and do an air lift raid over Cuba? And I would sit down with him and go over the figures of what I would have to do, and the money that would have to be laid out and so forth.

Olsen: And then did he pay for that?

Sturgis: He would give the money to me. For instance, I told him, here is a figure here, this, this, let's make a round figure of \$5,000 to do air operations.

Olsen: But did he then pay you?

Sturgis: Yes he would give me the money, he never paid me.

Olsen: What is the difference between his paying you and giving you the money?

Sturgis: There is such a thing as, if you want to get paid, that means each week you get paid a set salary.

Olsen: If I sell you an automobile for \$5,000 and you pay me \$5,000 for that automobile, that doesn't mean you are going to do it every week, does it?

Sturgis: He is a good lawyer, I can't win that particular point with you. You are right.

Olsen: So he paid you the \$5,000 or whatever the figure was whenever you did one of these projects for him?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: Did Sam Jennis put you in touch with him, or did he direct you to do this for him?

Sturgis: No, he directed me to do this to make contacts with Conte Aguerro, which I did. And evidently whatever progressed between them too, I did the operation.

Olsen: Did Sam Jennis have any occupation or function other than as an agent of the CIA?

Sturgis: To be very honest with you, I never asked him, I don't know.

Olsen: Do you have any reason to believe he was devoting 100 percent of his time to the CIA?

Sturgis: This would have lead me to believe that he was an official of the CIA. Now, Felix, or Felipe Gutierrez, I know he was in construction.

Olsen: And only maybe part -- maybe a part-time operative? Or was he an operative at all?

Sturgis: No, I believe his business -- everybody had to make a living -- unless you have something as a front.

Olsen: Did you feel that Gutierrez --- were you of the impression that he was a CIA agent?

Sturgis: Oh, yes, certainly. Like I say, I can't say, I can't put my finger on it and say, well, he is a hundred percent. I knew he was, because of my close connection with CIA people.

Olsen: Let me try and sum up something on kind of an overall basis and see if you can tell me that this is correct or incorrect, that during the years after you came back from Cuba in 1959, and for some few years thereafter, you have engaged in a number of operations involving Cuban exiles and Americans that were in one way or another directed at trying to subvert or overthrow the Castro regime in Cuba?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: That you did so under arrangements where you were asked sometimes to do something, and you would get paid for it?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Kind of a job-by-job basis, is that a fair statement?

Sturgis: Right.

Olsen: And is it a fair statement that at no time did you know that the money that was being paid to you was or was not CIA money?

Sturgis: Sometimes I did know it was CIA money.

Olsen: Now tell me when you knew it was CIA money.

Sturgis: When my B-25 bomber was at the Miami International Airport to be ready for operation, or to be operational, I knew that the money that Diaz Lanz received to make the payment for the repairs of the B-25 came from CIA.

Olsen: Now did he tell you it came from CIA?

Sturgis: Certainly.

Olsen: Was there a time when the Bay of Pigs operation was being planned?

Sturgis: Yes, sir.

Olsen: Was it intended that your aircraft were going to be used in connection with that operation?

Sturgis: Yes sir. The same thing with the boat, the money that came to maintain the boat for the operation of CIA.

Olsen: Who told you this?

Sturgis: Pedro Diaz Lanz.

Olsen: So that both with respect to the maintenance of your boats and maintenance of the aircraft, Pedro told you that the money was provided for taking care of that was provided him in turn by the CIA?

Sturgis: Yes. He told me that the boats, or the airplanes, needed repairs. And I told him to go see BARKER and get the money. And that is exactly what he did, he went to see BARKER.

Olsen: Did you ever discuss that with BARKER?

Sturgis: I am not sure, really. Again, I am going back into something as detail, whether I told him hey, there was money needed for repairs of the plane, get the money or not, I just told Diaz Lanz to go see BARKER, and to get the boat - get the airplane operational, and that he would give me the money. And that he would get the money. And he did get the money.

Olsen: That is the kind of information that I have been seeking. I am trying to pin down what the money was for, who told you it was CIA money, and what steps were taken that led to your getting the money. Were there any other operations or expenditures that you had which you feel you are on strong, sound ground in saying were financed by the CIA?

Sturgis: I was asked to do an assassination.

Olsen: By whom?

Sturgis: Can I hold back on that?

Olsen: No, I would prefer that you tell us, if you will.

Sturgis: It was never carried out.

Olsen: That is all right.

Sturgis: I was contacted by this agent -- I am trying to go ahead and think of the date again, because again I will say, I had notes, and I keep them so far, and then I destroy them. And I did tell the Senate Watergate Committee that a friend of mine who was a CIA agent contacted me and asked me if I would do an assassination. And I told him I would. He said, good. Then, I will pass it on to my superior. And he made contact with me later, at a later date. I believe we had -- I am not sure -- I think we had either lunch or dinner at some ranch house.

Olsen: Is this in Miami?

Sturgis: Yes.

Olsen: First of all, can you go back and tell me when you were approached by this friend of yours.

Sturgis: This is why I say, I can't remember by the exact date, and maybe by talking --

Olsen: How about, if you give us the season of what year?

Roethe: How about just the year?

Sturgis: I can't remember the year.

Roethe: This is after you got back from Cuba, obviously?

Sturgis: Yes, it had to be. Let me see if I can narrow it down just about what year. Let's see. It had to be either before the Bay of Pigs, which is 1961, or after the Bay of Pigs, which again could be 1961. So I would say approximately it would be 1961.

Olsen: Then where were you approached?

Sturgis: In Miami.

Olsen: And is this somebody, FRANK, for the moment, let's defer to your wishes, or your reservations, at least, by naming them. But is this somebody whom you knew to be employed by the CIA?

Sturgis: No, sir.

Olsen: Is it somebody who you knew to be a contract agent of the CIA?

Sturgis: No sir. All I knew is that he was an agent, and at a later date, it was proven he was an agent. So my contacts with this man throughout the years, how he worked, my close contact with him, in Miami, the way of operation, the way he handles himself, the people that he was in close contact with, that the top political and military people who were in exile that he was in touch with, the formation of the Bay of Pigs itself before the invasion, came through this particular man. He was part of the forming of this -- at least of the Revolutionary Council. And I was approached by him and I told Sam about it. I said, Sam, what do you think? The idiot -- I hope this never gets publicized.

Olsen: Trust us.

Sturgis: I said, this idiot took me out, and we had some lunch, and he asked me if I wanted to do an assassination, or if I would do an assassination attempt for the outfit. And I looked him square in the face and I told him why did you come to me? And he says, well, FRANK, like, who else? You are a man that the Chief knows your background, and I know your background, and I know you are capable. And you are a

capable man. And if anybody can do it, you can do it. But the thing is, would you be interested? And I said, yes I would be.

Olsen: Did he talk to you about a sum of money?

Sturgis: No, no money was -- the discussion of money was not involved in it, because I would not do anything for money. And he knows better than to ask me, unless it would be, FRANK, what do you need for your expenses?

Olsen: Who was the target of this assassination? Was it Fidel?

Sturgis: No. I don't know. What happened was that I had another meeting with him, and he said he would contact his Chief, and he would -- and he told me to contact him later on, and I think he gave me a certain day to contact him, and I said okay. You must remember that, how I know this man as an agent, because he does the same things as I do, in his wife, he types away, or at least he has a wife who types away, he makes all the reports, and stacks them in a file cabinet. I have heard him talk to his Case Officer on the telephone. And to me that was very stupid of him in doing that event to me who was his friend. That is a very stupid way of doing things. Because he did not suspect that I was in contact with Sam, he cannot know. And the only time he suspected that I had anything to do with the CIA is when we were in prison, and the man on the television said, yes, he used to work for the CIA.

Olsen: When you say CIA, you were talking about the Watergate, not the other agent and me?

Sturgis: I am talking about the agent and me, who was part of the Watergate group. And he was dumbfounded and said, what, you work for CIA? And I said, yes sir, you dumb bastard you, I was turning you in to my case officer.

Olsen: So neither one of you suspected --

Sturgis: I knew he was an agent, but I didn't know that I was in contact -- I never used the word -- or at least I don't think I did, and I hope I haven't used it today -- that I said I was an employee of CIA.

Olsen: No, I haven't even said that you were an agent of the CIA.

Sturgis: Or that I was connected with the CIA.

Olsen: Now, who was the target of this conversation about assassination?

Sturgis: I had a second meeting with him at the Ranch House and he told me, he says, well, this is interesting FRANK. He said, about his assassination, and I said, fine. I did. And then he started to questioning, how would you do it? And I said, how do you mean how I would do it? There are several ways of trying to do an assassination. The things I

have to know is who the person is, that is number 1, it is important, and where the person is at, which is important. And then, I will have to go ahead and go to the place where this man lives or what have you, after I know this information. And I said then, I can go ahead and tell you how I can do it. And he said, with a body, this and that, he will be discovered, you know we can't be connected with it. And I said, well, if you are worried about that, you do it. And he said, well, I can't do it. And I said, Okay, beautiful. And I want -- I wanted to tell you something, I will do this, because you are a friend of mine, and because you asked me. But I will want more than that. And he said what is that? I said I want it from somebody higher than you, from somebody with authority. If you tell me -- and you are my friend, and I believe you -- but I want it more from somebody that has some authority. You have a case officer. I want your case officer to tell me to do an assassination plot, and I will do it. But coming from you, you are my friend, my buddy, but I have got to have more than that for my protection.

Olsen: Did he ever put you in contact with his case officer?

Sturgis: I knew who his boss was.

Olsen: Who was his boss?

Sturgis: EDUARDO. Wait a minute. I am sorry. I could be wrong there. I said the wrong thing. If I am going after the Bay of Pigs invasion, if this did happen, as far as the date is concerned, after the Bay of Pigs invasion, EDUARDO did quit the operation and go on some other assignment or what have you. So that means he was no longer in the Miami area. So this part I had to get a new case officer.

Olsen: EDUARDO left Miami before the Bay of Pigs, didn't he?

Sturgis: He left after -- well, I don't know, I am sorry. Because there is the possibility that he may have been either in Miami or he may have been in the Headquarters in Washington. But I can't pin it down because I don't know exactly where he was at.

Olsen: Did he ever make contacts with the man's case officer?

Sturgis: No, sir, because it had to be one of two people, it either had to be EDUARDO, whom I had never met, or it had to be possibly (Deleted) [Esterline], after EDUARDO left.

Olsen: Did (Deleted) take his place then.

Sturgis: I believed so, I believe (Deleted) did take his place as this party's case officer.

Olsen: And then, you did not actually have any contact with his case officer?

Sturgis: When I told him that, I think it kind of stung him a little bit. And he said, well, okay, all right. Then, you will go through with it? And I said certainly I will go through

with it, I don't care who the hell it is. I said, you let me know. And hopefully, I was thinking of Fidel Castro, because I could have snuck in to Cuba, I have done it so many times, and I would have taken a crack at killing Fidel.

Roethe: I missed something when I was out of the room. I take it you did not know the identity of the person whom you were being asked to assassinate?

Sturgis: No, sir, I did not. I asked him -- you see, I didn't publish it, in other words, I was told no publicity. I was told, because Sam says go ahead and work with him and he said let me know what is progressing.

Roethe: Is Sam what you would call your case officer?

Sturgis: Sam is my contact, the one I was connected with.

Roethe: And you would always go to him before you would go ahead with some action like this?

Sturgis: Oh, exactly. I wouldn't do anything unless I received an okay from somebody.

Roethe: Did you have any idea that this had anything to do with Cuba?

Sturgis: It always had to do with Cuba.

Roethe: You were aware that this assassination had something to do with Cuba?

Sturgis: I was thinking that if it did, I could have been wrong. I was thinking it could have something to do with Cuba.

Roethe: Did Sam seem to know anything about the subject -- about this, or did this seem to come as a surprise?

Sturgis: It was a surprise. He was surprised that my friend approached me on something like this. And he said, don't say no. I said I will do it to anybody. I said Sam, if it is all right, if this case officer -- Sam said, tell me who the case officer is, and if it is true, okay.

Roethe: What was your motivation for saying that you would do this?

Sturgis: Do you know what a whore is?

Roethe: Do I know what a whore is?

Sturgis: Yes.

Roethe: I guess I do.



Sturgis: I don't mean to go ahead and embarrass you. I am sorry. But in intelligence a whore is an agent that they would want that would do anything. But he has got to be motivated by patriotism. And that he would do anything for his country, regardless of what it was.

Roethe: Assuming that it was something that an official request made on behalf of the government?

Sturgis: Well, you would think that if it was case officer -- and you would be surprised how powerful a case officer -- what power a case officer has in his hands. He has got a lot of power.

Olsen: Thank you very much, FRANK.

(Whereupon at 6:00 p.m. the interview was concluded).

In a telephone interview with Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission on April 22, 1975 it was noted: "Wants to correct something. Park Wollan was Council General but Sturgis didn't contact him. It was Paterson, called him Bill. Was CIA Agent there, left CIA later after getting to be Chief of Station in Santiago. Sturgis was in touch with Wollan, possibly met him. (Deleted) and (Deleted) were in Havana."

Sturgis told Paul Meskil: "We met at the Casa Grande Hotel in Santiago. Wollan knew who I was and what I was doing. He approached me or someone introduced us. We had several other meetings and discussed my patriotism and so forth. I agreed to work with him. Later, when the revolution was over, I received orders to go to Havana. Wollan told me who to contact in the American Embassy there." Sturgis said his contact at the Embassy was Sam Kail.

# NODULE X33

## INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

Collect  
**CITY OF DALLAS**  
**LONG DISTANCE MESSAGE**

Phone No. Jul Time 10:00 Area           

Person calling Lee Harvey Oswald

To Raleigh N.C. 834-7430

Person called John Hunt 833-1253

Date 11-23-63 La (Ca)

Account Payable L. Sullivan

cc 919

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex33.pdf>

**CONSPIRATORS:** JACOB RUBENSTIEN (deceased LCN) RICHARD M. NIXON [deceased], JAMES ANGLETON [deceased], CIA staffer members DAVID A. PHILLIPS [201-88764, deceased] and DAVID LEMAR CHRIST (former prisoner of Castro), [aka DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL, deceased, CIA Office of Security SF #43 872]; Watergate burglars E. HOWARD HUNT [OS# 25 500 deceased], FRANK A. STURGIS [deceased: CIA Office of Security SF #353 459, 201-242256, SS# 095-18-9240] FBI S.A. (Special Agent) WARREN C. DeBRUEYS; Cuban exiles BERNARDO DE TORRES (CIA 201-294214) and CIA AGENT DAVID MORALES SANCHEZ [deceased] and last but not least GERRY PATRICK HEMMING (CIA 201-309125; SS # 544-44-8667; CIA Security File #EE-29229) [deceased], WILLIAM JOHNSON. **Unindicted Co-conspirators:** JOHN MARTINO (deceased LCN) CARLOS BRINGUIER, BERNARD L. BARKER, JAMES W. MCCORD, EDMUND KOLBY, ROY M. HARGRAVES [deceased], and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD. OSWALD was the unwitting patsy.

## ADDRESS BOOK

Page 18 contained the words "Alex Kleinrer 'Loma' Industries" - Max Lowenstein of Loma was of interest to OO/C in 1956. Kleinrerer p75; CIA 1294-481, 515-217, 518-219, 646-277, 646-277; WCD 911; FBI 62-109060-2424 inks & ID. Phone interview: "I would rather get together, I don't like the phone, its a little bit delicate the whole situation. I moved to NY in 1970. Loma Industries was a plastic company which made industrial plastic and housewares. OSWALD applied for job there but never got it. I used to work there 15, 16 years ago."

The address "1318 1/2 Garfield, Norman Oklahoma" was found in OSWALD'S address book. Mae Logan, who owned this property from 1961 to 1967, was contacted in August 1993. She stated that several white teenagers along with one black lived in the top part of a rental unit she owned between 1962-1963. "They quit payin' the rent, got into drugs and were arrested in Phoenix. There was lady who lived up there to begin with. She got cancer and went to the M.D. Anderson Hospital. Her father and mother had died of cancer two years ago." Logan was never questioned by the FBI. The name "Robert Odum RI-7-2071" was found in OSWALD'S address book. A Robert E. Odum, of Dallas, was a control tower operator at Love Field. The FBI claimed this name was Robert Adams Dallas of the Texas State Employment Office.

Marina Oswald's cookbook contained the numbers P.E. 7-5402, W.A. 6-3741.

OSWALD'S address book contained name Russ Brothorgan 1733 Spring.

Address book contained name Bill Stuckey 529-2274. OS Memo has two paragraphs deleted "It now appears that Bill Stuckey in all probability is William K. Stuckey, a former newspaper man now engaged in Public Relations who in the summer of 1963 interviewed OSWALD regarding his participation in a pro-Castro campaign in New Orleans" - CIA 1301-476

OSWALD'S address book contained telephone number for U.S. Government Switchboard, Fort Worth, Texas; the city of Arlington, Texas; City of Fort Worth switchboard, Federal Court Clerks office, U.S. Court House, Fort Worth and Tarrant County Criminal Courts Building. - NARA 1993.05.24.09:22:06:15000

OSWALD had notation 1612 Hurley. These were apartments in Fort Worth one of which was vacant. OSWALD had notation "Criner Bewly Bign. con. con. service." It was that of Maybell Criner Career and Finishing School at 513 Bewley Building where Virginia Valle did typing for OSWALD.

The addresses and telephone numbers of Soviet intellectuals appeared in OSWALD'S address book under names other than their own; for example, N.N. Krechetovich, a scientist who specialized in designing servo mechanisms was listed under "Lida." OSWALD'S address book contained numerous Russian names, sometimes noted as

teachers, and many of these were associated with foreign language institutes in the USSR at that time. Some of these names appeared in early versions of the *Name List With Traces*, but not in later ones. OSWALD recorded the addresses of the East German, West German, Argentine, Polish and Dutch Embassies in his address book.

Besides using his post office box as a dead drop, OSWALD may have made pay phone-to-pay phone telephone calls to insure his conversations were not monitored. A slip of paper among his possessions contained a telephone number that was listed as a pay station in the lobby of a Fort Worth building. [WCE 2189 p641] This might have been his mother's place of work.

## **ALPHA-66**

USDJ INS File NYC 76/95.5-C; 62-109060- NR 4.20.64 re: Memo Branigan to Sullivan 2.23.64; Brennan to Sullivan 5.8.64; 105-82555-4313, NR 8.4.65, 3852; 62-109060-900; FBI LHM Chicago Illinois, 5.28.64 SNFE; LHM New Orleans 6.3.64 SNFE; LHM New York 5.28.64-Caufield; FBI 105-112098-108X, 433, 6.28.65 Dallas, 648,694, 537, 480, NY 11.29.63-Caufield, Dallas 7.22.64; Dallas 12.3.64; HQ 105 -117838; LHM LA California 5.2.63; FBI 157-218-70, 804; CIA F-82-0430/126, 244; FBI interview with MRO 5.25.64; 105-131209-1; FBI interview with Waterson 10.25.61 MM 2-312 2-163-44; 105-66754-234; Fonzi's work on Veciana HSCA; WCD 1085-c3, c2, c6; WCD 853, WCD 1085u; WCD 23; WCD 778; WCD INV 3-2-2; USSS CO-2-34,364-Aragon; Memo to USSS Dallas from ATF Dallas 1.14.64 902; *Village Voice*-Dick Russell 8.23.76; *Glory No More* Ed Arthur p110,34; *Miami News* 4.13.77; *Miami Herald* 7.12.76, 8.15.77 Veciana-1.20.77, 1.19.77; *Wash. Post* 1.20.77; *NYT* 1.18.59, 7.14.62; Dora Causa FBI 62-109060-900, 1830, *Allen v. DOD* CIA 10732; WCD 1107. WCD 853A; CIA 88-27; Masen FBI 105-133465-2, DL 105-1811; FBI 105-96824-10; FBI DL 105-96777; 2-1499-NR 9.16.63.

## **MILES AMBROSE**

*NYT* 11.11.72, 11.10.72, 5.22.73, 11.17.72 p94, 7.6.73 p58, 1.19.72 p1, 2.19.74, 1.29.72 p1, 3.7.72, 2.24.72 p14, 3.7.72, 11.2.72 p9, 3.29.73 p26, 1.12.73 p40.

## **AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL**

Lee Pennington *NYT* 1.5.75; CIA 777-336A American Security Council letter listing Lee R. Pennington as Internal Security Editor & Chief Washington Bureau National Strategy Committee - Stefan Possony; FBI 139-4089-2752, 2750; *Wash. Post* 8.17.83, 5.3.85, 11.17.85.

## **AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM**

After James Buchanan wrote his newspaper articles about OSWALD in Miami, the FBI investigated him for violations of the Neutrality Act. James Buchanan was a member of Americans For Freedom. Americans For Freedom was headed by former International Anti-Communist Brigade member Edward Arthur and Claire Arthur Chennault, the son of Air Force General Claire Chennault. Arthur Chennault, Americans For Freedom Air Commander, had been discharged from the Army for impersonating an officer. In 1960 Arthur Chennault claimed to be a Air Force Captain and called Army Intelligence in West Berlin. He said he had been kidnapped and brought to East Germany but had escaped. [FBI 105-123828-26] Charles Ashman represented Americans for Freedom. In August 1963 Americans For Freedom had reactivated its plan to bomb Havana's oil refineries, this time employing Batista-owned P-51 fighter planes.

In the course of attempting to get reviews for my *Dylan To English Dictionary* I telephoned Sam Chennault, the music critic for New Times, an alternative newspaper in Miami. When I pointed him to this information he commented, "General Claire Chennault is my great-grandfather, but I don't have an uncle by the name of Arthur Chennault. After reading this, I checked with other family members and there's no one on our side of the family with that name or that story. There is no such person as Claire Arthur Chennault. I would know, as I child I spent a lot of time with Claire's children. I'm not saying this to "stick up" for my family (I certainly disagree with a lot of my grandfather's opinions and actions, and am shameful for the actions of Anna) but it's a fact that there's no one by this name. After WWII, there were many people who claimed to be part of our family for one reason or another. I don't know..."

## **JACOBO ARBENZ**

NYT 11.14.50, 9.8.54 NYT Mag 7.11.54, 11.12.54 p2, 3.27.52 p15, 12.27.54 p3, 3.1.53 p11, 3.3.53 p11, 10.26.57, 7.16.57 Castillo Death-7.31.57, 7.30.57, 7.29.57 p1, 7.28.57; 8.4.57, 8.9.57, 8.3.57, 8.17.57, 8.28.57, 8.3.57; *Business Week* 1.1.55, 4.30.55, 11.2.57; *Time* 3.10.58, 7.19.54; *Newsweek* 6.28.54, 12.6.54, 9.20.54, 8.16.54, 7.26.54, 7.19.54; *Look Magazine* "The Mysterious Doings of the CIA" by Richard and Gladys Harkness.

## **ED ARTHUR**

*Glory No More* Mike Wales Dakar Publishing, Westerville, Ohio-1975; Memo Richard Townley to Louis Wolfson 2.1.71 re: Ed Arthur; FBI 105-112222-23; FOIA Request 67,784 Americans For Freedom FBI file 105-123828-26.

## **MANUEL ARTIME**

*Miami Herald* 11.18.77-death, 12.16.77, 12.17.77-Artime & WH/SOG plot to kill Torrijos-also *Newsweek* 4.18.73, 3.7.77, 12.12.77 *Miami News* 7.2.77-profile, 11.18.77; *Newsweek* 4.18.73, 3.7.77, 12.12.77; Memo: Richard E. Gerstein/Martin Dardis 8.14.73 Inv 929 Watergate; *Miami News* 8.28.75-Dardis Office burglarized; *Miami Herald* story by Gene Miller undated linking WH/SOG to NAACP break-in; Another possible WH/SOG OP break-in at office of Mrs. Ellsberg's psychoanalyst Robert Akeret 697 West End Avenue, New York City as cited in *American Police State* by Wise; Ltr. from CIA re: Artime files 2.6.80-26 files all denied; Ltr. from CIA after appeal. Released documents-Report 3.14.60, Memo 6.20.60, Biographical Resume 2.26.63, Memo 10.28.63, Report 4.9.64; HSCA Brigade 2506-Manuel Artime; FBI LHM Miami 7.26.73 Bufile 139-4089-Interception Of Communications; Rolando Cubela FBI 105-77667; Artime FOIA Req 59,997 4.21.8- approx. 700 pages 3 Sections; Army Intelligence Report November 1, 1963, Cuban Officer Training Program 112th Corps Intelligence Group, San Antonio, Texas; FBI 139-4089-150, 1129; Death Certificate Registration Number 14335 11.17.77; *Secret Organization of Cont. Penetration* - FBI 97-4133 NR 10.14.64; 2-1877-11,24; FBI 105-131113-6; FBI 97-4133-NR illegible airtel 9.25.64; FBI 97-4133 NR 9.17.64 LHM Miami 9.17.64, NR 9.25.64. NR 9.23.64, NR 10.14.64, NR 9.22.64 LHM Miami 9.22.64, NR 10.14.64, NR 9.22.64, 118, NR 9.21.64, NR 9.20.64, 117, NR 9.20.64, NR 10.16.64. NR 97-4133-NR 10.14.64, NR 9.21.64; MIRR *Miami Herald* 12.6.64; *Washington Post* 3.17.65 A-11; FBI 97-4133-A, Szulc on MIRR, NR 97-41-334-A 5.20.64 *NYT* article; LHM Miami 7.19.63.

## **CHARLES ASHMANN**

*L.A. Free Press* The Ashmann File 11.28-12.4 75, 9.19-25 75; Case No. 63-9016, 63-9088, 64-280 Criminal Court of Record in and For Dade County Affidavit Leonard I. Lapinsohn, M.D., Charles M. Mutter, M.D.; Ltr. to Judge Williams from Arie denBreeijen; Insanity Order; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 40463.

## **AZQUE**

CIA 552-240; 273-103; 519-219A; 847-368; 1114-422A; 1016-402; 1342-485A; WCE 15 FBI 105-82555-1158.

## **GUY BANISTER**

FBI NO 105-1456; FBI 66 109060-4366; CIA Memo 3.8.67, Memo 11.21.67; Record Check 8.5.67, Memo 9.28.67; six additional documents withheld 8.31.60, 8.26.60, 9.13.60 10.26.60 and 9.21.66; Report of Martin & Lewis 2.20.68; Banister's File List; From Ward to Garrison 12.30.66 Emile Stopper; From: Sciambra To: Garrison 1.31.67 Mary Banister; From From Sgt. Fenner Sedgebeer-Delphine Roberts; *New Orleans States Item* 3.31.64; FBI Search Slip 3.22.82 Banister; Ltr. Gatlin to Banister 5.19.55; HSCA 544 Camp St. and Related Events; FBI 61-3176-A *State Times* Baton Rouge 3.7.57; NR 3.18.57 *New Orleans Times-Picayune* 3.8.57; FBI 62-103863-13; Alba tel/. 504-831-6799; CIA EE-314 indicated CIA interest in Reilly Coffee in 1948 also see CIA 1307-475.

## **BERNARD BARKER**

Nomination Of Richard Helms to be Ambassador To Iran- Hearings Committee on Foreign Relations 2.5.73; BARKER Testimony/Ervin Hearings; *Wash. Post* 5.27.72-Glasser, 6.25.72; *NYT* 6.22.73 Tad Szulc; *Miami Herald* 11.11.76; Deposition of Clara Barker by Richard Gerstien, Dade County Justice Building on 9.12.73; FBI 62-109060-1214, 1308, 1224

Marjorie Heimbecker said sister of Cuban exile Miguel Suarez told her he said in 1961 that JFK would be killed by Castroite. Suarez's father was with Batista's police. Telephone conversation with Suarez in late 1970's - said he had no sister. CIA documents on Suarez's father, Miguel A. Suarez Fernandez, President of Cuban Senate, Minister of State under Prio. Allied with Batista- Source CIA 783-25. Son, Miguel A. Suarez Sarrain, worked for Ellis Rubin. Represented former member of the Bay of Pigs Brigade. Wife: Yolanda - the Office of the Inspector General of the CIA generated an index card on April 18, 1974, that contained the names Daniel Ellsberg, Hank Greenspun, Eugenio Martinez, Christine Hopkins, BERNARD BARKER, FRANK STURGIS, FIORINI, Lawrence Sternfield, Manuel Artime, HOWARD HUNT, Edgardo Buttari y Puig, Kenneth Dalhberg, Arsenio Felipe de Diego Aday, William Johnson, Miguel A. Suarez Sarrain, Alberto Beguiristan Sampedro, Roberto de Cardenas, Emilio Gonzalez Castellanes and Jake Esterline. The card was titled "Memo from Chris Hopkins, Watergate Task Force. Subject: Status Report as of April 19, 1974, on Material Received in Relation to the Watergate Break-In; Daniel Ellsberg and Hank Greenspun DD/WH FILE REVIEW 1974 IG File 36, Tab 3." Lawrence Melvin Sternfield was in Chile from 1954 to 1957, Brazil from 1957 to 1961. He handled Cuban affairs in Miami from 1961 to 1964. He was in Bolivia from 1964 to 1966 and Mexico from 1977 to 1978 where he served as Chief of Station. Sternfeld replaced Scott Miler as Chief of Operations at CI.; Address of Walter Cronkite's apartment used for Miami Convention 1972 in BARKER'S address book FBI GID 7.5.72 WLC/mgm; Ed Arthur *Glory No More* p167; Finger Print Sheet 261422; BARKER Deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* ; FBI 62-109060-NR 2.11.64; FBI Miami 105-8342 3.16.64 SAC O'Conner re: Verson; FBI 62-109060 NR 3.4.64; WCE 2947; CIA 478-873, 484-785; CIA document 1.29.64 re: Verson; CIA 1224-511, 501-200; USDJ/FBI Hoover to Rankin 2.21.64; *Glory No More*-Edward Arthur; Dade County D.A. Watergate Investigation- Deposition of Clara Barker; *Miami News* 11.11.76; *Miami Herald* 11.11.76; *Wash. Post Press Service* 6.25.72; BARKER Testimony before Senate Select Committee on Illegal Campaign Activities; *Washington Post* 6.27.72; *Give Us This Day*-HUNT; Committee on Foreign Relations U.S. Senate 2.5.73, 2.7.73, 5.21.73. The CIA reported: 1. According to press reports of August 25, 1972, Mr. Dwayne Orville Andreas is Chairman of the First Oceanic Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was his \$25,000 check which was given to Mr. Kenneth Dahlberg, Midwest Regional Chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, and which eventually made its way to the Miami, Florida, bank account of Watergate participant BERNARD L. BARKER. 2. Mr. Dwayne Andreas was born March 4, 1918, at Worthington, Minnesota. He is a recognized agricultural expert and from April 1952 to present has (deleted). 3. Beginning in 1962, Mr. Andreas served as

Principal Officer of the Andreas Foundation (deleted). 4. Mr. Andreas' firm, the Archer Daniels Midland Company, Decatur, Illinois (deleted)

### **FRANK BARTES**

FBI 105-97459-210-221, 119 CIA said Lay Off!; NO-16601/cv Bartes asked about OSWALD prior to assassination; FBI 62-109060-6267; To: Jim Garrison From William R. Martin 7.29.67; *New Orleans Times Pic.* 5.21.63, 11.5.63, 8.7.67-Rabel brother arrested by Fidel, 11.16.63-top official in CRC, FBI 109-584-4608; *Granma* 6.5.66, 8.13.67, 6.5.66; *Daily Herald*, Biloxi, Mississippi 12.30.62; Bartes ltrs. to Kennedy & Statement to WDSU; HSCA CRC A CONCISE HISTORY AND CRC NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER; FBI 105-107224 DID 6.20.63 WRW;hmm SAC Miami 105-514 Dir; FBI 109-5842959 Miami 10.4.61 highly deleted document re: CRC; FBI 109-584-2959 [released see:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=135567&relPageId=1> ]; FBI 105-107224-135 p2 w/h; Frank Bartes Information concerning 6.14.63 LHM; FRD FBI 5-9192-182 - 105-87912 copies New Orleans CIA; 105-87912-182; FBI 109-584-39 Bartes/CRC; *Miami Herald* 6.20.63; FBI MM 105-1742 35 pg. rep.; FBI MM 105-1742 9.13.60; FBI MM 97-366; FBI 105-95461-12, 15.

### **DOMINICK BARTONE**

Agreement made in Miami between Bartone and Browder 1110-M-Civil 10.6.61; *NYT* 7.1.59; *Miami News* 4.18.77; *Miami Herald* 12.31.77, 12.15.77; MM 87-8756-1962; FBI interview with Bartone 4.4.62 Miami Florida, Miami 87-8756, 87-12552 Doerner / Lenihan; FBI interview with Mrs. Browder 2.21.62 Miami M 87-8756 - Lenihan; *USDC SD FLA 77-243-Cr-NCR*, 76-6066-Cr-CA (s), 11,190-M-Cr, 10,743-M-Civil (Documents show Bartone connection to Browder).

### **PAULINE BATES**

WC Bates Ex. 1, WCE 2580; Co-2-34030-601; WCD 87-Bates never recanted said "He gave the impression of being an agent"; CD75 Caroline Hamilton; WC Testimony.

### **ROBERT BAYARD**

*Miami Herald* 7.7.75; FBI FOIA Request 72,177 and DOJ Appeal No. 80-0981 QJS:PKD.

### **BIRCH BAYH**

Plane crash-*NYT* 6.20.64 p1, 6.21.64, 6.23.64 p18. 6.24.64 p14, 6.29.64 p11, 6.30.64 p17.

### **MELVIN BECK**



Melvin Beck was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1913. He entered the U.S. Army in World War II and served as a Japanese translator. In 1948 he joined the National Security Agency (NSA) and in 1953, Beck began 18 years of employment with the CIA, working for the Plans Directorate of the Soviet Division.

## **SAM BENTON**

*Miami Herald* 8.10.74, 6.17.63, 11.4.71, 7.17.71, 6.1.78 Crankshaw; *Miami News* 2.1.63, 6.1.78; City of Florida Interoffice Memo Zenoz to Sapp 3.4.63, 3.7.63, 3.11.63, 3.13.63, 3.15.63; USDC SD NY 71 Crim 780 Lombardozzi & Benton; FBI 62-109060-5563, 5504, 5591; Death Certificate 3.11.75 Dade County, Florida 3387.

## **PAUL BETHEL**

FBI 91-18337-illegible 4.17.67, FBI interview with Daniel James on 11.23.63 at Washington DC WFO 89-75 S.A. Angevine, FBI 105-82555-2305; WCE 1444, WCD 916; *Wall Street Journal* 1.9.78 Ross/Somoza; *Free Cuba News* 5.4.63; Bethel was mentioned in conversation between Bosch and Richardo Morales-Bosch: "Paul Bethel told me that diplomatic pressure." Leonard Laiken Court Reporter USDC Miami; Daniel James resume telephone number - 202-362-4236; *Illegal Immigration* Daniel James 1992. Mallin / Radio Marti *Wash. Post* 6.8.86.

## **HALE BOGGS**

*NYT* 10.23.72, 10.20.72, 10.24.72, 11.5.72, 10.2.72, 10.22.72, 10.17.72; *Anchorage Daily News* 10.17.72, 10.19.72, 10.20.72, 10.17.72, 10.18.72.

## **BOLTON FORD INCIDENT**

On January 20, 1961, two members of Friends of Democratic Cuba attempted to purchase several pickup trucks from Oscar Deslatte of Bolton Ford. One of them used the name LEE OSWALD. The FBI reported: "On November 25, 1963, Mr. William A. Watson, Vice-President, Bolton Ford Company, New Orleans, telephonically advised his truck manager informed him that the Friends of Democratic Cuba had made a bid on a truck and that the bid was signed by OSWALD. Another name appeared on the bill and believed to be Joseph Moler. He stated all information would be available through his truck manager, Fred Sewell." [NARA 124-10248-10153]

Fred Sewell told an investigator for Jim Garrison:

I think that Oscar Deslatte wrote that on there, LEE OSWALD, but he didn't use the name HARVEY, just LEE OSWALD if I remember right. Yes, it's been six years of course. He represented himself as LEE OSWALD. He's the man that spoke up and said, 'I'm the man handling the money. You ought to have my name too...I would say that the men were in there that I could see them maybe an hour...So then when the President was

assassinated and the name came out, Oscar come in either the next morning or the morning after and said, "Say Fred, do you remember those two guys who was in here from Cuba trying to get some buses cheap? And I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'I think that one of those men was the one who killed the President.' I said, 'Aw, you're kidding.' and he said 'We've got a piece of paper around here somewhere with a bid on it.' He went and hauled that piece of paper out and then Oscar called the FBI...The FBI come down and picked it up with two pieces of plastic. They didn't even put their fingerprints on it. And slid these two pieces of plastic on each side of it and offered us a receipt for it and took it with them." Fred Sewell was asked by Jim Garrison: "In other words they expected to find fingerprints on it?" Sewell: "Yes, but I don't think the man ever touched it, really. We did, but I don't think he did. Then Oscar come to me and he said, 'I got some kind of Freedom or Free Democrats of Cuba' or something. He had a name for it. He come in my office and he said kind of contributing to Cuba. He said they want ten buses or they want to bid on ten buses. Do you want to give them a good deal on it? Well, I said, seeing that they're having a hard time down there let's make it \$50 over cost for each one of them." [James L. Alcock to Garrison 5.2.67]

The files of the New Orleans FBI Office do not show that Fred Sewell was ever interviewed in regard to the Bolton Ford Incident.

### OSCAR DESLATTE

Oscar Deslatte, another employee of Bolton Ford, confirmed the report of Fred Sewell in a conversation with the FBI: "Joseph Moore," and an unidentified Cuban male, insisted Oscar Deslatte sell them trucks at cost because they would be used against Castro. Joseph Moore said he was an *ex-Marine* who was involved in training the *invasion brigade*. He wrote his name and bid on a piece of paper and handed it to Oscar Deslatte. Joseph Moore then asked Oscar Deslatte to return the slip, and changed the name on it to "OSWALD." OSWALD was in the Soviet Union in 1961. [WCD 75 p677; FBI 67-39565-66; FBI FOIA req. Banister 105-95587-1 p10] In 1979 the FBI released copies of the records of Oscar Deslatte.

**BOLTON FORD, INC.**  
NEW AND FRIENDLY FORD DEALER  
 1801 CANAL STREET - TU. 8182  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Phone: 785-0763 Date: July 20/1961

Attention of: Mr. Joe Moore

Thank you for your inquiry; we quote you FLEET BASIS as follows:

Passenger Car or Truck:	FOB Factory List Price—4 cyl. base	\$ 7814.00
<u>Ford Coupe</u>	V-8 extra	\$
<u>V-8 6-cyl. coupe</u>	FOB Total	\$ 7814.00
used Equipment:	Federal Excise Tax	\$ 152.00
	Freight to <u>New Orleans</u>	\$ 465.00
	Instg. Charges by the Manufacturer	\$ 250.00
	TOTAL LIST PRICE	\$ 8696.00
	Fleet Discount	\$ 287.80
	NET	\$ 8408.20

The words "Friends of Democratic Cuba" and "OSWALD" appeared. [Memo 5.9.67 To: Garrison From: Alcock.] The FBI ran a file check on Joseph Moore on January 9, 1968. Most of the serials were non-identifiable. Serials 25-20038, 26-24044, 162-436 were followed by question marks. Serial 88-6623 had nothing next to it. The rest of the serial were marked "Not Identifiable." [FBI New Orleans 89-69-3730]

HEMMING did not believe the Bolton Ford incident took place:

There's no logical connection at all. Nobody used any trucks during the Bay of Pigs. There were no fucking trucks. Maybe they were trying to con him. Sounds like some Cuban trying to get a deal. Never heard of Moore.

In interview in April 1993 with Fred A. Sewell he stated he had been interviewed by the FBI. This was untrue. He was never interviewed by FBI - 62-109060-6057 p17. Sewell claimed that in 1962 OSWALD came from Russia to Cuba then from Cuba to New Orleans. The incident occurred in 1961. Sewell, 80, also claimed he saw Robert Oswald through one-way glass in New Orleans. Sewell was out of it.

## **ORLANDO BOSCH**

*Miami Herald* 11.3.76, 10.11.76, 10.10.76, 11.20.76, 10.16.76, 10.19.76, 12.14.76, 10.20.76, 10.23.76, 10.17.76, 10.25.76, 10.27.76, 10.24.76, 11.8.76, 11.4.76; 10.26.76, 10.16.76, 10.30.76, 10.3.76, 10.15.76, 11.12.76, 3.17.76, 6.13.76, 8.15.77, 8.3.77, 4.3.77, 10.24.77, 5.26.77, 1.21.77, 10.7.77, 10.10.77, 4.13.78, 4.7.78, 2.16.78, 2.25.78, 4.15.67p18A, 10.17.68, 5.31.67, 10.20.68; *Miami News* 9.24.76, 10.22.76, 10.15.76, 11.3.76, 5.17.76, 10.25.76, 10.24.76, 10.30.76, 5.26.77, 8.5.77, 4.10.77, 2.3.77, 4.29.77, 4.20.77; 10.7.77, 12.24.77, 7.29.77, 4.26.78, 4.27.78, 4.26.78, 4.12.78, 3.8.78, 4.7.78, 2.24.78, 1.28.68 pp. 1, 6, 7.3.74; *NYT* 8.1.90; 10.17.76, 10.26.76, 10.7.76, 10.21.76, 11.1.76, 8.23.76, 8.15.68, 4.2.63; *Newsweek* 10.26.76, 11.1.76; *Daily World* 11.27.76, 10.19.76; *NY Post* 9.7.77; *Internews* 11.5.76 Vol. 3 21; 2.17.78; *NY Daily News* 12.24.77; *Granma* 10.24.76, 10.10.76, 10.24.76, 10.23.76, 10.17.76, 12.5.76; 11.7.76, 11.21.76, 11.28.76; ZNS 10.22.76, 11.17.76; *New Times* 5.13.77; USDC Miami 67-338 Cr Ca; USDC Miami 71-5370; USDC Miami 68-420; USDC Miami 70-389-; Miami Police Department Memo McCracken/Swilly 1.31.68; Complaint against Morales Miami Police Case 859533 4.6.78; HSCA Orlando Bosch; *NYT* 11.3.76, 8.15.77, 11.4.76, 10.17.76, 10.26.76, 10.27.76, 8.8.87, 8.5.87, 2.17.88, 4.17.78, 9.27.80, 9.28.80; *NYT Mag.* 7.16.78; FBI 97-4474-98,102, 101, 102; FBI MM 105-2855-news release; FBI 105-2855 2.5.64 MIRR FIORINI/Johnson.

## **DEWEY BRADFORD**

Dewey Bradford related how OSWALD came into Morgan's Gun Shop on November 1, 1963, and grabbed the rifle he was examining right out of his hands; he also noticed OSWALD'S military bearing and "repugnant and obnoxious attitude." Bradford said OSWALD purchased ammunition for a rifle, caliber unknown. Bradford's story was unconfirmed.

## **BRILAB**

NYT 8.4.81, 8.6.81, 8.2.81 p20, 7.31.81 p6, 7.9.81, 7.5.81 p5, 5.8.81 p13 pIV, 5.7.81 p20, 5.3.81 p42, 4.13.81 p13, 3.31.81 p16, 12.10.80 p28, 5.18.80 p1.

## **CARLOS BRINGUIER / DRE:**

CIA 277-105, 315-119, 321-123, 345-139, 545-806; 508-214, 504-211, 457-772, 211, 568-247A, 568-247; WCD 916, WCE 3056 USSS CO-2-34,030-828-all concern Baston Baquero et. al.; DRE / Caufield CD1085 e2,d1, d2, d4, d5,d7; 28-11; CE 1413; CD 75 Geraci & Blalock; CIA F82-0430/24 DRE/A66; BRINGUIER meets with CIA source in Dallas 5.23.77; CIA 411-168, 1236-520A; FBI 105-82555-5263A, 63; 62-109060-466, 4514; CIA 1323-140 denied; FBI 2-1821-10,2,13; FBI 105-1095-159,174 2 pages w/h, 299,178,179,8 first 2 pages w/h; HSCA DRE IX; *Trinchera* 11.23.63; NYT 4.4.63; Accion Cubana FBI 109-609-6. BRINGUIER, CARLOS telephone him at 504-362-4521.

## **EDWARD BROWDER**

USDC SD FLA. 11,520-M-Cr-60 Theft of Bonds-Bartone said bonds came from Cuba; 63-86-Civil-EC Bonds - Judge Choate; 63-86-Civil EC; 10, 743-M-Civ *Bartone v Browder*, 7417-M-Cr; 10-508-M-Civ-Stolen Securities-said he got them from 26th of July Movement; USDC SD FLA. 10, 508-M-Civil; Deposition of Browder; Circuit Court 11th Judicial District Dade County Florida No. 61L 880, 62L 391, FBI 87-8756 toll records; Criminal Court Dade County Information for Grand Larceny 12.3.68; FBI Report of John P. Lenihan Miami Bufile 87-41245 5.21.62; FBI Report of John P. Lenihan, 3.19.59, 3.25.59, 2.27.59, 10.17.59, 3.2.59, 3.5.62 11.24.59 Miami 87-8756; FBI Report 8.29.60 Wash. D. C. 87-4785-Ryan; *Miami News* 8.7.57; 8.18.49, 4.21.48, 4.9.60, 6.12.59, 8.29.48. *Miami Herald* 6.8.61; Memo From: William Scott Malone To: Susan Farkas CBC 9.19.77; 11th Judicial Circuit for Dade County, Fla. No.61LB80; USDC-Miami 10-508M-Civ; 11520-M-Cr; Dade Circuit 62L391; USDC-Miami 7417-M-Cr; Criminal Court of Dade County 68-1034; FBI 5 MM 87-8756p14,15;MI 44-173 P36; DL 44-1639-1.15.64; Bufile 87-41245; Atlanta 87-5812 3.27.62; 87-8756 3.9.59 p147-152; 87-8756 Miami 4.8.59, 3.11.59, 4.9.59, 12.1.59, 12.1.59 3.5.59t, 4.6.59, 3.30.59, 10.23.59, 3.12.62; WFO 87-4785 8.29.60; 44-1639-4835;CE 1628; CE1514; *Miami Herald* 7.8.57; *Miami News* 8.7.57; *Miami News* 4.21.48, 6.12.48, 8.18.49, 7.25.48; *Miami Herald* 4.9.60, 4.1.60, 3.3.59, 4.17.59, 6.12.59, 8.23.48., 2.9.48, 6.8.61 2.20.77 Col. 1 p20; 3.13.60; FBI MM 143-14-21; CG 87-11127 p2; PG 5446 p5; Petoff - CM Whittenmore, Ballentine, 1975 NY; FBI MM87-8756-2.23.62, 2.26.62, 10.13.59, 2.24.62, 2.23.62, 10.14.59, 10.13.59, 10.5, 6.59, 10.8.59; MM 143-14 10.17.56; PO 143-25 10.11.56; PG 87-5446 p5, 6; CG 87-11127 p2; 143-14-21 Miami 8.56; USDC-Eastern Division Northern District of Illinois 59Cr374; SMS; jpr 54697 n-483; Criminal Court of Dade County, Florida 22942 Dec. 30, 1952; FRANK FIORINI - FBI MI - 44-173 RCT - be; FBI FB-302 1.15.64Dallas; DL 44-1639 by H.R. Dobson; WCE 1628; CE 1514; DL 44-1639-5981; USDC-Miami 111-M-Civil; USDC-Miami 63-460; USDC Miami No. 10, 743- M-Civil; USDC-Miami 11,190-M-Cr; USDC-Miami No. 76-6066-Cr-CA (a);USDC-Miami 77-243-CR-NCR;USDC-Miami Case 63-86Civ-EL;64-346-Civ-EC;10,743-M-Civ; 76-6066-

Cr-WH; FBI 5 Miami 87-8756 2.21.62; Miami 87-12552-interview with Bartone 4.4.62  
NYT 7.1.59; *Miami Herald* 12,15, 31.77; *Miami News* 4.18.77.

## **ROBERT K. BROWN**

FBI Dallas 89-43-116; FBI 12.2.63 Columbus Georgia File AT 105-3193 Charles Paul Rose; 62-109060 NR 6.5.68, 1521; CIA 1100-976 McCracken/Swilley 9.15.67 City of Miami Fla. Interoffice Memo; ARA file conv. with RKB 7.17.68; "Cuban Exiles Have Learned to Hate CIA" *Denver Post* 6.3.62 found in 105-110398 & 62-3573. Journalist Tom Lutz reported that Edward A. Collins told Robert K. Brown that OSWALD had breakfast with Ed Collins at Nellie Hamilton's Miami boarding house. In 1993 Robert K. Brown commented, "I have no recollection. I can't believe it. I couldn't sit here and swear that he didn't. I don't even remember Tom Lutz. Negative. He says Little Joe Gorman (who was the son of a Judge), Richard Lauchli and Jack Youngblood were there. They're scattered all over the place. I find it hard to believe." HEMMING 1994: "Ed Collins wouldn't be in a boarding house in October 1962. Collins stayed on No Name Key from July 1962 to December 1962. He never left the Key."

## **JAMES AND JERRY BUCHANAN**

Ltr. to Clyde Atkins from DEA Regional Director David W. Costa 3.13.75 left unsealed by mistake; *Glory No More* Mike Wales Dakar Publishing, Westerville, Ohio 1975 pages 71, 80 Buchanan / Benton; NYT 4.3.63; *Norfolk Ledger Dispatch* 5.16.61. These FBI documents mention Buchanan: FBI 100-10461- 2856, 4906, 5100, 5471, 5623, 6061.

## **WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY**

Markman, Charles Lam-*The Buckleys: A Family Examined* -1973; *Current Biography* 1962; DeM's Notebook - Buckley - ARA document; *National Review* 6.16.70; *NY Journal American* 3.29.64-William F. Buckley *On The Right* Trying To Guess Warren's Secret-Sovs did it, 3.17.64 *On The Right* European Hysteria Over Dallas 'Plot'; Jack Anderson - Buckley Raises Funds For Waterbugger HUNT 1973; *Conservative Digest* 8.76-Bio. of Mrs. Buckley Sr.; *Firing Line* transcription 1.18.73 HUNT / Buckley / Lazo; *Daily World* 5.15.76 "The Real William F. Buckley" Phil Bonosky; William Buckley column in *New York Post*- "Who Killed Everybody" - *National Review* 6.16.70; HOWARD HUNT on *Firing Line* trans. Southern Educational Communications Association; "Buckley Group To Study Flaws in Warren Report" Historical Research Foundation *Philadelphia Enquirer* 9.2.66.

## **MARIO BERMUDEZ**

DeLesseps Morrison was connected to Mario Enrique Bermudez Quinones, who headed International House in New Orleans. When Morrison sought FBI information on Bermudez, it reported: "We never investigated Mario Bermudez and our files contain no information indicating he was a homosexual." The CIA reported, "Mario Bermudez Quinones - no traces" [CIA Increment 100-300-17] and "Mario Bermudez Nunez -

Station files very sketchy. No indication ever used by JMWAVE. Notations on Subject's (deleted)." [CIA 100-300-17 12.30.67] William Sullivan recommended the State Department be informed of Morrison's request for information on Bermudez, and that future inquiries by Morrison be referred to State. Bermudez was associated with Will C. Brady, who frequented the Ryder Coffee Shop on Ramparts Street. Brady was a former Senatorial aide and a homosexual. OSWALD was alleged to have been seen at the home of the owner of this coffee shop, Jack J. Frazier, by Andrew Champion. "Champion was in January 1965 a source of information." [FBI 62-109060-4705] This allegation was unsubstantiated. [NARA FBI 124-10027-10209]

## **HENRY L. BRETTON**

On January 14, 1975 the CIA generated this:

MEMORANDUM for (Deleted) SA/ADDO

SUBJECT: Name Trace - Henry L. Bretton and Praeger Publishing Corporation.

REFERENCE: OGC 75-0088 January 10, 1975.

1. In response to the referent request, we have checked IP, OSG/OC, FR, DCD, ITG, and CI files with the following results:

- a. IP -- 201-153109
- b. OSG/OC -- no record.
- c. FR -- no record
- d. DCD -- see attachment.
- e. ITG -- no record f. CI -- no record g. CCS -- see below.

a. The IP 201 file indicated Subject was a former OSS man who had used the name Henry Bismark. He was met by Contact Division in 1964, apparently on several occasions due to his plans to accept a position with the University of Accra, Ghana. At that time he indicated he did not want to get involved with the Agency. There is no paper in the file after 1964.

b. CCS reported various agency contacts with Praeger but CCS itself had no such contacts. (Deleted)

2. The results of this check are forwarded in this format to allow you to respond as you may wish to OCC who had requested an answer by January 13, 1975. This confirms my phone conversation of this date. (Deleted) Chief, OSC/OC.

The Office of Security records indicated Bretton was born May 18, 1916 in Berlin, Germany: "In July 1945 Bretton who was an Army enlisted man attached to MIS (Fws) FID was under consideration for transfer to OSS. An investigation at that time raised questions as to Bretton's political sympathies. Consequently Bretton was security disapproved in August 1945 for transfer to OSS." Bretton was upset about this and visited the Security Office.

In July 1956 Bretton was of interest to the Domestic Collection Division as a potential source of foreign intelligence information. In connection with this interest, National Agency Name Check was conducted on Bretton at Army Intelligence...Another name check on Bretton in August 1963 of the file of the Counter Intelligence Records Facility, Army Intelligence Center, disclosed that Bretton was investigated in August and September 1955 by the CIC (Deleted) The results of this investigation were reportedly favorable to Bretton. Based on past (1945) unresolved questions regarding Bretton's political orientation, Bretton was security disapproved in September 1961 as (Deleted) stay completely away from Bretton.

HUNT told the SSCIA:

After Allen Dulles' resignation and retirement, I was assigned for about a period of a week to the Covert Action Staff and then I was transferred to the newly set up Domestic Operations Division under Tracy Barnes, which was really the Commercial Operations Division under Tracy Barnes, although it was never so called. I was the first Chief of Covert Action for the DOD and we inherited as a new division a number of projects that had been running for a period of time, that had been run by the commercial staff of the Agency and by a number of the geographic divisions.

The purpose of turning these ongoing projects over to the Domestic Operations Division was to centralize contacts with publishers in the United States for the benefit of geographic divisions such as the Asian or Far East Division which might want a book published on (Deleted) for a particular purpose. They would come to Tracy Barnes for a particular request. And I should say that the relationship with the (Deleted) Publishing Company had been in existence for quite a period of time and I think they were managed by Cord Meyer International Division, if I'm not mistaken, or possibly the Covert Action Staff. But what we received were ongoing operations. We were sent the case files for the (deleted) project for the (deleted) for the (deleted)."

## **KENNETH BURNSTINE**

*Miami Herald* 8.5.76, 6.18.76, 8.5.76; *Ft Lauderdale News* 7.25.76; Gaeton Fonzi "Kenneth Burnstine: The Final Chapter" *Florida Magazine* 5.82; *NYT* 7.25.80-Podell; FBI 87-110456-46, 45, 42, 40, 37, 35, 33, 32, 30; Lab Report D-701117032 LB 11.18.70; NTSB DOT Statement of Witness Paul White 6.16.76 Mojave Airport.

## **GEORGE BUSH**

On November 29, 1963, J. Edgar Hoover sent the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department a memorandum that summarized the November 23, 1963, briefing given to "Mr. George Bush of the CIA," Defense Intelligence Agency Captain

William Edwards and FBI S.A. W.T. Forsyth in Washington, D.C., concerning the reaction of the anti-Castro Cuban community in Miami to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. During the 1988 presidential campaign, Joseph McBride of *The Nation* claimed that the George Bush mentioned in the memorandum was George Herbert Walker Bush, who had been appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1976. A Vice Presidential spokesman denied this. Richard Helms noted: "I don't recall anyone by that name working for the agency...He certainly never worked for me." Shortly after Joseph McBride's article appeared, CIA countered that the George Bush named in the memo was not the Vice President, but referred to George William Bush, who worked for the Agency during the period in question. Joseph McBride tracked down George William Bush, who told him he had been employed by the CIA for six months between 1963 and 1964, but never received interagency briefings, since he was "just a lowly researcher and analyst" who worked with photographs and documents concerning coastlines and landing beach sites. After leaving the CIA in 1964, George William Bush joined Captain William Edwards at the Defense Intelligence Agency. Joseph McBride quoted a Defense Intelligence Agency spokesman who confirmed that George William Bush worked there, performing the same duties he had with the CIA.

George Herbert Walker Bush flatly denied he was the person named in the memo: "I was in Houston, Texas, at the time...I was running for Senate in late 1963." George Herbert Walker Bush's statement was supported by this FBI report: "On November 22, 1963, Mr. George H.W. Bush, 5525 Briar, Houston, Texas, [the middle initials of George Bush's were H.W. and in 1963 he lived at 5525 Briar] telephonically advised...that one James Parrott has been talking of killing the President when he comes to Houston." (Kennedy visited Houston the day before he flew to Dallas.) James Parrott was a volunteer for the Harris County Republican Party, which Bush then chaired. James Parrott was contacted in April 1993: "At the time I was active with the Young Republicans and Young Americans for Freedom...We picketed Russian clergy who were KGB agents and other things, so they started rumors on me. George had heard the rumor. It was character assassination by the liberals out here. Republicans weren't supposed to go out and picket." A Dallas FBI report stated that "United States Secret Service at Houston, Texas, had received a report that James Parrott stated in 1961 he would kill President Kennedy." James Parrott was asked about this: "We were active politically...the John Birch Society was backing us. And George Bush came down for the John Tower campaign, he was campaign chairman at that time for that election." By 1993 James Parrott was a Republican precinct chairman and head of the Conservative Republican association. There was no report of George Herbert Walker Bush traveling to Washington, D.C., on November 23, 1963, nor did the name of George Herbert Walker Bush appear in any other Warren Commission document. George William Bush described his cover position with the Agency to Joseph McBride. A month later Joseph McBride admitted: "There was [only] a minor discrepancy in George William Bush's account of his background." [David Armstrong *Austin Chronicle* as cited in *Realist* 9.92; *The Nation* McBride 7.16.88, 8.13.88]

George Bush has observed: "I believed the Warren Commission. I saw no reason to question it." George Bush asked CIA official Seymour Bolton about a news story



connecting OSWALD to the CIA. This article concerned the "laying on of interviews" by the CIA. [*The Washington Star* 10.1.76] In a Memorandum dated October 4, 1976, George Bush asked: "Will this cause problems for Helms?" Seymour Bolton replied that the article "will further smear Helms' reputation and probably cause him some anxious moments, but I do not see how it could result in any additional legal problems for him, as it is a gross distortion of the facts."

## RONNIE CAIRE

FBI 105-82555-5649, 5647, 5648, 355, 124; CIA 637-799, 416-755, 375-155, 387-738, 102. CIA 1301-476, 1108-416, 1109-417, 1104-410; CE 827; FBI 62-109060-4733; 105-82555- NR 11.16.66; WCD 336,405, 6; WCE 3120,1414-UN-6-2741 found in LHO Notebook / Empty Doritory Room at Tulane no toll record investigation of number; USSS CO-2-34,030 - 988, 407, 517.

## THE CANCELLATION OF THE 1972 ELECTIONS????



In 1970 a rumor was printed in William Howard's *Newhouse News Service* weekly gossip column about a Rand Corporation study done for the NIXON Administration to determine the feasibility of canceling the 1972 election if radicals threatened to disrupt it. *The Wall Street Journal* wrote on April 24, 1970, that rumors of the study were hard to spike. *The New York Times* reported: "Rumors were heard in April and spread quickly across the country that the Rand Corporation was preparing a secret study on the implications of cancellation of the 1972 election." Henry S. Rowan of the Rand Corporation released this statement carried by *The Wall Street Journal* on May 13, 1970: "The Rand Corporation has not undertaken such a study. It does not contemplate making such a study, nor has it been approached by anyone with a proposal for such a study." **Henry S. Rowan** was the President of the Rand Corporation at the time this rumor was circulating. Rowan was a former professor at Stanford University who joined the Rand Corporation. He was a former member of the Kennedy Administration, having served as Paul Nitze's deputy in the Pentagon. Rowan was chairman of the CIA's National Intelligence Council from 1981 to 1983, under DCI William Casey. He was a consultant to the CIA from 1983 to 1989. He was also on the staff of the Hoover Institute in 1986. From 1989 to 1991, he was assistant secretary for international affairs. Seymour Hersh reported:

...Kissinger telephone Henry Rowan, president of Rand Corporation and asked him to put together list of possible options for the Vietnam war. Rowan put Daniel Ellsberg in charge. By this time Ellsberg and the Rand Corporation as a whole were widely regarded inside the bureaucracy as having gone 'dovish' on Vietnam. Kissinger had insisted that Rand's involvement in the policy be kept a secret, a condition to which Ellsberg and Rowan agreed. Ellsberg was fresh from researching a detailed history of American involvement in the Vietnam War that had been assembled in the Pentagon, at McNamara's direction, by a team headed by Morton

Halperin and Leslie H. Gelb, then deputy director of the planning staff. Ellsberg consulted with Halperin and Gelb on the Kissinger option study, in which he analyzed contingencies ranging from an invasion of North Vietnam to unilateral withdrawal...

After Ellsberg released the study that he had conducted for the Pentagon in June 1971 - the Pentagon Papers - Henry Rowan, Leslie Gelb, Morton Halperin and Robert McNamara appeared on NIXON'S enemies list.

## MEMO REGARDING CANCELLATION OF THE 1972 ELECTIONS

In or about July 1970, Sidney Zion of *Scanlan's Magazine* obtained this alleged memorandum:

Memorandum page 2 of 4 pages

CONFIDENTIAL March 11, 1970

### THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

and the Rand team agrees that a judicious leak of a general nature concerning segment alpha of their study for the C/E [Counter-Espionage?], that relative to holding no national elections in 1972, to the media (selected, of course) at the right time to test the water, so to speak, is a vital step in the eventuation of their scheme. However, under no, repeat no, circumstances is any information regarding segment beta of their study, the repeal of the Bill of Rights, to be made public.

New Developments:

A- Let's call this one "Operation U.S.A. All The Way." We've spoken to some of our key contacts in labor and broadly hinted (without any definite promise although I believe that we will have to deliver eventually) that the administration would back protectionism, repudiate the substance of the Kennedy Rounds and give serious consideration to backing legislation on a number of issues they consider crucial. You will be glad to hear that Mitchell's plan of selective funding for certain types of public works construction by geographical area and political advantage has been noted and is beginning to pay dividends.

What we have proposed and what they have substantially accepted is as follows:

\* In late April or early May a series of "spontaneous" demonstrations by labor groups publicizing their support of this administration's Indo-China

policies and their discontinuance of any silent indulgence of the excesses of peace groups will take place in the larger target cities of New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Seattle.

\* In New York, Vic Borella is coordinating. He assures us that one auxiliary result of the spontaneous confrontations of Brennan's people with the "long hairs" will be the embarrassment of the Lindsay administration (a development his boss will view with pleasure). Please note that in each afore specified instance a peace-oriented Democratic municipal administration will be embarrassed by the demonstrations. Details on this aspect will follow on.

\* Borella is working closely with the New York Field Office, reporting to our specialist, O'Neill.

\* On the question of funds, no commitment has been made. Waterman has assured us that we can tap into Rufus Taylor's unaudited "internal security" fund for this operation for whatever we feel.

#### VICTOR BORELLA

Victor Borella was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, on October 13, 1906. After his graduation from Dartmouth, he was discovered by his classmate, Nelson Rockefeller. From 1939 to 1942 Borella was the Industrial Relations Director of Rockefeller Center. When Nelson Rockefeller became Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, Victor Borella served as his Assistant Coordinator, and Executive Director, from 1942 to 1945. After the war, Victor Borella became Executive Vice President of Rockefeller Center. During the period mentioned in the memorandum, Victor Borella was the chief labor consultant to Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Victor Borella was the recipient of \$100,000 gift from Nelson Rockefeller in 1972. This was revealed in October 1974. It was also revealed during the Vice Presidential confirmation hearings of Nelson Rockefeller that one of Nelson Rockefeller's close political associates, John A. Wells, arranged with Arlington House publishers to publish Lasky. Lasky was a witness at these hearings. Victor Lasky testified that Laurence Rockefeller had financed the book. In August 1972 Victor Borella attempted to obtain the endorsements of numerous labor unions, including the construction workers, for NIXON'S presidency. In August 1972 Nelson Rockefeller nominated NIXON for the Presidency, and in January 1975, Victor Borella became a labor consultant to Vice President Nelson Rockefeller. Victor Borella died on July 11, 1975.

In 1967 the CIA began Project Merrimack as an effort to infiltrate dissident groups in Washington, D.C. to obtain advance information about demonstrations against CIA facilities. Merrimack used construction workers as part time agents. [*Miami Herald* 5.19.76 p14A]

#### ADMIRAL RUFUS TAYLOR

Admiral Rufus Taylor was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. After duty aboard the battleship Arizona, he was assigned from 1930 to 1941 as a Japanese language student at the American Embassy in Tokyo. He served as a communications officer in the Pacific during World War II, with the U.S. occupation forces in Japan after the war, and as an assistant chief of staff for intelligence with the Pacific Fleet before coming to Washington in 1959, where he was named Assistant Director of Foreign Intelligence and, later, Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence. In this capacity he was connected with William R. Corson. He was named assistant chief of naval operations and director of Naval intelligence in 1963, and then served as deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1966. Taylor was a Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from October 1966 to February 1969. During this period Richard Helms was the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Helms ordered Taylor to clean up the Nosenko case. During this time Taylor assured Helms in writing: "Most particularly, I perceive no significant conflict between the information Nosenko has provided and the information and opinions Golitsin has provided. Thus I conclude that Nosenko should be accepted as a bone fide defector." [Wilderness of Mirrors D. Martin p176] Rufus Taylor was a Deputy Director of the CIA from October 13, 1966, to January 31, 1969. Admiral Rufus Taylor, 68, died of cancer on September 14, 1978. [NYT 7.22.70, Scanlans V1 #6 8.70 p1; Wash. Post 9.20.78 pB8]



#### D.A. WATERMAN AND BRIAN MICHAEL JENKINS

In 1977 D.A. Waterman was the co-author of a paper entitled "Heuristic Modeling Using Rule-Based Computer Systems," published by the Rand Corporation. The coauthor of this paper was former Green Beret Michael Jenkins. [Terrorism Data Bases: A Comparison of Missions, Methods and Systems William Warner Fowler March 1981 N-1503-Rand Corporation p42 P-5811] Brian Jenkins, the program director, Security and Sub national Conflicts of the Rand Corporation, is probably the most respected professional authority on terrorism in the United States and is responsible for developing much of the topology and intellectual framework used in researching terrorism. He has compiled the largest terrorism data base in the United States. In 1984 Jenkins hired former general Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, a death squad leader from Honduras, as a consultant to the Rand Corporation. [Wash. Post 5.10.87 pA20] In 1984 Jenkins recommended implementation of low intensity warfare against Nicaragua. In 1985 Jenkins was the editor of *The Journal of Terrorism, Violence, Insurgency*, which he acquired from members of Robert K. Brown's *Soldier of Fortune* network. [Henry O'Sullivan, *The Terrorism Industry* p285 - Robert Lund, who worked for Robert K. Brown sold the *Journal of TVI* to Jenkins] Jenkins was the author of "The Likelihood of Nuclear Terrorism" a Rand Paper Series p7119 in July 1985. Jenkins is considered to be a moderate among the terrorism experts and does not believe Claire Sterling's contention that the Soviets orchestrated terrorism, however, he never labeled Latin and Central American death squads as terrorists: when the Guatemalan Army launched Operation Counter-terror, and some 8,000 people were slaughtered Brian Jenkins later wrote: "the

objective of counter terror was to frighten everyone from collaborating with the guerilla movement." [McClintlock, M. *Instruments of Statecraft* p 234] Nestor Sanchez was Chief of Station in Guatemala from August 1965 to August 1967 when these death squads were active. Jenkins does believe that the Soviet Union provided direct and indirect support to terrorists, including arms and training. In 1990 Jenkins was a Managing Partner of Kroll Associates.

#### CHARLES WATERMAN

Charles Waterman, born February 16, 1938, entered on duty with a private research committee (the CIA) in 1963. In 1964 he was a consular official in Kuwait. In 1966 he was in Cairo and Beirut. At the time the alleged Rand memorandum was uncovered, March 1970, Charles Waterman was a Political Officer in Beirut. [*State Dept. Bio. Reg. 1977 Limited Official Use*] He returned to Washington in July 1970. By 1982, Charles Waterman was a senior analyst at the CIA who worked for the then-Director, William Casey and Vice Chairman of the National Intelligence Council. In 1983 Charles Waterman was suspected of having leaked classified information on the Iran/Iraq war to the Mitsubishi company of Japan, after he failed CIA and FBI lie detector tests. Waterman was the Subject of an FBI criminal espionage case which was quashed because classified information may have been revealed in the course of the trial. Waterman was dismissed by Director Casey. In the 1980's Charles Waterman was a Director of Parvus Incorporated. Parvus Incorporated was headed by Richard Helms.

#### BRENNAN

Peter Brennen was the president of the Building Trades Council at this time. He was a leader of pro-Vietnam war movement that came to be known as the "hardhats." On May 8, 1970, construction workers in lower Manhattan beat up a group of student anti-war protestors. On May 20, 1970, 100,000 construction workers, longshoremen and others massed at City Hall for a rally in support of the Vietnam war. NIXON telephoned Brennen to congratulate him on the peaceful rally. Colson arranged for a delegation of workers, headed by Brennan, to come to the White House. During the 1972 elections Brennen organized a committee of 200 labor leaders for NIXON. NIXON selected Peter Brennan as his Secretary of Labor during his second administration. There were several allegations before Brennen's confirmation that he was associated with organized crime. [Moldea, *Hoffa Wars* page 316]

#### SPIRO AGNEW REPLIES

*The New York Times* asked Spiro Agnew about this document:

The Vice President said it was 'ridiculous' for the editors of *Scanlan's Monthly* to believe the document was genuine...Mr. Agnew said in an interview today after he had seen a copy of the document that it was completely false. He said that the form of the memorandum, and the heading of the stationery were different from those used by his office. 'My

denial is unequivocal,' Mr. Agnew said, 'not only for that [document] but for anything else concerning that subject in writing, in conversation or in thought. You can't get more unequivocal than that.' [NYT 7.22.70]

## FORGERY

In retrospect, we see that NIXON was involved in numerous anti-democratic activities, such as the Kennedy assassination and Watergate. NIXON'S ambition was to become the first dictator of the United States. He was unable to do that, but he was responsible for America's first unelected President, Gerald Ford. Never put anything past 'Tricky Dickey,' and his henchmen, however, this document was a forgery. It is paranoia to believe that the President of the Rand Corporation, Henry S. Rowen, who was on NIXON's enemies list, and who was considered dovish on Vietnam, would conduct a study to "repeal the Bill of Rights."

Who would put something as controversial as repealing the Bill of Rights on paper? Why not leak the entire document? Why just one page? Why would a document on Vice Presidential stationery contain this line: "Borella is working closely with the New York Field Office, reporting to our specialist, O'Neill." Was it the New York Field Office of the FBI or the CIA? The reference to Waterman and O'Neill contain no first names so it is impossible to state the Waterman is identical to D.A. Waterman or Charles Waterman. There is too much ambiguity in this document.

This document was dated more than a year after Rufus Taylor left the CIA, yet it made reference to his unaudited "internal security" fund. Rufus Taylor believed Nosenko was genuine which would have put him at odds with the ANGLETON, HUNT, BAGLEY faction of the CIA that was aligned with NIXON.

## DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

NYT as cited in ZNS Dispatch 5.10.78; *Wash. Post* 9.18.60, 4.22.63, 1.4.78; *Miami Herald* 1.4.78 Anderson, 4.23.63; *NY World Telegram* 4.24.63; AP Dispatch re: Lennox 9.17.60, 12.18.60, 1.11.61, 4.25.63; *Revolucion* 9.17.60; CIA to AJW ltr. 10.25.77 refusing to confirm or deny existence records on CARSWELL but if they did exist refusing them. Determination made by David S. Brandwein, Office of Technical Services; ltr. CIA to AJW refusing to subpoena Carswell in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* "no individual by the name of DANIEL L. CARSWELL is employed by CIA" 6.13.78 John D. Morrison Acting Counsel; Martino *I Was Castro's Prisoner* Devin-Adair pp.116-131; Ed Arthur *Glory No More* p77; *Inv. Gov.* Ross & Wise Random House 1963 p258-261; FBI FOIA request 61,628-newspaper clippings on Carswell inc. with clippings FBI 64-47305-104; DOS FOIA case 8001425; ltr. 3.30.78 from *National Enquirer*. re: photo rot by Larry McKnight Rochester Institute of Technology; tape recorded conversation with McKnight "can't do photo analysis...lot has been happening-saw Marita on TV...don't have good enough pictures to say for certain."; *Miami Herald* 2.25.63 4.23.63; *Revolucion Organo Del Movimiento* 7.26.60; 10.17.60; *Wash. Post* 4.22.63, 9.17.61.

9.18.60; FBI DL-100-10461 9.10.64 - Alfred Neeley; Slack Testimony to WC; WR p145; 3WH140; WCD 329p8; 10WH340; WCD 7 p252; 10WH378; WCD 1063; WCE 3071; WCD 329 Sec. 1 p77; WCD 205 p122; Conv. with Willis Price; FBI 105-115667-172, 64-47305-92; WC Testimony of Floyd Guy Davis; WCE 451,453; WCE453-A,B,C; WCE 454,455,456; WC Testimony of Homer Wood Vol. X pp. 385-390; WC Testimony of Sterling Wood Vol. X 390-398; Theresa Wood Vol. X p398; Slack Garland Vol. X p378-385; Malcolm Howard Price Vol. X pp. 364-378; Association of Former Intell. Agents 1983; *Periscope* Summer 1988 Obituary for Dr. David Crist. Telephone numbers and addresses: Christ, Warren, 717-668-2703; Christ, Wilma, 6212 Maiden Lane Bethesda, Md. 20817 301-320-5127

## **CASTRO ASSASSINATION PLOTS**

*Miami Herald* 10.11.76-William Harvey, 3.27.75-LBJ suspected Castro, 1.19.71 Anderson-Smathers, 9.9.76, 7.31.75-list of attempts against Castro; *NY Post* 4.4.75, 10.6.75, 3.13.75 Maheu; *NYT* 3.10.75, 6.10.75 Maheu refuses to testify about anti-Castro death plots, July 1974 Biographic Ed-Maheu; *Wash. Post* 10.10.76 William Harvey, 7.24.67-Desmond Fitzgerald dies on tennis court; *Harpers* 12.74 Intertel / Hughes / Maheu; List of assassination attempts against Fidel Castro given to Senator George McGovern released 7.30.75; *Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders* November 20, 1975-U.S. Government Printing Office; FBI 62-109060-4827-Edward Morgan said his clients have evidence Fidel participated in Kennedy assassination; CIA Knoche to Belin 3.7.75 CIA Connections with Organized Crime; CIA 1329-484-c; HSCA: "The Evolution and Implications of the CIA Sponsored Assassination Conspiracies Against Fidel Castro" - CIA Pay Records for QJ WIN; CIA First meeting of Branch 4 Task Force-Unless Fidel and Raoul Castro and Ché Guevarra could be eliminated in one package...; WH Memo Dean to Haldeman 1.26.71-Maheu connected to Danner; FOIA Request on Sheffield Edwards never assigned FOIA 1.30.79-FBI 63-405-7 8.13.63 Edwards leaves CIA & opens consulting firm which FBI said "will handle some work for CIA on contract basis." Sheffield Edwards died on July 15, 1975, of natural causes, at Leesburg, Virginia.

## **CIA LINKS**

Karamessines *State Dept. Bio. Reg. 1963*, *NYT* 9.3.75; Colby-State Department Biographical Register 1963; Tracy Barnes Obituary *NYT* 2.20.72, *Wash. Post* 2.19.72; Allen Dulles *NYT* 1.31.69-obituary; CIA 1272-1028; 1349-483, 213 Primary, 1308-475-A, 871-388A, 1115-422B, 1038-405B, 698-303; 694-302,A, 696-302B, 487-195A,1111-421, 1291-1021-auction, 380-734, 384-159, 256 Primary, 135 Primary, 767-864, 162-67, 712-310, 350-140, 374-730, 26-8, 689-298, 657-831, 539-232, 498-204, 482-193, 376-154, 988-927BD, 1003-940, 884-389, 1013-406, 1350-1038, 672-286A; McCone-*Miami Herald* 1.7.76; *Dallas Times Herald* 10.10.63; *Miami News* 3.4.77-*Wilmington Delaware News* reports Helms to be indicted; Helms *NYT* 1.17.75, 1.13.76, *Newsweek*

11.14.77; DOS Outgoing 38249 9.19.64; WC GA 1 CIA 3.12.64 c sub. con. with CIA 3.12.64.; WC Testimony. McCone/Helms; Noskeno FBI 65-68530-41,5,27; FBI to CIA serial deleted 11.16.64 FBI defense in Noskenko investigation; INDEX CARDS *Allen v DOD* 003387 1519, 03389 1520, 000944 02760; CIA Document that reads "Please transmit the attached envelope to (deleted) only. 25 October (no year)" *Allen v DOD* 15027; Civil Action 78-865-A Eastern District Court of Virginia / Alexandria ANGLETON sues CIA for FOIA because of remarks by John Hart 12.20.78.

## **CLINTON WITNESSES**

62-109060-6712, see Memo Branigan to Sullivan, 6692, 6716, 6737; NO 89-69-4347, 4346, 4345, 4344-FBI File Searches; 62-109060-6695. McGehee said he had no knowledge of Frank McGehee nor had he heard of McGehee Investments.

## **EDWARD ANDERSON COLLINS**

FBI 105-110398-2; ltr. City of Miami to Fensterwald 8.13.68; FBIre:FRAC.

## **CHARLES COLSON**

Jack Anderson column "Colson's Ray Gun"; Dick Russell interview with Colson *Argosy* 3.76; *Miami News* 6.25.74; *NY Journal American* 3.29.64, 3.17.64; *Times Dispatch-Richmond, Virginia* 10.1.64; *Conservative Digest* 8.76; *Daily World* 5.15.76.

## **LUCIEN CONEIN**

*Wash. Post* 1.23.75-B.R. Fox, 6.13.76; *NYT* 1.23.75, 2.4.71-Spindell dies; USDC SD FLORIDA -Miami 75-64 Criminal- Judge Peter Fay Werbell Exhibit Four Weicker interview with Colson, Morrissey, Conein mentioning Sarti, Hughes, Free Cuba Committee, Hughes. Colson mentions "ANGLETON had contact with HUNT while HUNT was in the White House."

## **OSCAR CONTRERAS**

CIA 1093-413; 1098-415; 1092-972; 1089-411;DOS Tampico 5.11.67 0258; 3.16.67 0256,7; FBI 105-82555-NR 11.25.70; 105-82555-5407A; *Excelsior* 3.17.61.

**CUBA:**Taylor Branch/George Crile "Secret War on Cuba" *Harpers* 8.75; Charles J.V. Murphy *Fortune* 9.61; *Miami Herald* 8.18.63 Ft. Jackson, 3.9.75 JMWAVE etc.,7.27.76-JFK fretted about BOP, 6.11.63 BOP veterans get pay cut, 4.1.63 U.S. Curb Angers Exiles, 4.16.63 "Exiles Eye Link with Batistianos;" Tad Szulc *Esquire* February ? "Cuba On Our Mind" 2nd BOP invasion exposed; *NYT* 3.11.57 p11-Batista said Castro is Red, 4.17.63 CRC "near total break with Washington - FBI 62-109060-1396; *Tropic* 1.4.76-Ventura; *Baltimore Maryland Sun* 12.24.63 Artime writes poem "Smiling President"; CBS Reports CIA Secret Army 6.10.77; HSCA V 10 p3; November, 1959 Report on exile affairs FBI 100-344127 NR 11.16.59; FBI Report Cuban Rebel Activity in Cuba



105-95461-12 totally deleted 8.24.61; FBI Report Cuban Rebel Activity in Cuba 105-95461-12 totally deleted 8.24.61; FBI Memo. From Sullivan to Belmont Subject, CIA 11.29.61 62-80750-3882 deleted except for handwritten comment by Hoover: "I am not that stupid. This constant harping upon the sensitivities of CIA is getting irksome. I get it constantly from (deleted) It now begins in nos from the Dom. Int. Div.";

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99116&relPageId=3>

re: Commandos L-66 Hoover handwritten remark: "OK. We should make every effort possible to penetrate these anti-Castro groups which make these hit and run attacks."; FBI Memo to Sullivan re: Commandos L-66 105-117222 - JEH note; FBI 62-80750-3882, 3727 w/h Sullivan To Belmont 11.29.61 JEH note. FBI documents Regarding Cuban Rebel Activity in Cuba Internal Security -Cuba dated Miami 8.24.61 w/h - 105-95461-12. Similar document dated Miami 10.17.61 FBI 105-95461-15.

### **CUSA BLACK BORDERED AD**

FBI 62-109060-3956, 1483 "all offices immediately discontinue concerning this matter Note: See memo Branigan to Sullivan, WDS;mhw; Memo Branigan to Sullivan 62-109060-2033; Ltr. American Security Council to Alan Jules WEBERMAN 3.14.78 listing Dr. Robert Morris as advisor along with Claire Booth Luce, JAMES ANGLETON and Lyman Lemnitzer, Stefan Possony; interview with Grinnan 4.23.64 Dallas DL 100-10461 Harlan Brown; WCD 780; CIA 97 half of document w/h; Interview with Hilda Giser re: Hall toll records; 10.5.64 Dallas, Texas DL 100-10461 Richard Burnett-call to Morris; Harold Weisberg interview with Hall ARA Document.; Rap Sheet Loran Hall; *NYT* 4.22.59; Loran Hall-Dick Russell-*Village Voice* 10.3.77; *LA Free Press* 1.12-19.68, 5.24.68; *National Enquirer* 9.1.68; Ltr. Wiley Yates to Garrison 6.28.67 from Waco, Texas; Minutemen FBI 105-1280-17, 16; *Dallas Times Herald* 9.1.63; WC H & EX. Vol. V. p497, 499, 502; *Allen v DOD* 40318 142 Schmidt / Novel; *Life* 2.9.62 pg. 110-129; WCE 1036-A; WCE 1047; Paine WC Testimony 507, 512.

### **LEE DANNELLY**

FBI DL 100-10461 on 1-2-64 Malon Jennings; FBI SA 105-2909 12.19.63, 12.26.63 Burke; Amended p18 inserted 2.12.64, 12.19.63. 2.6.64-Stella Norman/Dugger 12.25.63 Burke; FBI 105-82555-888.

### **ALEX DAVISON**

ARA 2.25.70-Fensterwald; AP Dispatch 12.17.62 Reinhold Ensz; *Atlanta Journal* 5.14.63. 6.10.63, *Atlanta Constitution* 7.27.65. CIA 1631-1089; FBI 100-18158 12.6.63-I may be spy; DOS File on OSWALD; Renfro & Philips FBI 11.24.63 Vernon Tx. DL-10461 Davis 11.29.63, 12.1.63.

### **I. IRVING DAVIDSON**

NYT 9.27.63 Tad Szulc; Outside Contact Report - HSCA-11.2.78 - I. Irving Davidson; FBI 62-109060-5836, 37; Hearing before Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Part 11 8.8.63; Gordon, Chaplin-The Fantastic Deals of I. Irving Davidson.-*Potomac* 3.21.76; *Life* 5.2.69.

## **WILLIAN DALZELL**

CIA F82-0240/1; 62-109060-5240, 4793, 5240, 5195, 5238, 5215, 5195, 5144, 4930, 5476, 5263, 5746, 5838, 5755, 5506-clippings NR 11.27.67; FOIA 225,403 CA # 82-1602.

## **DATA BASE**

In 1992 Congress passed the JFK Documents Act. By 1996 I had almost completed my review of the millions of pages of documents already released as a result of this Act; however, there were still hundreds of thousands of pages of documents that had yet to be released. The text of the revised edition of *Coup D'Etat in America* took up 6,000 double spaced typewritten pages with a 12 point font. Published in standard book form this would have meant a book at least 2,500 pages long. The information could not be condensed without having to discard data that might have future significance when more material became available. So this researcher compiled a digitized data base, rather than a book.

## **EUGENE CLAIR DAVIS**

FBI 62-109060-5455, 5442 Branigan to Sullivan memo; NO 89-69-132, 3248.

## **DEALEY PLAZA**

CD 699b; Memo Redlich to Ball Mystery of West Elevator (circular); Decker Exhibit 5323, CE 347; UnIDed Rankin Memo to Hoover re: Rowland; Decker Ex. 5323; CD 87 468; CD 81 b; CD 1420; WCE 1358; WCE 2580 Who took who's testimony: Worrell Testimony to Spector; Mrs. Baker to Liebler; Fischer 45-53 to Belin; Holland to Stern; Mooney to Ball; F. M. Turner to Ball + deposition; Boone to Ball; Bonnie Ray Williams to Ball & Ford; Vickie Adams to Belin 75,78,79; Police on Overpass-Foster by Ball 93; Murphy depostionby Ball 4.8.64; Motorcycle Police; Hargis by Stern; Haygood by Belin; Brewer by Belin; Curry by Dulles & McCloy; Rowland by Spector; Harkness by Belin; Bower by Ball; *NY Journal America* 8.23.64; *Chicago Tribune* 6.15.75; *Miami News* 11.27.78; HSCA V XII-witnesses in Dealey Plaza; FBI 11.22.63 Dallas, Texas DL 89-43 Barrett; *Citizens Dissent*-Lane-Holt-Rienhard-Winston-1968; INV 1-2 GA 3-1 11.18.64 to Hoover-first description; WC Testimony Mrs. Robert Reid. *Miami Herald* (undated) reports that *Rolling Stone* magazine commissioned a team of experts to study the tramp photos: "The teams conclusion: HUNT and STURGIS." Mrs. Earle Cabell, Tom Dillard, Bob Jackson and Malcolm Couch and Senator Ralph Yarborough smelled gunpowder in Dealey Plaza. The gunman was firing six floors away. [7WCH486; 6WCHp165]

## CASTILLO DE ARMAS

*Miami Herald* 4.24.76-"CIA Denies Claim Cuban Was An Agent." CIA said DeArmas visited offices 10.75 & offered services; 1.15.77 De Armas arrested in Chicago. Had been arrested Ithaca 9.24.76 on grand larceny charges relating to bad checks totalling \$600; *Miami News* 9.28.76; *Granma* 5.2.76.

## ELADIO DEL VALLE

### DAVID FERRIE DID NOT KNOW ELADIO DEL VALLE



In 1962 David Ferrie was alleged to have worked with Rolando Masferrer's associate, Eladio Del Valle. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had information that Eladio Del Valle occasionally paid him \$1,500 per mission. [Flammonde *Kennedy Conspiracy* p19] Who had given Garrison this information? In *Plot or Politics?* Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw may have identified that source: "Oddly enough, a man who reportedly knew Ferrie and had been questioned by Garrison's Staff, was murdered in Miami on the same day Ferrie died, February 22, 1967. [Del Valle died on February 25, 1967] Diego Gonzales Tendedera, a Cuban exile and Miami correspondent for *El Tiempo*, a Spanish language paper in New York, wrote a story after the mutilated body of Eladio Del Valle was found in a Miami parking lot...According to Tendedera, Del Valle fled Cuba with most of his wealth before Castro took over. In Miami he set up a grocery store as a front for gathering freedom fighters, procuring guns, grenades, bombs and sabotage equipment. Tendedera said that he frequently visited Del Valle and that he met Ferrie in the store. During one six month period, he said, Ferrie and Del Valle flew over Cuba two or three times a week in Del Valle's twin engine Apache to drop incendiaries, and rescue anti-Communist Cubans who wanted to escape. Tendedera said the federal agents put a stop to the raids in 1961 by confiscating his plane." In a story in the *National Enquirer* Diego Gonzales Tendedera wrote that Manuel Artime told him Del Valle was killed on the orders of Fidel Castro: "He knew too much about the Kennedy assassination." There were no references to William David Ferrie in Eladio Del Valle's FBI file nor were there any references to Eladio Del Valle in William David Ferrie's FBI file. Eladio Del Valle (born August 26, 1922, Havana, Cuba) attended the Cuban Naval Academy from 1937 to 1941, but was not commissioned. He then joined the Merchant Marine. The CIA reported that

Within a few years he had amassed a fortune, apparently in smuggling, most of which was made during the Grau Administration (1944 to 1948). However he was reported as late as 1953 to be engaged in smuggling

with members of the Cuban Police and SIM (Cuban military intelligence) as partners. He is said to have influential friends who afforded protection from arrest for those activities, which were carried on under cover of a firm in Havana called Importadora Valle. There was some indication he was also suspected of drug trafficking. Although it was determined that he was not a member of the Communist Party, it was discovered that he sublet office space for some time to a committee of the Partido Socialista Popular, in a building which he rented and used for storage. No action was taken at this time against Subject as a result of those charges. In CSCI3/762,551, referenced above, it was reported to the Bureau that (deleted). It is suggested that the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Immigration and Naturalization Service may have more details on the information summarized in Paragraph 3, b, above.

A CIA report dated May 29, 1951, Eladio Del Valle was described as active in the Cuban Communist Party, possibly smuggling weapons. [FBI 100-378541-8] A Cuban law enforcement official informed the FBI in 1952 that Eladio Del Valle smuggled arms from the Florida Keys to Cuba. In 1953 Del Valle was suspected of having been behind the assaults of several American journalists living in Cuba. The CIA reported that "a review of 1953 information in the files of this Agency revealed that there were several reports in early 1953 that Subject was using his boats for contraband goods, arms traffic, etc. and that he had connections with Communist leaders such as Lazaro Pena." [CIA Ltr. Larry R. Strawderman to AJW dated 7.22.82. Memo's dated 1.3.58, 12.23.60, 11.1.62, Telegram 6.5.63, Cable 2.20.65. Documents denied: "Cable, 7.10.65, Report 4.14.65] Eladio Del Valle was elected to the House of Representatives of Cuba in 1955 and he left Cuba for Miami on December 25, 1959. Eladio Del Valle formed his own anti-Castro group in 1960. The CIA had suspicions Eladio Del Valle was a Castro double-agent. *The New York Daily News* published Eladio Del Valle's boast that he had a small army of expert saboteurs in Cuba: "Over 1,000 of our men are soldiers who defected from Castro. Others are professionals who were in Batista's army." In October 1961 William Pawley received a letter from Jose A. Benitez, Chairman, Democratic Party of Puerto Rico: "After discussing with you, and our mutual friend Senator Smathers yesterday the Cuban situation, and knowing your knowledge of current Cuban leaders in exile, I take the liberty of making you the following recommendation. Eladio Del Valle. I had the pleasure of meeting with Captain Del Valle and discussing his plan. I have met personally all the human and material resources. He was ready to invade Cuba last week, but, on my suggestion, he postponed it." Eladio Del Valle became associated with the Cuban Nationalist Movement in 1961 and by 1962 the CIA discovered that several of his men were shot while trying to infiltrate Cuba. In 1962, two of Eladio Del Valle's men were arrested in New Jersey with a trailer-load of arms. The headquarters of the Cuban Nationalist Movement was in New Jersey. Meanwhile, Eladio Del Valle raised funds, mainly among Bastistanos. Reports of the next three years of his career were withheld by the FBI. The 30 pages that detailed his activities between 1961 and 1963 were entirely deleted. The CIA released one document about his activities during this period. Dated June 5, 1963, it revealed that Eladio Del Valle was attempting to establish a base in Costa Rica. In 1964 Eladio Del Valle was

associated with MIRR. U.S. Customs received information in 1966 that Eladio Del Valle smuggled narcotics from Panama with Rolando Masferrer. The last CIA document about Eladio Del Valle was an Intelligence Information Cable dated February 20, 1965, which "contained information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws." The only sentence that was not deleted read: "Del Valle is a Cuban exile who has been described as a small-time gangster who involves himself in everything, but who never risks his own life in any undertaking."

## THE DEATH OF ELADIO DEL VALLE

On February 22, 1967, the body of Eladio Del Valle was found in a Miami parking lot. The cause of death was "Multiple blunt impacts of head and gunshot wound of the chest." [Certificate of Death signed by Beatrice Marchetti Registration No. 1968] His pockets were turned inside out. According to an article in *Diario Las Americas*, Eladio Del Valle was associated with SANTOS TRAFFICANTE. The FBI determined: "Motive for Del Valle's murder is not known, but rumor in Cuban colony is that it was due to underworld activities of Del Valle." Gaeton Fonzi reported: "The guy who killed Del Valle is heavily connected to organized crime and one of the major heroin bankers in the country today." [Ltr. Fonzi/AJ 2.13.76]

The death of Eladio Del Valle was unconnected to the JFK assassination. HEMMING helped perpetuate the myth that Del Valle had known David Ferrie:

Del Valle did know Ferrie. We called Del Valle 'Gito.' Gito took the heavy fall for some of STURGIS' shit in setting up operations and blowing airplanes up to collect the fucking insurance on them. It didn't take me long to determine who had killed him. I went there to identify the body. Tony Fontana, who is now head of the Florida Parole Commission, wanted to know what I was doing there. He asked about Del Valle's body. I said, 'You ought to give a call to Garrison's people in New Orleans. They'd be interested this guy was hit.'

## WARREN DeBRUEYS

FBI 105-82555-3005, 62-109060-3076 Branigan to Sullivan Memo Re: info supplied by Walter Jenkins, 7456, LHM 1.20.76 San Juan, Puerto Rico Regarding Interview of SAC Warren C. DeBRUEYS by SSCIA Staff members and Senator Schweiker; *Challenge* 2.6.72 VII 22; P. Hoch ltr. 9.24.67; Unmarked FBI document stamped "Received from FBI 2.27.76." FBI 62-117290-996X5, NR serial 7.18.78, 1024X1. DeBRUEYS can be reached at the Metro Crime Commission 1440 Canal #2005 New Orleans LA 70112 telephone 504-524-3148 or 504-468-7270.

## DEFECTORS

IK 22285 NYR UR 11.63 MM D FNA 138 Nov. 1, 1:31 AM Department of State primary serial 00400; WEX 5 F-file 294K-DOS documents sent to WC; Slawson hand written

notes 370-Webster, Ricariadelli; FBI 105-92510-35, NR serial 7.28.69 w/h.; Army Intelligence Report HE o48 316 8.14.63-Davis; ltr., Blakey/Harold Brown Secretary of Defense undated ARA doc; *Defector Study* March 1979 V 12 HSCA; *Wash Star* 10.1.76; CIA 976-927A; WCD 708; CIA 435-173A; *Miami Herald* 10.2.76. OSWALD and Webster similarities: OSWALD and Webster were both military electronics experts and they defected to the USSR about the same time. Both sent letters to the Supreme Soviet requesting citizenship, however, only Webster's was granted. Both received subsidies from the Soviet Government. The CIA: "There is somewhat of a parallel between OSWALD and Webster." Webster left the Soviet Union unilaterally, although his decision was made just before he received word that his mother was receiving psychiatric care. OSWALD determined to leave the Soviet Union unilaterally, although his decision came just before the American Embassy was to deliver a personal message from his mother. Webster's initial letter received at the American Embassy contained a reference to a previous letter, which the American Embassy denied it had received. OSWALD'S initial letter received at the American Embassy contained a reference to a previous letter, which the American Embassy denied it had received. - CIA Chron. LHO USSR 1.13.60; DOS 12B File 295J - Snyder explained, "All letters to Embassies in Moscow passed through a central office where they were vetted by the KGB. We never knew how many things sent to us actually got to us. I don't think we ever got letters from Soviet citizens, and many of them must have written to us. They were stopped. In the case of OSWALD'S first letter, the chances are the KGB spotted the thing and it was bucked upstairs until the KGB decided what the hell they were going to do about it. It was not unusual. Why the KGB stopped one letter and not another, God only knows."

## **ELADIO DEL VALLE**

Death Certificate Dade County Department of Public Health 2.23.67 Registration # 1968; *Plot or Politics?* Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw, Pelican, 1967; Immigration and Naturalization Service 100-378541 entire file; FBI 100-378541-27,28, NR3.14.67,12.1.66.; CIA f 82-0430/210; *NY Daily News* 1.8.60; CIA Memo 1.3.58; CIA 12.23.60, 11.1.62; Telegram 6.5.63; Cable 2.20.65; Cable 7.10.65 denied; Report 4.14.65-denied; ltr. from G. Fonzi 2.13.76.

## **GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT**

W.C: CD 535-WFO-100-1689; CD 555 p55; CD 186 p6-8; CD 543; CD 542-casino; CD 549, CD 552, 551, **533** 553; CD 777A, B C,D, E; CD 554 p63-Jewish wife; CD 386 (USSS Co-2-34,785-1041); CD 777 F & G w/h; CD 804; KP Taylor Gary Mosk to Jenner 5.25.64; CD 554; DeM Exhibits 6, 16, 5, 2, 1; FBI CD (CR?) 546 NY 100-10310 p34, B; CD 844 Dimytruck; DL 100-10461 on 5.11.64., 5.15.64 Dallas Hosty/DeM; RAIGORODSKY Testimony to WC 17,16; CD 1247; ; 1297-480, 922-396D, 488, 1242-488, 842-887; 1145-428A; 1240-1005; 733-316A; 431-154B, 763-330, 987-397, 990-935, 989-934, 999-938, 1630-1083A, 1642-1092, 763-330, POB - 987-397, 990-935, 989-934; 296; 999-938; ARA CIA doc 3.18.77 serial o4511 Media Inquiry into Dis. Of DeM; 18-522; 703-860; 1303-474, 474; DOS: DOS Airgram 12.22.63 Deptel 212

Warner; Out Tel. 0200 7090; Incoming ESA/717 PRAo23 12.4.63; Airgram 12.8.63 Deptel 195-Warner; *FBI*: DL-105-632 3.2.64 Haley; FBI NYFO 100-10310; 69-109060-7714; NY 100-10310-9.13.44 SAC NY \* 57, 24, 34; NY 32-765-6, XI, I; TO HSCA-Ltr. (OSS # SA-47388-Exam 12003) LA-100-17448, SA 100-839-10-12; NY 100-10310 3-5; MIS 64, 2700-1434; 100-32965- XI; Pt. Ark Tex. 100-32965-2; DL 105-632; 100-32965-118, 100-32965-50, S.A. 100-839-19, Ltr. to Bureau 2.1.57 from SAC Dallas-105-632 IS-R; CI-62-2158 11.27.63 Rio Grande Ohio-Goodwin-Raikin; 105-82555-2354; 69-109060-3632 Hosty/DeM 1957; DL 89-43-181; *Misc*: Scribners-*The Son Of Revolution*-250 pages(mentioned in CD804); *The Russian Rockefellers*-Nobel Family and the Russian Oil Industry-Hoover University Press-Tolf, Robert; Dimitri-FBI NH 105-71, *St Pete. Times* 5.14.76; *The Russian Review* Dimitri Editor; W.R. Grace *Village Voice*-Conason-4.12.83; *USA Today* 3.20.92; DeM Notebook, Dallas County Hospital Unit 556322 Grinberg-ARA docs.; *Realist* Summer 1992; HSCA Staff Rep DeM March 1979 including Manuscript; *New Leader* 9.3.51; *Intelligence Digest* 6.66; DOS Office of Intelligence Research 12.10.51 Series 3, No. 76-NTS; Registration Statement Tolstoy Foundation; Resume and Education of Declan Ford; Ltr. from National Citizens Committee For Fairness to the President (NIXON) with Raikin's name; Handwritten statement of John Hall; *Dallas Morning News* 3.17.77 Raigorosky's death. CIA 443-180, FBI 100-32965-243.

## **DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S DEATH**

*Miami News* 3.31.77, 4.1.77, 4.1.77. 3.30.77; *Miami Herald* 4.1.77, 3.31.77, 4.6.77. 8.31.77, 4.2.77, 4.3.77; *Human Events* 4.16.77; *Newsweek* 4.11.77; *NY Post* 4.1.77; *Daily World* 3.31.77; Sherriffs Office Palm Beach County Death Investigation 77-11753.

## **BERNARDO DE TORRES**

City Of Miami Interoffice Memo 2.20. 27 From: Kay To: Swilley; FBI 62-109060-NR 2.23.67, 1.27.67, 3.2.67, 5539, 4551 Branigan to Sullivan-Hoover suggests using Torres as informer; LHM 3.14.67 Miami Fla MM-T-1.

## **SYLVIA DURAN**

*FBI*: 105-82555-5745, 662; UnIDied FBI Document re: Bliss declassified by Justice letter 11.3.70 by JL 12.16.70; *WCD*: 776a-Portuondo, Proenza/death of Olavarri/Bliss; CE2464; *CIA*: 844-888; 807-878; 845-361A; 812-353; 872-386; Duran's arrest: 1220-508; 559-243; 189-623; 177-618; 158-610; 134-595; 55-20; 37-529; 36-540; 1219-521; 1218-442A; Duran's handwriting 870-388, 388 earlier version 870-388; 643-273; 815-355; 816-880; 818-881; 856-366; 821-882; 839-884; 816-880; 864-893; 357; 178-620; Translation Results of Interogation of Sylvia Duran on the Morning of November 28, 1963; *DOS*: American Embassy, Mexico City 5.22.64 0219, 6.17.64 0223, 7.2.64 0224, 7.23.64 0225, Outgoing Control 955 Pol 15-1 Kennedy 7.31.64, 8.5.64 0230, 8.14.64 0233; 8.30.64 0234; 8.5.64 0231; 12.2.63 0193; WR 730; WCE 2121, 2119, 1142, 1143; Summary Rel. Info. on O - CIA 429-149.CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE: Focus: CIA 5-1A, 9-5, 509-803, 10-6, 8-4, 7-2, 6-3. In 1978 the FBI

released a highly deleted document about Duran dated June 1976 - FBI 105-82555-5745. A CIA document titled "Summary of Relevant Information on OSWALD at 7:00 a.m. on November 24, 1963," stated that "the post assassination search of the Mexico City CIA Station files did reveal more data (deleted), however. This information (deleted) had not been previously associated with OSWALD because his name is not actually mentioned in it, but the subject matter shows it is about him, (deleted). This further (deleted) information covers (deleted) visits which OSWALD made to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City between September 27, 1963, and October 3, 1963." Cubana Airlines had been penetrated by the CIA. Assets reported most employees were anti-Castro Mexicans - WCE 2567.

The State Department suggested that the Mexican Government delete the results of the Sylvia Duran interrogation from the documents it was turning over to the Warren Commission. The Mexicans went along, but eventually published the document. [CIA 559-243; Duran interview rel. by DOJ-12.3.63; WCE 2567; DOS Outgoing Telegram 94914 7.2.64 serial 0224; Outgoing DOS Tele. Deptel, 7.23.64; DOS Memo of Con. 8.5.64 Boonstra/Gorostiza serial 0230]

## **HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO**

The husband of Sylvia Duran, Horacio Duran Navarro, (1923-2009) 40 years old, was 14 years older than his wife. When the Mexican Police questioned Horacio Duran Navarro, it learned he was a Mexican citizen by birth, the son of a Chilean father and a Mexican mother. Horacio Duran Navarro taught a course at the Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). They had one child. His salary at UNAM was \$1,400 per month. He said that until he was eight, he had lived in Los Angeles. Later on he moved to Mexico City with his parents. Afterwards, they moved to Santiago de Chile, where they remained one year and a half, after which he returned to Mexico. He registered at the National School of Agriculture. Horacio Duran Navarro devoted his free time to doing private jobs as an industrial designer, for which work he earned an income of \$5,000 per month. In 1950, he married Lucille Dejardin, a French woman, with whom he had a son, Paul Duran Dejardin. This marriage lasted six years, and upon its dissolution, he was married on November 5, 1958, to Sylvia, with whom he had a daughter named Patricia.

## **DISINFORMATION**

*Miami Herald* 3.22.76, 10.23.75 *Oakland Tribune* 5.18.76-Mann; WCD 1486; WCD 372 p55 Can't locate Pedro Charles alleged DGI agent.

## **PAPA DOC DUVALIER**

Dies at 64 *NYT* 4.23.71.

## **HOMER ECHEVARRIA**



FBI 62-109060-1581, 6979; 105-121010-3; 44-24016-285; WCD 2959; WCD 81, WCD 498; Slawson Memo March 13 handwritten; USSS CO-2-34,030 12.9.63 397 makes reference to 7.18.63 report on Sierra by USSS Agent Aragon in Miami. When I made FOIA request in 1977 I was told document had been destroyed "hold five years then destroy"; Miami Police Report 10.22.63 re: Sierra; CO-2-34,030-523, 626; HSCA Junta Del Gobierno De Cuba En El Exilo. Address: 8428 Bark Court Orlando, Florida 32810 407-290-6169

## **ELDERLY AMERICAN**

WC Ltr. Rankin to Rowley 8.7.64 1753; WCE 24 p95; WCE24; USSS Co-2-34030 Thomas Tully NY 9.11.64, 8.4.64; USSS CO-2-34,030-1753; *DOS*: Incoming-8.1.64-From Moscow DEPTTEL 295 Kohler; # 09669 0228 Priority 295-7.31.64; Memo/Denney/*DOS* Intelligence & Research 2.26.64; ROGER CHANNEL telex 2.24.64 DEPTTEL 2485-request for information 2.19.64; Inc. telex 8.1.64 control # 296 Serial 0229; Memo 09669 7.31.64 serial # 0228; Memo to Helms for Director Intelligence & Research 2.26.64 serial 0208 with 2 attach; *CIA*: 793-870, 794-871, 797-872, 220, 264, 223, 237, 346, 1168-432-S, 791-346A, 791-346A, 1729, 793-87, 749-871, 795-871a, 797-862, 264, 223, 791-346, 220, 237, 346, 1168-432s, 791-346a; *HSCA*: V12 p453.

## **ELSIE M. RIECHERT**

HEMMING: "Check the admiralty case regarding the *Elsie M. Riechert*. LaBorde, who was the guy who introduced us to Banister, recruited people out of New Orleans in 1962, one of whom was Jack D. Lawrence. He was a former Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. They invested money in the *Elsie M. Riechert*. Lawrence came back to the dealership puking, with mud over him, right after the shooting. His fellow employees called the cops on him and he was picked up and told them some kind of a story. OSWALD'S picture comes on the T.V. and the other employees start talking in front of the cops. Lawrence was put in jail overnight and cut loose early the next morning. The way those people were handled, the next day they had something to say to the cops, and decided not to. They never mentioned it again. Two of their cars were missing off the lots. Dealer's plates. Lawrence had taken a new car from the dealership for a hot date. It was found parked behind the picket fence. He was supposed to park it there and flash some credentials. He didn't know shit about the assassination. He was a ex-cop. He had a gun and a badge.

"Bogard was from Louisiana and was at the training camp. He was one of the owners of the *Elsie M. Riechert*. He died four miles from the fucking training camp. [Bogard died in Louisiana.] He was murdered. He went out to talk to the property owner where the McLaney raid was made.

"The *Elsie M. Riechert* suit was filed in 1963. It came to court in 1964. And Lawrence is scared shitless of me. Here he is a guy who carries a gun, a Deputy Sheriff. He was an owner of the ship. I didn't realize this guy had something else on his mind. LaBorde sent him into the killing zone, and he saw what went down. He wasn't part of it. He was

supposed to supply a car to OSWALD for some deal OSWALD was involved in. Get the court file. Jack Lawrence was scared shitless in the Miami Federal Courthouse. Because LaBorde convinced him I was heading the team."

Gordon Winslow obtained this file in May 1995. Collins, Seymour and Justin Wilson were libelants. They claimed they worked as seaman on the ship in the summer of 1962 and were not paid so they wanted the boat as compensation. "From the papers in the possession of the claimant it appears that the said Lee M. Parish purchased the vessel on or about January 2, 1963, from the following named individuals all residents of Louisiana; Irvin Anthony Roy, **Jack D. Lawrence** and George Rutherford." [USDC SDF ADMIRALTY 63-15-Adm-DD] Jack Lawrence was located in St. Albans, West Virginia. He refused to talk. A pretext call was made several months later. Lawrence said his middle initials were "A.C." and he was never a deputy sheriff in Louisiana.

Lawrence's arrest appears in *Crossfire*, by Jim Marrs. Marrs wrote that Lawrence obtained his job by obtaining false references in New Orleans. Lawrence failed to show up for work on November 22, and he told his boss he had a heavy date. After the assassination he came back to showroom, puked, and said he had parked his car on the grassy knoll. He had left it there because of heavy traffic. Lawrence, however, *cannot* be linked with HEMMING via the *Elsie M. Riechert* case.

In 1994 the CIA released a document to Chief Contact Division (Support) Stuntz from Chief, New Orleans office in which Jack D. Lawrence tells the Domestic Contacts Office in New Orleans that LaBorde represented himself as a CIA when he got Lawrence to volunteer his boat the *Elsie M. Riechert* to run arms and medical supplies to Cuba. Lawrence wanted the CIA to buy the boat from him. Burke 9.25.62. Copies sent to Sam Halpern.

## **BERNARD FENSTERWALD**

FBI M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo circa 1969 - National Committee to Investigate Assassinations; FBI 62-112697-18; *NYT*---; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 20866 0815 *Allen v DOD*; *Miami News* 3.18.75; *NY Review of Books* 4.3.75; CIA 958-927AD, 959-927AE, 960-927AF, 961-927AG, 963-927AI, AH, 964-927AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, 1057-947R, 971-927AQ, AR, As, 1064-964C, D, 1182-998, 1179-995, 1068-964G, 1181-997; *Manchester Union Leader* 7.17.70 Edith Roosevelt; Tel. Con. Fenster / Colson 7.1.74; CTIA Newsltr. Fall 73; *Wash. Star* 10.22.76, 11.25.73, 11.23.73; Is Fensterwald CIA Plant?- Bill Choyke - *Capitol Hill News Service*; FBI Jones:Bishop Memo 1.6.69; Murkin 44-38861-5877, NR 6,17,70, 5883, NR 12.19.74; *Wash. Post* 1.3.69; *Miami Herald* 7.18.76; WG Hearings p3445; FBI Tolson/Belmont Memo re: Long Committee 2.27.65; *NYT* 2.12.67, 1.17.75, 10.8.67, 5.22.67, 2.24.65, 1.17.75-Fensterwald 201; *Wall Street Journal* 3.23.77; *Life*-Lambert 5.26.67; *The Intruders*-Long's book published by Praeger. *Louis Russell*: *NYT* 7.3.73-death, 5.25.73, 5.24.73; Yakovlev *Washington Silhouettes* 1985 p122;

## **FRANK FERRARO**

Browder's co-defendant in the Canadian Stolen Securities case was Frank "Francesco" Ferrara. Ferrara, who was indicted in his native city of *New Haven, Connecticut*, on two counts of dealing in stolen securities, was arrested a month after Browder and promptly jumped bail. A Frank Richard Ferraro became an employee of Jack Ruby in 1962. In August the two men had a falling out and Ruby pounded Ferrara with a pair of brass knuckles. When Ferrara checked into the hospital he used the name Ferraro. A day after Jack shot OSWALD, the FBI questioned Ferrara in *New Haven, Connecticut* where he worked as a bus driver. He told them he had worked for Ruby as a "handyman." Other than the New Haven connection, there is no reason to believe these men are identical. Browder's co-defendant in the Canadian Stolen Securities case was Frank "Francesco" Ferrara. When the FBI questioned Hyman Godfrey, a friend of Barney Ross, Hyman denied knowing RUBY. The FBI reported that when questioned further "Godfrey indicated he would have his attorney telephone the FBI Office and a list of questions could be furnished his attorney regarding this matter. Godfrey was bodyguard for Frank Ferraro, Chicago hoodlum." [FBI 44-1639-169] The word "omit" appeared next to this paragraph.

## **ROSS FARRELL**

In 1938 former FBI agent Russell R. Farrell investigated the beating of a bomber crew in Abe's Colony Club. Farrell determined that the Dallas Police Department was involved in at least one of these beatings. Because of this, in 1964 Commander Farrell suspected that Ruby had been assigned to kill OSWALD with the connivance of the Dallas Police in order to silence him. Ruby did not own the Colony Club. Farrell gave the FBI copies of signed statements concerning the 1948 incident, but the document containing Farrell's statement was marked "not used." FBI 44-1639-761R; FBI 62-109660-852 Farrell was a former Commander in the Naval Reserve who had retired because of a nervous disability. FBI Dallas 44-1639-761

## **MAURICE FERRER**

FBI LHM Miami Fla. 9.12.64 Cesar Odio at Maule Ind.; *Miami Herald* 11.26.77, 1.6.77 *Miami News* 11.1.77, 4.26.77 Banks Ask Maule Liquidation, 5.5.77 more financial problems, 2.18.78; List of Stockholders of Ponce Cement; FBI interview with Crespo 2.1.73 Maule Industries; CD1553 Ferrer / Odio.

## **DAVID FERRIE**

FBI 105-104340-1-"The source referred to in the enclosed LHM as having furnished information in 1955 was a (deleted) at that time located in the (deleted-Balter) Building, New Orleans."; 105-104340-1,3, 62-109081-1; 46-42600-126, 127-Info. on Ferrie set out in report of Warren DeBRUEYS Dallas 12.2.63; 63-4296-33-596; CI 1362-1061-A; 62,109060-4510, 4519, 4532, 4549, 1077, 251, 4530, 4560, 4502, 5818, 4521, 5334, 5295, 5241, 5296, 252, 330-Library Card, 3 (?) 11.28.63 cc Sullivan, 482,313; 105-82555-372; New Orleans interview with Ferrie 11.25.63 New Orleans, Louisiana 89-69 Wall and Shearer-Paradis mentioned; NO 89-69-1648; NO 87-52503-6;. NIS-02F/jsc

5400 F8-135 Ser U5185 NIS Report R(00-0Y) LRUC Naval Inv. Ser. Report on Marine who had contact with Ferrie dated 4.17.68; David Ferrie interview with FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy 12.10.63; NO 89-1-9-3437 8.14.67; Interview of Lardner by Gurvich 2.22.67; HSCA DAVID FERRIE XII; Ferrie as fundraiser for Castro - Capt. Neville Levy; New Orleans District Attorney document from Raymond Comstock purports to be flight plan filed by Ferrie for April 8, 1963. Passengers: Hidell, Lambert and Diaz; WUAT2 NPR Collection New Orleans 2.24.67 - David Snyder ARA file(?); ARA file Wash/39 - *NYT* 2.22.67 To Lang For Orshersky from Angeloff, Washington (?) ] Ferrie reportedly "drilled anti-Castroites in a training camp that was sponsored by dispossessed Havana gaming house owners." [Wardlaw, *Counterplot* p36]

## **FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE**

CIA FOIA # F82-0489/7, 10, 2, 8, 4, 3, 9, 6, 15, 5, 28, 16.FBI "Coverage of Castro Activities in the United States 1.61." FBI NY 105-38431 12.6.63 interview with Ted Lee; Ltr. complaining about OSWALD FBI 97-4196-85.

## **MAURICE GATLIN**

FBI FOIA Request 76,006 570 pages 4 Sections; FOIA Request 76,006 /190-1636 inc. worksheet 64-29230 1.81; FBI 64-29230-25-from Army, 34 89, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, NR 4.29.58, 5.17.59, 4.10.59, 6.15.59, 8.11.59, 6.26.59, 93 NR 3.31.59, 95; 109-12-211-769, 793, 97, 90, 96, NR 6.10.57 from CIA. 125, 102; FBI 97-4293-2; FBI 416-452043-6; NO 97-73 8.19.60 Reg Act; NO 52-10-44; NO 64-43798-4.11.62,5; FBI 105-88325-2; NO 100-14447 11.27.59 DeBRUEYS; NO-14447 DeBRUEYS 9.17.59, 11.30.59; PD 100-9371; FBI 97-4587-375; FBI 105-87912-191 FRD; FBI 161-296-68 Murrow; FBI 105-80787-14, 151; FBI 52-0-6439; FBI 62-7721-3960; 62-162401-193; FBI 62-47065-4; FBI 52-06439 NR 4.11.61, 2.14.61 Smith/Gatlin; 64-29230-5 FBI Hq. airtel to WFO & New Orleans 5.26.63 w/h; 64-29230-NR Branigan to Belmont Memo 6.2.53; NR Blind memo date unknown filed in Section One; CIA ltr. to State 4.5.54-"doubtfull nature of Gatlin's information"; 64-29230-NR sent 3 dated 1.17.61; NR New Orleans airtel to FBI HQ 1.13.61 p3 w/h; CIA F82-0221/1-3. Withheld documents FBI 52-0-6439 (Incoming) Army; FBI 52-0-6439 (Outgoing); FBI 100-434935-2.

In April 1955 he sent a letter to the FBI on behalf of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas, that protested against an invitation extended to New Orleans Mayor DeLesseps Morrison to witness a nuclear test explosion. Maurice Gatlin considered DeLesseps Morrison a security risk. [FBI 64-292-30-34 (Enc.)]

## **MAURICE GATLIN AND OREST PENA**

On June 20, 1960, Maurice Gatlin advised the FBI "that an informant of his had on the previous night heard two Cubans talking to (Deleted) at the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans. According to Gatlin's information from his source, these two

Cubans allegedly told (Deleted) that they were in the United States on a kidnapping mission. Gatlin had information that these two Cubans were driving an automobile bearing Louisiana license #314-465 and that he understood that these Cubans were arrested later that same evening by the New Orleans Police Department on a charge of being drunk...Gatlin concluded by saying that he was on the list of persons condemned to death in absentia by Castro and fears that he may be the victim." [FBI 105-80787-14?] The FBI "contemplated locating (deleted) for data as to the identity of the two Cubans referred to by Maurice Gatlin, as well as the purpose of their presence in this country." The FBI reported:

On June 23, 1960, (Deleted), New Orleans Police Department, advised S.A. (Deleted) that he had been on duty after 11:00 p.m. on June 18, 1960. According to (deleted) he recalled that during his night shift on June 18, 1960, to June 19, 1960, two young men, one of whom identified as (deleted), had come into the First District Police Station, stating that a man at the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, who was probably in the Cuban Army, had tried to coax them to get into a car to go to the Clairborne Towers, an apartment hotel. (Deleted) stated that since the complainants could not furnish any data indicating a possible violation of law, no action was taken by the New Orleans Police in this matter. [FBI 105-105-80787-27, 105-80787-1]

The FBI located (deleted) who admitted owning the automobile in question but "denied having been in the Habana Bar in six months and he states he does not know anyone named (deleted) or with a similar name. He also states that neither he, nor anyone acquainted with him, either on the night of June 18 or June 19, 1960, had tried to coax anyone in his car." The FBI questioned the owners of the Habana Bar, Orestes and Ruperto Pena. They advised that "no incident occurred at the Habana Bar on June 18 or June 19, 1960, involving the alleged attempt by a Cuban Army officer to entice someone into his car. They advised that they know of no one named (Deleted). They stated they know (Deleted) but that the latter has not been in that bar for more than six months inasmuch as (Deleted) owes (Deleted) money...Gatlin has been unable to furnish any more specific information from his 'source.' His source is undoubtedly (deleted)." [FBI 105-105-80787-151]

#### GATLIN - 1960

There was additional FBI activity regarding Maurice Gatlin in August 1960, but the Bureau has kept the matter obscured. It merely allowed that a woman source was involved and that "(Deleted) stated that (Deleted) had contacted Gatlin in regard to (deleted) and that Gatlin had later informed (Deleted) [her] that (Deleted) had been framed and that (Deleted) was telling the truth." [FBI File #NO 97-73 8.19.60] On August 19, 1960, Gatlin's name surfaced in a Registration Act investigation as a source of information: "Gatlin knows all of the Latin American Consuls in New Orleans and has contacts all over Central and South America. (Deleted) advised that (deleted) had contacted Maurice Gatlin for the sole purpose of gaining access to Gatlin's contacts in

order to obtain information concerning communist activities in the Latin American countries (deleted)." The FBI refused to disseminate the information Gatlin supplied to its source because he was considered to be a "crackpot and an unscrupulous person." [Report of S.A. Deleted 8.19.60 NO 97-73; FBI 97-4293-2 24 pages w/h]

## **JIM GARRISON**

CIA: 1229-514; 1233-518-numerous OS ref on Ferrie; 1332-502/1045; 1345-1057; 1037-405A; 949-927u; 1326-1042; 1363-501; 1235-520; 1231-516;1316-475-D; 1234-519; 1341-1043; 1358-505; 1334-1047; 1320-484; 1338-1052; 1347-1059, 1337-1051; 1339-1053; 1360-504-Project Res.; 1433-492 AB; 1437-492-AF Bradley; 1438-492AG, AA, V, X ,Y, AC, AD-only one record on Arcacha, AE, AF, AG, AI, AJ, AK Ferrie no identifiable traces, AL, AM, AW, AX, AY, BB-No Record Martin, BA,BC; CIA Memo Subject G. Inv. Queries from Justice 9.28.67; *FBI*: 62-109060-5227, 6057, 5255, 4606 many pages w/h, 4565; LHM 2.21.67, 4620, 4514, 4612, 4613, 5954, 4748,4366, 4501, 4586, 5255,5506; 105-82555 NR 2.27.67; *Berkeley Barb* 3.2.73; *Wash. Monthly* 3.75; *Playboy* interview with Garrison; *Miami News* 2.21.67; *NYT* 2.26.67; *Miami Herald* 2.25.67, 2.19.67; *NYT* 12.27.67; *Wash Post* 4.2.67. FBI 62-109060-4959 read "Joseph A. Oster mentioned in the enclosed letter head memo (deleted)"; FBI Document 105-82555-NR 199 2.27.67 highly deleted document on Garrison Investigation. CIA document 1235-520 Subject Jack N. Rogers et. al. dated 6.9.67 highly deleted.

## **WILLIAM GAUDET**

### **WILLIAM GAUDET: NO CONNECTION TO KENNEDY CONSPIRACY**

The Mexican tourist card immediately preceding OSWALD'S in numerical sequence was issued on Tuesday, September 17, 1963, to William G. Gaudet. William George Gaudet (born September 21, 1908), attended Tulane University, worked for *The New Orleans States-Item*, and served as an English professor at the University of Mexico until he resigned in 1929. He was editor of the English section of *El Sol* in Monterrey, Mexico, in 1931. In 1932 he worked for the International News Service, and covered the Huey Long assassination in 1935. William Gaudet was finger printed by the Navy on April 30, 1942. He applied for an appointment as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Reserve, but was turned down for medical reasons. On February 11, 1942, he "was cleared by the Army Intelligence Division for an overseas assignment in connection with his employment as a Wire Service Man for International News Service in New Orleans."

### **THE OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

In late 1942 William Gaudet was appointed to the Office of Inter-American Affairs of the State Department; in this position he was directly responsible to Nelson Rockefeller. [FBI 64-23999-2-5.8.43] The FBI monitored the work of the Rockefeller Committee since it was in close proximity to the Bureau's Latin American jurisdiction. In 1942 the FBI received several reports that the members of Nelson Rockefeller's Regional Committee were "securing and coordinating information of an intelligence nature, and

had been reporting same to U.S. Consulate." In May 1943 (Deleted) of San Juan, Costa Rica, wrote to Mr. Weyl of the American Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, and stated the on a recent trip to San Salvador William Gaudet had been very outspoken and indiscreet in matters of a confidential nature. [FBI 64-23999-1 5.20.43; Documents w/h FBI 64-23999-4 and 5 not provided to HSCA - scoped] On October 23, 1944, "(Deleted) told William Gaudet, Representative of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in San Jose, (deleted) attached to Embassy here, that there were rumors in the streets that the Cortesistas, the opposition political party planned an uprising for Wednesday, October 25, 1944." [From Legat San Jose, Costa Rica to Director 10.31.44 serial illegible 100-3355392-1? highly deleted signed John T. Plunkett. FBI Leg. Att.] The FBI files on the Office of Inter-American Affairs may have contained a reference to Gaudet: "Proximity To Bureau's Jurisdiction In Latin America (Deleted). By report dated June 29, 1942, one of our SIS Agents advised that one (Deleted) of the Rockefeller Committee advised that he was in San Jose primarily to render a careful report to his boss, Nelson Rockefeller, concerning the United States Legations he visited. (Deleted) In November 1942 information was received from the El Paso Office that the Nelson Rockefeller Regional Committee in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, had been securing and coordinating information of an intelligence nature and had been reporting to the American Consulate."

#### LATIN AMERICAN REPORT

During the late 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's, William Gaudet edited *Latin American Report*, a New Orleans-based magazine. *Latin American Report* was financed by the CIA, United Fruit, the Chase Manhattan Bank and several Central American dictators. William Gaudet used the magazine as a cover for his Latin American operations. *Latin American Report* came to the attention of the CIA in February 1948. During that year William Gaudet was contacted by the CIA 16 times. In 1949 he was contacted by the CIA over 30 times.

On November 25, 1949, George G. Carey recommended the CIA subsidize William Gaudet due to the quality of the information he was providing: "Gaudet is the editor of *Latin American Reports*, a weekly four page survey of political and economic conditions in the Latin American countries. The information contained in this newsletter is derived from paid correspondents, at least one of whom is resident in each of the Latin American countries, with the exception of Paraguay, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic...Gaudet is volunteering the service of his organization at cost to produce special reports for the CIA. Whether or not this project is approved, he will continue to furnish at no cost any information which is produced by his correspondents as a by-product of his publication of *Latin American Reports*. While he had no military intelligence experience, his work with the State Department should, to a considerable extent, qualify him as a trustworthy and accurate observer." [To: Chief OO-C, Atten: McLean From Chief D/LA, ORS 11.25.46] The CIA was interested in Gaudet ascertaining this information in Panama: "Nature of the business deal, if any, between Jose Ramon and the Arias family on the meat slaughtering concession." Inspection and Security concurred that William Gaudet had to sign an oath agreeing to "never reveal or

exploit his CIA connection. (signed) Sheffield Edwards Colonel, GSC." [NARA 1993.08.02.14:34:38:960028]

In 1950 Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 33 times.  
In 1951, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 22 times.  
In 1952, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 29 times.  
In 1953, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 19 times.

In 1954, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 22 times. [CIA 17581 - index cards] In 1954 William Gaudet played a part in PB SUCCESS. In the book *Bitter Fruit* it was stated: "In the early years of his association with United Fruit, Edward Bernays imaginatively 'opened up' the banana firm to public scrutiny...A weekly *Latin American Report* for journalists and businessmen was spun off, written by William Gaudet, who was one of several actors in the unfolding Guatemalan drama said to have had simultaneous connections with both United Fruit and the CIA." [Schlesinger & Kinzer *Bitter Fruit* Anchor Books 1982]

In 1955 Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 17 times. On December 2, 1955, the FBI generated a highly deleted document based on information supplied by Gaudet on "Foreign Political Matters - Costa Rica and Nicaragua." On December 8, 1955, the FBI generated a Memorandum titled "Alleged Revolution in Costa Rica and Nicaragua - Foreign Political Matters - Costa Rica and Nicaragua." This information was disseminated to the CIA, Office of Naval Intelligence, Director of Security of the State Department, Army Intelligence, the Inspector General of the Air Force and the United States Customs Service. [FBI 109-12-222-11 cc Branigan; FBI 109-12-222-16]

In 1956, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 9 times. On April 25, 1956 Gaudet was mentioned in a document that dealt with Teodoro Picado, a leader of the opposition against Jose Figueres of Costa Rica. Teodoro Picado had moved to the United States. [FBI 97-3236-24 pgs. 4 thru 8 w/h]

In 1957, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 3 times.  
In 1959, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA two times.  
In 1960 Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 2 times.

In 1961, Gaudet was interviewed by the CIA 4 times. William Gaudet claimed he unwittingly played a role in the Bay of Pigs invasion: "I never played a role in the Bay of Pigs, though I unknowingly helped set up alternate air bases in Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, for use by the planes to protect the Cuban invasion." [*Sun Daily Herald* 11.22.80 Biloxi, Miss. 11.22.80]

On March 5, 1961, William Gaudet wrote to Louisiana Congressman Hale Boggs and offered his services in President John F. Kennedy's Latin American Peace Corps.

THE TOURIST CARD



On Tuesday, September 17, 1963, William G. Gaudet applied for tourist card so that he could enter Mexico just before OSWALD did. [*Washington Star* 1.11.76] When the FBI interviewed William Gaudet about his Mexican Tourist Card in 1964, he told the Bureau that in the early afternoon of Tuesday, September 17, 1963, he picked up a travel permit from the Mexican Consulate. According to William Gaudet, obtaining a Tourist Card just before OSWALD did was coincidental, and he did not see OSWALD at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans that day: "There were six or seven persons waiting to pick up permits and to the best of his recollection, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not one of them." He said he had seen OSWALD in New Orleans on other occasions. William Gaudet told the FBI that on Thursday, September 19, 1963, he went on a three- or four-week trip to Mexico and other Latin American countries. This coincided with OSWALD'S presence in Mexico City from Friday September 27, 1963 to October 3, 1963. But William Gaudet told the FBI he flew to Merida, Mexico, where he changed planes then went on to other South and Central American countries. He did not enter Mexico. FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy obtained the flight manifest - Gaudet's named appeared as a passenger. [WCD 15?; FBI NO 44-2064, NO 89-69 11.27.63; Sanders interview with Gaudet 1.19.78]

#### GAUDET: POST COUP

In an interview in 1964 William Gaudet advised the FBI that he had been employed by the CIA. The Chief of Station of the CIA's New Orleans office was present at this interview, and called CIA Headquarters for advice. [WCD 75]

#### LORENZO BORENSTEIN

Several days after William Gaudet's interview with the FBI in 1964, he called the Bureau and reported: "JACK RUBY, from Dallas, Texas, had purchased a painting from one Lorenzo Borenstein, who has an art gallery somewhere on the 500 block of Royal Street. Gaudet stated that he did not know what dates Ruby bought these paintings. [FBI on 11.27.63 NO44-2064 S.A. John William Miller] William Gaudet denied this: "Someone telephoned the FBI and said he was William Gaudet and had seen JACK RUBY in the French Quarter in New Orleans. Why did he use my name? Why not John Doe or some made-up name? I did not make that call. I had never seen JACK RUBY...on the one hand someone injected my name to the FBI on the RUBY French Quarter hoax, and then on the other hand, someone had my name carefully removed from the list of arrivals in Mexico. To me it looks as though someone was using me as a red herring." [*Sun Daily Herald* 11.22.80 Bil. Miss.] Gaudet told Allen Stone that he might have obtained the information from Lila Pinson, an employee whose husband was a painter. Lorenzo Borenstein advised the FBI "that he knew one JACK RUBY only as a customer and that during the Summer of 1959, he sold RUBY several paintings of local scenes, the price of which he recalled to be approximately \$35. Borenstein was unable to give any further information, inasmuch as his records concerning this sale have been destroyed." [FBI NO 44-2064 11.27.63]

According to the FBI: "Eugene Lorenz Borenstein was described in 1953 as a one time member of the Jacob Reed Club of the Communist Party in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1935. However, in 1953, though well known as an unethical and immoral person, nothing at that time indicated he had any current interest in the Communist Party." In March 1972, FBI agents asked to search Borenstein's property. The FBI was investigating a "Plot To Create Chaos And Assassinate Important Persons At Republican National Convention August 1972." The FBI: "Borenstein was then apprized of the possibility of the existence of a cache of arms in his courtyard. Borenstein stated that the apartments in that property were occupied by the *Nola Express* and the ABBA Foundation. Both of these tenants were 'very liberal' groups of former New Left activists who continued to publish the only existent, well-circulated, underground newspaper in New Orleans, and to serve hippies and other young people with legal and social counseling. To Borenstein's knowledge, none of the persons involved with those activities has ever shown a propensity towards violence, and he has never heard of an arms cache on his property." [FBI 100-19467-16] Borenstein was contacted in 1978 by this researcher: "This had been checked out 50 times and I really don't want to get into it. I made a sale to JACK RUBY at one time. It had no bearing at all with any of the stuff. I really don't have time to go into it." [FBI 100-19467-16] Lorenz Borenstein, 61, died of a heart attack in 1981.

#### POTENTIAL SECURITY INFORMANT

On November 7, 1967, the FBI stated that "William Gaudet Potential Security Informant" was being "considered for source development: "While New Orleans has just initiated background investigation of Gaudet in order to assist him as a potential PSI and anticipated additional contact with Gaudet to see if he could be of value to the Bureau, it is felt that the Bureau may desire to determine from CIA if CIA has at this time an operational interest in William Gaudet it being noted that Gaudet spoke highly of the CIA on September 25, 1967, (deleted)." [FBI 64-23999-7 11.8.67] On December 5, 1967, the FBI generated a Memorandum captioned William George Gaudet - Internal Security - Miscellaneous - Latin America which was totally deleted except for this single line: "Handle in accordance with Section 107C, Instruction Manual." [FBI 64-23999-8] On January 5, 1968, William Gaudet furnished the FBI with information regarding Belize, British, Honduras. The information was withheld. [FBI 64-23999 NR 202 1.19.68; FBI 64-2399-NR 1.5.68 (enclosed) not provided to HSCA - scoped]

William Gaudet was interviewed by the FBI in December 1967:

The PSI during an interview in December 1967 confidentially exposed his former association with CIA to the interviewing agent. It is evident from contacts with Gaudet that to date he is an outspoken individual who does not hesitate to speak his mind. He has not, however, given any indication that he is unpatriotic...during contact with PSI he has expressed some dissatisfaction with foreign policy of U.S. Government. He finds it hard to understand why the U.S. Government permits Cuba to maintain a fortress for the Russian Government, while at the same time they send troops

10,000 miles away to fight in Vietnam. PSI then followed his remark by stating that he finds it difficult to explain the U.S. position in the above regard to his contacts and friends in Latin America." [FBI 64-23999-9 2.8.68; FBI 64-23999-9 pg. 2 w/h and FBI 64-23999-10 pg. 4 w/h Gaudet's drinking and financial problems]

In March 1968, the FBI thoroughly investigated Gaudet. [FBI 64-23999-10,11, 14 pages 1-2] The FBI refused the New Orleans FBI request to designate William Gaudet as a PSI on June 28, 1968:

(Paragraph Deleted) A Bureau SIS representative in the American Embassy, San Salvador, El Salvador, on May 1, 1943 reported the Bureau that Gaudet and one (deleted)...had disclosed to persons regarded as almost strangers that a Bureau agent was connected in an undercover capacity with the American Embassy in Costa Rica. It is further noted that Subject had been involved in two divorce proceedings; was sued on several occasions for back alimony payments; was regarded in the past as a poor credit risk; and in the late 1950's was a near alcoholic. Accordingly your request to designate Gaudet as a PSI is denied, however, you may use him as a source of information...He appears to be the type of individual whose activities in behalf of the Bureau could not be controlled or directed and might cause the Bureau embarrassment. [FBI 64-23999-?-pp. 1-14]

In his HSCA deposition, William Gaudet testified his CIA-contact was "primarily as a source of information" (obtained during his trips abroad). In addition, he explained that he occasionally performed errands for the Agency. William Gaudet stated that his last contact with the CIA was in 1969, although "the relationship has never been formally terminated." [FBI 64-23999-13 & 14 was mostly w/h]

#### THE CIA DOWNPLAYS ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH GAUDET

Because of William Gaudet's misfortune of having obtained a tourist card just before OSWALD, when the HSCA reviewed William Gaudet's CIA file, it found neither any record reflecting contact between him and the Agency after 1961, nor any indication that he had performed errands for the CIA. In 1975, he was interviewed by the CIA 1 time. A Memorandum dated January 23, 1976, indicated: "The Domestic Contacts Division had an inactive file on William George Gaudet, former editor and publisher of *Latin American Report*. The file shows that William Gaudet was a source for the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division Resident Office from 1948 to 1955, during which period he provided foreign intelligence information on Latin American political and economic conditions." In an account of a British Broadcasting Company TV program which was aired on March 6, 1978, that mentioned William Gaudet, the CIA wrote: "He [William Gaudet] was a contact of the Domestic Contacts Division from 1948 ,until November 1951, in New Orleans area. He was debriefed on Latin American travels 1948 to 1955, and was a casual contact from 1955 to 1964." [CIA # F82-0381/8 rel. 9.29.83]

## THE FBI INVESTIGATES GAUDET

In December 1960 the FBI received a report that alleged that *Latin American Report* had a pro-communist bias. [FBI 100-434918-1 cover page D, page 2 & 3, pages 6 - 9 w/h] While it investigated this complaint, the FBI found that *Latin American Report* "has never operated on a paying basis. According to (Deleted) the editor and publisher, Bill Gaudet, in the opinion of (Deleted) is a happy-go-lucky person who is only interested in making money with the least amount of effort and is in no way a person given to advocating any political ideology." [NO FBI 100-16562-3.23.61; FBI 100-434918-1 pgs 6, 7, 8, 9, no mention of Gaudet] FBI S.A. Milton Kaack investigated William Gaudet in relation to the "Security of Government Employees" in July 1961. [FBI 1403794-9]

### WILLIAM GAUDET INTERVIEW

I knew Banister but I didn't know him well...now Ronnie Caire knew Banister much better than I did. Banister knew OSWALD. Ferrie was a friend of a lot of queers...I think he did know OSWALD...but I don't think either one of them is capable of planning a conspiracy like this...I was closely related with Ed Butler because one of the prime sponsors of the Information Council of the Americas in New Orleans was a very close personal friend of mine and an investor in my company, Alton Ochsner. The Information Council had a big, big banquet down here, a money raising thing, at which time they prevailed upon Nelson Rockefeller to come down and be one of the speakers, and that's the last time I personally saw Nelson Rockefeller...I feel certain the Rockefeller Commission will not call me as a witness. [Interview with Alan Stone WRR Dallas 5.7.75; ARA file interview with Gaudet]

William Gaudet told an interviewer in 1978:

I knew OSWALD because he was in at the International Trade Mart for quite a few days. That's where I had my office, which was on Camp and Common in New Orleans. And he was there distributing pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Who the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was, I don't know. I do know I saw him [OSWALD] one time with a former...I think he was an FBI agent and a man by the name of Guy Banister, and Guy of course is now dead. What Guy's role was in all this I...I really don't know, but I did see him discussing various things with Banister at the time and I think Banister knew a whole lot of what was going on...I never met OSWALD and I never talked to him personally.

Gaudet was asked if it was coincidence that his name was on the list next to OSWALD'S.

I would say so, yes, I know it's hard to believe because this word keeps cropping up in everything that I seem to do that er...I'm just loaded down with coincidence... [Sanders interview with Gaudet 1.19.78]

### WILLIAM GAUDET ON HOWARD HUNT

William Gaudet believed HOWARD HUNT was a key player in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy: He told this author:

HUNT is the man who knows more, actually, about who's in back of this whole affair than anybody...I don't think this plot started overnight...to kill the President...I think, as a matter of fact, it started within weeks after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and it took that long to come to a head 'cause it had to narrow itself down to a very few individuals. HUNT was the man who put this whole show together and he was trusted more by the Cubans than any gringo I know of. I'm sure the CIA must have called on HUNT to help them see what was going on in connection with a conspiracy among the Cubans. I know a lot of the Cubans that were involved. I mean involved in these big Cuban movements, and I know that every last one of them had the highest respect for E. HOWARD HUNT, I mean it was a mystic name, just mention HUNT and they would follow through on something...Guy Banister, CARLOS BRINGUIER, Orest Pena, all of these are old names to me now. I met Orlando Piedra but I didn't know him. Sure I knew these people - but I don't see what this has to do with the price of eggs. There was nothing sinister about it. It was all open and above board. [HUNT/Lazo *Firing Line* appearance; Lazo *Dagger in the Heart* Funk & Wag. NY 1961]

### The HSCA

did not find a basis for concluding that William Gaudet had contacted OSWALD on behalf of the CIA. Although there was a conflict between William Gaudet's testimony and his CIA file concerning the duration of his Agency contacts, as well as the performance of errands, there was no indication from his file or testimony that William Gaudet's cooperation involved clandestine activity. Again, it should be stressed that the Domestic Contacts Division, which was the Agency component that was in touch with William Gaudet, was not involved in clandestine operations.

William Gaudet died circa January 15, 1981. He was 72 years old. William Gaudet had a close association with the CIA, but evidence suggested he was not involved with OSWALD, although he moved in the same circles.

*FBI*: FOIA 225,212 William George Gaudet 82-1602 inc. 97-3236-1-; 64-23999-1-; 140-3794-1-; 64-4560-1-; 109-12-222-11; 44-169-490; FOIA file William George Gaudet Main file 82-1602 inc. 64-23999-1-; 100-434918-1-; FOIA file See References; 109-12-

222-1-; Documents 1-36; FBI 105-82555-454; Gaudet calls FBI 11.27.63 NO File 44-2064 John William Miller; FBI Interview with Gaudet 11.27.63 89-69 Miller; FBI 62-109060-129; 64-23999-1,2,3, 4 w/h, 5 w/h,6,7,8, NR 1.19.68; NR 1.5.68 enclosure w/h, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Interview Stone/Gaudet/Fensterwald; Stone Interview 5.7.75; CIA: File on Gaudet F82-0381-1-6 3.16.48, 4.28.48, 5.14.48. 8.19.48, 3.10.48, 5.9.49 all denied and are not even identified. F82-0381/7-8 released in part; WCD: 15; WCD 4 650, 644,649, 589;CD 75 FBI 100-19467-16; *Bitter Fruit*-Schlesinger-Kinzer-Anchor Books 1983; DOS FOIA documents on Gaudet Freedom of Information Act Case No. 8200957; Waveland, Mississippi *Sun* 1.21.81, *Sun/Daily Herald* 11.22.80 Biloxi, Mississippi. FBI FILE Numbers on Gaudet: 100-0-13855; 109-20-1; 67-714-1688; 109-45-139; 65-1815; 98-0-10; 105-1257-62; 44-2064-64, 72, 158; 89-69-34 p4 also 629; 100-16601-98; New Orleans FBI 100-0-13858; 109-251 (12.55); 67-714-1088; 109-45-139; 65-1815; 98-0-10 NKI; 105-1257-62; 100-10903-1286.

### **GEDNEY, DOYLE, ABRAMS**

*Houston Post* 2.9.92; transcript of Current Affair 2.25.92; *NY Daily News* 3.4.92, 2.14.92; *Who's Who* Bugliosi; *NY Post* 2.25.92; Police Dept. City of Dallas Arrest Report Gedney, Dolye and Abrams 4.4.91; Oliver Buck Revell-*Wash. Post* 5.1.87, 7.19.89, 7.19.89, 2.17.87 *NYT* 1.15.88-Unger; *Washington Times* 5.20.88 A3, 7.8. 88 A5, 6.22.89 A4: Christic Institute Sheehan Affidavit 3/25/88 254, 259 CAIB # 31/89 (3,14,18) # 33/90 (14) Emerson S. *Secret Warriors*. 1988 (228) Godson R. Intell. Requirements for 90's 1989 248 Herman E., O'Sullivan G. *The Terrorism Industry* 1989 p87; Scott P.D, Marshall J. *Cocaine Politics* 1991 131 133 141-6 262; Abrams SS # 282-18-9630 DOB 9-29-1912 died August 1987 Ohio. Gedney telephone 407-727-2900Melbourne Code Enforcement 356 Arlington St Satellite Beach, Florida, also 407-777-7932.

### **GREGORY GOLUB**

CIA 707-308A, 770-334, 771-332, 772-335, 781-341, 836-360, 1147-431, 758-325, 873-387, 780-340, 715-313, 765-331, 226-90, 203-82, 768-333, 754-324, 725-844, 748-321, 995-928, 15-523 Golub/201/Coleman/Slawson Memo on Foreign Conspiracy p20; DOS Outgoing Telex 72453 3.22.64; Correspondence with Jukka Rislakki Kramertintie 17 Al 00620 Helsinki 62, Finland; Card "For facilitating of the passport examination"-discovered by J. Rislakki. The CIA: "Passenger lists of flights to the USSR are available at the U.S. Consulate in Helsinki and are retained for six months." [CIA 708-34, 716-838, Memo for Record Helms 6.64]

### **SWEDEN: SQUIB DAGANS NYHETER**

The CIA reported to the Warren Commission:

October 1959: Stockholm newspaper *Squib Dagans Nyheter* of November 25, 1963, states LEE OSWALD passed through Sweden during October 1959. Article also adds that OSWALD was unsuccessful in obtaining visa to the USSR in Helsinki which resulted in his returning to Stockholm. Two

days after he arrived in Stockholm OSWALD traveled directly to Moscow. Concluding sentence of the article states "This indicates that Russian Embassy, Stockholm, gave him visa. (Deleted) it was difficult to explain how OSWALD might have received his visa directly from Soviet Embassy in Stockholm which occasionally is done in special cases, but the source had no evidence to confirm this assumption.

The CIA reported:

At November 27, 1963, meeting with Source 2, CIA Officer, Source 6, queried Source 2 as to knowledge this travel. Source 2 was aware of this article, and had already checked all files of Source 3 for the year 1959 for indication OSWALD traveled through Source 3 [Sweden]. Source 2 was not able to locate any record of a visa request for OSWALD during October 1959 or any other month of 1959. Source 2 finds this mysterious inasmuch as Source 3 handled all American visa requests for travel to the USSR as well as practically 100% of all visas issued for travel to the USSR in Stockholm with the exception of cases which the Soviet Embassy, Stockholm, visaed directly for reasons of their own interest. Source 2 checked every visa request for 1959 plus all voucher copies as well as order sheets and all correspondence for such travel with negative results. This check was made with the concurrence of Source 2, Source 4, who also is puzzled as to how OSWALD received his visa in 'two days' without going through normal channels. As a result of Source 2's negative checks, Source 4 cautioned Source 2 not to divulge this information to the press.

3. Source 2 and Source 4 conclude that OSWALD must have been visaed directly by the Soviet Embassy, Stockholm, although they have no evidence to confirm such an assumption. Source 2 has continuing access to all files of such travel and is able to recheck its files to attempt to determine if OSWALD could have been visaed using a different name... [CIA 203-82, 239-90-A 226-90; WC Coleman/Slawson Memo on Poss. For. Con. p20]

OSWALD did not obtain a Soviet visa in Stockholm, but may have been there for a short period of time on his way to Helsinki.

Rislakki wrote:

Mader made me an interesting offer. He sent me exclusive and detailed info on the Nazi past of the highest West German intelligence bosses (mainly in the BND). He lets me write a story 'honorarfrei' if I send him a clipping he can then use to cite. You know that the CIA and BND have always been like hand in glove...Richard Gilbert is the press and cultural attache in the U.S. Embassy, Helsinki, and a USIS boss here. For over a

week he wrote to me that he'd 'like to meet Finland's most famous observer of the CIA.' I wonder what he is up to? We met but really did not have time to talk...It never really occurred to me, but you are right, the CIA might suspect me. Yes, I'm left-wing, and having had my share of trouble for it. Regarding USSR imperialism: Most Finns would say they are not imperialistic. We have very good relations, although different social systems. It was not always so. Finland attacked the USSR with Germany and after the war everything had to change, political climate, politicians, way of thinking and CIA certainly tried to stop this and harm our relations.

### **GUATEMALAN COUP 1963**

*NYT* 4.6.63, 4.1.63, 3.29.63, 4.26.63, 4.30.63 p2, 3.30.63, 4.16.63 p6, 4.11.63, 4.2.63, 4.12.63, 4.28.63 p18, 4.21.63 p28, 4.18.63 p1, p16, 4.9.63 p75, 4.11.63 p2, 4.7.63 p1.

### **DAG HAMMERSKJOLD**

On September 19, 1961, U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold was killed, along with 12 other persons, in a plane crash in Katanga Province. Hammerskjold was on his way to meet with Tshombe in an effort to end fighting in the Congo. The lone survivor of the crash, Harold M. Julian, a U.N. security guard, said that a series of explosions had preceded the crash. No one could offer any explanation for the accident. Airplane pilots who viewed the wreckage said the crash appeared to be typical of the results of a power failure or faulty instruments. The CIA was not behind this act of sabotage; several people aboard the aircraft had CIA connections. Dr. Vladimir Fabry was a Czech defector and Heinrich Wieschhoff had been a OSS consultant on African affairs. The KGB was a better suspect. One day after Hammerskjold's death the Soviet Union attempted to replace the U.N. Secretary General with a triumvirate or Troika, representing Communist, Neutralist and Western members. The General Assembly voted overwhelmingly against the proposal.

### **C.A. HAMBLÉN**

WCD 664; Memo to W.C. Sullivan/Western Union Record Check.

### **CHARLES HARRELSON**

*Globe* 2.27.1990, 1.14.92; ltr. from Jack White, *Ft Worth News Tribune* 6.11.82; *SF Chronicle* 4.28.82; *Dallas Morning News* 3.20.81, 11.3.82, 3.20.81; *San. Ant. Light* 3.27.88; *F.W. Star Telegram* 11.14.82; *Newsweek* 6.11.75, 6.22.85; *Time* 10.25.82, 6.11.79, 1.13.92, 12.27.82; *American Bar Association Journal* 8,82; John Tackett UnIDied 5.15.85.

### **PAUL HELLIWELL**



*Atlanta Constitution* 1.22, 23.76; *Miami Herald* 12.27.76; *Wall Street Journal* 4.18.80, 2.17.81, Vol. CXCIV No.77; FBI 118-5695-1, 5; FBI Check: Applicant CIA 12.10.49; File Check 10.27.49; FBI 118-5695-2, 6, 3, 4, NR 2.2.50, 5 w/h, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; FBI 95-211654-1 and NR Serial dated 11.16.76; FBI 100-347094-1, 2 w/h, 2, NR 11.5.68; FBI File Search 10.25.68; WFO 118-5519 pages 5,6; FBI 62-5-44368 8.7.78 FBI File Search 7.25.78.

## **GERRY PATRICK HEMMING UNUSED PARTS OF INTERVIEW**

I saw when we were being interviewed after we were released from the Key West jail when Steve Wilson comes over and says there's a guy over there you know you from the Marine Corps and I looked over and the bells started ringing, snitch, snitch. I told Larry Howard go get rid of that son of a bitch, he's a snitch.

Ever hear of Art Silva?

Yeah.

Who's he?

I don't know.

Snitch.

SID MARKS as PCI - I knew that. They're all working for somebody. I knew that. I wouldn't have dealt with them. "So you knew this information would go back to the feds." Yeah, that they'd be happier than shit.

So where did you meet CHRIST?

At Secret Police Headquarters. That was September, when I was brought back.

You move in the same circles as OSWALD.

Strange isn't it?

On the Mariner they described this guy that wasn't there. We thought there were five or six people, two females on board, then there was another guy, this guy who had gotten nervous when they were telling the stories and they described the guy, he was from New Orleans, he's an ex-Marine. Then bells started ringing. This was LaBorde's operation, LaBorde had recruited these people. This guy got off the boat, took his gear said he was going to Miami. This was mid 1962.

No Name Key bust and OSWALD

Steve Wilson came over and interrupts ...Larry Howard is talking to the guy....snitch goes off...Never discussed it with him January 1981 on a legal case in California, I mean this is when he's been with me as a bodyguard in Puerto Rico in 1980, never discussed it.

OSWALD was in the hanger in mid-1962

He fits the profile of the guys in your crew

Yeah

KLIENS- they can put anything down they want to

"We met Walker in early 1962. Then I visited him in Dallas when Hall was with me in February 1963. Walker sent us money and gave us some contacts in 1962.

Who took a shot a Walker?

One of the faggots that lived with him

All Sturgis game was putting a hit on Fidel

MARTINO: The way he was moving around I wouldn't be surprised.

This guy fell out of my good graces the first fucking week in Miami. Then he pulled that shit with Molina Rivera running his fucking mouth in front of Bayo and creating a scene he got dumped.

HEMMING on the Bay of Pigs third world country, 50 years in the past, you don't need all this high tech bullshit.We had to cover for a certain amount of funding that was coming our way. We didn't want it traced back to the people who were giving us some funding. So we had to make it look like it came from some of these right-wing assholes.

Bay of Pigs MOLES in there. To do a hit on Fidel you got to have run way watches. You have to have people in different parts of the city for a guy that leaves no pattern, doesn't take the same route, and try to set up an event. You have to prophecies where this cocksucker is gonna show up and start running his mouth. Forget any of these holidays cause he can show up anywhere. You have to have some fucking runway watchers in there that can pin point where this sucker is gonna be and we have about a three hour window, so the people can get their gear together and get over there. Now they got to be in country legal...OSWALD wouldn't have been told shit. These assholes would approach him thinking there's this dumb motherfucker, well at least he didn't desert from the Marines, but he comes over to Russia, I guess they taught him a few. This is a dumb ass. The dumb ass. Not a professional spook, okay, let say a Minuteman or John Bircher or some other kind of fucking FBI type punk. Hell, we can use this asshole, he's

got the bona fides we'll send his ass down to Cuba. Phillips had key people going in and out.

You ran a crew of Marines to do thing on their own time.

Yeah.

Alibi - over at Al Kennedy's place. Gave him ride to Miami News Building.

My sole contact is Bill Birge of the LA Country Sheriff's Department and Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles.

"You got these fucking niggers running around with dope and machine guns and shit. What the fuck you trying to do? Fuck you people."

How HEMMING talked his way out of jail: These G-2 assholes were all punks from the Communist Party, the PSP, none of them were ever rebels, none of them were ever in the military. Here they are packing guns and playing cop.

I've had people come to me, fear full, that I was part of the operation. Because my name was bandied about by Giancanna, Charlie 'the blade,' Santos, all these fucking people. I developed a reputation as an executioner.

Collinsville was where Ray headed. "He went to Lauchli to pick up some equipment that had already been paid for. A couple a silenced weapons and shit like that. And that's where I loose track of him. Lauchli was under the impression the guy wanted to get out of the country. Collins knew a Jerry Ray that fit the description. Then James Earl Ray was hanging around L.A. the same time you were there. Somebody had him go out there to meet in a hotel or some such shit using some kind of a name. Now why would he go to the West Coast? They're building something. People find there way to doorsteps and shit. You never know its a set up its this or that usually the person you're dealing with has bona fides is reputable and easily checked on but who's putting him up to it and is he easily put to this kind of shit."

"I found people that made money on the Kennedy thing that had absolutely nothing to do with it."

DAVIS was living up in the radio room in the penthouse in the Cuban Presidential Palace. Because he's part of President Aruchia coterie. He had been Raoul's pilot, he'd left one plane burned on Raoul's airstrip up in the Sierra. So he had Charlie Hormel, the one that was publicly cause he crashed in Guatememo and the authorities fished him out and wouldn't turn him over to the Batista people.

You know why I got along with ANGLETON? I spoke Apache, yababye. He fancied himself an East L.A. kid and related to Apaches. The uncles got him a job, then he came

back and worked for California Shipbuilding. And in Costa Rica, the Spanish, and the girls and all this kind of stuff and he was an electrician.

But here Hall running around seeing people that he wasn't supposed to know. In fact he didn't know. Larry Howard tried to get on my good side later on he said, 'I figured out this guy had stolen your address book because your name come up with two or three people that we stopped by to see. Then he started going around like a delivery man from one door to another all fucking night, one o'clock in the morning waking people up and it got real goddamn sickening and obnoxious.

And they say 'What the fuck is going on here?' And the Cubans don't understand English. They all wonder what the fuck is going on. He's ready to go to sleep in the goddamn trailer. So they feel this guy knows all these people, even if they are some of Gerry's contacts. Cause Howard had helped him backing up his story. 'You know Patrick's out of the business now, you know, and he got busted and he's telling these fucking stories. And here's Howard kind of biting his tongue, Seymour's keeping his mouth shut. Because Hall doesn't know Seymour has been with me for three fucking years.

George Davis took the Aleman story. They had me and Davis and HARGRAVES and a few others. There more of a threat than the Santana assholes. These guys are killers. Joe Garman wanted to pop the motherfucker. I said if you grab your piece the Secret Service is gonna get you. [We were being set up.] We were going to have to take the hit. We were the motherfucking patsies.

"The mystery is who's sending them there? The only guy Hall knows in Dallas is STURGIS' buddy Walley Welch. He met Lester Logue at the petroleum club where he had lunch. Nobody gave out any cards, this is Lester. Well t hat son of a bitch had the contacts to get to energy square one, Logue's home and golf course at North Ridge. Welch was an asshole that STURGIS brought into Cuba when Fidel came down from the mountains. We did an interview for the *Dallas Morning News* at Walley Welch's living room. We had a photograph taken."

"I called Lester Logue in Dallas. He confirmed that Hall had been there at least the night before. I said if that fucker shows up on your doorstep he's come to kill you so you better blow his fuck ass out of the water. I said the fucker's there, he's got my scoped rifle, he's a fucking nut, he might be involved in this. He might be cleaning up witnesses."

## **HEMMING INTERVIEW USED IN TEXT**

I figured this guy is somebody that will cause me problems, you know. I figured this guy is dogging me. I figured I'd stop by and say 'Hey, you wanna go to Cuba - you can't desert - forget about this revolutionary bullshit. He's gonna be testifying against me at a fucking federal trial. As I see it now somebody is trying to use my connections to get OSWALD in. And a lot of other Marines. This took place almost five years after I met

ANGLETON. I met him in 1954. I'd been to Cuba several times running guns, and he like a good federal employee said watch your ass I can't condone this kind of shit we're not in the law enforcement business if you get nailed you're through dealing. You don't work for us, you aren't under our umbrella. I did a couple of weekends of courier duty for him toting shit around like in the old temporary buildings. But never an employee, never on the payroll.

LaBorde showed up in 1962. A safehouse was set up, and who ends up knocking on the door like a Loran Hall, Larry LaBorde, the engineer, a nobody, a grease monkey. And he's got plans gonna take out this ship on pier three that's hauling stuff to Cuba. All these little ploys that people have tried us up on - bombings, kidnappings and shit - over the months. Robberies, all kinds of criminal activities they're trying to get people involved in so they can bust their ass.

HARGRAVES was in Miami with his nagging wife under surveillance.

Rorke and STURGIS had this Enrique Molina Rivera to sit in with his group. I said the fuckers a Castro Agent. I had briefed his pilot how to stay alive flying over Cuba...I said if you want to stay alive you'll won't tell anybody else, don't tell Rorke, Rorke's an asshole. Then, a couple of days later I find EMR & STURGIS are at the same goddamn apartment complex talking and meeting this pissed me off. I told Rorke, you ain't gonna get another goddamn briefing. This fucker is a Castro agent, I know him from Cuba. This guy threatened to kill me. This guy threatened to kill fucking TRAFFICANTE. He's the one that ran the little prison where TRAFFICANTE and Loran Hall and Hughes and them were kept there. The guy would talk about the last time he talked to Raoul Castro which would be a week before on the fucking telephone. That's how and psycho this cocksucker was. He didn't hide it. He's against the revolution as an arm of the Russians because of the missile crisis and all that shit but he's still friendly with all the figures. He figures its all being kept from Fidel and Raoul. They're being kept in the dark by the Russians. They're dumb enough to associate with the asshole.

SID MARKS as PCI - I knew that. They're all working for somebody. I knew that. I wouldn't have dealt with them. "So you knew this information would go back to the feds." Yeah, that they'd be happier than shit.

They got a sailor that's AWOL from Memphis living next door in the apartment house in El Monte California, talking all this shit with HARGRAVES who lives next door. Do they talk about pussy do they talk about this. Talking to an iron worker who busts his ass everyday, HARGRAVES, and myself at the time were in construction working eight hours a day. And here's a guy that right away starts talking about guns and revolutions and hinky bullshit well that kind of tells you something. The government was just using their snitches to find out what the hell we're up to. We're in PROJECT CHAOS at the time. That's the word they put on the paperwork.

He got that through Hendricks, the lieutenant in Long Beach California that ran the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, LIEU, which is all Special Forces types around the country.

Ray wouldn't know what the unit was. Wackenhut helped set it up. They were going to set it up in Florida in 1967 with Governor Claude Kirk and the Herald put the end to that shit, they were going to set up a private intelligence agency in the state of Florida.

OSWALD didn't single me out, he was there talking to the Cubans. I took him outside the building. I told the Cubans, don't think this guy is with me. You've already been instructed not to deal with any Americans, not to give any press conferences, you've got this guy inside the fucking house, he sees what's going on, you don't know whether he speaks Spanish or not, you're not supposed to be giving out any visas or anything like that, you don't have the authority to do a goddamn thing so what is this guy doing in the house? ....Here's this gringo wants to join the revolution and he's not being specific as to who...but he's using all these Marine Corps words...I'm wearing an army uniform...I'm in my rebel uniform HEMMING was asked "If you didn't know who OSWALD was when you met him at the Consulate, how did you locate him at El Toro?" The second time he came I said, 'Hey, let me see your ID, I saw his ID. He came back a second time after I ran him off. Some calls me and says he's over there. 'Hey your friends back.' Friend, I said 'I ain't got fucking friends here. They didn't know where I lived they know my real name. I went back there in my mother's car and said 'What the fuck is up sports? Took him out the driveway again. I figured, 'Well they got this place under surveillance there gonna get a goddamned picture. I said, 'Look what is the thing? I told you these people can't do a damn thing for you. Number one you say you're in the Armed Forces you're in the Armed Forces, your an LTA. What makes you think I would know what LTA is? What makes you think I'm a fucking Marine? These Cubans don't know if I'm a soldier or boy scout or fucking Marine? Who the fuck are you, you know. I asked to see his dog tag. So we parted a little bit hot. I figure he's on my fucking trial for the stolen guns. So there's an additional charge. Remember Marines had deserted from Guantanamo to go into the mountains with Fidel. They nailed two guys on the base for causing that shit.

LaBorde did what he was told to do, set us up.

Courtney's wife held up a thing that had the guy's name on it, OSWALD. February or March 1963.

"They described the guy that had come on board as a volunteer crew guy and he was a guy when they were telling these ghost about the ghosts walking the deck of the ship and all that kind of stuff he got real nervous. And there was a big cackle laughing about when drove over to Fort Meyers Beach cause they brought out food cause we had contacts over there took care of him. So we spent on the (?) And were talking this and talking that then there come up there's this guy that knows me. Well, Kolby has a Z card, he's been a Merchant Marine guy for years. And Kolby had come back to us at No Name a couple of months before had gone on a ship, Lykes brothers or something and had pulled into New Orleans and ran into somebody in New Orleans that got on the ship

and introduced him to some other people about all those wonderful things they were doing in Cuba and parades and this kind of horseshit he probably read the Stuckey story is what we figured at the time. And Kolby says he got a big laugh out of it because my name came and Davie's name came up and this guy like didn't know that Kolby was there and would have been there while this was happening. He just wrote the guy off as some kind of an asshole. It turns out he wasn't

Manuel Aguilar-Castro agent aj reads documentThe last time I had Aguilar located was at a house we were going to hit it to recover my rifle and other equipment that they had purloined and a trailer full of medicines and shit we'd gotten part of the trailer we wanted the rest of the medicines so we could ship them to Cuba legally. And the next thing you know they were getting permission with Masferrer and them to go down and use No Name Key as a base and that's the last of Aguilar. Summer of 1963 and we were busy on other stuff.

Snitching on Gabaldan for ATF Petered out 1961 - sent to Miami to infiltrate anti-castroites at Hargraves motel. Still is ATF informant.

Hemming: "Well that just tells me Howard probably recruited OSWALD. He had a habit of doing that, he was trying to set up his own organization. Which he did with Hall, when Hall showed up he recruited Hall. When these people go home they're working for whoever they're working for. Howard was not setting OSWALD up, he was finding out where he was coming from. The guy shows up on the scene and you're working as an informant for ATF or anybody else you're expected to fill out a goddamn index card on who this sucker is, try to get a copy of his prints and everything else. He probably was out of the West Coast meeting with Howard. And Howard would know shit about it, he just does he's told to fucking do."

Aguilar was trying to buy some guns and shit and he got a box full of rocks delivered to him...Ralph Hernandez set up a buy with Aguilar and box full of rocks it became an armed confrontation Metro Miami Police. I figured here's Ralph Hernandez and they all got machine guns and I figured at any moment Aguilar is going to have Hall and that crowd on the scene and things are gonna get real interesting.

You know what I told Garrison? The mystery to me is Hall leaves the sixth street and fourth avenue safehouse with Enrique Molina Rivera, okay. He's next seen around the corner in a little apartment complex that looks like a motel with Rorke , Sullivan, Sturgis.

Roy Hargraves was great buddies with Aguilar, okay and HARGRAVES had been told to stay away from him and was getting ready to put a bomb on his ass because he put a bomb on Louie

Balbana's [phonetic] house that night after the scene with Hall and Molina and Bayo they blew the front door in one Balbana's house. They were going to hit Aguilar.

The Panama thing went bad in the latter part of February 1959 and everyone was on their guard. This wasn't sanctioned by Fidel it wasn't sanctioned by anybody. And none of the assholes that went on this invasion were rebels, they hadn't been in the mountains, they all had short hair. The guy that organized the Panama invasion was William Pawley. He suckered John Wayne's people and everybody into the thing. Pawley met him when they were making a movie about the Flying Tigers. You had two invasions of them in Nicaragua. Somoza got into the act too, he was happier than shit. Nobody could figure why there people weren't shot, there wasn't a state of siege declared. The real guerillas, things got real peaceful for them. Pastora told us right away that everything got peaceful as shit when this invasion stuff started going down. Like a fucking joke. They were all provocations. All of them were amateur assholes. These are the baited hooks that are out there.

That's why it was strange because here's Rorke and Sherman Billingsly is one of the guys who knows Hoover's secrets him and his old lady and Rorke is allowed to do all kinds of shit cause his father-in-law is fucking Billingsley. But we figured he's working for fucking Hoover. See, Rorke had been busted by Morgan in Morgan's house during the Trujillo invasion. Rorke was playing newsman there. Morgan arrested his ass. He was coming in there to do a big press release about how Trujillo's have invaded Cuba in July of 1959. So we knew Rorke from Cuba. Who's he working for? Who gives a shit? But he's working for somebody.

That kid went out in the bush with seven other Marines hunting Huks, just out side of Angeles City on the base slopes of Mount Arayat. They drove through Olongapo...I can give you the whole fucking schedule. Every night at Subic Bay and Cubi Point were out hunting Huks on the weekends. First four guys got killed they clamped down, they took everybody's 782 shooter away from 'em. Gotta knock off this shit. OSWALD got wounded outside of fucking Angeles City by a grenade fragment, playing Huk hunter.

What's that shit about STURGIS going to Dallas. He called up Philippe Vidal, I needed a ride, I had him come over to MARTINO'S house. And confirmed that STURGIS had approached him to go to Dallas and meet these money people and all this other bullshit. The caravan left on November 19, the next day."

O'Conner came by by himself, which he was prone to do, because there weren't that many people working his division which was agents, O'Conner focused on Castro agents, KGB's and all that kind of bullshit. O'Conner came by and said Dywer and a couple of other guys are gonna be coming by and what do you think? Do you think any of the Miami people could have been involved in this? I said I ain't got a fucking clue. There's weird shit that happens but I ain't got a fucking clue. He said, When they come by they're probably not gonna ask you too much shit anyway, I wouldn't volunteer anything. Well they know that I'm the one that has his fingers on every fucking move that's going on.

HEMMING saw ANGLETON March 1963 then I saw him in January or February 1964. Told him he was shutting the mother fucker down.



LaBorde shows up and I can't even remember what his fucking cover story was. I thought he was dead. This is a safe house. Like we ain't advertising where we're living. He ran afoul of smugglers in 1978 and 1979 he sank the goddamn corvette. He shows up again in 1978 when we're in the smuggling business, hearing all kinds of stories from people that he knows, so evidently he's been inside doing that type of work on Black Tuna, Banco, Grouper One and Grouper Two, Swordfish. This fucker shows up and he knows a lot of the principals. So I figure he's still on the company payroll. They pissed off because we're going after company people. The guy that ran the intelligence for the bay of Pigs was of the top smugglers. The fuckers threw down on me with silenced MAC-10 for about four hours. He had a condo with a fucking drain in the floor. These are bad assed mother fuckers, they're all top CIA people and they're all fucking smugglers. We went after their Colombian assets.

Popped with qualudes April 14, 1980; July 1976 first indictment; October 1976 transfer of silencer.

Got to Baton Rouge, talked to everybody there, met with HARGRAVES and went to see Garrison. After two weeks with Garrison HARGRAVES decided to turn over the construction company to Whatley, Louis Van Hook and take off with me to California.

What happened the next day the Robert Kennedy assassination that's got my name on it? The next morning at 7:30 in the morning they had Sirhan's mother's house bannered off a crime scene and Dick Hathcock working for Baxter Ward, was there with a camera man and a sound van and I drove up in my black and white as I drove up in my black and white and went inside Sirhan's mother's house. He almost had a heart attack when I walked by him.

Did you go on behalf of the LAPD?

No, on behalf of me.

That was with Lloyd Pullen. He was on the Joe Pine Show regularly, called all these people niggers and all kinds of shit. So HARGRAVES had a sort of a welfare thing, lived in the projects. He showed the niggers how to organize. He got the community affairs volunteers all agitated cause there were a lot of Latinos there and all that kind of shit there. One thing led to another and we had TV cameras, we got him before the county commission, got him on KhG- TV-9, Maria Coles program, Bob Dornan. HARGRAVES did some benefits some benefits for these people because they were being fucked over by these conservative anti-welfare shitheads. So Pullen was shocked that HARGRAVES was doing all these good things for the niggers. I told HARGRAVES when Pullen confronts you with this try to get as much information so we know who his sources are, how accurate his sources are because I'm dealing with the LA County Sheriff's Intel Bureau and they wanted to know what Long Beach PD is doing what all these other people are doing. So Pullen confronted him and practically told him how he wiped his ass the night before. I mean this is up to date accurate fucking information. So HARGRAVES came back on him and said 'You're dealing with top fucking people.'

Who is it, L E Intelligence Unit. So Pullen figured , 'Wait a minute what have we got here. Then they turned him over to Lt. Hendricks of Long Beach PD Intell who was the chairman of the LEIU.

After we did our Garrison thing he decided that things were kind of boring in Louisiana and it's time to get out of Dodge. Cleaver was on the CIA pay roll, Ron Karanga, organized US, bullshited Freed and all those other people. he wanted to start a war like a ranch war. Project Long Beach, fucking M-60's, AK 47s all over the fucking place. They were going to go and hit the downtown Panther Headquarters. I told 'em, 'There ain't nothing there. There's four boxes of 50 caliber ammo, but there's tunnels, steel doors, sandbags and bad motherfuckers that walk in there. Four guys walked up to the front and they blew their fuckasses away. Ended up having to bomb them from the fucking roof.

The whole scheme was to get the brown berets together with the Black Panthers so that the final solution could all happen at once. You had the Watts riots then the Martin Luther King thing in 1968. They said 'Enough of this shit, we're gonna eliminate these motherfuckers. If they ain't here they can't riot. Duarte is supposed to be a Castro Cuban because he wasn't known in the Miami exile community that wide. So he come through Mexico. So all these Fidelista's from Mexico were gonna help the Brown Berets. It was a woman who worked for the Goldwater campaign that was built like a brick shithouse, looks like Angie Dickinson, married but fucked like a pig. I had her riding in my lap in a Volkswagon. She got off on these bombings. Running around with Lyod Pullen and fucking Hargraves blowing up these fucking buildings and shit, but she was working for the company to. Hendricks of the LA PD put Durarte on HARGRAVES and they were stunned that they knew one another. They immediately started speaking Spanish. Because the Long Beach PD and CIA thought he had come out of Mexico, that he'd defected. HARGRAVES says 'Bullshit, this motherfucker has been working with us in Miami for five fucking years, working for Masferrer.

They would stand you with three or four people and leave you standing alive a couple of minutes later. Now that's trauma and that could fuck you up and people could think you're a nut after that. You were deprived of water cause its abandoned stables the secret police or garages at the time for cells. There's 47 fucking people in here, we can't even lay down, it's hotter than shit, the windows are fucking closed up with welded steel plates. No ventilation, there's sweat pouring off of us. The floor has constantly got an inch of goddamn water, sweat, it stinks. There's one little faucet which you got to put a handkerchief over cause visible worms come out of the water and you have to ask the guards to turn the water on and they're rotating guards because in a matter of a couple of days they get sympathetic to you. Cause they find out you're a rebel and all that kind of stuff.

HARGRAVES he's done time twice in the 70 and 1980's. He injured himself in construction and got insurance settlements on three occasions. Got addicted to the pain killer, had a spinal fusion, had ruptured disks, all kinds of horseshit. Became a junkie

and robbed banks, went to prison and got out. Suffice to say the word militia is close to his heart.

Guy who set HEMMING up was friend of sister-in-law.

Collins introduced me to a number of people. Jerry Ray may have been one of John Bloomer's guys. See I was going to send Whatley and Collins and those people to train one of Bloomer's teams but we got involved with something else. Bloomer was with the NSRP. He came out with four people. Collins came by the house, he was in a cab and went to a meeting on the corner bar.

They moved in on HARGRAVES in El Monte. I knew the Humphrey visit was coming up and I put into COPE. About the time that HARGRAVES was shaking hands with Hubert Humphrey. This asshole sailor shows up a couple of days later. I thought, well it's the Secret Service but they're getting a little bit heavy here. Intel been getting inquiries from people. So I told HARGRAVES, ignore the motherfucker. And this guy has parties, has his own pad there, a lot of drinking, smoking dope and shit and he's AWOL from NAS Memphis. HARGRAVES probably ran his mouth about political stuff but he was suspicious because this guy seemed to know too much. He was really on his toes, people trying to set him up. So out of the blue here's some fucker talking he's contract to do King and all that. Where wondering if its beer talk? I told him, "While we're working this shit, don't be seen with these people." I mean he'd been with Garrison, he knew the scenario patsies and all that kind of shit. I said it could be right out of the blue, set you up with hot car, a car full of dope, whatever, to put you out of circulation. And you'll never know why. You'll never know why. There gonna take you out of circulation. We just couldn't get rid of this guy. Then, a day or two before the event, the guy packs up very quietly and says he going back to Memphis. Well, HARGRAVES had already sent him over, use the pay phone call the Bureau. Ask for so and so, who I didn't know, his name was given to me. He met with them, miles away from El Monte, he refused to identify himself but they knew who he was so that made him nervous. The Bureau was paying for the meal, freeloaded a big, there happier than shit cause they eating a big meal. Then the thing goes down, and he was more worried about FBI now. HARGRAVES moved out of El Monte real fast. He knew the safest place to go was in niggertown cause he knew there was no niggers in the FBI. He was worried about the FBI at that time. He figured they were part of it. He'd warned them nothing was done. It's an AWOL sailor, they should have busted him. They should have come by, nobody came by that apartment, nobody fucked with this guy. HARGRAVES was on unemployment workmens comp injury stuff, he injured himself working in LA in early 1968. He ended up getting forty grand for that and ah the latter part of 1968, it took about a year to get it, then he went back to Florida, got a bunch of weapons for Alpha and they wouldn't let him go on the trip, everybody died on the fucking trip, he's still bitching about, all the M-16s and shit that he bought through Lauchli on the way back.

Porch monkey sidewalk nigger boo.

And here's HARGRAVES, we're down in Watts and kicking in the front of one of the Panther operations. We got niggers that are shaking down old folks down in Compton and shit, regular gang bullshit. The cops were happier than shit because we're coming in and fucking these people over. And they think they're bad. One Sunday with Lloyd Pullen in his military camouflaged jeep we pull up in front the NOI temple. No parking there. Park, get out, there's a couple of guys with their boyties and shit. Pullen shot by blacks spent a week in the hospital. Pullen was very prominent on TV in the press one of the guys that during the Watts riot organized a group of like militia that protected a lot of properties in Long Beach. This was a case where I got connected with the guy through Joe Pine. Pullen has an incorporated group and there big thing is getting ready for the next one. He would tell people and he would tell Joe Pine, 'Hey you people who have problems with nigger gangs or any of this kind of bullshit you let me know, we'll do something about it. So he was favorite with the cops.

Werbell's MAC-10's and all that shit, that opened the door to the palace level, the highest level, in every fucking country south of the Rio Grande. And opened us to everything that was going on. This group wanted to pull a coup, death squads, the whole fucking thing. The only element that has that whole package of civilians, foreign ministers, ex-ministers, government, a cabal in each country including wealthy land owners. The only element that has more than the gun people are the dope smugglers. Because all these people are on their payroll.

RAOUL: "First name, Robert. He's dead now, he died three years ago. He ain't no spic but he spoke perfect Spanish, he could pass as a spic, but he wasn't no spic. Raoul, AKA Robert, his files are in Maryland, at a relatives house. He most recently was with the Croats till he died three years ago, but Romero, the attempt on Betancourt in 1960. His files are available if we had some money. You've heard the guys name before and you've heard his aliases but you never put him together with this. This guy was an author of many many things that had to do wit this kind of business, coups and all that shit under a pseudonym. The relative doesn't know the guys nasty background, he just knows the intelligence side. The sketch looks like Robert. Died a horrible death, cancer, horrible fucking death. The treatment weakened him, he bled to death in the middle of the night. HARGRAVES knew this guy well. All of our people knew him well.

Even Hoffa couldn't believe it was going down, he had so much respect for Grady Partin. HARGRAVES was dealing with Grady Partin when he was still friendly with Hoffa. Partin helped do a number of things in Baton Rouge for HARGRAVES. And HARGRAVES was puzzled what the hell could they get on Grady to make him roll over that way. I never asked HARGRAVES [about Partin's connection to Castro] but they were like two of kind in talking about revolutionaries, that was a term that were used, the real revolutionaries, starting with the American revolution. HARGRAVES got along famously with Grady because he talked like a revolutionary and he had the stories and he had the shit together in the exact (?) and that kind of stuff.

In 1967 I was standing there talkin to Hubert Humphrey. One agent goes behind my car and checks to Florida National Guard license plate on m7 1966 Polaris. Meanwhile I'm talking to Hubert Humphrey on the sidewalk.

Aragon was a company man, CIA. He had all the ID but he hadn't gone through their school. He was in protective research, which is the unnamed department nobody ever heard of an all that shit so when we walked in on GASQUEZ I said I'm here to see Ernie Aragon protective research. That gets you in the door.

I'm supporting him with money on a weekly basis, somebody's giving money to Lt. Hendricks LIEU and some operational funds are dispersed out to Pullen and a little bit might get to HARGRAVES. But what is he going to use money for other than gasoline or this or that. He wasn't allowed to have a car. Then somebody might question how you afford a car when you're living in a fucking project. He has to be poor, white trash. That's his best role. Any money he had an explanation - he sold a couple of ounces of pot, or this or that, which he did because he had a license to steal - he could have gone down and robbed banks and got away with it - but it would have fucked up the operation. It would have brought the Bureau in.

Peru AMDOC inc Tom Dooley who ran CIA cover op in Laos. Fucked up - fix up.

1971 independent work

In 1971 we were doing the weapons being delivered to the Mexican Judicial Police to take out Luchiano the guerilla leader in the states of Moralos and Guerrero. And he was taken out with MAC-10's and silencers.

1972 Death squads, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvadore for Parabellum. Supplying the death squad with weaponry so we can be friends with them. 1971- 1975.

They were never touched, they were company. Very wealthy people. Carabba is an importer exported. O'Donnell and Thomas - 'They're all international land developers. They have part of Paradise Island over in Nassau.' Verisi has a yacht over at Fort Everglades. None of them were ever touched.

June 1976. Denies involvement in plot to kill Langerud.

Cokie Zimeri, the palace assassin had a falling out with Langerude. Shelito was running around throwing hand grenades and shooting at people. Cokie and the old man didn't like it because the kid got wounded by a German grenade in the streets with my brother out on an operation. Cokie's not one to take a lot of shit plus he had enemies in the palace military, mostly intelligence assholes. So they tried to do a hit on him and President wouldn't believe it so he had a confrontation with the President and the L was embassased that he had been bullshited. In Cokie's book that's when you kill people but L would discipline them, just send them out of the country, Spain or somewhere. That pissed Cokie off because Cokie's a bit of a psychopath and he had (?) Plus he's very

wealthy, his family they're Palestinians. They're personal friends with Arafat and Khadaffi, world travelers, they owned banks here in Miami. At that time they were worth 80 or 90 million. They did a major hit on Cokie a couple of days after my brother left. My brother was living with him as a bodyguard and all that shit in 1975. [He was hit] He's driving and his hands were shot up so bad because he's trying to drive with his elbows. And he can't see out the windshield because its covered with blood. But he turns on the windshield wiper and says it didn't work worth a shit, cause the blood was squirting out of my chest on the inside. Arrangements were made, I flew down there, things happened, he was taken to El Salvador to recuperate.

Did he practice with that weapon? I take it under consideration. The guy would have had to have practiced somewhere, it had to be a remote area, buses don't run to remote areas and they don't want him to have a friend with a car - that's completely out - so he's got to ride a bus to a place within the city that is a range to fire his weapon. Where's the box of ammo, where's the empty shell casings? Where is the gun cleaning kit, where are the extra clips that hold the fucking bullets. The clip doesn't come with the weapon.

HEMMING: "Where does he zero the scope. When the package comes from Klein's the scopes not mounted. You got to mount it."

It could be a completely innocent thing and that one of these mysterious friends that he'd never want to identify whoever encouraged him to get the weapon or bought the weapon for him or all that bullshit he one his own decided Hell, I'll call up Sammy or SLIME BALL and pop a few caps. My next problem is getting fucking ammo. Well maybe SLIME BALL or Sammy. Well let me look around and it took him a few weeks and he found some ammo.

Now they went to that address and Kikki Ferrer was the guy that talked to Larry Howard. Hall was trying to locate Cisneros' buddy by the name of Nico Lopez. They had the name wrong. The guy's real name was Naico Crespi, Cammillo's number four guy that when Camillio got it got the fuck out of here. He lived on Magellin Circle. That was his mailing address. So when he moved to Fort Worth this Kiki Ferrer friend snitch who was spying on Naico Crespi was the Cuban they were sent to. Larry Howard didn't know that I knew Niaco Crespi. Loran Hall didn't know. The FBI did because NC was a suspected Castro agent. Who did they have spying on him? Another suspected Castro agent, Kiki Ferrer. NC in country illegally, never got parole card

*FBI:* FBI rap sheet ROY HARGRAVES # 815 067 C; FBI 62-109060-5583; FBI 105-82555-4886 Odio; FBI file # deleted 10.14.61 re: 30 Nov Movement & Interpen; FBI teletype 12.3.62 from SAC Miami; FBI 89-69-33 7.14.67 FBI INTERPEN 5.10.63; FBI 62-109060-5583; FBI 62-109060-5766; HQ 105-86406-18 pages 1-30 many w/h; HQ 2-1693-97 3 pages w/h; FBI 105-86406-18, 28; 2-1693-97; FBI 2-1877 -26 Aranzazu; 62-109060-3083 pg. G, 655-Wethington; HQ 2-1693-55 p 7 w/h; FOIA/PA # 236,010; HQ 2-1693-18,39-5 pages w/h; 2-1693-55; Miami FBI File 2-312 4.10.62; 2-1693-56 2 pages w/h; 2-1693-64; 105-107224-53 Pennington; HQ 2-1693-83 3 pages w/h; 2-1693-

67; HQ 105-86406-28 w/h; HQ 105-92196-8 pages 1-3 w/h ; HQ 2 -1693-67-p 5 w/h; 2-1693-71,76; 105-86406-7,10; 2-1693-83; 2-1693-95; FBI rap sheet 815067 C-ROY EMORY HARGRAVES; 97-4133 NR 11.23.64; JERRY PATRICK HEMMING indices search New Orleans 89-69-33-10 yeilding ten files or references in files re: JPH; List other documents (NIS FILE D177099 FBI docs on HEMMING. *Publications: Dallas Morn. News* 1.23.63; *Wash. Daily News* 7.6.61; *Miami Herald* 7.22.62; *Argosy* 4.76 Dick Russell; "D.C. Fraud Figure Jailed in Florida Case-Bill McAllister-*Wash. Post, Counteragent*-Tanner p117; *NYT* 3.6.60, 3.5.60, 3.13.60, 3.17.60 9.17.64; Report from microfilm 6:30 P.M. 1.1.59; *Miami Herald* 1960 E.V.W. Jones Dockworker set ship blast; CIA: ltr. CIA to HEMMING 5.17.77; CIA routing and record sheet re: GPH 3.28.62; CIA routing and record sheet 4.11.62; CIA routing and record sheet 6.11.62; F 82-0428/6 indices search 7.26.62, Stuckey Article re: Covington; F82-0428/7; F82-04288 6.4.62 w/h; F82-0428/1, 2, 3, 4, 5; CIA Enclosure 14 Ref. II Tracing Status - not traced-mentions La Borde; CIA Official Routing Slips that although deleted probably refer to HEMMING CIA Official Routing Slip *Allen v DOD* 00632 521 also D 00577 520; *Allen v DOD* 006908 857, 07595 1398, 01227 11 June 62. *City of Miami*: City of Miami Florida letter to B. Fensterwald 8.13.68; Miami PD memo Zenoz to Swilley 10.20.64; Miami PD Interoffice Memo Zenoz to Sapp 11.1.63 Subject J.P. HEMMING-Theft; Swilley to McCracken 9.15.67; *New Orleans States-Item* 5.21.62 LARRY LABORDE IS CUBA-Stuckey article on DRE, CRC. *Garrison Investigation*: Burton to Garrison Memo 5.8.68re:GPH; Memo Bethel the Garrison 9.18.67; *Misc.* Ltr. Yelsky to HEMMING 5.5.77; Army Intell. Rep. # 2146986 7.19.60-Sandinistas; USDC Miami # 75-515-Civ; WCD 59; Grecco/Nardi-Memo In Support of Def. Motion For Add. Dis. -Yelsky; Death Cert. 7.1.77 Ohio Dept Health 77/7700/356-Nardi; USSS Report 9.21.70-10.13.70 Miami; WR 687; *Documents Generated by HEMMING*: To Conein from Strongbox 9.8.76-Secret Eyes Only Report 9.8.76 File: 76 SOD-WH/PEN-OPS: T1488 [Cry-Comp Retrievable]; Letter-HEMMING to Clarence Kelley of FBI 8.27.75; HEMMING to Fuentes ltr. dated 12.11.62; ltrs. from prison HEMMING-Fensterwald; Tape recorded interview /GPH 4.77; 76-371-Cr-Ca Motion For Favorable Evidence; ltr. HEMMING to Lester Logue 8.13.63; Delgado Testimony to WC. *Castaneda* : *NYT* 7.18.72. 7.13.72, 6.27.72 p43. Name of officer who debriefed HEMMING in L.A. - Hendrickson; interviewed by *Spotlight* 9.14.92. HEMMING file check 1.11.68 - FBI 100-16601-87 p 4, 5; 105-1755; 105-1095-163, p8, 125p1A, 133 p1A; 105-1698-322, 49; 47-4674-30 p2; 89-69-1275 p296. NARA FBI 124-10251-10315 is FBI traces on HEMMING. NARA FBI 124-10150-10206 is deleted document Subject See FBI 62-109060-5583. HEMMING claimed: "Someone tried to recruit OSWALD in Japan. He was told 'Continue what you were doing but report it to us.' He was a dangle." No evidence of this existed in OSWALD'S military record.

## THE ASIA FOUNDATION AND THE PACIFIC FOUNDATION

HEMMING claimed his uncle was head of the ASIA Pacific Foundation. There was no such entity as the Asia Pacific Foundation. The Singapore-based Asia Foundation was founded in 1951 by Pan Am boss Peter Trippe and a number of West Coast financiers, along with the CIA, as an Asian counterpart to Radio Free Europe. L. McCartney reported in *Friends In High Places*: "...Bechtel became a charter member of the National

Committee for a Free Asia, an organization devoted to fighting communism and promoting free enterprise. The brainchild of Allen Dulles, NCFA, which later changed its name to the Asia Foundation, included on its membership such Bechtel friends and associates as Henry Kaiser... Together, the members of the Asia Foundation sponsored a number of propaganda activities, most notably, Radio Free Asia, a Far Eastern counterpart of Radio Free Europe... According to Simpson's papers, the Asia Foundation membership was only one of a number of links Bechtel had with the CIA. At the invitation of Allen Dulles, Steve Bechtel also served as the Agency's liaison with the Business Council, and in that capacity provided regular reports on tidbits council members had picked up overseas. In addition, Steve, and many of his colleagues on the council like John T. Conner, chairman of the Allied Chemical Corporation, were debriefed by the Agency after they made trips abroad. [p119] It was first called the Committee for Free Asia, and was headed by the late Robert Blum from 1953 until 1962, who several sources said resigned from the CIA to take it over. Gabriel Kaplan, of the Free Asia Committee, was sent to Manila in 1953 to help General Edwin Landsdale elect Raymond Magsaysay as President of the Philippines. [Bonner, R. *Waltzing with a Dictator* p40] The foundation, which was first sponsored by the Office of Policy Coordination, and then by the CIA's International Organizations Division under Tom Braden, provided cover for at least one CIA agent, and carried out a variety of media-related ventures. [NYT 12.26.77] In 1960 the Asia Foundation worked with the Leo Cherne of the International Rescue Committee in Vietnam. The Asia Foundation received funding from the CIA and had a budget of about \$7 million dollars a year. [Ross and Wise, *The Espionage Establishment*, page 155] This fact became public knowledge in 1967 when it was revealed that the National Student Association received CIA funding. Following these revelations the Asia Foundation was banned from India. When the American Committee for Cultural Freedom needed CIA funding, representatives of that organization contact Norman Thomas, who in turn contacted Allen Dulles telephonically. [Domhoff, *Higher Circles* p264] In 1984 Congress passed the Asia Foundation Act which mandated funding for the foundation from the State Department and A.I.D.

## JOHN LOWERY SIMPSON

There was no Art Simpson connected with the Asia Foundation, however, there was a John Lowrey Simpson, who worked for the Bechtel Company. John L. Simpson provided Bechtel with intelligence connections as a Director of the J. Henry Schroder Bank and a close friend of the Dulles brothers. John Simpson was in touch with Allen Dulles in regard to matters of cover for CIA agents. In *Friends In High Places*, L. McCartney wrote: "The approval for CIA covers came directly from Steve Bechtel, who had his own ties to the Agency. In March 1951, while his company's Middle East crews were pushing toward Taplines Mediterranean terminus, Bechtel became a charter member of the National Committee for a Free Asia... The brainchild of Allen Dulles, NCFA, which later changed its name to the Asia Foundation, included in its membership such Bechtel friends and associates as Henry Kaiser." From 1950 to 1952 the Pacific Foundation was headed by Arthur Dean, a trustee of the Asia Foundation, and a senior partner in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.



When Jose Arevalo was elected President of Guatemala United States Ambassador Richard Patterson warned him that the United States was not satisfied with his performance. In the book titled *The CIA in Guatemala* by R. Immerman, it was reported that "In issuing his warning to Arevalo, Patterson reflected a growing consensus with United States Government circles. The consensus among the leaders of those business concerns with large Guatemalan investments had already been formed. These leaders had met with Patterson shortly after his appointment in 1948 to let him know exactly how they felt. Among those present were United Fruit Companies' Zemurly and it's president, Thomas Dudley Cabot. J.L. Simpson, president of the board of IRCA [the Guatemalan railroad]...Acting as spokesman for the distinguished group, Simpson told Patterson that Guatemala was 'not a place to invest American dollars until such time as they were assured that the discriminatory Labor Code would be done away with.'" [page 87] *Mother Jones* magazine reported: "Two organizations as security conscious as Bechtel and the CIA don't leave many visible traces of their relationship. And Bechtel employees are sworn to secrecy, both when the company hires them and when they leave. But the flow of men back and forth between the two institutions indicates more than mere coincidence. Take John Lowery Simpson for example. His sudden employment as chair of Bechtel's high level finance committee in 1952 surprised the company's old timers. Bechtel has a strong tradition of internal promotion, and Simpson, whose prior job was executive vice president of the obscure Schroder Bank in New York, seemed to come out of nowhere. What the old timers didn't realize, though, was that Simpson had strong ties with the Office of Strategic Services through his friendship with Allen Dulles (a founding director of Schroder Bank as well as of the OSS), and that Simpson, who had access to military intelligence during the war, served as a Bechtel advisor during those years. After the way, the OSS, of course, became the CIA, and the Schroder Bank, or which Simpson remained a director after Bechtel, was recently discovered to have been a bank for the CIA director's controversial discretionary fund." [*Mother Jones*, 9.78]

## **HEMMING**

A Blakey "Eyes Only" document exists about HEMMING. "The information itself does not appear sensitive, however, should HEMMING become aware of this information, in its present form it is quite possible he would be able to identify our source..." [Jack Friedlander AC CI CI 532-77]

HEMMING stated he has interviewed Cubans recently having defected from Cuba; he has ascertained a considerable amount regarding Cuban radar defenses; knows which corridors are currently open; but has not considered making this information available to the United States Government." [FBI 2-1693-97 pgs. 1-3 w/h]

On December 31, 1963, the FBI generated a highly deleted document concerning HEMMING and Alexander Rorke. [FBI HQ 2-1693-97 pgs. 1-3 w/h]

Miami Subject file on HEMMING is being placed in a closed status." [FBI HQ 105-86406-18 pages 1A, 2 - 6, 15 -16 . 19, 20,21, 25, 29, 30 w/h]

In 1970 two FBI Letter Head Memorandums were generated about HEMMING. [FBI LHMs Miami 105-3973 FBI 105-86406-28 9.21.70 pgs. 1-3, 5-6 w/h, 12.10.70; HQ 2-1693-55 p7 w/h; HQ 105-92196-8 pgs. 1-3 w/h]

On December 31, 1963, the FBI produced a Letter Head Memorandum on HEMMING that was still mostly withheld. [FBI 2-1693-97]

On May 8, 1968, HEMMING told, Steve Burton, an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that Edward A. Collins and Enrique Molina (a Castro spy) were in Dallas during November 1963. (When HEMMING dislikes someone, he puts them in Dallas.)

When a Freedom of Information Act request was filed for the records of Edward A. Collins, the Bureau stated: "Eighteen pages were reviewed and were withheld in their entirety, with no segregable material available for release...13 pages out of the 18 had been referred to the CIA as the information originated with them...CIA advised that all of its information should be denied in its entirety..." [FBI ltr. 5.15.79 Bresson/AJ]

The CIA reported that on October 4, 1961, HEMMING: "Met with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and planned to establish base outside of U.S. for training and future attacks against Cuba." [CIA DBF 91349 10.4.61 100-9-14]

In October 1961 the FBI generated five reports concerning HEMMING. Two concerned INTERPEN. One of these was dated October 4, 1961, and covered the investigative period from July 22, 1961, to September 21, 1961. Most of this document has been withheld.

In February 1962 "According to D, on the basis of an anonymous tip, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office recovered a 45-caliber U.S. pistol, serial number 1504981-SA from a car in the Los Angeles. Subsequent to its recovery by the Sheriff's office the Subject [HEMMING] claimed the pistol indicating he was a CIA Agent who was on a training mission in connection with an assignment aimed at Cuba. The Sheriff's office contacted the OO/C Los Angeles office who, in turn, requested the Sheriff's Office attempt to keep the matter out of the newspapers and that they would attempt to trace the identity of the individual. The local CID office of the U.S. Army also became interested in the matter; however, they were also requested to suspend any active investigation of the matter. I also advised Joe Langam (deleted) WH Division who advised that the Subject is not of interest to Project JMATE nor has he ever been in the past. Stanton F. Ense. Jerry Mollani, SO/TF/W stated on February 5, 1962, that no record of instant pistol was available in records." [CIA 19774 2.2.62; CIA FOIA 00023] In February 1962 a notation was made on this routing slip which was withheld.

On December 3, 1962, a FBI Letterhead Memorandum was generated about HEMMING, however it was still withheld. [FBI 2-1693-71]

HEMMING and his group are completely irresponsible and are not expected to accomplish any positive action and are stimulated by publicity given to them in the Miami, Florida, newspapers. (Deleted) (w/h HQ 2-1693-18 p3)(Deleted) (w/h HQ 2-1693-18 p5- 6)

The article said that Senator Smathers disclosure on a nation-wide radio network brought other newsmen and television cameramen to INTERPEN headquarters on June 26, 1961." [w/h FBI HQ 2-1693-18 pages 10 - 11 Border Patrol]

According to HEMMING, these four Cubans had been trained with the Cuban invasion army in Guatemala in early 1961. (Deleted) said that although HEMMING admitted to him that he had clandestinely gone to Cuba, he did not clearly indicate the purpose of his mission other than that they had contacted the underground in Cuba." [FBI HQ 2-1693-39 many page w/h] [FBI 105-86406-7 pgs. 1-6 w/h]

On April 30, 1962, the FBI created a report titled, "Larry LaBorde, HEMMING, Edward Collins, Antonio Cuesta. Internal Security, Cuba" In May 1962 the FBI determined that INTERPEN had ceased to exist and that HEMMING was "considered untrustworthy and completely unreliable by American mercenaries and Cuban revolutionists in Miami." [FBI 2-1693-56 5.16.62 pages 2-3 w/h]

In January 1963 Charles Ashmann said the CIA and other government agencies were guilty of entrapment in HEMMING'S No Name Key bust. On January 8, 1963, the FBI reported: "(Deleted) advised that although HEMMING claims to be anti-Communist, he is amoral, being for or against Communism depending on how it personally affects him; he is capable of anything and is motivated by a dream of future economic and political advantage and power in Latin America. (Deleted)." [FBI Hq. 2-1693-76 page 3, 4 w/h]

(Deleted) advised that JERRY also claimed that raids on Cuba would continue to be made from the United States and that if any American Navy sailors got in the way, they would be dead. (Deleted) advised that the above mentioned person, (LNU) appears to be GERALD PATRICK HEMMING in as much as HEMMING does train Cubans and continuously speaks against United States Government policy." [FBI HQ 2-1693-83 p1,3-4, w/h; CIA 999-938, 1084-956-w/h, 989-934, 990-935, 987-397,842-887, 397-488] On November 23, 1963, the Dallas FBI sent a cable to Headquarters re: HEMMING, most of which was withheld.

On March 1, 1963, at 2:30 a.m. Ashmann and GERALD PATRICK HEMMING left for Washington, D.C. to confer with the British Ambassador to the United States. On March 1, 1963, inquiry was made at the residence of William Fuller, 1870 S.W. 12th Street, reflected that ROY EMORY HARGRAVES had been previously staying there, but his present whereabouts is unknown." [FBI 2-1693 NR 3.18.63; FBI 105-92196-45 pp.7,8 - pages 5 and 6 w/h]

FRACC. Agents notes: The interview of Subject was conducted in the Spanish language. He appeared to be sincere, truthful and was completely cooperative

throughout the interview. Joseph A. Agee, 111th Group (III) Signature of Special Agent, Gilberto (Illegible). (Deleted - two pages withheld entirely Referred to Army. The following number is to used for reference regarding these pages: HQ 105-82555-5th NR.

## **RFK AND HEMMING**

On December 13, 1968, the CIA reported on ROY HARGRAVES:

Reference (deleted) Memo dated November 19, 1968, with Report on Subject from a Confidential Source. Office of Security records are negative on Subject except for a newspaper clipping dated December 5, 1962, in file of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. The clipping reported the arrest of a band of anti-Castro guerillas at No Name Key, Florida...GERALD PATRICK HEMMING is a figure in Garrison's investigation. He is an ex-Marine, soldier-of-fortune, who is the leader of the anti-Castro group called INTERPEN. His group had no Agency connection, but he is known to other Cuban organizations. (Deleted) A list of these reports was furnished the FBI in August 1964. HEMMING is also known as JERRY PATRICK. Reference report states HARGRAVES is close to Jose Antonio Durarte Oropesa. Jose Zacacias Tallet Duarte was of interest in June 1968 because of newspaper publicity in connection with the case of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Jose Zacacias Tallet Duarte said he had argued and scuffled with Sirhan Sirhan on May 21, 1968, at a Students for a Democratic Society meeting held at the home of Robert and Raquel Leanle, Colombians, now residing in Hollywood, California. Sirhan accused Duarte of being a CIA Agent. (Deleted) Duarte, a Cuban poet and writer, had been a special advisor to Raoul Roa and a writer for *El Mundo*, Cuban newspaper. Cuban Power is an auxiliary action group of MIRR, an anti-Castro organization of Cuban exiles headquartered in Miami under the leadership of Orlando Bosch. On November 15, 1968, he was convicted on five charges of violating the Neutrality Laws of the U.S. at Miami, Florida. Cuban Power has been responsible for a number of bombings and has been under continuing investigation by the FBI. Office of Security records were negative on Pam Barsby, Robert Barsby, Charles Whittington and Theodore Gloum. Regarding Lloyd Pullen, a report on Mort Sahl for a Confidential Source of the Office of Security advised on July 1968 that Pullen is a local leader of an organization called 'Staff' which is the front name for the Minutemen. Pullen was described as a close associate of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. 'Jerry' referred to in reference report is possibly HEMMING. [CIA Memo re: HARGRAVES 12.13.68]

HEMMING told this researcher:

Duarte was with Rolando Masferrer. He was a suspected Castro agent. What is a Castro agent doing with Sirhan Sirhan? Somebody set it up, tried to burn fucking Fidel for another hit. I was a block away from the Ambassador Hotel when the assassination went down. Lieutenant Hendricks of the Long Beach Police Department put Duarte on HARGRAVES and was stunned that they knew one another. They immediately started speaking Spanish. Because the Long Beach Police Department and the CIA thought he had come out of Mexico, that he'd defected. HARGRAVES says 'Bullshit, this motherfucker has been working with us in Miami for five fucking years, working for Rolando Masferrer.'

The whole scheme was to get the Brown Berets together with the Black Panthers so that the final solution could all happen at once. You had the Watts riots, then the Martin Luther King thing in 1968. They said 'Enough of this shit, we're gonna eliminate these motherfuckers. If they ain't here, they can't riot.' Duarte is supposed to be a Castro Cuban because he wasn't known in the Miami exile community that wide. He came through Mexico. So all these Fidelista's from Mexico were gonna help the Brown Berets.

HEMMING 1995:

What happened the next day after the Robert Kennedy assassination that's got my name on it? The next morning at 7:30 a.m. they had Sirhan's mother's house bannered off as a crime scene. Dick Hathcock, who was working for Baxter Ward, was there with a camera man and a sound van. I drove up in my black and white and went inside Sirhan's mother's house. Hathcock almost had a heart attack when I walked by him.

HEMMING was asked: "Did you go on behalf of the Los Angeles Police Department?" HEMMING told this researcher: "No, on behalf of me." HEMMING had nothing to do with the Robert Kennedy assassination. Duarte was just trying to dirty up the Communist Cubans by linking them with the assassination. SIRHAN did not act alone and the RFK assassination is the subject of this researcher's next book, *Islamist Terrorism from Sirhan to Major Hasan*.

## **JAMES HOSTY**

*Dallas Times Herald* 9.29.74, 9.7.75, 9.1.75; *NY Times* 9.17.75, 9.23.75, 10.9.64, 9.2.75; *NY Post* 9.3.75, 9.2.75; *Miami Herald* 8.31.75, 10.28.75-Anderson; *Iconoclast* Dallas, Texas 9.19-26.75 quoting *Time* on James Adams & John P. Mohr; WR 420, 327, 435-443, WCE 711; HSCA JFK Exhibit F-460 p514; FBI 62-109060-7314X, 7226X; 100-10,461-285a, 134; FBI Kansas City 9.19.78 62-117290-1213; FBI 100-8264-168 Order: Investigate subscribers to *Worker*, FBI SAC Dallas 100-10461 12.6.63 JPH:mac also DL 105-1435. November 5, 1963, FBI Airtel from Little Rock "furnished a change of

address regarding Robert Oswald." [WCE 834] Hosty, James P. 200 West 100th Terrace Kansas City MO. 64114 813-639-4391 816-942-9039.

### HOSTY'S VERSION OF THE EVENTS OF JUNE 1963

James Hosty claimed that on **June 19, 1963**, President John F. Kennedy recommenced his fight against Fidel Castro:

On June 17, 1963, Kennedy gave a speech before the American University opening a peace initiative with Fidel Castro. Fidel Castro wouldn't go along with Khrushchev, and that was when the peace initiative started. Two days later, he had the CIA go after Fidel Castro again with Khrushchev's permission. Read an article by Ben Bradlee in the October 1963 issue of *Newsweek Magazine* speaking with a source close to the White House that was Kennedy himself. The article stated that Khrushchev had washed his hands of Castro and he wouldn't mind one bit if Castro was overthrown. On June 19, 1963, Kennedy signed a Top Secret, Executive Order, ordering Castro's overthrow. You are going in the wrong direction. After Castro threatened Kennedy, OSWALD went down to Mexico City and told the Cuban's 'I'll kill Kennedy for you.' The Monday before the assassination, Kennedy gave a speech to the exiles in Miami and said, 'Get 'em boys. Better luck next time.'

James Hosty commented on the Bay of Pigs:

"You know what that air support was? Three B-25s that had 20 minutes air time. Shut-up and listen to me. I talked to some of those people who came out of the Bay of Pigs. They said they walked into an ambush. They said there were 90,000 militia men there with 100 tanks waiting for them. Three B-25's would have made no difference. Look what happened in Vietnam. Air strikes can't win in a jungle. [Interview with Hosty 8.93]

A study of all issues of *Newsweek* magazine for October 1963 yielded no articles by Ben Bradlee regarding Cuba. The *Periscope* section reported that Khrushchev's upcoming visit to Cuba was bound dampen U.S.- Soviet relations. Hosty is a rightwing crackpot who knew that OSWALD was a CIA operation when he was assigned the OSWALD case but will not admit this because it would hurt the right.

### DOROTHY HUNT

*New York Post* 8.15.73, *Newsweek* 12.2.74 *Wash. Post* 6.4.73, 6.3.73, 3.7.72; NTSB Aircraft Accident Report United Airlines Boeing 737, N9031U, Chicago Midway Airport 12.8.72 Rep. # NTSB AAR 73-16 Document #'s 365-2, 223, 543, 591, 573, 583, 595, 653, 644, Testimony of James W. Angus, pages 843-871, document 656 "Set screws holding this mitre gear were loose enough to allow gear to rotate on shaft" page 78

contaminant on teeth of altimeter; FBI 139-4089 Rec 6.13.73, 892, 890; *Boston Globe*-Maxine Cheshire 10.4.73-death of Dr. Gary Morris.

## **HOWARD HUNT**

[SS # 126-05-4970] WCD 1546, 854, 1553; USSS CO-02,34030 # 316; USSS CO-2-34341; USDC Miami 70-389-CrEd, 75-1252-Civ.-SMA HUNT Dep. 6.11.77, 4.14.78; Dep. of A.J. WEBERMAN 7.8.77, 7.9.77; Testimony of Rolando Otero p3522; Otero-FBI 62-117290-454X19; 620109060-7664 teletype 3.17.77; Marshall, J...*The Iran Contra Connection* (136); For. Agents Registration Board-CRC; Superior Court/State of California for L.A. County case #A 300388; FBI-105-82555-4868; FBI 62-109060-NR 5.20.77 # 191, NR 2.28.77 # 141, NR 3.15.77 # 2, NR 4.5.77 # 191; Ltr. to A.J. WEBERMAN from FBI dated 5.1.78; CIA Memo. for Colby for IG Broe re: Potential Flap Activities; CIA 2757375-4 6.10.64 for D/CI; Ltr. to Morton Halperin 6.6.77; CIA document. Organ. 7 Func. DOD 2.11.63 Declass. by William Nelson; *Counteragent-Tanner*-p97; *Give Us This Day*-HUNT-p71, p13; *Fidel*- DuBois; *Glory No More*- Ed Arthur-p164; *Who's Who* 68-69; *Dallas Morning News* 4.3.77; *Salt Lake City Messenger* 1.75; NYT 5.6.63, 1.29.76, 1.31.60, 10.3.74 (?) *Washington Star* 11.21.74; *Washington Post* 9.21.75; *Minnesota Morning News* 4.11.63; *Granma* 11.13.76; *Berkeley Barb* 10.22.71; *New York Post* 9.22.75; *The Continuing Inquiry*- Penn Jones- 2.22.77; *Zodiac News Service* 3.4.77, 4.19.76, 4.9.76, 4.15.76; *More* October 1977; *The Art and Arts of E. HOWARD HUNT*-Gore Vidal - *NY Review Of Books* 12.13.73; *Sunshine Magazine* 4.12.92; *Fort Worth Star Telegram* 11.25.75; *Penthouse* 5.75; *Miami News* 3.2.77, 11.12.68, 2.23.77, 2.23.77, 2.17.77, 10.26.77, 5.5.77; *Miami Herald* 4.27.77, 4.26.77, 4.15.77, 4.30.77, 4.8.77; 10.7.76, 2.27.77, 9.21.75, 1.27.77, 2.17.77, 5.11.77, 2.24.77, 12.17.76, 3.4.77, 5.11.77, 5.12.78, 10.26.77, 10.9.77, 11.11.75, 10.4.76, 7.5.76, 9.18.77, 1.1.78, *Newsweek* 4.13.92; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 41748, 41743-Connie Mazerov/Goldwater; *Allen v. DOD* 41735 WH 9.13.71 - Tofte, resignation from CIA; 41739, 41753-flagged, 41758 SSCIA & HUNT file; Tofte obituary 8.30.87 *Wash. Post*; When HUNT retired from the CIA in 1971 he was required to certify that he possessed no classified documents and that arrangements had been made to return any classified material he retained. Haldeman commented: "Yes, we sure don't want another Hans Tofte case." Tofte was a CIA agent who was forced to retire when a CIA employee wandered into his study and discovered a stack of CIA documents. After informing the Agency, the CIA employee returned to Tofte's home with another Agency employee and confiscated the material. Although it was never suggested that any of the material left Mr. Tofte's hands, his possession of the material at home violated Agency rules. HUNTS Last known address: 11337 N.E. 8 Court, North Miami, Florida 33161 305-895-8415; In 1993 the CIA released a search indices request on (deleted) a former Agency employee. The traces discovered were: "23500 Overt (Deleted) September 9, 1918 N.Y. Hamburg, OVERT 23500 \*HUNT, EVERETT HOWARD JR. and 304292 COVERT July 9, 1923 Requester HALL SRA [No Date] Form 1-63; HUNT'S book included *The Hargrave Deception* (1980) and *Islamadora* (1995).

## **HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT**

*Miami Herald* 5.7.80 p2-B, 12.18.81 p27A, 1.20.85, 2.6.85, 2.2.85, 2.7.85, 2.5.85  
Marita's depo. is read, 2.1.85, 1.29.85, 2.3.85, 2.7.85; *Spotlight* 8.14.78.

## **HUNT v. WEBERMAN**

76-1252-Civ-SMA: Filed by Mark Friedman written by Ron Lowy.

*Counterclaim*: on behalf of A.J. WEBERMAN against HUNT-2.5 million in damages; Defendants in Second Amended Counterclaim; Amended Counterclaim Dismissed by Judge Samuel A. Aronowitz; Second Amended Counterclaim; Order by SMA-Rubin must respond to S A Counterclaim; Order by Judge Edward Davis-Second Amended Counterclaim dismissed; Third Amended Counterclaim; Order by Judge Davis, Counterclaim sustained 2.25.80; Motion requesting sanctions against E. HOWARD HUNT; Motion For Discovery, Amended Counterclaim; Motion for Protective Order Against HUNT; Motion For Dismissal; Answer and Motion to Dismiss; 1 page Memo. of Law on Motion to Dismiss; Original Claim; Amended Complaint filed by Ellis Rubin; Docket Sheet; Request for Admissions Contested by Rubin; Response to Motions Requesting Sanctions-All motions denied by Judge Aronowitz except for Discovery; Qualifications of Expert Witnesses - Fonzi, Marchetti, Congressman Henry Gonzalez, David Marston; Order For Pretrial Conference 1.7.81; Answers To Requests For Admissions - 1.22.79; Motion for Sanctions; Plaintiff's Res. to Mot. For Sanc.; Answers to Request for Admissions.; Memo of Law in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgement; Response To Objection to Rediscovery and Motion to End Discovery- in this Motion I asked HOWARD HUNT to reveal: A. How many times he had been convicted of libel? B. How many different libel suits he has filed in the past? Rubin responded: "The discovery sought is for an improper purpose i.e. to harass the Plaintiff...Plaintiff is being forced to respond to Defendant's continuous and improper discovery demands." Rubin said I wanted the information for a new book...; Objection to Interrogatories -in this Motion Rubin stated that with the Court's approval, I went *pro se* and "Acting on his own behalf, the Defendant WEBERMAN has proceeded to engage in a new fishing expedition, filing requests for production, interrogatories, and other discovery techniques... Defendant is engaging in harassment and is papering this file"; Defendant's Answer to Plaintiff's Object to Interrogatory; Application Pursuant to Court Rule 16(D)-Stahl takes over defense; Motion to Order Pursuant to Rule 37 (a) (b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with memo of law; Plaintiff's Compliance With Motion For Discovery-HUNT'S Income tax returns; 1973, adjusted gross income=\$147K, HUNT'S lawbill that year came to \$175K. HUNT'S attorney explained, "During taxable year 1973, Mr. HUNT received funds in the nature of *family income replacement* and legal defense funds. Although Mr. HUNT has no direct knowledge of the source of these funds, he believes the source to be various donors to the Republican political campaign of 1972..." (hush money from NIXON); 1974=65K HUNT donated old clothes to Goodwill Industries of Broward that year; 1975=30K; 1976=31K; 1977=72K; 1978=23K; 1979=21K; Docket Sheet *HUNT v WEBERMAN* ; Attachments to Defendant's Final Motion for Summary Judgement including letters from Cong. Gonzalez, references to *Coup* in HSCA Hearings JFK and MLK V 9 p69, Fonzi Depo; ltr. from Berkely Publishers President Stephen Conland & enclosure from HUNT dated 11.4.74 re: lies in



book *Undercover*, Kuzmuk statement Walter P. Kuzmuk POB 756 Long Key, Fla. 2.6.79; Connie Joy Hicks Mazerov statement, 670 Coral Ave, Bartlett, Ill. 60103 telephone 312-837-6027.

## **DEPOSITIONS**

HUNT 4.14.78; Vic Walter 2.3.78; BERNARD BARKER 2.3.78; Pedro Diaz Lanz 2.3.78; Philip R. Bowen 2.3.78; FRANK A. STURGIS 2.3.78; Gaeton Fonzi 1.5.79; Marita Lorenz 1.25.78; Lyndal L. Shaneyfeldt 5.17.79; Richard Helms 5.17.79; JAMES ANGLETON 5.17.79; G. Gordon Liddy; DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS; Raymond and Carol Thomas; Gerry Droller; Joe Browder; Tad Szulc 6.16.78, 11.2.78; USDC/ED Virginia Alexandria Division Civil Action No. 78-616-A - Memo of Opp., Order signed by Judge Lewis; ltr. from Ellis Rubin to Arnold and Porter 10.16.78.

## **REFUSED TO BE DEPOSED**

RICHARD NIXON - USDC SDNY Civil # M8-85 Motion to Compell Deposition cites NIXON'S involvement in *Khashoggi v. Khashoggi*; Joe Trento (Order to Compel Trento to testify denied by Murray M. Schwartz USDC Judge), Sergio Arcacha Smith and DANIEL LESTER CARSWELL. A.J. WEBERMAN 3.7.80, 2.29.80

## **PUBLICITY**

Al-Fassi Miami Herald 7.13.82; Miami Herald early Sept. 1963-suit dropped-Rubin said money going to Stahl not Canfield. Actually no one was ever paid.; Miami Herald 2.4.74 BARKER & STURGIS to testify, 7.29.76 HUNT files suit, 1.19.77 "Wasn't Near Dallas," HUNT Told FBI, 9.25.78 HUNT sues Trento, 12.18.77; New York Post 6.11.79 NIXON facing subpoena in HUNT v WEBERMAN , 2.5.75 Gregory Exhibits Comparison shots; Village Voice 5.5.75 Ron Rosenbaum "WEBERMAN has attacked the Warren Report with the same fierce cabalistic devotion he applied to his analysis of Dylan's lyrics." HUNT books: New American Library: On Hazardous Duty (1965) Return From Borkuta (1965) Towers of Silence (1966) Festival For Spies (1966) The Venus Probe (1966) One of Our Agents is Missing (1967) all under David St. John also The Violent Ones, Calculated Risk, Came to Kill and Unfaithful. Alias' - George F. Leonard and Edward Joseph Warren. CIA FOIA # 2132-4; CIA claims it has no exemplar of HUNT'S handwriting CIA FOIA 2146-49; CIA states HUNT'S manuscript of Give Us This Day contains "Considerable data." Mullen and Company Case Officer CIA MFR contains reference to "WH flap": "The Agency advises that the 'WH flap' has reference to a (deleted) that threatened to compromise Western Hemisphere operations." Robert Bennett thought the reference concerned a "White House" flap. [CIA Potential Flap Memo - Broe to Colby 5.21.73] Mullen and Company Washington D.C. 4.77 89-43-10127 p2] PROJECT QKENCHANT was a project of the Central Cover Staff not the Domestic Contact Service. The CIA used American companies doing business overseas to provide cover for CIA agents.

American Spy info: In 1981, I won a \$650,000 libel judgment against the Spotlight publisher, Liberty Lobby, which, unfortunately for my bank account, was overturned on a technicality when it was appealed. The case was retried, but a jury decided that the paper had not published the article in "a reckless disregard of the truth," so therefore it did not fit a narrow legal definition of "malice," and the jury ruled against me. There is an entire book to be written about the trial, but suffice it to say that any of the thousands of pages that try to connect me to the killing are utterly wrong, and a few books about the subject leave out many pertinent details and testimony that prove I was not in Dallas on the fateful day.

Some theorists hypothesize that two other high-profile individuals might have been involved: Richard Nixon. As far as I'm concerned, as paranoid as he was, Nixon would never have been involved. He would not only have been horrified of the action but would never have trusted anyone to know he was involved.

Some of those Cuban exiles might have been involved in the assassination, though I couldn't name anybody offhand. It is alleged that Antonio Veciana, the leader of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66, met with Dave Phillips in Mexico City and, at some time, with Oswald. So that is another avenue that could use further investigation.

I think Oswald was actually what he purported to be: a left-wing individual who for lack of any other determining goal had subscribed to the Marxist tenets of the Soviet Union. I think he was attracted by authority, and authority is something the Soviet Union had lots of. They could put people on top of him to hold him down and guide him so that he would do whatever they might want. That whole history of Oswald's defection is a little uncertain as far as I'm concerned, because he came over with too much baggage, and that was revealed later on. Nobody knew it at the time, but I think the bureau was much more cautious of what they did with him.

The CIA never did anything with him and had no reason to. He was a nothing. Oswald was a kind of incompetent dreamer who drifted into Texas politics and then international politics. He got involved with Fair Play for Cuba (a pro-Castro group) and other causes, which limited his scope and limited our interest, if any, in him. I'm assuming that over the years any contact reports between Phillips and Oswald would be a matter of record. You could almost say if there was nothing in the file, then it never existed.

Why would Phillips have a meeting with Oswald? What did he want from Oswald? I think that anybody who had lived in the Soviet Union and had renounced American citizenship to do so would be a natural subject for contact and investigation. Although Phillips was not an investigator, maybe he received direct orders to go after Oswald and see if he could recruit him.

## **MEXICO CITY SAFEHOUSE**

HUNT'S Mexico City address was an anti-Castro safehouse, in which the Mexican police had an interest, since anti-Castro attacks had been planned from there. During his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition, HUNT stated: "I traveled down there [Mexico] in 1960, I was there with my family until the early fall when it became apparent that the Cubans [exiles] had incurred the hostility of the Mexican Government. At that point I sent my wife and my family back to the United States..." In *Give Us This Day*, HUNT wrote:

In Mexico I was to be treated by the station as a separate unit responsible for all *frente* matters including the Mexico City delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. We found a small furnished house in Lomas de Chapultepec...I established a private office, moved in a large safe and worked out operation schedules with my station contact...the delegation reported increasing harassment from Mexican officials. Finally Sam reported having been trailed to *the safehouse* and when I looked down from the third floor window, I could see a sloppily dressed surveillant slouched against a lamppost. A counter-surveillance team traced the man to Mexican Police Headquarters. [HUNT *Day* pp. 51-58]

The CIA withheld HUNT'S deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* , from its JFK Documents Act release. [HSCA 1801007710264] This document was public record.

An Archivist with the initials KBH withheld a Memo by Robert Olsen to File for National Security reasons. "Interview with HOWARD HUNT and his daughter Lisa Hunt on March 4, 1975, regarding HUNT'S association with CIA and his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. Creation date March 6, 1963, six pages Collection/Series/Folder ID 01800005 Box 1 Folder title O-R (I-AA) HUNT, E. Interviewed March 4, 1975. Date withdrawn March 16, 1992. Withdrawing Archivist KBH. Withdrawal ID 04316."

FBI conducted an intensive investigation of the Secret Organization of Continental Action. The results of this investigation were withheld. [FBI 91-4133 NR 9.24.64 p2, 9.25.64 enc. p2; 2-1877-26 - 10.1.64, NR 10.14.64 Top Secret; 97-4133 NR 9.17.64, NR 11.23.64]

William F. Buckley's CIA file was still withheld. The CIA: "Third party information (Summary of Bill Buckley's relationship with the CIA)."

On March 19, 1962, a FBI report on the Cuban Revolutionary Council was generated. This report was withheld. [FBI 105-107224 NR serial dated 3.19.62]

The Cuban Government in Exile is beset with some factionalism." [FBI 105-107224-16 p36,37 withheld]

On April 24, 1963, the FBI SAC in Miami sent a teletype to the Director of the FBI re: the Cuban Revolutionary Council which was withheld. [FBI 105-107224-114]

The FBI reported: "Many leaders of different organizations have taken the attitude that the United States Government has developed no policy toward Cuba, or anti-Castro organizations, since April 1961. Consequently, Cuban revolutionists are reluctant to try and set up radio stations, conduct any raids or do anything other than engage in propaganda activity for fear of arrest and loss of equipment by the U.S. Government." [FBI 109-584-2959, enclosure page 19 w/h]

On August 10, 1961, the FBI office in Miami filed a report on the Cuban Revolutionary Council that covered the investigative period May 1, 1961 to July 25, 1961. [FBI 109-584-2910 highly deleted; FBI 105-92196-95 w/h; FBI 105-107224-17 airtel p2 1hm p1]

[FBI 109-584-3102 1hm p4 w/h]

On April 20, 1962, a LHM regarding the Cuban Revolutionary Council [ FBI 105-107224-114 1hm & p2 teletype w/h entirely]

This article reported the United States State Department said no more than 50 anti-Castro infiltrators might have landed in Cuba. [FBI 105-107224-135 p1 - page 2 w/h]

#### JAMES QUENTIN REYOLDS

The CIA reported: "On November 19, 1963, DO/OPRP, in the person of HOWARD HUNT A/DO/CA, requested a PCSA to utilize (Deleted) #344, 074, as a ghost writer in the United States and abroad under DODS Project (deleted). The routing sheet attached to the request indicated that (Deleted) was known to Mr. John Greely, DO/AF." [CIA Memo Edmund X. Klipa to Solie undated] On December 9, 1963, HUNT asked for approval to hire #377 955 as a ghost writer for the Domestic Operations Division.

On August 21, 1964, Elizabeth McIntosh (now deceased) DO/CA requested a PCSA/CSA to utilize #397 025 Quentin James Reynolds, who wrote for *Readers Digest* and Random House, as a witting ghost writer in the United States. The request was denied by Edmund X. Klipa, Chief, Investigations Division, who reported to Bruce Solie that Quentin Reynold's was a security risk. Quentin Reynolds (born April 11, 1902 died March 17, 1965) was one of America's most popular correspondents during World War II. He was a colleague of Daymon Runyon and Heywood Broun. In 1952 he wrote an article for *Reader Digest* and a book for Bennett Cerf on George DuPre, a Canadian who claimed to be a British Secret Agent during the war. DuPre was an imposter.

#### INTERPEN/IACB

United States Commissioner Southern District of Florida, Record of Proceedings in Criminal Cases before William V. Albury, Key West, Florida 1-241 12.4.62 Wallace Shanley; *Miami Herald* 12.5.62, 7.11.61, 7.10.61 Bonafede on HEMMING, 6.27.61 Bonafede, 1.22.63, 12.6.62, 12.5.62 U.S. Nabs Anti-Castro Fighters-Why? Bonafede; *Miami News* 12.5.62, 12.4.62; *Wash. Post* 12.5.62; UPI Dispatches 2-1693 NR 6.25.61, 6.29.1; Memo Dunkin to Billings ARA file 6.4.67; USDC/Miami 63-404-CrCf; Joe

Cavedish rap sheet FBI # 580-444-D; 63-451-Cr-Cf USDC/Miami; Attorney Chuck Ashmann/Robert Rust; Zenoz to Sapp City of Miami Interoffice Memorandum; FBI 2-1693-31; H.K. Davis *Allen v. DOD* CIA 40490; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 1500, # 01197-routing slip after No Name bust, 04483-Seymour; FBI Routing Sheet TO SAC Miami 10.11.77 INTERPEN airtel dated Miami 12.3.62 reclassified as Secret Allen v DOD Doc # 15,14-same but teletype;

## **INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE**

*NYT* 2.20.76, CE 2765, 2766, 2655, *The Trib.* 1.16.78; International Rescue Committee Christmas Appeal 12.77.

## **A. C. JOHNSON**

1026 North Beckley FBI 3.20.64 Switzer DL 100-10461; FBI 89-43 11.27.63 Odum p358; Co-2-34,030-1587.

## **MACK BLANEY JOHNSON**

FBI 44-24016-71, 75, 76, 624 ; 11.30.63 interview with Marrs/Les Lewis; FBI Interview 11.29.63 & 11.30.63 Atlanta, Georgia 105-3193 Doyle/Johnson; Dallas 44-1639-4835-no longer protect Johnson's identity; CE 3063-Browder rap sheet; WCD 856; CIA 674-279; WCD Ruby 2-10-1 April 3, 1964, Rankin to Hoover; Organized Crime In Interstate Commerce p 155, 6, 11, 13, 15.

## **PRISCILLA JOHNSON**

FBI 62-109060-NR 12.12.6, 165-82555-1936 Lasky-NANA, 62-109060 NR 12.11.63, 105-82555-195 12.9.63-brothers, 62-109060-NR 6.30.64, Memo Mohr/DeLoach 12.27.63 File # illegible., Memo for Tolson 6.22.64 File # illegible-Cuneo, 105-82555-3205, MURKIN 44-8861-4358, 5172, 5894, 5895, LHM Boston 5.15.74; *Time* 12.14.77, *NYT* 10.30.77, 2.18.76, 2.16.76. 2.9.76, 12.25-26-27.77, 1.14.(?)-CIA use of journalists, 3.26.64 PJM/JFK, 11.24.76-RRC; *Miami Herald* 11.20.77-Reviews, 12.19.75, 4.27.76; *NYP* 1.19.76-MacM/Ray; *20 Letters to a Friend*-Stalin-translation by Johnson, Harper and Rowe; *Wall Street Journal* 3.1.77; *Christian Science Monitor* 11.25.63; Johnson notes of interview with OSWALD; *NY Daily News* 4.14.77; CIA 1273-102, 1267-1031, 594-252D, 634-266A; DOS U.S. EMB MOS memo for files unsigned 11.17.59. Johnson, Priscilla 12 Hilliard St Cambridge, Mass. 02138 617-547-6260 home: 864-1167

## **GEORGE MCMILLAN**

In the mid-1960's, Priscilla Johnson married George McMillan, (March 11, 1913-September 1, 1987). Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he attended high school. Moved to Washington, D.C., area in the 1930s. Employed by Office of War Information during the war, then enlisted in Marine Corps, working as combat correspondent. After the war, moved to Aiken, South Carolina; wrote *The Old Breed: A History of the First*

*Marine Division in World War II* (1949), about division in which he served. Reported on civil rights movement as freelance journalist; his articles appeared in *New York Times*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Washington Post*, *Look*, and other periodicals. Worked as writer-in-residence at Atlanta University in the late 1960s; lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the 1970s. Published *The Making of an Assassin: The Life of James Earl Ray* (1976). Died in St. Helena, South Carolina.

On May 15, 1968 McMillan telephoned the FBI in Boston: "He said that James Earl Ray's attorney, Bernard Fensterwald, habitually makes wild accusations and, McMillan did not feel any response was warranted." McMillan declined to be interviewed by the FBI, but then called back two hours later and agreed to an interview. He was interviewed on May 10, 1968. George McMillan told the FBI he was "retained by the CBS and *Time*, Inc. to conduct a study of OSWALD in connection with the JFK assassination and that study led him to the conclusion OSWALD acted on his own and there was no conspiracy involved." On June 4, 1968 McMillan visited the FBI Office in Atlanta, and asked if the Bureau could assist him in connection with the preparation of his book. The FBI's files reflected that McMillan was the author of an article entitled "The Birmingham Church Bombing" which was published in the June 6, 1964 edition of the *Saturday Evening Post*. It was favorable to the FBI. FBI files reflected McMillan that he was "the author of an article which appeared November 1960, captioned 'Racial Violence and Law Enforcement' dealing with the troubles in Little Rock, Chattanooga and Montgomery. The article was printed in pamphlet form by New South, a publication published by the Southern Regional Council, which in turn is interlocked with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization cited as subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Our files also reflect that McMillan wrote some studies in 1956 on 'Individual Rights and Civil Liberties' for which he was paid by the 'Fund for the Republic, Inc.'" [FBI 44-37761-4358] Priscilla Johnson and George McMillan lived in Atlanta. George McMillan was a civil rights movement specialist.

## **KING ASSASSINATION**

### **JERRI**

Journalist Louis Lomax wrote that in Los Angeles Ray was associated with a blonde woman named "Jerri" who frequented the Sultan Room bar and the Rabbit's Foot bar. "Jerri" was unknown at both these establishments and the FBI concluded: "Investigation has not identified any Jerri as an associate of Ray." Lomax later believed this woman was Dyrell Dennis. The FBI:

When initially contacted on April 25, 1968, she advised she had no knowledge of James Earl Ray and through viewing his photographs said she did not know him or anyone named Eric Starvo Galt. Subsequently, she was recontacted on April 27, 1968, at the Belmont Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She advised that she had resided at the St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, California, from March 1, 1968, to March 9, 1968. One night in the Sultan Room, Hollywood Boulevard, she was approached by a man who introduced himself as Eric (Last Name Unknown). This person drank

screwdrivers and claimed to have worked with computers. He had in his possession a large sum of money in \$10 and \$20 bills. She talked him into giving her a \$20 bill after which they left the Sultan Room and went to another club where they continued to drink and then went to Eric's room, #403 in the Saint Francis Hotel. As they drank he told her on more than one occasion that he could become violent. She began to fear that he might possibly be a psychopath (deleted). Under pretext, she left the Saint Francis Hotel. Subsequently she again encountered Eric at the Sultan Room at which time he asked for and she returned his \$20 bill. She stated she has not seen this person since that time. [FBI ME 44-1987]

On December 15, 1967, a call was made to (deleted) in Montgomery, Louisiana, from an ENCO Station in Texas. James Earl Ray believed he might have made the call to New Orleans from a ENCO Service Station. On December 16, 1967, a call was made from the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, to New Orleans. [FBI 44-38861-3105] The FBI discovered that on December 17, 1967, someone placed a call to 522-8495 in New Orleans. This number belonged to Hilda De Los Reyes of 1410 St. Andrew Street. De Los Reyes, a Cuban exile who spoke little English, denied ever receiving a telephone call from Texas and was unable to identify a photograph of James Earl Ray. [FBI NO 157-10673 5.10.68]

The FBI checked every telephone call from pay telephones in the area of Houston, Texas, for calls to New Orleans on December 17, 1967. One of these calls was to 522-8495 in New Orleans. The FBI reported: "(Deleted) [Hilda De Los Reyes] Apartment 7, (Deleted) [1410 St. Andrews] was contacted and furnished the following information:

She advised her telephone number is 522-8495, however, she advised that to the best of her knowledge she has not received any long distance telephone calls from Texas during December 1967, or at any other time. She advised she has no relatives, friends or any other persons known to her to be residing in Texas. In addition, she advised that she is divorced from her husband and lives at her present address with her two sons, ages 10 and 18. Her oldest son is working, but she stated that he also has no friends or relatives in the Texas area. She advised after viewing all available photographs of James Earl Ray that such a person was completely unknown to her by either name or photograph. It was noted during interview of (Deleted) that she was of Cuban extraction and spoke broken English. The interview was conducted with some difficulty, although she was emphatic in her denial or herself or anyone else ever receiving any long distance telephone calls from Texas to her present telephone number at any time. [FBI NO 157-10673 5.10.68]

The FBI withheld the called number of many of the pay phone calls made from the vicinity of Houston, Texas, to New Orleans. [FBI 44-38861-3132] The FBI reported that on December 17, 1967, a call was placed to (Deleted) Baton Rouge, La., from 330 E. Pierce. [FBI 44-38861-3105]

...enclosing the keys to the safe deposit box, wherein he advised the bank that he was living out of Birmingham and was surrendering his safe deposit box. She advised she made a notation to this effect on the Record of Access to Ray's safe deposit box and that she also put on there that he lives in Baton Rouge. Miss Battle advised she does not recall anything specific in the letter indicating that Ray was residing at Baton Rouge, and that she believes she obtained this information from the postmark on the envelope in which this letter was received. She advised that this envelope has been destroyed, however, to the best of her knowledge, a copy of the letter would be maintained in the Safe Deposit Box Section. [FBI BH 44-1740]

On April 28, 1968, the CIA reported:

Air Force Intelligence advises that Major Bernard F. Rehkopf, United States Air Force assigned to Maccthai, had been in touch asking assistance in contacting an (deleted) official. Rehkopf claims that his daughter Rita, who formerly worked in Bangkok for law firm and is now based in New Orleans with Delta Airlines, has telephoned him from New Orleans approximately eight times in the last several nights. She states she is in the hands of (deleted). She claims that she knows James Earl Ray, and says she knows he went to London. She further claims that (deleted) is paying for her phone calls, at the same time implying, at least as far as Bernard F. Rehkopf is concerned, that she is under a certain amount of duress. Bernard F. Rehkopf is very distraught and concerned for daughter's welfare. Air Force advised they would try to put (deleted) in touch with him. They have asked him not to do anything drastic, such as surfacing matter to the press and they are reasonably sure they will comply, at least for the present. However, he wants assurances from (deleted) that daughter is being well treated and is in no danger. Recommend Hdqs. advise (deleted) for action as appropriate. Suggest (deleted) also pass gist of above to legal attache. (Deleted).

#### THE FINGERPRINT

The FBI reported: "One latent fingerprint of value found on board from window sill (Q71)...Latent print on board currently being compared with fingerprint of all suspects. Results will follow."

Other researchers, however, linked MARCELLO to the Kennedy assassination including Louis Lomax, a black journalist from Los Angeles.

LOUIS J. LOMAX



Louis Lomax was born August 16, 1922, in rural Georgia. Lomax attended a Negro college then did graduate work at American University. The FBI reported a case emanating from its Washington Field Office dated July 20, 1945, entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes in the Washington Field Division - Internal Security." This case was a result of that fact that Louis Lomax was the "first Negro to write and present dramatic sketches on the radio in the District of Columbia." Lomax was identified as a newsman and a student at American University.



Lomax obtained a Masters Degree from American University in 1947 and became a preacher in Waycross, Georgia. He was a complainant in a civil rights case in May 1947 wherein a police officer was alleged to have used too much force on "a local Negro" for which the Department of Justice ruled did not constitute a civil rights violation. He worked as a newspaperman until December 5, 1949, when he was arrested for larceny for having rented a car in Indiana and taken it to Chicago where he was arrested for selling the car under fictitious registration.. He served two years at Illinois State Prison at Joliet, from 1952 to September 28, 1954. After he was released, Louis Lomax wrote books about the Black Muslims and the Civil Rights struggle.

FBI official L.B. Nichols sent a memorandum to Clyde Tolson on February 8, 1956, regarding Louis Lomax:

Max Rabb of the White House called me on February 7, 1956, to advise me that Jim Hagerty had sent him a letter from Louis E. Lomax requesting an interview with the President along with a copy of a letter which Lomax sent the Director. Max stated that he was inclined to see Lomax and he thought the time had come to make the point that the tactics of some of the Negro leaders were ill-advised, were alienating support and were uncalled for.



Maxwell Rabb was Legal and Legislative Counsel to Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal in 1946. He was Associate Counsel to the President of the United States from 1953 to 1954 and Secretary to the Cabinet of the White House from 1953 to 1958. On February 8, 1956, FBI official L.B. Nichols, in a memo to Clyde Tolson dated February 9, 1956, stated: "I told Maxwell Rabb that Lomax still reports to his parole officer and that the parole officer had advised Lomax not to marry a white girl (Suzanne Avery) although there was some indication the two were living together without benefit of matrimony." [FBI 62-102926-3] By 1965 Lomax was a well known television commentator in Los Angeles. In August 1966 KTTV, a television station that employed Lomax, received this letter: "How long are we going to have to listen to that red nigger preach and defend Communism over your station, I mean Louis Lomax. Last night's session was a disgrace, to hear him tear to pieces the Cuban Government official who had defected to his country..." In late 1963 the FBI instituted an investigation of Lomax due to his having traveled to Cuba for *Harper's Magazine*. [FBI 62-102924-16] In 1964 Lomax wrote a book that focused on

Malcolm X. In 1967 Lomax traveled to Thailand, to do a book on the war he thought was imminent there. [NYT 8.1.70] Louis Lomax came to the attention of the CIA that year, when he planned to go on a peace mission to Vietnam with Martin Luther King. [CIA FOIA #F94-1945. On 1.23.97 Lee S.Strickland of the CIA informed this researcher that this document was the only one the CIA possessed on Lomax] Louis Lomax was very much involved in the civil right movement and the anti-war movement. The FBI had an extensive file on him. He called for a Warren-type commission to investigate the Martin Luther King slaying.

In the summer of 1968 Louis Lomax convinced Charles Stein to accompany him on a trip to Texas in order to find the pay phone James Earl Ray used when he called "Raoul". He offered Charles Stein \$4000 to show him the phone booth. Louis Lomax asked the FBI to accompany his crew on trip. It declined, although Louis Lomax's photographer reported back to the Bureau. [FBI 44-38861-2190] Louis Lomax was freelancing for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Charles Stein and Louis Lomax retraced the trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans by traveling from New Orleans to Los Angeles. Charles Stein pointed out a couple of phones that were familiar, including a coin telephone located at an Enco Service station in Uvalde, Texas but the FBI found no calls from this pay phone to New Orleans. The FBI checked nine booths near Houston and determined no calls went out on December 17, 1963, to New Orleans. [FBI 44-38861-2460; Memo: To DeLoach; LA FBI 44-1574 5.25.68] The FBI reported that Stein was described by "(Deleted) as extremely vague and not sure of the area where the call was allegedly made."

#### SAM J. RECILE

On April 25, 1968, Louis Lomax asked the FBI Los Angeles Field Office to secure the toll records of Sam J. Recile, 510 O'Keefe, New Orleans, telephone 821-1411. The Los Angeles FBI Office called the telephone company in New Orleans and determined that 821-1411 was listed to *The New Orleans States Item*. The FBI asked the phone company not to pull the toll records. The FBI could have pulled the toll records on Sam J. Recile, and not on *The New Orleans States Item*. [FBI 157-10623-536] On April 30, 1968, the FBI ran a check on Sam J. Recile. It discovered that Sam Recile was born in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, in 1932 and was engaged in the oil leasing and real estate speculation and development business. "According to a highly confidential FBI source, Sam Recile is a friend of JOSEPH and CARLOS MARCELLO (Deleted). His legitimate holdings consist of hotels and large real estate holdings. (Deleted) Re: serials 157-10673-536 and 157-10673-550 pg #2 and 157-10673-685 in New Orleans file entitled MURKIN. The following is a summary of the pertinent details found in New Orleans Office files under the Subject (Recile) name and aliases. All references listed under the above names containing data identical or possibly identical with the above described Subject have been included herein." [FBI 157-10673-701] Another FBI document stated: "Sam Recile is a New Orleans real estate manipulator whose business enterprises are currently in litigation."The FBI never checked Recile's toll

records. [FBI 159-10673-536; FBI 44-38861-2547; FBI 159-10673-685; FBI 159-10673-550; 157-10673-701]

## THE DEATH OF LOUIS LOMAX

In June 1970 Lomax was indicted for Federal income tax evasion. On July 31, 1970, Louis Lomax lost control of his car while traveling east on Interstate 70 during a late night drive. His car skidded off the highway, overturning three times and stopped on the right shoulder of the highway. He was thrown from the vehicle and Lomax, 47, died of a concussion and internal injuries. [NYT 8.1.70]

HEMMING had lived on North West North River Drive in Miami, however Patricia S. Hemming that was from 1995 to 1996

## EDWARD KAISER

Coast Guard FOIA request G-OIS-4/74; FBI 47-55225-2 pg. 18 Kaiser/Maule Industries; Kaiser Death Certificate 2.2.77 # 01988; Medical Examiners Report 2.8.77 Case 77-360; USDC Miami CR 76-206PA; FBI 139-4089-2469, 139-4089-2413; Unrecorded Telex 6.8.73 To Acting Director 176-2255, 139-4089, 100-443092 attention Domestic Intelligence Division NR 53 6.15.73; *Miami Herald* re: Scott Camille 6.8.73; Telex NR 6.12.1973 from Jacksonville 7 pages; FBI FOIA request on Kaiser; CIA FOIA request on Kaiser; DOS FOIA request Kaiser DOS serial 2-2005-31X; 21, 26X, 29, 31X.

## KLINNER

Dignum sought protection from the CIA in Miami in October 1964, because she believed her life was in danger: "She was afraid her husband was connected with the Kennedy assassination, and that he fears she will expose him." The last quotation was taken from a synopsis of a CIA document withheld because of National Security considerations. [WCD 1107; *Miami Herald* 4.11.63; FBI 62-109060-2272, 2442; CIA Index JFK Doc; CIA 891-908]

On February 7, 1977, the SSCIA requested that the FBI give it all its documents on John Robert Klinner. The FBI reported that 28 documents were withheld in their entirety based upon Third Agency considerations and only five would be made available. The documents on others concerned:

- (1) Isreal Romero (deleted) as serial 945 in 109-480. (Undated)
- (2) Aldo Vera Serafin. (Undated)
- (3) (Deleted) (Undated)
- (4) (Deleted) serial 105-179310-4 EBF pages 1-4. (Undated)

- (5) Maz Lesnick (deleted) serial 109-480-107. (Undated)
- (6) (Deleted) serial 109-480-107. (Undated)
- (7) (Deleted) serial 140-0-3319. (Undated)
- (8) CIA report CS-77501 dated November 7, 1955, (2 pages) captioned "Communist Influence in FEV, Havana University" serial 64-200-210-1329.
- (9) CIA report CS-77501 dated November 7, 1955, (3 pages) captioned "Status of Political Opposition" serial 109-12-210-43.
- (10) CIA report CS-87280 dated March 14, 1956, (2 pages) captioned "Activities and Plans of Cuban Revolutionaries" serial 109-12-210-80.
- (11) CIA report CS-102463B, dated September 4, 1956, (1 page) captioned "Communist Youth Agitation Against Guatemalan Regime" serial 64-200-2101554.
- (12) CIA teletype 3/383, 154 dated January 3, 1959, captioned "Communist Revolutionary Developments" (3 pages) serial 109-480-1481 page 2.
- (13) CIA information report #TDCS 3/ 417, 162 dated October 29, 1959, regarding "Pending changes in the Cuban Army" serial 37 of 113-7-210.
- (14) CIA information report CS# - 3/435,570 dated April 29, 1960, regarding "Cuban Government Military Preparations" serial 1625 of 109-12-210.
- (15) CIA teletype 3/448, 244 dated August 27, 1960, captioned "Distribution of Weapons Received from Communist Bloc Countries" (1 page) serial 64-47156-51.
- (16) CIA information report #CS - 3/435,570 dated November 9, 1960, regarding "Activities of Cuban Military," serial 2501 of 109-12-210.
- (17) CIA letter to Director dated January 3, 1961, regarding Aldo Vera Serafin located as serial 1 in 105-86020.
- (18) CIA letter to Director dated March 15, 1961, regarding Aldo Vera Serafin located as serial 2204, 105-86020.
- (19) CIA Report #00-B 3, 183, 123 dated April 5, 1961, regarding Aldo Vera, serial 5 of 97-4524.
- (20) CIA report #CS DB-3/651, 488 dated October 4, 1962, regarding plans of Manuel Ray Rivero to form a new anti-Castro organization.

(21) CIA report 3/656, 879 dated September 27, 1963, captioned "Commitment of Manuel Quiza Docal to Support Activity of JURE" (1 page) serial 105-114543-38.

(22) CIA report 3/657, 474 dated October 22, 1963, (2 pages) captioned "Publication of *Replica* to Counteract Pro-Batista Propaganda in the Cuban Exile Community" serial 105-10098-373.

(23) CIA report 3/366, 474 dated March 7, 1964, captioned "Planned Infiltration of Cuba by Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo" serial 105-112098-420 page 2.

(24) CIA report #00-A-3, 296, 580 dated March 30, 1964, regarding Major Aldo Vera, DSE member in Matanzae City, located as serial 210, 65-63987.

(25) CIA teletype DB-315/00549-64 dated August 27, 1964, (2 pages) captioned (1) "Resignation of Rogelio Cisneros Diaz from JURE." (2) "Attitudes of Dominican Government Toward Entry of JURE Vessels in that Country" serial 105-114543-198, page 2.

(26) CIA cable #TDCSD B-315/00468-66 dated February 2, 1966, regarding Haitian Cuban Group Planning invasion of Haiti, serial 635 of 105-95677.

(27) CIA report CSDB-312/02405-66 dated August 29, 1966, (2 pages) captioned "Activities of Cuban Emigres who publish *Revolucion* and their Relationship with the CCEP" serial 105-148341-8X.

(28) CIA report CSDB-312/02669-66 dated September 28, 1966, (2 pages) captioned (1) "Plans of the CCEP to Hold a Congress in February 1967." (2) "Possible disbandment of JURE" serial 105-148341-10. [NARA FBI 124-100066-10455]

## **KLOEPFER**

OSWALD was back in his native New Orleans. The Warren Commission: "Aside from Ruth Paine and Ruth Kloefer and her daughters, the Murrets were the only social visitors the OSWALDS had." [CIA 475; WCD 75; WR 276] Ruth Kloefer had received a letter from Ruth Paine requesting she help the OSWALDS for humanitarian reasons. Ruth Kloefer was interviewed in May 1977:

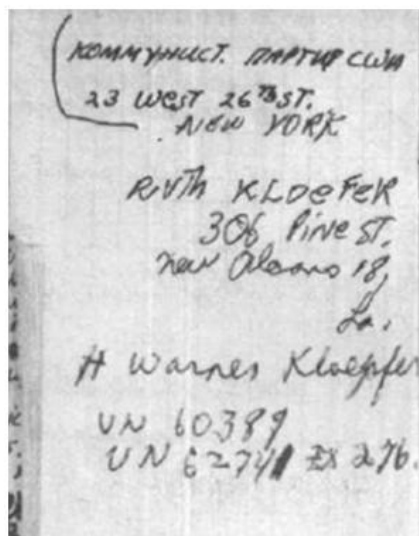
I was not a friend of Ruth Paine, I had never met her before. I received an official letter, she was a Quaker in Texas...She knew OSWALD'S wife...and was concerned about her. They asked me if I, as a Clerk of the New Orleans Meeting, would stop by. The wife was not at home the first time I stopped by, but Mr. OSWALD was. I went back and saw her later. It was strictly because I was the Clerk of the New Orleans Quaker Meeting. I worked for Sheriff Hyde in the Criminal Courts building at the time.

Asked if she had any CIA connection, Ruth Kloepfer said she had none. A CIA Office of Security document contained traces on Dr. Werner Kloepfer:

Files of the OS reflect that Dr. Henry Warner Kloepfer is a professor at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Kloepfer was one of the signers of a petition protesting action by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 19, 1952. Files also indicate that he and his wife Ruth do reside at 306 Pine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Kloepfer, who was born February 25, 1913 at Roseville, Ohio was of interest to OO/C during September 1963, apparently in relation to OSI requirements.

Established in 1948, OSI (Office of Scientific Intelligence) served as the CIA's focal point for the analysis of foreign scientific and technological developments. Dr. Kloepfer was interviewed and queried about the CIA Office of Security record:

I have never been a CIA employee. I have been interviewed about other people from time to time, it seems to me, by the CIA. Someone wanted to know something about somebody. I think I have had this happen. I had something, I don't recall exactly what...somebody who they are checking on. They asked me to tell them what I knew about them. You say my name is in OSWALD'S address book? Well, that would be impossible. I mean there must be some error because there is no way for him to have my name.



OSWALD did have the names, "Ruth Kloepfer" and "H Warner Kloepfer," in his address book on page 46. [CIA 646-277] The CIA's Office of Security files reflected H. Warner Kloepfer was a faculty member of Tulane University. FBI files noted he was on the mailing list of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The Kloepfer's daughter visited the Soviet Union in 1963. OSWALD had to have associates other than the Murrets and the Kloepfers.

## **BORIS KLOSSON**

FBI 100-345566; FBI 121-8468; FBI 116-431856; FBI 65-67259-3; FBI 105-82555-3987

## **MONICA KRAMER**

FBI 105-82555-3406, 3211; CIA 614-261, 671-286; WCE 871, WCE72-Patrice Lumumba University, WCE32-Alfred/Cuba; CIA 924-927s, Various editions of CIA Name List With Traces 493-227, 1319-487-Eliazberg, 980-933; *Allen v DOD* CIA 8900.

## **JULIO LANIER**

The CIA was still supporting anti-Castro elements in Mexico City in September 1963: Basic Headquarters position is to render assistance any responsible group carrying fight to Castro. JURE falls in this category and Headquarters interested in effecting procurement as well as receiving details thereof. While [we] obviously do not wish to have CIA involved in any overt exile activity, there is no objection to CIA rendering purely covert assistance provided does not jeopardize his operational utility. Recommend Lanier contact be maintained and HQS kept advised. [CIA Special Affairs Staff 9.30.63 to JMWAVE Mexico City from J.C. King]

## **MEYER LANSKY**

FBI 62-75147-210-121 p.2; Rothman: FBI HO 165-689; FBI 97-4030-20, 18, A - *Wash. Post* 2.10.60. In March 1958 the FBI reported that the Justice Department was "instrumental in barring the return of Meyer Lansky to Cuba after the hoodlum's recent trip to the United States. Assistant Attorney General Tompkins angle in this action was the hope that enough bad publicity might be brought to bear on Lansky to make him 'tell what he knows about the Anastasia murder.'" Tompkins had been in Cuba investigating Carlos Prio for Neutrality Act violations.

When casinos opened on the Grand Bahama Island in 1964, the presence of Meyer Lansky associate Dino Cellini's brother, Edward Cellini, led to law enforcement speculation that Meyer Lansky played a behind-the-scenes role. Resorts International, the owners of the casinos in question, filed a \$100 million lawsuit against *Rolling Stone* magazine for having linked their properties to Meyer Lansky. In 1977 actor Danny Thomas performed at a benefit to legalize gambling in New Jersey sponsored by Resorts International. RUBY had the name of Danny Thomas in one of his notebooks. On December 5, 1963, John C. Jackson, a friend of RUBY for six years told the FBI: "JACK was a life-long friend of Danny Thomas."

In July 1970 Meyer Lansky moved to Israel. In 1971 Meyer Lansky was indicted for skimming more than \$14 million from a Las Vegas casino and for income-tax evasion.

On November 2, 1972, Meyer Lansky returned to the U.S. In 1973 he was acquitted of income-tax evasion and in 1976 a Federal judge ruled he was too sick to stand trial for the skimming charges. Later that year, reputed Meyer Lansky associate Alvin Malnick was investigated in connection with misuse of Teamster Union Pension Funds. In a interview Meyer Lansky told reporters: "There is no such thing as organized crime." [NYT 10.28.76, 11.22. 63, 7.9.59 pA-8p; *Miami Herald* 3.27.77 p20A, 11.3.78, 2.26.76 p7A. 10.20.77, 3.27.77, 1.6.77, 10.18, 78, 10.19.78, 10.13.77, 10.14.77, 10.26.78, 10.25.78, 10.1.76. 11.4.76, 11.3.76, 7.9.59 pl3A, 6.11.59 p9c; 3.17.77 plA and 18A, 9.28.78 plOA; *Miami News* 10.19.78, 2.22.77, 10.18.78, 10.13.77, 10.15.77, 11.4.76, 10.20.78 p7A, 8.12.76, 6.1.77 2.10.7, 3.17.77, 9.29.78; *The Record* Atlantic City 12.14.76; *Life* 9.67, 3.10.58; *Journal American* 2.21.58; FBI Los Angeles-44-895 - GAP:meh; V5 DC - SDF: *Rolling Stone v. Resorts* depo of V. Theresa pgs.43, 67; Official bio sheets on Cellini, Hundley and Peloquin; *Washington Post*, 5.2.76 pCl *Outlook* 5.16.76.; Jay Mallin Dispatch 1179 9.15.59; Hearings U.S. States Congress - Improper Activities in the labor Field pl243]

### **PEDRO DIAZ LANZ**

NYT 7.1.59, 4.29.62; Republica De Cuba Ministerio De Estado Certified Copy of A Report-A Record of Events; *Miami News* circa 3.12.76 Nino Diaz shot; USSS Report 12.30.63 Miami 2320-Aragon; *Facts On File* 1864 Lof C; FBI 64-16075; *Miami Herald* 10.22.77; NYT 7.1.59, 4.29.62; USSS Field Force Rep. Miami 2326/1-16-602.111; *HUNT-Day*-pp. 98-101; FBI NY 2-554 re: NYT 12.29.59.

### **LESLIE WELDING**

CIA 1300-479- 3 pages info. w/h; FBI 11.23.63 Ft. Worth Madland/Jennings interview with Conway; FBI 62-109060-1912; Louve-R-Pac Incorporation Papers; USSS Co-2-34,030-641; FBI DL 89-43 1 RPG;mja; CD 7 K41 -specimen; WCD 761.

### **MARITA LORENZ**

AJW interview with Al Chestone; *NY Post* 11.2.77, 11.3.77, 11.1.77 *Miami Herald* 11.3.77, 8.24.76 6.15.76, 6.13.76; *NY Daily News* 11.2.77, 11.5.77-Aron Kay tosses pie at FRANK-beaten by Frank Nelson, 11.5.77, 6.13.76, 4.20.75, 8.24.76, 9.20.77; *Miami News* 11.5.77, 9.20.77; *Midnight* 11.29.77 "Reds Are Framing Me As JFK's Killer;" *Granma* 4.6.77; *Yipster Times* interview with Marita Gabrielle Schang; NY City Telephone Book ML 512 E 88 734-1348; *The Globe* 5.20.80; *Baltimore Evening Sun Metro*. 6.20.78 Santoni; *The News American* 6.17.78; Handwritten statement of Marita Lorenz Miami July begining "In case of my death..." Will dated 7.26.79 leaving estate to Fidel Castro Ruz; Marcos Perez Jimenez v. Illona Marita Lorenz No. 63-578 DCA 3D 8.16.63; ltr. from Comm. on Grievances 10.18.79 re: Complaint Against Lawrence W. Krieger Esq.; Depositon *HUNT v WEBERMAN* ; Conv. unrecorded with Kenneth L. Battcher Intell. Div. NYPD, Detective Matty Rosenthal, City Attorney Bruce Stahl, Detective Baret; USDC Miami 76-1252-Civ-PP Depo. of Vic Walters 2.3.78, Philip Bowen 2.3.78; USCS ENF-3-01-CL:MLB ltr. to AJW; ltr. USSS/A.J. 3422/2893 4.14.78;



interview; ltr. from FBI NY Office to Marita 10.29.71 J.F. Malone; *FBI*: 31-88948-6, Miami 10.17.62, 11.7.62 White Slave Traffic, 7, 5; 105-83564 NR 2.1.61, NY 1.23.60, NR 1.25.60, NR 2.10.60; NR 2.1.60; NR 2.17.60, 2.19.60, 2, 3, NR 3.2.60, 4, 5, 1, 6, NR 4.7.77, 8, 9, NR 6.23.76; FBI LHM Re: July 26th Club of New York 3.9.60, NYFO # 109-112 NR 2.19.60; 137-43954-4; Teletype 4.22.76 From ADIC NY; 105-83564-10, 12, 14; Memo 2.16.78 to Robert L. Keuch 62-117290-NR 2.24.78. *CIA*: Memo for Record 4.25.75; Memorandum 6.18.76; Teletype, 7.21.77, Teletype 7.22.77; Post coup: *Daily News* 4.24.75, 4.25.75, 6.13.76, 4.20.75, 9.20.77, 11.2.77, 11.5.77; *Miami News* 7.2.77; *NY Post* 11.2.77, 11.1.77, 11.3.77; *Midnight Globe* 11.29.77; Ltr. to Mr. Louis Yurasits 250 E 87th Street, N.Y.C. 10.29.71 Malone/NYFO-FBI; Rothblatt press conference recorded by WEBERMAN .

## **ROGER LOVIN**

(Born May 11, 1941, Knoxville, Tenn.) The FBI: "Lovin claims to have been in jail in the state of Georgia for smuggling arms to Castro prior to 1959. Source advised Lovin claims to have done smuggling for Castro in 1958, running guns from Alabama to Florida to Cuba. He allegedly stayed in Cuba in 1958 for a few weeks, but he is not known to have returned since that time. He is allegedly now anti-Castro." [FBI 62-109060-4705]

## **CLAIRE BOOTH LUCE AND THE DRE**

### **LUCE / COLBY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OCTOBER 25, 1975**

Senator Richard Schweiker's subcommittee subpoenaed Claire Booth Luce. She called CIA Director William Colby on October 25, 1975, seeking advice about her testimony. William Colby recorded two telephone conversations between himself and Claire Booth Luce. Claire Booth Luce first met William Colby in the early 1950's, when she was Ambassador to Italy. William Colby reportedly said of Claire Booth Luce: "Claire Booth Luce took an intimate interest - and hand - in the CIA operations run out of her embassy..." [Syrokomy, *International Terr. & CIA KGB Press* 1983] He also recorded a telephone conversation between himself and Justin McCarthy. He gave the tape to CIA OS. The CIA gave the FBI transcripts of the conversation. The transcript of a telephone conversation between William Colby and Claire Booth Luce at 12:40 on Saturday, October 25, 1975, as transcribed by Barbara Pindar follows:

Luce: I have a big problem, a case in conscience. I got rather deeply involved during and after the Bay of Pigs, and up to the time of the missile crisis, with a group called the Directorate Revolucionario Estudiante, the DRE. Whether you know this or not, it was me who fed the missile stuff to Keating. I knew a number of these leaders well; they were going in and out of Cuba, and I paid for one of the motor boats. Bill Pawley did too. The missile crisis came, and I got a call from Allen Dulles telling that the Secrets Act had gone into effect and that henceforth there would be no

voluntary American efforts. That ended that, and I don't know what I was doing - maybe I went back to Arizona. Then came the assassination. The night of the assassination, right after OSWALD was caught, one of my boys telephoned me from New Orleans. Didn't I ever tell you this?

Colby: No.

Luce: It was my boat captain. It seems that after the missile crisis - a period of about a year had gone by - he said that all the young Cubans involved profoundly in all of this had to scatter and scam, that he and two of my other lads -

Colby: When, after the crisis?

Luce: [Yes. Were told] to leave Miami.

Colby: In 1962?

Luce: Yes. They were to stop efforts to free Cuba: and if they did not, they would be deported. It has a very interesting end, involving you. In any event, this one had been told to leave Miami after the missile crisis was over, and he had opened a New Orleans cell. He telephoned me to tell that OSWALD was - I am telling you what his view was - was a hired gun; OSWALD had tried to penetrate their little cell; all of this was done several months before the assassination. He said, - telling me on the phone, he was terribly excited - he said, "You see he had no money, all of a sudden he began to get money, so we checked him and he had a little 'Communists Be Free' or 'Be Fair to Cuba' group going in New Orleans." He said, "We had tape recordings of what he was telling his group." It was counter penetration that went on. He said, "We have photographs of OSWALD, passing out handbills on the street, 'Be Fair to Cuba.'" He said, "We are absolutely certain that OSWALD was simply one of three assassination teams, that they were working out of Mexico City (or funded in Mexico City) by Fidel Castro." Then he said, "We have these recordings, these tapes, and we have these photographs, what should we do?" These fellows always trusted me. I said, "The first thing you do, the minute you hang up this phone, you telephone the FBI, give them everything you have got." Working in New York with these Cubans is an extraordinary fellow, one of the most puzzling characters I have ever met; he is a devout Catholic, Justin McCarthy. Justin is the American patron - although he has no money, never had any money. He never worked at CIA, although CIA tried to pick his brains. He tried to help the FBI. I knew Justin McCarthy, and he used to send me bulletins; he said he had been sending them to me for the past six months; I had never received one of them. Out comes the Warren Report. I have many other things to do, and I assume my lads had reported what they knew, and maybe it had been

discounted, but I had taken the Warren Report at face value without poring over it - and I forgot the whole darn thing. Then, this must be nine years ago, up turns a guy named Garrison. And he hit the headlines that the assassination had been a conspiracy. Then it all flooded back into my mind that I had never been quite satisfied with what the Warren Report had brought out. Basically, I was troubled by the whole thing, so I said I thought I would call Garrison. In order to call him, I had to have the Cuban's names, which had gone out of my bean. So I called Justin McCarthy. He said my lad was in Miami. I got him on the phone, my fellow, and I said, "You remember your midnight call to me about the President's assassination, I want to know what happened after that." He said, "We went at once to the FBI, they took all the tapes and photographs, and all our information, and told us to keep our mouths shut. Shortly after that they informed us that if any of us talked to the press or anyone, dire things would happen." He said one of the fellows on the boat was deported to Guatemala or Chile, and one of them was murdered. He said, "I am a lawyer, have two children, I am making my way in Miami, and I never want to hear a damn word about the Kennedy assassination because you Americans really do not want to know the truth." He said, "We waited, expecting the Warren Commission would want to have us, and we never heard a word." He said, "I want no part of it." Then the Garrison thing died down, and I am a busy woman, and I forgot about it. Three days ago, a reporter was in here - a gal - asking about my life style and said, in passing, "What do you think of the investigation of the President's assassination?" I am afraid I hit the roof. I said, "I think everyone must be absolutely off their rockers. What possible motive would the CIA have for murdering their own President?" I said, "Even to assume such a thing is beyond belief, because where there is a murder assassination, there is a motive, and there could be no motive." I said, "Who had the motive was Castro, possibly just a bunch of Communists Cubans or plain Communists." Schweiker called me up yesterday - when the reporter said to me, "What is the name of the young Cuban?" I said "Well, lets call him Julio Fernandez." The Senator said to me "that is a fascinating story."

Colby: You told the story to Schweiker?

Luce: He read it in the Knight paper.

Colby: You told the story to the Knight people?

Luce: Not in the detail I told you. Schweiker asked if I could locate any of these men involved for him, and I said I would try. That was yesterday. I used that opportunity to say, "I do not know what you are doing on the Hill." I said, "You are in it for headlines and destroying the country's security." He said, "If you have this information and you can get your

hands on it, it would be a good thing to lay this story to rest." He said, "If you can find me these people, I assure you they will be listened to in closed session." Now comes the big thing. Justin McCarthy runs a Nyack animal farm. I have known him to be a man of complete integrity. He is a devout Catholic. He may or may not be a fanatic. What makes one think he is, what he tells you is just terribly alarming; as he was the one, along with Bill Pawley, who involved me with these Cubans, I tracked him down and had a two-hour conversation on the phone with him this morning that was really staggering. When I said to him, "Would you tell these things in the closed session in the Senate?" he said, "I would find it more expedient to shorten the process and hire loud speakers and put them on top of the Empire State Building." He said, "You don't know, Claire, the Cubans have not lost their desire to free their country, and there are plenty of them working at it, and they trust me, and I trust them." He said "All these fellows on the hill give a damn about is a big headline and political attention, and if this should involve my testifying and some of my fellows got bumped off, or their apparat shut down, I could not live with myself, no I will not testify." I said, "You know, Justin, if they send for you, you might have to." He said, "They are not likely to send for me unless you tell them." He told me a story about working once with CIA. He said, "We did this - DRE did one operation with CIA, as a result of which all the Cubans involved were caught and killed, and I do not want any part with the CIA." He said, "It too can be a sieve." I said, "You have me really over a barrel." I said, "Justin, I have to tell someone, is there anyone you trust?" He said, "There is only one man in this whole country whose word at this point I would take." I said, "Who is that?" and he said, "Bill Colby." He said, "He is a daily communicant" -

Colby: No, no.

Luce: I did not disillusion him. In any event, if only to put my mind at rest since - he always says, which is fascinating if true, that my lads in New Orleans, yes, they did turn over the tapes to the FBI but they kept copies.

Colby: Really?

Luce: So he says. If so, you are possibly, if - I think you should get hold of Justin and give him a couple of hours because he has plenty to say.

Colby: I will report back to you by all means. Let me do a little homework on just where this (looks). You do not remember the name of the Cubans in Miami?

Luce: There are so many names; he talked to me so fast. He kept saying "Chilo." I asked who "Chilo" is, and he said that was his code name. Jose Antonio Lanusa; Luis Fernandez Rocha. One of those fellows was a

Director of the DRE. Then he also reminded me a guy who used to come to see me - Cardona. (He had been told by the American Government to get out of Miami) and he died, having become the President of a university in Puerto Rico. These fellows were scattered all over the place. As I mentioned that to Justin, he said "I know where they all are."

Colby: Schweiker does not know about McCarthy?

Luce: He only knows this - I said there is one man I know who might be able to tell you where these Cubans are, and that is a fellow named Justin McCarthy. He said, "Where is he?" and I said, "I do not know, I have lost track of him." He said, "If you find him, let me know." After talking with Justin McCarthy, I do not want him to talk to Schweiker. I do not know what to say if he calls again. Knowing the Senator, I may never hear from him. I leave it with you. [NARA 1993.08.11.11:24:15:960060]

#### COLBY / McCARTHY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OCTOBER 28, 1975

McCarthy: I am glad to know you, even if it is over the phone.

Colby: Mrs. Luce talked to me. She gave me a capsule version of some chat with you...I wondered if maybe we should chat about it sometime, or, quite frankly, you might want to go to the Senate Committee looking into this.

McCarthy: No. There are several reasons why not. I am sure we do not have to discuss them, but there are many reasons. I am sure we don't discuss them, but there are many reasons. Over the period of time there have been so many things. We were the only ones who had the information about the missiles in Cuba for many months, and we beat our brains out trying to get someone to do something and regrettably in Washington there are too many political opportunists but there are too many lives at stake. We risked our neck for all these years. We are interested in doing the right thing.

Colby: I wondered if you could (slice?) off that New Orleans thing (and not go any further on that?)

McCarthy: As I said to her - (can't read the next few words) For me to be seen in Washington I do not want to blow my cover, but I would like very much to chat with you and tell you. (can't read the next few words). We do not trust anyone. We did so many operations for so long and we were entirely successful and never lost a man, and then one day we did an operation for the government and lost 22 men. Lives depend on it. Someone sent a Top Secret memo, and the one he sent it to left it on his desk and someone came in and read it and the men were arrested. She

asked, "Would you talk to Bill?" I said I would. We think it would be a good idea -- for me to go down -- I do not want to blow my cover, but I would like very much to chat with you and tell you.

Colby: My problem is then I get the information and what are my obligations.

McCarthy: From the point of view of seeing how to do it through persons other than me -- to get the end result.

Colby: It might be that one of your fellows aware of some of the things (would not mind telling Schweiker?) under some protection and assurances of anonymity. That would be enough of a (can't read this next word) to get started.

McCarthy: There is plenty to get started on.

Mr. Colby: Then he could cut your people out as source?

McCarthy: She said it would be a closed door hearing. I said there would still be someone come out of the meeting and (can't read the next few words) their names in the press. You see Jack Anderson's column on Monday. It is vitally important and it is true evidence. It is not conjecture. I am concerned about what it ties into -- it is all the same ball of wax. We sat on the information about the missiles.

Colby: The only thing that bothers me is the story of the existence of some records (you?) still hold. The important part of that is that indicates some (part?) of a failure, or possibly even worse - that is the kind of thing that does need investigation or (correction?) - protecting you people that are in on it. The other possibility would be to ask Schweiker or one of his men, to go and talk to you or one of your people who would have factual knowledge of it. Let me talk with Clare again as to how to handle this. The main thing is not so much the overall stuff about Cuba - the main thing is the story about records, about OSWALD. That comes at a time when that is a serious subject of study here by the Congress. If we could in some way shake the information loose without putting the finger on any of your friends, I think we are sort of obliged to do this in terms of clarifying the record against the facts -- this is a very key aspect of it and a very serious problem that if it was suppressed at the time.

McCarthy: That's not all that was suppressed.

Colby: That is the thing. They are looking into it. Let me talk to Clare again and see if I can figure out some way in which we could talk to you maybe and if you could in the meantime think of a way of (can't read the next few

words) out or (can't read the next few words) out this (feature?) of it so that you give the final results but not the sourcing and let the investigators find out their own source later on we would have done our duty. My problem is that I really can't sit on it with my obligations. I can be reasonable about protecting other people, but I also have to have the responsibility for responding to proper investigations of things that really should be looked into. [NARA 1993.08.11.11:30:35:620060]

#### COLBY / LUCE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OCTOBER 31, 1975

Colby: I called Justin McCarthy. We had a long chat. He does not want me to do anything about it, but I said you put me in an awful position. I understand what you mean about his strong manner of talking. I think both of us are hung with a rather tantalizing story.

Luce: If I had not known the guy for 25 years, I would take him much less seriously.

Colby: The only real point is the thing about the tapes and the photographs and the allegation about the FBI. I tried to (argue?) him into figuring out some way of getting rid of those but keeping himself out of the act.

Luce: He called me back and said he talked with you and that you left him in a box, and I think he feels now there is some kind of a question of conscience involved. He said, "I am going to let you and Bill Colby decide what is best to do.

Colby: I said I would be in touch with you and try to figure out something sensible.

Luce: Why don't we suggest that he bring you or me - perhaps he feels safer with me - the tapes and photographs if he has copies of them.

Colby: And then you pass them over to Schweiker.

Luce: And let them decide and I will maintain his cover -- he keeps saying it is not worth it after all these years to blow that.

Colby: I think that is a good idea. You say that you and I have talked, and we are in kind of a box at this point, and we really in conscience cannot sit on this stuff -- all the charges there is remaining evidence (can't read the next word) was held back and disappeared into the FBI, and maybe the way to do it is for him to provide it to you, and you to Schweiker, and then I would just as soon drop out -- it does not really have much to do with me - - and in that way you would protect him from Schweiker, and you would

say you got it from a friend -- and the source is whatever he and you agree on.

Luce: I will do that.

Colby: I think that is the best thing to do. If he does not buy that, I don't know what we do about Schweiker.

Luce: (I am going to ignore it if Schweiker comes to me.)

## JUSTIN McCARTHY

Justin McCarthy was on parole in November 1961 for armed holdup. The New York Parole Board suspected him of being a con man and contacted the CIA. It was told that Justin McCarthy had voluntarily approached the Agency in April 1961, and had several meetings with its representatives. [FBI 62-109060-7654; CIA Memo for Files 11.15.61 Harry A. Real]

## ROBERT MAHEU

### PRIME MINISTER SUKARNO OF INDONESIA

In May 1958 the Far Eastern Division recruited Maheu for a project:  
SUBJECT: Project (Deleted)

1. May 1958 - FE Division initially contacted Director of Security and briefed him on Project. Basically Project capitalized on President Sukarno's weakness for women, especially Caucasian. Because of our inability to get controlled assets close to him to determine his thinking and plans, and the recent apparent success of Soviets use of a woman, believed he may let down guard and become expansive in discussions of plans with a female and accept advice that he would not ordinarily accept from a man.
2. Object: Locate intelligent, attractive, emotionally stable and trustworthy female who would accept an assignment which would involve an eventual intimate relationship with Sukarno.
3. January 1958 - Gave Robert Maheu assignment to locate candidate. He advised that a prominent (Deleted) attorney and man about town, (Deleted) could come up with a qualified woman. Maheu told (Deleted) he had a 'client' whose business was not prospering in a unidentified country. Felt could improve situation if an attractive and intelligent female could get to him and, through feminine charm, persuade his thinking in a more favorable direction.
4. (Deleted) was investigated with favorable results and given CSA on July 2, 1958, but not made witting of CIA interest.



5. Candidate (Deleted) a well-to-do widow, approximately 35 years old, resident of (deleted) considered highly intelligent and extremely attractive.

6. August 1958 - Project (Deleted) concurred by COPS and DCI.

7. August 27, 1958 - Joseph Smith, FE Division, introduced to Maheu as Joseph Sims.

8. Smith emphasized need for a solid cover story and backstopping. Maheu suggests, in view of (Deleted's) close relationship with movie colony, may induce (Deleted) who represents several movie interests, to set up an arrangement that would also include necessary funding mechanisms.

9. September 23, 1958. Maheu and O'Connell, Security, met with (Deleted) in New York City (Hampshire House). Agreed, if cooperative, would brief him regarding Agency interest and objective of Project to get maximum effort from him. He responded enthusiastically and offered his complete service and facilities to set up a secure cover mechanism. He suggested that (Deleted) be told of general Government interest (not CIA) at the outset due to her sharp perceptiveness which may cause her to speculate at later date.

10. Cover Story - (Deleted) would commission her to perform an "on location survey" in certain Far Eastern areas for the proposed filming of "Journey to the Center of the Earth." This could be done very naturally because (deleted) has the rights to the film and is contemplating shooting it in near future.

11. September 23, 1958 - (Deleted) arrived New York City (St. Regis). Maheu met her alone for the first time and told her of Government interest. She seemed to be relieved of certain misgivings she had of assignment. (She knew the true identity of Maheu, having been introduced to him socially by (Deleted). She also knew that he had a public relations organization).

13. September 24, 1958 - "Sims" again met with (Deleted) at which time she was told she would be accompanied by a female traveling companion, (Deleted GS-12). Would ostensibly be her secretary, but would be, in fact, the person she would look to for direction.

15. Cover arrangements were completed by (Deleted). He arranged for (Deleted) to carry a letter of introduction from (Deleted) to a (Deleted) his representative in Indonesia. (Deleted) known to Sukarno. Also arranged to have funds placed in the Indonesian branch of Twentieth Century Fox in Djarkarta

16. Records of this Office do not reflect any of the activities of (Deleted) during the course of her mission. It is believed that she left for Indonesia sometime in January 1959. It is known that she did meet Sukarno, but due to unfortunate timing that had him leaving his country on official business, she had little time to cultivate him; consequently the purpose of the mission was not fulfilled. It should be noted that Sukarno took

sufficient notice of her that during the unofficial visit to the United States in June 1959, he expressed a strong desire to see her and did.

When President Sukarno visited Los Angeles in April 1961 Robert Maheu arranged for female companionship to "insure a satisfied visit." [CIA to DDS from Dir. Sec. 6.20.66] Maheu threw a party for Sukarno where he was introduced to (Deleted). They became friends and Sukarno said that he wished to meet her in New York. This relationship received publicity in Los Angeles so the CIA set up a safe house where Sukarno could meet his paramour:

During the stay at the Long Beach site, (Deleted) discussed the publicity in the case at some length with Security representative. She speculated about the possible sources of certain personal information that she felt had been leaked to the press. She spoke of her deep feeling for Sukarno and commented on how Mr. (Deleted) had initially sought her out to serve as a party companion for Sukarno. At the same time she said she was unclear as to just what part Mr. (Deleted) wanted her to play and in attempting to clarify his request, (Deleted) said, 'I am employed by the CIA. We want you to go to bed with him.' (Deleted) continued to say that she rejected the proposal, but finally went to the party and that it developed that the relationship between her and Sukarno transcended what had been suggested...There is no record or indication in any of the files in this case that involves Robert Maheu by name or reference. Maheu, as we understand it, never was introduced to (Deleted) and, as far as can be determined, (Deleted) 'fronted' for all arrangements.

Third party personal information, deletions and attached memo's re "Project Deleted" and "Project Deleted" were withheld from research.

## **ROLANDO MASFERRER**

USDC SD FLA 67-105-Cr-E- Project Nassau also indictment. Choate; USDC SD FLA-12,105-M-7.60 conspiracy; USDC SD FLA 69-328-Cr-CF; USDC SD FLA 69-355-CV-Ce; FBI 2-16622-12; FBI Miami FO file 105-1742 2.6.61 City of Miami Interoffice Memo-To Cuban file from Sapp-9.6.63-exiles told they will invade Haiti not Cuba; FBI Rap Sheet # 235 540D-Rolando Masferrer, 739-509D-Martin Francis Casey; Army Intelligence Report 6.22.62 Anti-Castro Guerrilla Training Camps in U.S. Del Valle/Masferrer connection; ltr. DOS to Embassy of Cuba 1.59 re: extradition of Masferrer. Another similar ltr. dated 2.6.59 signed by Douglas Dillon; DOS Memo To Ambassador from Cushing Backgrounder on Masferrer 7.13.56; *Stag-Andrew St.George-Masferrer* 1.70; *Miami Herald* 11.2.75, 11.1.75 killed by bomb, 4.24.76, 1.15.77, 9.28.76; *Granma* 5.2.76 p12; *Montana Star* 6.6.69, 6.10.69; *London Evening Free Press* 6.9.69; *Ottawa Citizen* 3.13.67, 6.5.69, 6.9.69; *Wash. Evening Star* 2.26.70; *Scanlans V1 # 1* 1970 Gene Grove; *Miami News* 9.6.63 p2- "Leader Stranded Them..."; *NYT* 12.26.60; FBI 2-1622-88, 82, 92, 94, 96, 107, 74, 44, 40, 38, 46, NR 12.19.60, 65, 76; FBI 105-84265 NR 8.30.60, 36, 5; FBI 100-344127 NR 9.29.59, 18, 36, 76, NR 10.12.59, NR 4.16.59, 14, NR 5.13.59; FBI 174-6515-5; FBI Miami MM 2 289 Administrative DOJ needs written permission for DOS to prosecute Masferrer. FIORINI

mentioned; FBI 2-1546-6; FBI MM 2-225; FBI MM 2-156 Rothman-100-344127-26; FBI 100-344127 6.2.59 also Abbes 105-76940, 105-70903-Morgan; FBI 100-344127 NR 3.14.60; 174-6515-7 Winslow; FBI 2-1622 2.24.61; FBI 2-1622-78; FBI Administrative MM 2-289 FBI wants written DOJ request before they prosecute Masferrer. Judge Choate's former law clerk, David P. Hayes was the Legal Counsel to Keyes Realty. Hayes died of self inflicted gun shot wounds on 7.5.74; Withheld - FBI 100-344127-43, Cover Page D, FBI 105-1742-824, FBI 2-1546-6 p 14-22; FBI 97-4110-102 enclosure pages 2 -4.

## **CARLOS MARCELLO**

Carlos Marcello FBI NO 89-69-1716; Interview with E.M. Davis 12.5.63 NO 100-16601-Regis Kennedy; FBI 62-109060-4648, 1522; USSS co-2-34,030 12.19.66, 3.30.67; Branigan to Sullivan Memo; *New Orleans States Item* 8.17.67, 3.17.67, 7.6.67; Memo Gurvitch to Garrison Dean Andrews Interview 3.2.67; FBI 46-42600-136 found in OSWALD file deleted document. Bruno/Marcello; Regis Kennedy FBI 92-2713-348; *New Orleans Times-Picayune* 3.17.61; FBI 92-8100-1,2,3 1.15.65 Onozio Pecora; FBI NO 92-36 RLK Administrative Sinatra E Cover page, TACA Airlines pge. 3 rep. on *New Orleans States Item* 5.3.61; FBI WFO 92-113 Boggs; FBI 73-10184-11; FBI 92-2713-61, 132; FBI 92 -8100-3 Pecora / Poretto; Poretto's SS # 439-26-3228.

## **JOHN MARTINO**

The Bayo-Pawley Affair-Robert K. Brown-*Soldier-of-Fortune Magazine*-1975; *Miami Herald* 1.9.77, 7.14.77, 1.8.76, 12.14.75 *Wash. Post* 1.9.77; *Dallas Morning News* 5.10.79; *Human Events* 12.21.63 *NY Journal American* 12.28.63; FBI: FBI 105-82555-5730-Roderick Hills Report, 5732; 62-109060 199 NR 10.12.64 John Martino FOIA/PA request # 54,743; 64-44828-5,6; 105-172694-44 enclosure pages 1,3,4, w/h; 105-172694-47 w/h; 105-172694-E, F 1A, 5-89 w/h; 64-44828-6; 64-44828-2, NR 8.4.59; FOIA request 67,756 Sud Import/Export; LHM Miami 2.25.69 re: Martino and Kenneth W. Roth; 64-44828 3.5.64 highly deleted document re: Martino & LHO; NO 89-69-4641; DOJ/INS ltr. to AJW 7.21.78 Co 2.12C INS Docs. on Martino assoc. Juan Catusus Chicoy Req Denied; FBI airtel Washington Field 139-166 -2312 6.18.73; ltr. FBI to AJW 6.19.79 no recs. re: Armed Forces of Cuban Revolution; FBI 64-44828-6 8.4.59; FBI Records Search Slip 8.5.59 found 71-945-97; FBI 64-44828-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, A - Wire Service Dispatchs, *Miami Herald* 12.19.59; FBI Records Search Slip 12.16.59 62-98784-87XP6; Secret SAC Miami 64-196 11.30.62-64-44828-8; Confidential BRENNAN / PAPICH 64-44828-NR 3.11.64. *Misc*: HSCA Memo To Cliff Fenton from Fonzi re: Martino; Interview of Castorrs with Harold Weisberg; Victor Lasky ltr. for Accuracy in Media undated; Office of the Medical Examiner William Pawley Case No 77-62; Death Certificate Dade County Florida John Martino died 8.3.74 # 9564; *Who's Who*-Claire Booth Luce-CFR Member 1985; Syrokowsky, V. *International Terrorism and the CIA*. 1983 22930 233-4 *NYT* 10.10.87 (1 41) In 1975 Roderick Hills, assistant counsel to President Ford, told FBI Luce: "The Captain of the ship allegedly advised Luce that OSWALD and others were involved in the infiltration of a communist cell group in that area and had discussed assassination plans;" A Washington gossip columnist and

socialite, Betty Beale, was connected with Luce story. Allen Courtney death 9.17.78. USDC SDNY 78-Civ-5113 *STURGIS v. NYPD* Depo. FAS 4.25.79; *The Washington Post* 12.19.59.

JOHN MARTINO was in Texas beginning on September 30, 1963: he was in Houston and Austin on October 1, 1963, Dallas, on October 2, 1963, Austin on October 3, 1963, Houston on October 4, 1963 and had also been in New Orleans, Miami. Mrs. Lucille Connell told the Harold Weisberg:

A. On October 1, 1963, JOHN MARTINO was in Dallas and was giving a speech at Town Hall in Dallas.

Q. Was that the meeting Sarita refers to in testimony? She mentioned JOHN MARTINO. Was she at...

A. She was, in one of the first rows. Father McCann was also there.

Q. MARTINO knew her father?

A. He spoke personally to this girl. Yes, he knew her father in one of the prisons, and he has said because of knowing the family he would like to talk to them. So whatever he said I would have no idea.

Q. Is this the only time you saw MARTINO?

A. No. MARTINO was booked by an agency (I don't recall the name). The girl in charge of the bookings called me and wanted to know if I would go to the airport and meet JOHN MARTINO. [Harold Weisberg interview with Connell]

In November 1976 the FBI began an investigation of MARTINO and the Sud-Import-Export Company located in Mexico City.

(Deleted) Bureau requested to authorize Miami to conduct appropriate inquiries regarding Sud Import and Export and to determine if the Alton Road address is valid." Another FBI document stated: "Through previous investigation it has been determined that 2326 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, is an existing address. Contact (Deleted) Miami, Florida, re SUD Import and Export this company is a valid company, located at 2323 Alton Road. (Deleted)" [FBI163-24877-5,6,7,8]

## **MEXICO CITY**

Partially withheld documents on the Warren Commission delegation's visit to Mexico City include CIA 658-274]

The HSCA was never allowed to see the actual documents about the Maria Teresa Proenza Operation. [CIA Leg. Con. to HSCA 8.2.78; w/h documents include Document No. 17207 7.26.78 CIA Job No. 80T1357A Box No. JFK 49 Folder 60 3 p; w/h FBI documents included FBI 105-82555-5652 pgs 2 - 4.]

A withheld CIA document dated June 13, 1967, "relates a brief statement of information concerned with Mrs. Sylvia Duran...In this instance, the language used makes the source of the information immediately recognizable." [CIA 1225-1129-B]

Another withheld document that dealt with Oscar Contreras was a "detailed biographic report concerning [Contreras]. The document also identifies the source of the biographic information." It was dated July 11, 1967." [CIA 1099-974 7.11.67]

Withheld document on Mexico City 105-82555-207, 87,78; Dallas FBI 89-43-103, 104; FBI 62-109060-2877.

A guest at the Hotel Comercio, Lima Juarez, a masonry contractor, told the FBI that OSWALD associated with four Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions. The FBI located the hotel mates of Lima Juarez: "Will continue to press vigorously the outstanding investigation." FBI Legal Attache Clark Anderson located Ernesto Lima Juarez. Ernesto Lima Juarez heard from his friend Francisco Morales that one of the Cubans was from Florida. Ernesto Lima Juarez said

...the fourth Cuban was met by the other three Cubans at the Mexico City Airport on his arrival from Cuba about September 23, 1963. He said this person claimed to have owned a large ranch near Havana which was confiscated by Fidel Castro. The four Cubans expressed anti-Castro feelings and denounced Castro.

The FBI questioned the Mexicans who were at the hotel with Ernesto Lima Juarez: Francisco Morales remembered two Cubans, but not OSWALD. A Potential Security Informant from the San Antonio Office of the FBI was sent to Mexico to speak with Francisco Morales. During a pretext interview Gabriel Contreras Uvina remembered OSWALD, but did not see him speaking with any Cubans. One of the Cubans was located: Julian Huerta Oliva was at the hotel from August 19, 1963 to September 23, 1963. He denied having seen OSWALD.

Clark Anderson had the Mexican Police question Ernesto Lima Juarez. [WR p735] Clark Anderson was questioned about this in 1993: "I don't remember that. I'm not tryin' to duck the question." By August 1964 Ernesto Lima Juarez had recanted. The Warren Commission concluded: "No credible witness has been located who saw OSWALD with any unidentified person while in Mexico City." [WR p305] A footnote in the Warren report stated: "One Lima Juarez has said he saw OSWALD talking to some Cubans, but an intensive investigation indicates that this is a case of mistaken identity." [f.n. #1176 WR p868]

At first Ernesto Lima Juarez furnished a description of one of the Cubans to the FBI that fit the description of HOWARD HUNT. In a later interview he added "dark hair, dark eyes, who appeared to be possibly part Negro." [WCD 1256; WCE 2450; WCE 3074; WCD 1243; CIA 538-801A; FBI 105-82555-4809, 4450, 4478, 4405, 4640]

HEMMING told this researcher:

Juarez is a weeny-wagger, fuck him! Some guy who's hanging out in a hotel lobby, waiting to suck a dick, or something. They wouldn't meet at the hotel. And who would notice it? A day later, an hour later? A faggot. You tell me this guy's a dick sucker and he had the hots for OSWALD and HUNT. Build some credibility for the fucker - he would have been attracted to the guy's fine buns or something - okay. But not some fucking asshole wagging his weeny in a hotel lobby. He ain't gonna remember this shit.

OSWALD associates were anti-Castro Cubans so it is possible that he was in their company in Mexico City. The Mexican police got Juarez and the others to change their stories to fit in with what the Warren Commission desired to hear. Because of the brutal interrogation methods of the Mexican police it is difficult to determine what transpired at the Hotel Comercio. Perhaps these Cubans took OSWALD to a safe house or maybe HEMMING was correct and Juarez was a "weeny-wager."

## **MICHAEL MCLANEY**

Circuit Court 1th Judicial Circuit In and For Dade County No. 60L 3609-E; USDC SDNY 68 Civ. 576; Transcript of McLaney testimony before Bahama Gambling Board 4.14.67; USDC District of Columbia Civ 74-229; *Miami Herald* 11.7.76, 10.2.61, 11.20.80-Reagan aides hire plane from McLaney; *New Orleans States Item* 7.21.62; *Parade* 4.28.63; *NYT* 3.14.59, 3.20.59; Bernie Parish-*They Call It A Game*-1971 p195-205; *St Louis Globe Democrat* 7.6.76; WCD 984B-Alleged Anti-Castro Training Camp in New Orleans Area-DeBRUEYS; City of Miami Interoffice Memo McCracken to Swilley 2.9.67; Garrison Memo from Alcock Assistant District Attorney 2.5.67 re: Laureano Batista; Garrison Memo Gurvich re: Davis 3.22.67, re: seizure of explosives 2.14.67; Ivon interview with Quiroga; Telephone Quiroga, Carlos 504-275-7247; Oshner Training Camp 1.23.67; *FBI*: FBI 109-584-3740; Foreign Agents Registration Form 1498 Arnesto Rodriguez, 1964; FBI 6-109060(?) -5218 - CIA 201-290047 MDC President anti-CRC faction. POA cancelled 1.18.62; FBI 62-109060-4651; FBI MM 105-8342 interview with Springler (WCD 824); FBI 62-109060-5569, 4632; FBI NO 105-1095 10.3.63 I.S. Cuba probably by DeB; FBI 97-4110-65; *CIA*: CIA 1228-513; 1227-512; 1351-1059-B; FBI MM 105-1742 dynamite purchased at Collinswood, Ill. by deleted.

## **MDC**

HSCA V5 p71, 97-4110-104, NR 3.24.61, 28, 85, 102 ; FBI 105-84265-27; FBI 62-9-29-375; FBI 97-4110-123 p.3 deleted, 132, 86-numerous deletions; FBI NYC 97-4133-128; FBI 109-584-3681; FBI 97-4110-28; FBI Miami MM 2-346 p78,79,80,84; FBI Miami 97-

4623 5.14.63, 4, 6, 151, 149, 180-Correlation Summary; FBI Chicago 6.6.61 97-4110-enclosure.

## **MICRODOTS**

FBI DL 100-10461 12.3.63; WCD 1120; WCE 2772; Nat. Archives request of 6.9.78-Jane F. Smith; FBI DL 100-1046 RPG;gj p65, 59 CD206 CE 2444; Item 373 inks; FBI-105-82555-2808.

## **MINOX**

Ltr. FBI to AJ *WEBERMAN* 6.12.78 "In as much as the materials you requested is of great historical interest.." FBI 62-109060-NR 12.2.63; *Dallas Morning News* 6.15.78; DL 100-10461 Odum 1.31.64. Hosty 2.28.64; FBI 62-109060 - 1643, 1783. 2892; FBI Items 375,377 various FBI inventories: INKS Conrad Griffith 2.23.64.

## **WILLIAM A. MORGAN**

*NYT* 3.11.61, 10.22.60, 9.27.60, 3.12.61; *Diario Las Americas* 3.1.60 UPI Dispatch Havana; FBI 100-344127-NR 7.2.59; FBI DN 105-1013; FBI 100-344127 - To: DOS OS Bailey From: JEH 5.1.59.

## **DE LESSEPS MORRISON**

DOS-Airgram From AmConsul Tampico 6.10.64 to DOS DC, From AmEmb Mex City to DOS DC 6.15.64; FBI 161-779-190 (pages w/h), 191 (w/h), 192, 194, 196, 197, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 225,; FBI LHM USDJ 8.3.62 to Sec Of State; *NYT* 5.24.64.

## **DOROTHY MURRET**

WCE 3119; CIA 481-OS traces; WCE 2686; WCE 2686; DOS FOIA 720730; Air Force Intelligence AFOSI ROI Jan. 60, re: Pic; WCE 2649; CD942; FOIA FBI Request # 89,804 Charles Murret. Some researchers suggested that Marilyn Murret might have had advance knowledge of OSWALD'S defection prior to October 15, 1959, when it become public knowledge. The researchers based this on the story that when Marilyn Murret traveled to Japan in the Fall of 1959, she visited John Pic Jr., who was stationed at an Air Force hospital there. John Pic Jr. told the Warren Commission that he asked Marilyn Murret when she last heard from Lee. John Pic Jr. remembered her replying: "Oh he's in Russia, didn't you know?" John Pic Jr. told the Secret Service: "When Pic was stationed in Japan, Marilyn Murret visited him on the way to Australia. She told him she was a school teacher and a vagabond and had *seen* LEE HARVEY OSWALD, probably in Europe." [USSS 11.25.63 #138] Marilyn Murret told the Warren Commission that Marge Pic informed her OSWALD was in Russia. John Pic Jr. was contacted, but declined comment. Firstly, Marilyn Murret had no connection with the CIA. Secondly, John Pic Jr. told two different versions of this story. He was confused.

Charles Murret lent Oswald \$200. Gerald Posner wrote: "His uncle Dutz had offered a \$200 loan, but OSWALD declined." Posner cited Warren Commission Exhibit CE69A, Volume 16 page 230, as his source. CE69A was a postcard that read:

Girls, I still have not found work, but I receive mony from the unemployment office in the amount 15 to 20 dollars. They were mistaken in the Dallas office when they refused, but I straighted everything out. Uncle Dutz offered me a loan of \$200 if needed. Great, eh? Aleck.

When Charles Murret testified before the Warren Commission, he said he paid OSWALD'S expenses for a trip to Mobile, Alabama.

#### OSWALD'S FAMILY'S CONNECTION TO THE MARCELLOS CHARLES MURRET



The HSCA stated OSWALD'S uncle, Charles Murret, provided OSWALD with ties to organized crime in New Orleans: "The HSCA established that Charles Murret was associated with organized crime figures in New Orleans, having worked for years in an underworld gambling syndicate affiliated with the MARCELLO crime family." CARLOS MARCELLO was described by the Narcotics Bureau as one of "the nation's leading racketeers."

Charles Murret, who died on October 12, 1964, of carcinomatosis, was associated with Sam Saia, who died on October 25, 1965. Sam Saia was a close associate of CARLOS MARCELLO. [HSCA V5 p95] Sam Saia made his money by peddling dope and became one of the biggest bookmakers in New Orleans. An FBI report dated May 28, 1962 noted that the Internal Revenue Service identified Sam Saia as one of the most powerful gambling figures in Louisiana with close connections to the Mayor and former Police Chief of New Orleans. Sam Saia left a \$450,000 estate and lived at the same address or owned the residence where Russell and Salvador Saia, convicted narcotics violators, lived. When questioned by the HSCA in 1978, Lillian Murret admitted her husband worked for Sam Saia. The son of Charles and Lillian Murret testified similarly. When Marilyn Murret, the daughter of Charles and Lillian Murret, was questioned about Sam Saia by the HSCA she said: "I know the Saia. I don't think I ever met him." She said she had no knowledge of her father's business, associates or employment. She did not believe her father died under mysterious circumstances. Saia worked for MARCELLO.

Judging from Charles Murret's FBI file, Dutz was a minor mob figure. The FBI had 127 pages on Charles Murret, but only three of them dealt with his organized crime connections. Edwin Becker, who infiltrated the MARCELLO mob in the early 1960's stated: "There's no minor people in the MARCELLO clan." Charles Murret was cited in a 1943 FBI Crime Survey as the owner of the D.& A. Clubs: "These clubs, which are



handbooks only, are operated by Charles Murret." [FBI 62-75147-33-3, 5.16.44; Cover ltr. FBI FOIA req. #89,804] In 1956 Murret was arrested for operating a hand book.

#### CLEM SEHRT

The HSCA stated that between 1955 and 1956, OSWALD lived on Exchange Place in the French Quarter of New Orleans, an area where many businesses were owned by CARLOS MARCELLO. Another OSWALD/Mob connection was his mother's attorney, Clem Sehrt (born August 19, 1909; died June 1974), whose law partner worked for CARLOS MARCELLO. Sehrt was a family friend of the Claveries beginning in the early 1900's and helped Marguerite Oswald prepare the false affidavit which OSWALD used in his unsuccessful attempt to join the Marines at age 15. Clem Sehrt, according to the New Orleans Crime Commission, was an associate lawyer and financial adviser to Louis Rousell, a Louisiana banker associated with CARLOS MARCELLO. In the 1930's Clem Sehrt came to prominence through his close association with Louis Rousell. Louis Rousell was involved in a political scandal in which it was reported two Louisiana Supreme Court Justices were receiving regular sums of income from an unreported corporate payroll of Louis Rousell. Louis Rousell and his associates had reportedly supplied the Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court with a new Cadillac each year. Clem Sehrt died in the mid-1960's. OSWALD'S mother once worked for Raoul Sere, who was an Assistant District Attorney during a period when the New Orleans District Attorney's Office was corrupted by the MARCELLO family. [WR pp. 669-680]

#### SAM TERMINE

Marguerite Oswald was also friendly with Sam Termine, a Louisiana crime figure who had served as a "bodyguard" and chauffeur for CARLOS MARCELLO. An unnamed southwestern businessman, with strong mafia ties, informed the HSCA in 1977 that he was a close personal friend of Marguerite Oswald. Businessman "X" went on to say that he had set up a meeting between Mrs. Oswald and Sam Termine. During this time Sam Termine was on the state payroll in the Louisiana State Police, an official position in which he had received a gold star award. During this meeting Sam Termine told Mrs. Oswald: "Carlos is now legit .... he's been out of narcotics for years." Sam Termine died in March 1976 at the age of 62.

The Mafia was at its peak in the early 1950's, especially in urban areas where they ran the show. So what if OSWALD'S family had connections to the mafia in New Orleans? A lot of people did and OSWALD did not remain in New Orleans and cultivate these connections. He moved to Texas then joined the Marines, he did not join the Mafia.

#### NAZIS

FBI 89-43-6591 4.28.67 Frankhouser info. on JFK; 62,109060- 5159; Lester Otilio to Garrison 1.31.67 Vernon Gerdes-Rockwell; FBI-62-109060-6344, 5159-Martin tells FBI Michael Slater housed Rockwell in New Orleans. Slater confirms.

## **RICHARD NIXON AND NAZISM**

In the early 1950's Nicolae Malaxa, a Nazi war criminal, was NIXON'S business partner. After he became a Congressman, NIXON introduced a bill to make Nicolae Malaxa a U.S. citizen. NIXON employed Lynn Nofziger, who funneled money to the California chapter of the American Nazi Party. G. Gordon Liddy, a member of the White House Special Operations Group, arranged for a Nazi propaganda film showing at the National Archives for members of the NIXON Administration. In his writing, G. Gordon Liddy professed admiration for the Nazis: "Compare if you will the mindset of the SS *Leibstandarte* with the often drugged dropouts that make up a significant portion of the nation's Armed Forces today." G. Gordon Liddy named White House/Special Operations Group operations after Nazi campaigns and organizations: the operation to kidnap left-wing radicals was called *Nacht Und Nebel - Night And Fog*. During his deposition in *HUNT V. WEBERMAN* Liddy was asked:

Q. How did you come upon that?

A. I lived during the time when *nacht un nebel* was practiced regularly; remembered it from the past, in other words.

MR. MILLER: *Nacht un nebel* was the name, is the translation, and it was named for an operation against demonstrators that occurred in which Mr. HUNT was partially involved and in which he was involved.

THE WITNESS: No, no. Let's not confuse what I was speaking about. When you asked me to identify *nacht un nebel*, it was a euphemism used in the time of the Third Reich in Germany by the *geheimstatzpolizei*, the secret state police. When they would remove an individual without explanation, the person would be said to have disappeared in the night and the fog. So what I was using was a historical reference. And it was I who suggested it, not Mr. HUNT.

Another operation was named *Odessa*, which G. Gordon Liddy described as "the organization directed to the subversion of the Administration's secrets..." *Odessa* was originally an organization of former Nazi SS agents. NIXON aide H.R. Haldeman admitted he had a Nazi image during this period, and that Alexander Haig had warned him: "The Jewish Community is out to get you...this ties back to your Nazi activities and all that stuff..." NIXON appointed Laszlo Pasztor, a Nazi war criminal, as a member of the Republican Nationalities Council. NIXON was heard to make anti-Semitic remarks during various conferences. The White House tapes contained numerous examples of NIXON'S detestation of Jews. In January 1974 NIXON compared himself to Hitler when

he cited the accomplishments of high ranking Nazi Albert Speer: "I want Bill Simon to be my Albert Speer." William Simon was Secretary of Energy Affairs at the time.

## **NIXON ASSOCIATES**

In 1972 Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander represented Watergate defendant, and former U.S. Attorney General, John N. Mitchell. [FBI 139-4089-744]; Ltr. dated 1.27.64 Katzenbach to Warren; WC Memo 3.4.64 from Shaffer to Rankin Inv. 3-11; FBI 62-109060-6596 Billy Graham said Connally told him to warn JFK not to come to Dallas; FBI 62-109060 NR # 199 9.22.64; USDC-SDNY cases inv. Bronfman unIDied; *New York Post* 11.6.76, 3.26.76-NIXON & Jews-Kissinger; *Christian Science Monitor* 8.19.76, 3.17.76; *NYT* 7.25.76, 6.23.72-Angel Ferrer and Humberto Lopez links to W/G, 2.2.77-M. R. G. & A. law firm linked to concealing of evidence by C. Arnholt Smith; *Wash. Post* 11.22.74 NIXON reference to Spear, 11.22.74; *Miami Herald* 1.4.77 Nicolae Malaxa, 6.7.76, 12.19.75-Rabbi Korf, 6.27.76, 7.13.74 NIXON Warren ltrs. missing; 3.22.77 Hughes connection to W/G-Anderson; *Harpers* August (?) 74; *Guns and Ammo* 4.75; *Boston Pheonix*-NIXON'S Jew Problem-Sid Blumenthal; *Rolling Stone* 10.25.73; *Psychology Today* 11.73; *NY Daily News* 6.13.75; *Dallas Morning News* 10.11.75; *Newsweek* 4.19.76; Rand Document on cancellation of elections-Taylor *NYT* 2.1.70 p40, 1.8.69 p30, 4.20.72, 4.19.72 p4; Borella-*NYT* 7.11.75 p32, 7.27.72 p.32, 12.15.71 p14, 8.20.72p3, 9.22.76 p53, 10.12.74 p1, 1.7.75 p9; Hiss: *Wash. Post* 11.4.92; *NYT* 10.29.92; *Witness*-Chambers-Random House-1952; The Committee-Goodman-Farrar, Strauss-1968; Richard A. Moore-*Wash. Post* 3.15.89, 8.8.89.

NIXON-BOP: U.S. Court of Appeals D.C. 74-1769; Watergate Hearings pages 3063, 3274-Helms, 3519-ref. to CIA agent John Caswell, 3452-Grey, 2884, 3429; Depo. of HUNT in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* , pages 63, 84; Conv. with HUNT-Colson tape 7.4.74 p3878 of WG Evidence; Trans. of White House tapes Meeting: The President and Haldeman EOB Office June 23, 1972 (2:20 - 2:45 p.m.) Government Printing Office page 1-16; Ref. as cited in *Coup D'Etat in America*; HR Haldeman, *The Ends Of Power, Intelligence Report*-Doug Porter *The Door*, *NYT* 6.1.73, 2,17.78; RN- RICHARD NIXON -p641, 639-breakfast with Ford and Boggs-Grosset & Dunlap-1978; *Berkely Barb* 7.4.74.

## **NIXON TAPES**

### HUNT'S ACTIVITIES IN THE 1960'S: July 1, 1972

Colson: HUNT is a fellow who I would trust. I mean, he's a true believer, a real patriot. My God, the things he's done for his country. It's just a tragedy he gets smeared with this. Of course, the other story that a lot of people have bought is that HOWARD HUNT was taken out of the country by the CIA. Well, he's certainly done a lot of hot stuff...Oh Jesus. He pulled a lot of very fancy stuff in the sixties.

(Withdrawn Item. National Security.)

NIXON: Well, I don't agree. If anything ever happens to him, be sure that he blows the whistle, the whole Bay of Pigs.

Colson: He wrote the book.

Nixon: Blow their horn.

Colson: He tells quite a story, coming in here during that period crying and pleading with Kennedy...

The intriguing thing here is the withdrawn item. There is nothing like a withdrawn item to get your imagination going. But it is never a smoking gun, it is always just a large piece of the puzzle. The next line, "be sure that he blows the whistle" makes more sense if it read "be sure that he doesn't blow the whistle." The Bay of Pigs thing was the Kennedy Assassination.

NIXON: Bob? Bob? Now do you remember Houston's plan? Implement it!

Kissinger: Now Brookings has no right to have classified documents.

NIXON: I want it implemented. Goddamnit, go in and get those files. Blow the safe and get it.

DATE: June 30, 1971

NIXON: They (the Brookings Institution) have a lot material...I want Brookings, I want them just to break in and take it out. Do you understand?

Haldeman: Yeah, but you have to have somebody do it.

NIXON: That's what I am talking about. Don't discuss it here. You talk to HUNT. I want the break-in. Hell, they do that. You're to break into the place, rifle the files and bring them in.

HEMMING did not know NIXON, but he knew HUNT and ANGLETON. Both of these men knew NIXON. During World War II, RICHARD NIXON was on the Tire Price Control Board. NIXON associate, B. B. Rebozo, a Cuban-American, made huge profits in the tire-recapping business during the War. NIXON claimed to have met B. B. Rebozo around 1950. Rebozo also claimed he met NIXON around 1950, through ex-FBI S.A. Richard Danner (born November 1, 1910; died July 1987). Danner had managed Senator George Smathers' first Congressional Primary campaign in 1946. [*Rebozo v. Wash. Post* USDC SD FLORIDA 73-172-CIV-SMA] George Smathers (Rep.-FL) was a close associate of NIXON. Evidence suggested that B. B. and NIXON were acquainted during the war. During the libel suit captioned *B. B. Rebozo v. The Washington Post*, B. B. Rebozo testified he knew NIXON associate Senator George

Smathers since the fourth grade and assisted him when he ran for Senate in 1950. Rebozo was asked, "Did Mr. Smathers introduce you to RICHARD NIXON?" B. B. Rebozo said that he did not.

NIXON was first elected to Congress in 1947, the same year the CIA came into existence. The first piece of legislation that bore his name required members of the Communist Party to register with the Foreign Agents Registration Board. In early 1952 NIXON visited Cuba, accompanied by Richard Danner. As the former City Manager of Miami, Richard Danner knew many gangsters operating in South Florida and Cuba, including Meyer Lansky. While he was in Havana, NIXON'S associate, Donald Smith, incurred a large gambling debt in the Sans Souci, a casino owned by national crime syndicate associate Norman Rothman; Donald Smith gave Norman Rothman a bad check. Norman Rothman was about to sue him in the United States, but before the case came to trial, Norman Rothman received word from the syndicate to leave the country. [FBI Document in poss. of Scott Malone]

In 1960, Donald Kendall, chairman of *Pepsico*, offered NIXON employment after his defeat by Senator John F. Kennedy. Senator Joseph McCarthy (Dem.- WS) was called "The Pepsi-Cola Kid" after it was revealed that after he helped end sugar rationing, Pepsico paid off some of his loans. [Messick *Hoover* p210; also see McCoy, A. *Heroin in Southeast Asia* p186]

In January 1963 NIXON moved to New York City, where he took an apartment in a building owned by Nelson Rockefeller. NIXON became a partner in the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander. NIXON'S main account at Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander was *Pepsico*. One of the clients of this law firm was Louis Rosenstiel, the President of the Schenley liquor company. The wife of Louis Rosenstiel linked him to Meyer Lansky in sworn testimony, during their divorce trial.

## **GORDON NOVEL**

*Shreveport Times* 10.6.67; *Spotlight* 2.14.77, 3.7.77; Police Record of GN; Memo Simms to Ivon re: Novel 4.11.67 FBI 44-24016; 62-109060-A-NR 3.23.76, 3.10.70, 6859, 5083, 5309, 5095, 1649; *New Orleans States Item* 5.25.67, 2.25.77; NO 89-69 Re: Novel indices check; FBI 62-113030-17, 11; *Allen v. DOD CIA* 40312 115.

## **NOVEMBER 30th MOVEMENT**

WCD 1085d8; LHM Chicago Ill. 5.28.64; LHM NYC 6.2.64; LHM Miami 5.29.64; *NYT* 3.24.59; *Wash. Post*; FBI Bufile 105-92196-Miami 7.26.62; HSCA CARLOS RODRIGUEZ QUESADA 30th Nov. FARB Reg. 1654.

## **NOVO BROTHERS**

*Miami Herald* 5.1.78, 4.21.78, 4.25.78, 4.29.78, 5.6.78- charged in Letelier plot, 5.6.78, 5.3.77, 4.15.7, 5.19.78, 6.3.78, 9.8.77 Anderson Ross Diaz involved in Letelier hit was

member of Brigade 2506, 4.9.81; 3.24.79 G. Novo gets life-l. Novo 8 years, 5.3.81,5.17.81, 5.19.81; *Miami News* 4.15.78 questioned in Letelier death, 5.6.78, 4.25.78, 3.24.79; State of Florida Felony Complaint 78-5843 Magistrates Court; *Wash. Star* 4.28.78 p.A4 Diaz Lanz in Ross Diaz address book. *NYT* 12.12.64 UN attack, 8.8.60.

## **NTS**

Constantine Boldyreff, Lydia Treml-Group Research-found in B. Fensterwald's file; Radio Caribe in Santa Domingo & Radio Libertad -NTS 1963 trans. to Sov. tech. in Cuba; *Intelligence Digest* 6.66; *The Secret War-Sanche de Gramont-Putnams-1962-p184.*

## **ODIO INCIDENT**

*WCD*: 1553; *WCE* 3146; *CD* 854; *CD* 1085b7; *CD* 946; *CD* 1546; *KP* Odio, Sylvia ltr. Rankin to Hoover 7.24.64; *WCD* 1391; *WCE* 2907; *WCD* 854; *WCE* 2943, 3147. 3148; *FBI*: LA 105-15823 9.20.64 LA Whidbee/ HOWARD; *FBI* interview with Seymour 9.18.64 Phoenix, PX 105-1529; *LHM* Miami 9.26.64; *FBI* 105-82555-5016; *FBI* Dallas 6-35 CST Urgent 9.15.64 To Dir. 105-82,555 LA 105-15, 823 Miami 105-8342 From Dallas 100-10,461 3-P; 105-82555-4855, 4892, 4743; *Hosty* interview with Einspruch 12.19.63; *Hosty* interview with Odio 12.18.63 interview with Martin 12.19.63; ltr.. Rankin to Hoover 8.28.64; *JURE*: *LHM* Chicago 5.28.64 *JURE*; *NYT* 5.24.61, 4.30.61; *FARB* Form FA-11 Reg. No. 1516; *FBI* interview with Connell 11.29.63 Dallas DL 44-1639 Propst. *WCE* 3108; *HSCA* V 5 p 77-,137-,19-; *Miami Herald* 8.20.61, 4.22.62; *FBI* 105-110055-6 p. 3,8,10; *FBI* 105-107224-42 p. 1,3-5; *FBI* 2 -1693-31 p11; *FBI* 105-135351-6.

## **WILLIAM OLTMANS**

Pekin, Ill. *Times* 9.1.77; *Sup Wisc. Tel.* 9.177; *FBI* 62-109060 NR 4.12.67; *FBI* 105-82555- 4.7.67; *Allen v. DOD* 400200 118; *Miami Herald*, 4.2.77, 4.3.77, 8.31.77, 4.6.77, *NY Post* 4.1.77, *Zodiac News Service* 4.5.77, 3.23.73, *Miami News*, 4.1.77: *Newsweek* 4.11.77; *UPI* Disp. 9.1.77; *FBI* 62-109060-5024, NR 4.17.67, 4.12.67; *Manalapan Pol Rep* # 77-11753; *Keuch* *FBI* 62-117290-764X4.

## **JUAN ORTA**

FOIA Request 59,998 and DOJ Appeal No 9-1257 yeild approx. 250 pages; *CIA* FOIA-Memo 8.3.61; *Memo* 7.16.62 w/h; *Memo* 11.2.64 w/h; *Memo* 1.8.65 w/h; *FBI* 105-57681 NR 10.16.59, 1,12.60, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, NR 1.28.65, 12.4.64, 10,30.64.

## **OSWALD**

## **THE QUEEN BEE**

It was about this time that OSWALD claimed he "met some Communists in Japan and they got me excited and interested..." [DeMohrenschildt WC Test.] OSWALD related to William Stuckey, "the conclusive thing that made him decide Marxism was the answer was his service in Japan. [This] convinced him something was wrong with the system and that Marxism was the answer. He said it was in Japan he made up his mind to go to Russia..." There was no independent corroboration for OSWALD'S assertions. Marine Daniel Powers, who was in OSWALD'S Unit in Japan, stated: "He never expressed sympathy for the Communist Party, Communist principles, or Marxist doctrines." Journalist Scott Malone stated that after retracing OSWALD'S activities in the Far East he was unable to uncover any indication of OSWALD'S intelligence activity or contact with Japanese communists. OSWALD frequented prostitutes in Japan. Since he did not send any of his Army pay to his mother, he could afford them. Medical records indicated he contracted gonorrhea in the autumn of 1958. OSWALD was sent to Atsugi for treatment on October 6, 1958. Gerald Posner attributed his hospitalization to a nervous breakdown OSWALD had while in guard duty. Gerald Posner's source was author, and ANGLETON confidant, Edward J. Epstein. Epstein obtained the information during an interview with Lieutenant Charles R. Rhodes. Charles R. Rhodes never testified before the Warren Commission. This researcher could not locate any FBI interviews with him.

Gerald Posner wrote: "His contact with the Japanese Communists may have come through a hostess at Tokyo's Queen Bee, one of the three most expensive nightclubs in the capital. The club was frequented by officers who ogled beautiful hostesses, some of whom were informants for Japanese and foreign intelligence agencies." Gerald Posner based this link "on a confidential intelligence source."

Gerald Posner wrote that an evening at the Queen Bee cost \$100, and OSWALD only made \$85 a month: "By the time he defected he had saved \$1,500, nearly 75% of his Marine salary during two years of service." First: OSWALD was a Marine for 2 years and 11 months and earned \$2975, so Gerald Posner's figure should be 50% of his salary. Second: Gerald Posner's reference for this was OSWALD, not Army Savings Records. OSWALD could have been given the \$1,500 in small-denomination bills before he defected and instructed to say he had saved it.

Gerald Posner continued: "That makes it unlikely OSWALD bought any dates at the Queen Bee. But some of his fellow Marines saw him with a striking and well-dressed Japanese woman on several occasions, he was seen with a Eurasian woman who reportedly spoke Russian (no citation)." Where did they see him with these women? Gerald Posner was unclear. He implied that OSWALD'S visits there were "on the house," because the KGB picked up the tab. His source was probably Edward Epstein, who was the first to write about the Queen Bee.

JOHN E. DONOVAN

Edward Epstein's source for the OSWALD and the Queen Bee story was John E. Donovan, who did not know OSWALD in Japan. In March 1959 Lt. John E. Donovan became OSWALD'S commanding officer after OSWALD returned to the United States

in December 1958. Donovan's father was the Subject of a CIA name check in 1948 requested by Robert Bannerman and Ermal P. Geiss. Donovan was employed by the Bureau of Standards. [NARA 1993.07.24.11:13:33:090470] On December 1, 1963, John E. Donovan called the CIA in Langley, Virginia:

#### INCIDENT REPORT BUILDING SECURITY BRANCH

DATE: December 1, 1963

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

NAME: John E. Donovan

INCIDENT: Telephone call

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION: Donovan call to report that he knew and worked with OSWALD for a nine month period while fulfilling his military obligation in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1959. Donovan advised he may possibly be of assistance in providing names etc. of OSWALD'S intimate acquaintances during that period. Subject further advised that he has not discussed his knowledge of OSWALD with the FBI or the Secret Service as of this time. Donovan is presently attending Georgetown University while teaching at the Ascension Academy. John E. Donovan related that he is a former FBI employee having worked there from June 1953 to 1956. It is also noted advance knowledge of this call was received from NSO John Moretti and Major (deleted) CIA employees, who are both members of Captain John E. Donovan's U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Unit.

ACTION TAKEN: Contacted Charles Kane, OS, who requested that this report be prepared and submitted so that the lead may be turned over to FBI through official channels." [CIA 1260-1033] A CIA Official Routing Slip indicated this document was routed to C/SRS. Remarks: Mr. Solie was verbally informed of this contact by NSO Moretti at 9:00 a.m. on December 2, 1963.

HSCA investigators interviewed John E. Donovan: "When he testified before the Warren Commission Donovan stated that he had contact with OSWALD only in California, but he has since refreshed his recollection, and now he recalls that he first knew OSWALD when they were both stationed in the Phillipines. Donovan recalls that before he testified before the Commission, he was advised by his superiors only to answer the questions, asked and not to go off on tangents. John E. Donovan worked as a consultant to Edward Epstein for two years in connection with Edward Epstein's book, *Legend*. According to Donovan, OSWALD was very interested in the U-2 airplane while he was stationed in the Philippines. According to Donovan in Formosa OSWALD took photographs of troop deployments, fighter aircraft, ammunition bunkers, and F-86 aircraft with radar attached. In addition, according to Donovan, OSWALD had a liaison with an effeminate boy in Formosa.



"In Japan, OSWALD, who was paid only \$87 per month, frequented the Queen Bee Bar, a night club and brothel where an evening might cost \$50. OSWALD was seen in the company of a stunning Eurasian bar girl who was multilingual. According to two sources she spoke Russian. Donovan feels that OSWALD may have developed intelligence contacts in Japan and he thinks that OSWALD'S later defection to the Soviet Union may be related to such intelligence contacts." [HSCA 4.7.78 Genzman]

When Donovan phoned the CIA he failed to mention any of this and he said he knew OSWALD in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1959 in California. Donovan was clearly spreading disinformation.

JEREMIAH O'LEARY JR.

On November 27, 1963, journalist Jeremiah O'Leary Jr. telephoned the FBI and stated that a CIA man in Dallas told him that OSWALD picked up a \$5000 payment when he went to Mexico. [FBI 62-109060-957] Two weeks after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Jeremiah O'Leary ran an article in *The Washington Star* based on an interview with John E. Donovan entitled, "OSWALD Was a Troublemaker in the Marines." Donovan stated: "During the time I knew him (from March to September 1959 at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 in Tustin, California) he was orderly and he knew his job." O'Leary joined the Reagan Administration as press secretary for National Security Advisor William P. Clark, Jr. Soon after the founding of the Washington Times in 1982 which was owned the Reverend Sun Moon of the Unification Church, he joined that paper as a White House correspondent. In November 1973, The Washington Star reported that one of its diplomatic correspondents, Jerry O'Leary, was a part-time CIA agent. He died in 1993. [WR p686; Wash. Star 12.3.63 p29, 11.30.73 - OSWALD Johnson; Epstein Legend p29, Wikipedia]

On May 9, 1978, the CIA generated a Office of Security File Folder Cover on John E. Donovan that read: "SECRET RETURN TO OFFICE OF SECURITY. Recommend Impoundment of Entire File. Recommend Impoundment of portion(s) of File. Do not Recommend Impoundment of File." This last option was checked.

*Wash. Star*-date unknown-Jerry O'Leary Jr., *Wash. Post* 12.3.63; CIA 1260-1033; BANK ACCOUNTS CIA 454, 432-152; WC Entry 44-OSWALD Misc. Mil. Recs.; WC Folson Ex. 1; CE780; FBI-Tool-12.9.63 Keesler AFB, Miss. NO 100-16601; No sub ref. FBI 105-82555-29; *Crossfire*-Marrs-p98-Philbrick; *Allen v. DOD* CIA DO 02647; WCE 270 p71-75 Items of OSWALD'S from Paine house; Testimony Walter Potts Vol X p141-42-stuff at N. Beckley; Stoval Vol XVIII p596-98; Henry Moore Exhibit 1; WC Testimony John Carro Vol. VIII p 202-214; WCE 92; WCD 75 p 313, 281 Voebel; OSWALD called Little Rock 883-0926 WCD 169; United Fruit New Orleans checked for employment application by OSWALD - FBI NO 89-69 MFC/mrk.]; OSWALD ID: LHO altered the signature of the draft board official listed on his Notice of Classification from "Schiffen" to "Good Hoffer." The Warren Commission: "If the name had not been deleted it would have been reproduced on the Hidell notice as a photographic reproduction" thus appearing fraudulent. OSWALD changed the eye and hair color, weight, height and

name of draft board on the back of (# 4) The WC: "A possible reason for deleting the original draft board name and the address and substituting substantially similar material in its place is that if the original material had not been deleted it would have reproduced as a photographic reproduction, which would look much less authentic than typed-in material." [WR p575]

An unnamed Counter-Intelligence Staffer stated: "The only CIA officer in the Soviet Union during this period was not in a position to learn anything about OSWALD. He did learn something about Martin and Mitchell and reported it. He was also aware of the OSWALD case and followed the Embassy and State Department traffic on him while he was trying to get back to the U.S.A. It was suspected that OSWALD and all other similar defectors were in the hands of KGB and carefully watched by them, so any casual operation to learn their whereabouts or activities would have been dangerous and probably unsuccessful. The Soviet Intelligence defectors we then had in our hands and picked up later gave little or no information on the handling of U.S. defectors in the Soviet Union but from our general knowledge of such matters, we were sure that all such defectors would be interrogated by the KGB, surrounded by KGB informants wherever they were re-settled in the USSR, and even possibly recruited by the KGB for a mission abroad later on." [First Draft of Initial Report on OSWALD]

In 1953, Dr. Hartogs reported no findings of neurological impairment, yet the Warren Commission claimed OSWALD suffered from a form of dyslexia which caused a "reading-spelling disability." Evidence that OSWALD could not spell simple words appeared in his writing but his reading grades were below normal. [WR p383]

## **MARINA OSWALD**

A withheld CIA document contained:

The essence of the information involved is a statement by an individual who believed he may have once seen Marina Oswald in Minsk. His acquaintance with her was casual and momentary. His memory was prompted by seeing Marina Oswald on television after the assassination of President Kennedy.

security classification systems. The essence of the information involved is a statement by an individual who believed he may have once seen Marina Oswald in Minsk. His acquaintance with her was casual and momentary. His memory was prompted by seeing Marina Oswald on television after the assassination of President Kennedy. The particular document involved would also require protection since it provides evidence of the existence of an Agency station in a named city abroad, operational cryptonyms, evidence of a liaison arrangement with a specific foreign intelligence service and the identity of an Agency staff employee, as well as Agency internal filing instructions. This denial was made under the authority of exemptions (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3).

[CIA 55-785-B]

A document dated July 27, 1960, CIA was denied:

The document is concerned with a discussion of information concerned with an individual who was presumed at one time to have been a possible acquaintance of Marina Oswald. It was clear from the document that it was a case of erroneous identification. He did not know Marina Oswald, and the document contains considerable information about several foreign intelligence operational methods used to validate the individual's information. [CIA 587-801]

Memo Redlich/Stern 2.18.64; CIA 151, 522-228, 996-929, 757-327A, 513-199B, 446-182, 402-165-Lydmilla/Marina, 203-Scott Students; WCE 460; WCE 94 p369; WCE 92 p 311 -Rest Homes; *Newsweek* 8.11.75; CIA 535-227A, 814-354, 364, 304-113, 1204-438, 1200-437, 1269-464B, *Miami Herald* 7.14.77; FBI DL 100-10461 2.25.64 Heitman/Lydmilla/Marina; OSWALD notebook p 14 "Lyudmir (Lyudmila?) Dmitrievna"; *Dallas Times Herald* 6-10-71; USSS CO-2-34,030 to Chief, Wash. From Sorrels, Dallas 2.6.64; FBI DL 100-10461 1.16.64-Heitman/Martin; FBI Telex ref. to DL 94-152-69-porn.; WCD 651; CIA 1593-1121-A Memo Subject: HT LINGUAL items relating to the OSWALD case. 5.1.64 ARA document; HSCA Deposition of M.O. March, 1979. Marina/OSWALD/NIXON; FBI 105-82555-2650, 2260, 2177,2131,2204 Branigan/Sullivan-Hoover comments on NIXON-"He was in Dallas the day before the assassination of Pres. Kennedy!"; WCD 87; WC Questioning of IDL by Slawson; CIA 673-280- CIA examines Marina's testimony. Given to CIA by Slawson "who proved most cooperative and friendly disposed to CIA."; *Chicago News* 6.11.64; *Miami News* 9.20.77; *Philadelphia Bulletin* 6.12.64; *Dallas Times Herald* 11.23.63; WCD 430; WC Memo Willens/Hubert & Griffin jv 2.28.64; WCD 1245-no newspaper account of NIXON visiting Dallas; WCD 1351-alleged visit of NIXON to New Orleans; WCD 1463B-Jaworski questioned re: leak to Kilgallen; WCD 660, WCD 1056. Post coup:WCD 735; WCD 806; WC conf. with Levine, Dulles and Slawson 5.28.64; WCD 1546; WC Memo Stern to Redlich 2.18.64 p3; WCD 432; WCD 499; WCD 880; FBI DL 100-10461 on

1.15.64; FBI 105-82555-3583; FBI Dallas file 145-134; FBI LHM Tampa Florida 6.21.67; USSS CO-2-34,030-1058; *Dallas Times Herald* 6.10.71 p A23; *NYT* 12.30.75.

Lyudmilla Prusakova had a child named Irina Olegovona Prusakova. Some time after November 23, 1963, the FBI discovered an undated greeting card from the Medvedev family addressed to Marina and Olegoshka, a familiar derivation of Olegovona. There was a letter signed by "Lyudmilla" among the possessions of Marina Oswald, and the name "Lyudmila" appeared in OSWALD'S address book. Traces on another Lyudmilla (N. Larionova-Semenova) were withheld. [CIA 446-182, 494-203, 453-766; FBI DL-100-10461-18 p64, DL-100-10461-p635] Marina Oswald: "Olegoshka was my girlfriend from Minsk. That's the only one that I know of. Her second name wasn't Prusakova. None of my friends in Russia knew I was at Ruth Paine's home. The letter was mailed from one city to another within the Soviet Union.

Marina Oswald could not read English and Hosty's plate had two letters in it. Marina Oswald told this interviewer in 1994: "I studied French, I know how to read English alphabet."

## **OSWALD/MIAMI**

62-109060-1 201-3861408.

## **OSWALD TRAVEL TO MEXICO CITY**

Document, untitled "Trans Rec'd/Reported" Item # D127. D119, Item # deleted D226 all heavily deleted; FBI interview with E. P. Hammett 1.21.64 HO-105-1291; Interview with Patricia Clare Rashleigh Winston 12.17.63 LA 105-15823 Davis/Orton; CIA 181-73; 776-336; 761-329A; 185-75; 73-28; 165-70; 474-191; 700-304; 846-362; *Buffalo Evening News* 12.26.63; DOS AMCON Liverpool 5.7.64-0216. 5.15.64 0217; DOS OS 4.28.64 0214; 6.9.64 0221; WCE 948; WCE 941; WCD 78; WCD 1256; McFarland Depo. to Warren Commission; USSS CO-2-34,030-1775.

## **MORE OSWALD**

This document was apparently made part of the OSWALD file in error. There is no explicable reason for it being in the file. The only logical explanation is the fact that the document is dated November 20, 1963, two days before the assassination, and the message itself is fairly cryptic. The message is from one Agency station abroad to another asking that contact be established with an agent. The reason for the contact is not explained. The agent involved is in no way connected with any assassination activities. He was recruited as a means of access to a relative residing in a Communist Bloc country. It seems likely that the cryptic nature of the message itself explains why no one removed the document from the file because it was difficult to discover that the document was not related to the activities connected with the assassination." [CIA 21-533]

CIA 1186-999A, reviewed "information in the OSWALD 201 file which still warrants continued protection under the classification system," was denied. [CIA 3-526, 4-527, 1-533]

The CIA's Historical Review Program referred to two documents that were withheld. One was an internal September 28, 1961, (Secret) CIA MFR. The only document this researcher is aware of that was generated on September 28, 1961, stated: "(Deleted) Per your request for information on OSWALD pls. note: Marina Nicholaevna Oswald, nee Prusakova, born July 1941 Maletovsk (Archangelski Oblast) address Moscow, now residing in Minsk, occupation: laboratory assistant in Klimincheskaya, Minsk (hospital) had apparently applied for a visa to the U.S., as reflected in Department of State, Visa Office noticed received in CIA, which is dated September 12, 1961. Above information was transmitted to the writer (Deleted). Notation of the above is being placed in OSWALD 201. (Deleted)" [CIA 1250-1010A; CIA 598-252-H] The other document was CIA document DNA 1624, April 26, 1962.

A withheld CIA document contained "a statement by an individual who believed he may have once seen Marina Oswald in Minsk. His acquaintance with her was casual and momentary." [CIA 55-785-B] A document dated **July 27, 1960**, CIA was denied: "The document is concerned with a discussion of information concerned with an individual who was presumed at one time to have been a possible acquaintance of Marina Oswald. It was clear from the document that it was a case of erroneous identification. He did not know Marina Oswald, and the document contains considerable information about several foreign intelligence operational methods used to validate the individual's information." [CIA 587-801]

On **August 7, 1961**, the FBI Legal Attache in Paris sent a message to J. Edgar Hoover about OSWALD which was still withheld. [FBI 105-82555 NR 8.8.61]

On **March 27, 1962**, an Immigration and Naturalization Service official overrode the determination of the Dallas Immigration and Naturalization Service Office and waived sanctions, granting special permission for Marina Oswald to enter the United States without the third country visa application. It would take until May 1962 for the order to go into effect. Meanwhile, the American Embassy, Moscow, sent the Soviet Desk of the State Department a letter that suggested the OSWALDS immediately be sent on to Belgium. It was at this time that John Noonan, State Department, Office of Security, (who was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*) sent J. Edgar Hoover a memorandum regarding OSWALD which was withheld as of 1994.

The report the Dutch immigration authorities gave to the CIA Station in Amsterdam on OSWALD was still withheld. [CIA 395-745]

The FBI released this highly deleted document on May 6, 1964: "Bureau Informant (Deleted), a most sensitive and reliable source, advised that Irina Alekseyevana Nikhaylovich of 43 Dzershinkiy Street, Apartment 4, Kharkov, USSR (Deleted)." [FBI 105-82555-3578 page 2 and 3 entirely w/h]

## OTTO OTEPKA

On November 2, 1960, Otto Otepka began a study of all Americans who had defected since 1945. [DOS FOIA 39-141-122] Otepka, who was in charge of the State Department Bureau of Security and Evaluation while OSWALD was in the USSR, had a file on OSWALD that was subtitled "Defection of U.S. Personnel." In 1962 Otepka openly charged laxity in State Department screening procedures. In 1963 he was dismissed for passing classified documents to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee without authorization.

## RUTH & MICHAEL PAINE

U.S. Nav. Intell. Rep. July 29, 1963, G.E. Wallace ONI File # PRINC-23-3(a); Sue Wheaton 4.20.91 Report on Paine; CIA 1551-1110; CIA 1534-1105; FBI 105-82555 NR 4.3.64; FBI DL 100-10461 RPG:gmf; FBI FOIA REQ # 201548 Walter R. Dornberger; FBI 105-82555 NR Dec. 17, 1963; FBI 62-109060-1789; FBI 12.10.63 Bethesda, Maryland Hundson BA 89-30; WCD 508; WCD 687; WCE 1983; WCD 687; WCE 2213 p34; Paine, Ruth: Warren Commission Testimony 510, 511, 498, 500 495, 492, 493, 487, 513, 129, 131, 391, 516, 517, 102, 96, 101, 100, 98, 104, 99, 103, 357, 97, 80, 81, 392, 89, 86, 85, 116, 126, 154, 155, 486, 502, 361, 484, 106, 109, 67, 66, 65, 61, 58, 57, 339, 349, 375, 377, 380, 387, 128, 130, 118, 119, 121, 381, 351, 370, 336, 337, 333, 133, 132, 134, 352, 509; USDC/SDNY 72-Civ-1307; USSS Report Boston/Cambridge # 143 11.27.63 Sweeney/Daigle; *Allen v DOD* CIA 03683; ARA file 4.17.76 Ewing/Farrell; *Wil. Del. News* 1.30.77; *NYT* 12.1.37 p15; *Virkus-Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy-Marquis-Chicago-1925* p529-31; *Boston Social Register, United Fruit-An American Company-McCann-Crown-1976* p29; FBI 105-126129-44; Unmarked 1.7.64 p33 U.S. Army info; FBI DL 105-1716 JPH beg. On 4.1.64 marital history; FBI Denver 10-1653 3.13.64 Boulder; FBI 105-126129-NR 12.16.63; FBI IP 105-3441 Richmond Indiana Pettijohn & Mc Donald 1.9.64 pp. 1-18-Amended page: "He related that he had no reason to consider that Mrs. Paine was a sex pervert or in this way involved with either of the OSWALDS."; FBI 105-126129 Dallas FBI 105-56732 CIA checks on Paine; Werner Grimes interview by Hosty FBI DL 105-1716 3.15.64 - Birch Society. Paine, Micheal 232 Littlefield Rd Acton Mass. 01719 508-263-4742 Paine Ruth 210 5th Ave South #33 St. Petersburg, Florida 33701 813-821-2428

Walter Neunson (born September 13, 1908) claimed that he was in touch with Ruth and that his son had been in contact with Marina in the USSR. Neunson had resided in the USSR from 1922 to 1940 when he returned to the United States. On October 23, 1957, he returned to the Soviet Union. The FBI: "The Department of State is in possession of considerable information concerning Neunson's activities while in the USSR in 1957 and 1958, (deleted). Interviewed by agents of our Philadelphia Office on April 16, 1958, following his return from Russia, Neunson expressed hatred for the present Russian Government and stated that he was convinced the Soviet regime presented a positive threat to the entire free world's security. He claimed that he left the Soviet Union on a

very unfriendly basis." [FBI 105-82555-4844,43] On September 9, 1964, Paine gave the FBI an apparently unsolicited letter from Neunson which had been mailed to her after a telephone conversation initiated by him. In 1993 Paine commented, "I did not know him."

## **WILLIAM PAISLEY**

Autopsy Report # 78-1628-County Case-Md. date of death-Oct. 1, 1978; Supp. Mat. for *NYT* 10.23.78, 10.19.78, 10.4.78, 10.13.78; *NYT Mag.* Szulc on Paisley 1.7.79; *Time* 1.22.79; *Newsweek* 10.16.78-Hank Knoche-Paisley's "former CIA boss."

## **ORESTES PENA**

FBI 105-87912-P. NR 1.4.61; Report of DeBRUEYS NO 105-1926 11.6.64-Pena in Moscow; 1-5-82555-5568,69; Pena WC to Liebler; CD 1539c DeB; Conv. Pena/Weisberg 3.21.68. Pena, Orest 652 Gilbert Rd Winterpark Fla.

## **CHARLES PERCY**

*NYT* 9.19.66, 11.27.66, 9.20.66 p43, 95, 9.21.66 p21, 9.22.66 p42, 9.23.66 p47, 9.24.66 p52, 9.25.66 p69, 9.26.66 p30, 10.3.66 p24, 10.5.66 p29, 10.10.66 p34, 10.6.66 p38, 10.14.66 p20, 10.20.66 p27,30, 10.26.66 p51, 11.9.66 p29, 11.10.66 p54, *Current Biography* 1977 p341-345.

## **ANGEL PEREZ**

FBI-105-82555-2857, 2671, 3583, 2874, CIA 704-306.

## **PHILBRICK, HERBERT**

*NYT* 11.22.51 p16, 5.30.52 p6, 4.8.53, 7.22.51 p4, 2.4.52 p15, 7.24.51 p27, 10.12.51 p54, 5.1.53 p12, 10.2.53 p29; *Syndicated TV* 1947-1948 Hal Erickson.

## **DAVID PHILLIPS**

In The Circuit For Montgomery County, Maryland DAP v *Washington Magazine*, Fonzi et. al. Law No. 57691; *NYT* 12.21.76, 3.6.77, 3.10.77, 12.13.77, 12.15.77, 12.28.77, 8.26.79, 12.28.77, 1.21.79, 5.30.75, 12.6.75, 5.22.75, 5.25.75, 5.30.75, 5.11.75, 3.10.75, 3.22.75, 7.10.88 obit. *Washington Times* 3.30.88; Ronald Kessler *Washington Post News Service* CIA AWARE OF OSWALD'S BID TO SOVIETS *Miami Herald* 11.27.76, 1.1.77 Kempster; *NY Post* 11.27.76; *Wash. Post* 7.2.75, *Who's Who*.

DOS Diplomatic Lists Regarding Boster and PHILLIPS:

October 1962:

PHILLIPS David A. att. pol. off. (R-3) there since 8.23.61

Scott, Winston M. 1st sec.; pol. off. (R-1) there since 7.17.56

January 1963:

Boster, Davis E. 1st sec.; pol.off (O-3) there since 9.30.62

PHILLIPS David A. att. pol. off. (R-3) there since 8.23.61

Scott, Winston M. 1st sec.; pol. off. (R-1) there since 7.17.56

July 1963:

Boster, Davis E. 1st sec.; pol.off (O-2) there since 9.30.62

PHILLIPS David A. att. pol. off. (R-3) there since 8.23.61

Scott, Winston M. 1st sec.; pol. off. (R-1) there since 7.17.56

October 1963:

Boster, Davis E. 1st sec.; pol.off (O-6) there since 9.30.62

PHILLIPS David A. att. pol. off. (R-3) there since 8.23.61

Scott, Winston M. 1st sec.; pol. off. (R-1) there since 7.17.56

January 1964 same as above

April 1964: same as above but *Boster gone*.

July 1964: same / October 1964 same /

*Allen v. DOD CIA 21689-Kessler; Wash. Post 11.26.76.*

## **MARY PINCHOT**

*The Rebel 11.22.83; Wash. Post 10.14.64; Newsweek 3.1.76, Time 3.8.76, Miami Herald 2.23.76.*

## **GERALD POSNER**

Comments to G. Posner 300 E 54th Street NYC 212-308-0041; Posner & Ferrera law firm listed in white pages.



Random House, Inc. founded in 1925, is the world's largest English- language general trade book publisher. In 1960 Random House acquired Alfred A. Knopf and in 1961 Pantheon Books, which was established by European publishers. In 1965 Random House was acquired by RCA Inc. and is now owned by Advance Publications, Inc. a privately held company located at 350 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Spy Magazine* reported:

In 1955 Si Newhouse (CEO of Random House) set up Roy Cohn, his best friend since their high school days together at Horace Mann in the Bronx, with the Union News Company in which his father was an investor. (The principal owner of Union News, Henry Garfinkle, was tied to organized crime, particularly the Bonnano crime family). Cohn returned the favor in 1958 when he gave Newhouse a piece of the Sunrise deal, a Las Vegas hospital built by mobster Moe Dalitz courtesy of a sweetheart loan from Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters. [*Spy* March/April 1995]

### **EMILIO PORTUONDO**

*Miami Herald* 8.21.78- Portuondo dead at 85, 11.29.63 8-B Spanish Ed.; FBI 62-109060-650; FBI 62-109060-309, 36, 330, 890, 1059, 1067; FBI DFO 89-43-3646; ltr. Rankin to Hoover circa 3.17.64; FBI 105-82555-2471 *Bohemia* 11.15.59 Vol. 51 No. 46 Archivo De Antonio De La Cova; CD 453 USSS Report Co-2-Control # 453; FBI MM 89-35 FPG;mn Re: Alleged Telephone Call...; FBI Interview with ENP 11.25,26.63 Miami, Fla. Edwin Sweet; BRINGUIER WC Testimony; FBI Interview with Max Gonzalez 11.2.68 Miami Miami 2-192-669; Criminal Court Dade County 71-2311 filed 3.16.71; FBI 139-4089-1978; *Miami Herald* 12.22.76; *Miami News* 12.21.76.

### **FRANCES GARY POWERS**

*Miami Herald* 8.9.81; ltr. to AJ WEBERMAN from CIA request \$6,500 to do search of Powers file dated 9.10.85; Defense Intelligence Agency document on Power's U-2, 584/RTS-1; *NYT* 8.2.77; *The Secret War Since WWII*- Sanche de Gramont-G.P. Putmans-NY 1962; CIA 300-OSWALD had no access to U2 hanger; *Spy Wife*-Barbra Powers- Pyramid 1965; Hearing Committee on Armed Services 3.6.62; Operation Overflight-Powers-Holt/Rinehart/Winston-1970 pp. 37, 55, 61, 67, 68, 70, 83, 100, 101, 107, 116, 130, 135, 139, 140, 142, 156, 157, 166, 167, 168, 169, 190, 191, 200, 201, 202, 203, 273, 296, 300, 302, 307, 358. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, was unaware of ANGLETON'S plan to dump the U-2. Allen Dulles was an establishment loyalist who would not have wittingly engaged in an intrigue against his Commander and Chief. Possible KGB connections that were not the subject of slow release by the CIA:

### **ROMAN FEDOROVICH DETKOV**

The CIA:

According to the diary, when OSWALD was met by "Mayor Shrapov" upon his arrival in Minsk, Roman Detkov "head of the For. Tech. Institi. Next door," acted as interpreter. This name, with number 20244 possibly as a business phone, appears in the address book. A later entry refers to "Comrade Roman" working at the "Tech. Library" apparently on Karl Marx Street, and a slip of paper found in OSWALD'S possession in 1963 by the New Orleans police contained the notation "20244217- Roman Detkov. The first five digits of the number probably represent Detkov's phone number; the significance of the last three digits is not known.

Roman Fedorovich Detkov translated OSWALD'S application for employment and autobiography into Russian. The phone number of the Institute of Technical Information and Propaganda was 20244. Roman Fedorovich Detkov also worked at Institute of Energetics in Minsk.

#### MIKHAIL SMOL'SKIY

Roman Fedorovich Detkov's associate at the Institute of Energetics was Mikhail Smol'skiy who lived at Leninsky Prospekt 12, Apt. 1. A photograph of Marina Oswald and Mikhail Smol'skiy was found among OSWALD'S possessions after the assassination. Smol'skiy acted as the Soviet principal in an exchange of professors and students between the Institute of Energetics in Minsk and the University of Minnesota in the field of heat and mass transfer.

William Hood reported that CIA mole Oleg Penkovsky was assigned to

...cover a position as Deputy Chief of the foreign section of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research. The Committee was in fact a vehicle for the recruitment of foreign scientists and the procurement - openly or secretly - of scientific information from abroad.

#### THE MINSK MILITIA

Page 31 of OSWALD'S address book contained the name "(FNU) Demushkina and the address Dobromyslenskiy Pere [ulok](Lane) 5." The 1963 Minsk Telephone Directory listed the Adresnoye Byuro Upravleniya Militsii (the Militia Directorate) as located at Dobromyslenskiy Pereulock 5. Demushkina was probably an employee of this office. The Warren Commission's version of OSWALD'S address book translated this entry as, "Goman Demka (?)." OSWALD wrote, "Further stand the Ministry of Internal Affairs whose boss is tough military colonel Nickoiy Aksohof of the 'people militia' he hold the title minister the KGB Commie [Committee] for Internal Security."

#### **CARLOS PRIO**

BARKER Depo; *Miami Daily News* 12.17.53 - Prio Aides Marcos Diaz Lanz, Efen Rudof Pichardo facing arms charges, 2.26.54 Pleas, 6.2.54 charges against Pichardo

dropped, 7.23.59 Pichardo held in Nicaragua invasion plot; FBI 109-430-2299, 2202, FBI Miami 168-333 on 2.23.73; FBI 109-4889-346; FBI MM 139-328p16; *Miami News* 4.7.77 Funeral; Death 4. 5,6, 77.; *Miami Herald* 4.6.77; 4.7.77; Office of Medical Examiner, Dade County Case No. 77-892 Ron Wright-4.5.77; oral history of Batista's overthrow of Prio by Cuban historian Antonio De Le Cova. *Miami News* 10.4.76; 3.31.78; 1.25.77; 4.7.77; 4.6.77; 4.5.77; FBI 109-430-1839.

## **QUESTIONABLE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA**

In November 1975, Alden J. Stevenson, a former Jesuit priest, told the SSCIA that CIA Agent Robert McNamara solicited his opinion about the ethics of a killing carried out under orders from Agency higher-ups. McNamara was troubled by the fact that he had relied on his superior's judgment in carrying out the killing, having known nothing about the victim or the CIA's reason for wanting him dead. The assassination took place in New Orleans. McNamara died in Las Vegas on September 3, 1962, while on a CIA domestic assignment. [NYT 11.14.75]

In 1981, CIA involvement was suggested businessman Dennis McNell's death. McNell's brothers testified against former DD/Plans Max Hugel after Reagan appointed Hugel D/CI. Hugel was forced to resign. McNell died of a ruptured, non-diseased spleen. McNell's business partner, Stanley Kielmar, told *The Chicago Tribune* that he had heard from someone in New York that McNell had been abducted and beaten twice before he died. The FBI claimed the McNell brothers had improperly seized assets from a company they headed.

[*Wall Street Journal* 6.26.81; *NYP* 7.30.81; *NYT* 7.30.81]

## **RADIO MOSCOW**

FBI 10582555-4529, 4771; CIA 235, 392, 898-392, 601-816, 806-351; WCE 198-OSWALD/DC. Peter Deryabin: "It is the opinion of the undersigned that Setyayev is a KGB employee." In another CIA document about OSWALD's address book it was reported, "No information was located on this person." [CIA 1294-481]

## **OLIVER BUCK REVELL**

When Chinese Communist spies were arrested in Washington, D.C., in 1988, Oliver Revell commented: "The Chinese are a formidable threat, but they are a different level of threat. Our government has determined that the Chinese do not pose a significant threat to our national survival...so it's a different order of business as far as the level of activity that will be tolerated on behalf of the Chinese, as opposed to the Soviet Union and its satellites...on the other hand you can die the death of a thousand cuts. The Chinese are very patient. [Convicted Peking spy and CIA translator] Larry Chin collected intelligence for over 35 years..." In 1988 Oliver Revell told Congress that the United States was vulnerable to high-technology terrorism aimed at its infrastructure which might cause heavy casualties with nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

Oliver Revell said that the Bureau was preparing to study "the consequences of an attack on that infrastructure" and had set up contingency planning groups.

Oliver Revell was in charge of the FBI's investigation of the bombing of Pam Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Oliver "Buck" Revell is founder of a global business and security consulting firm. He spent 30 years working his way up in the FBI. He was awarded his B.S. from Tennessee State University and M.S. from Temple University in Public Administration. He served four years in the Marines as an aviator and left as a Captain. He began his career in the FBI in November 1964. He recently published a book entitled G-Man's Journal to chronicle his experiences in the FBI from the Kennedy assassination to the Oklahoma City bombing from an insider's point of view. Revell served in the Kansas City, Philadelphia and Tampa Divisions of the FBI and at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) in the Organized Crime Section, the Inspection Division and the Office of Planning and Evaluation.

In January 1975, Revell was promoted to Assistant Special Agent in charge of the Chicago Division, and later as Acting Special Agent in Charge. In October 1976, Revell was promoted to Senior Executive Service (SES) rank and designated Inspector and Executive Assistant to the Associate Director at FBIHQ. In November 1977, he was designated Special Agent in Charge of the Oklahoma Division. In August 1979, Revell was designated Deputy Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division, FBIHQ, where he directed the FBI's programs in Organized Crime, White Collar Crime, Official Corruption and Undercover Operations. In June 1980, he was promoted to Assistant Director and placed in charge of the Criminal Investigative Division, making him responsible for the criminal investigative and counter-terrorism programs and operations of the FBI.

In January 1981, Assistant Director Revell was placed in charge of the Administrative Services Division where he was responsible for Personnel, Budget, Finance and Physical and Personnel Security Operations of the FBI. In May 1982, Revell was again placed in charge of the Criminal Investigative Division and given the additional responsibility of planning and implementing the FBI's newly acquired drug enforcement jurisdiction. In July 1985, Revell was promoted to Executive Assistant Director - Investigations (SES-6) the highest rank in career government service. He served as the Director's deputy in charge of Criminal Investigative, Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Intelligence activities. He was also responsible for international investigative and liaison activities of the Bureau, including its Legal Attache and INTERPOL operations.

In July 1989, his title was changed to Associate Deputy Director - Investigations and oversight of the Training and Laboratory Divisions of the FBI were added to his responsibilities. As a member (1982-1991) of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, he was Chairman of the Council's Committee on Integrity and Law Enforcement. He served on the Attorney General's Economic Crime Council and as Chairman, INTERPOL Conference on International Financial Crime in Cannes. He was

a member of the National Foreign Intelligence Board, the Terrorist Crisis Management Committee and the Group on Narcotics. He served as Vice Chairman of the Interagency Group/Counterintelligence. In 1985, he was a member of the Senior Review Group of the Vice President's Task Force on Terrorism. He served as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna. Revell was a member of the Senior Policy Group of the Vice President's Task Force on Border Control Issues in 1988; he also served as an Advisor to the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism in 1989. He was a member of "The Executive Session on Policing", Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1987-1991.

In September 1987, Revell was placed in charge of a joint FBI/CIA U.S. military operation (Operation Goldenrod) which led to the first apprehension overseas of an international terrorist. President Reagan commended him for his leadership of this endeavor. In 1989, President Bush awarded Revell the Presidential Rank Award of Distinguished Senior Executive and in 1990 the President conferred upon Revell the Meritorious Senior Executive award. In May 1991, he was awarded the FBI Medal for Meritorious Achievement and the following month received the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal by the Director of Central Intelligence, William H. Webster.

On May 28, 1991, Revell assumed the position of Special Agent in Charge, Dallas Division (covering the northern half of Texas). On May 1, 1992, the Attorney General of the United States ordered Revell to Los Angeles and placed him in command of joint Federal law enforcement efforts to suppress the riots and civil disorder. He was also assigned responsibility to coordinate the law enforcement activities of military forces assigned to combat the riots in Los Angeles. Attorney General William Barr presented Revell the Attorney General's Special Commendation Award for "outstanding leadership in overseeing Federal law enforcement agencies response to civil disorder in Los Angeles". He retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 31, 1994 with the restored rank of Associate Deputy Director.

In October 1994, Revell was awarded the Albert J. Wood Public Affairs Award by the Middle East Forum "for his efforts in the fight against International Terrorism." During his career as a FBI Official and subsequently as an International Security Consultant, Revell has authored numerous articles on Terrorism, Counter-Intelligence and Organized Crime. He has spoken and lectured at the national and international level on these and other criminal justice and National Security subjects on a frequent basis. He served as an advisor on International Organized Crime to the National Security Council in 1996 and as a consultant to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection in 1997. He has been interviewed or served as a commentator on numerous national television news and commentary programs.

## **B.B. REBOZO**

*Rebozo v Wash. Post* USDC Miami 73-1728-Civ-SMA (same Judge who initially handled *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* )-Depositions, Defendant's Exhibit 6 for ID Hab 11.29.77; Def.

Ex. 9 HAB 11.29.77, 14 for ID Hab 11.30.77, 8 for ID HAB 11.29.77; *Miami Herald* 11.30.77, 11.26.77; *Wash. Post* 10.25.73-Ron Kessler-Bebe Rebozo Said To Cash stolen stock.

## **NELSON ROCKEFELLER**

FBI 62-67719-1 5.5.42; FBI 62-61140X 9.9.40; FBI LHM 8.30.40, 11.28.42; Operation Coordinating Board September 1955; *NYT* 12.5.44, 8.31.45; 62-72612-all NR 7.12.45, 7.4.45, 1.18.51, 2.25.63, 1.28.64, 6.12.43, 3.14.44, 2.25.48, 2.25.63, 1.28.64; 7.12.45; 1.18.58, 3.5.63, 1.28.64, 6.12.43, 2.25.43, 10.17.63; FBI 62-72612-11,84,89; Executive Health-Oshner-Lattimer of Rockefeller Commission Rockefeller-Scheer-*Playboy*; *NY Magazine* 11.24.75-Epstein; *NYT* 2.12.3, 4.63.63-says JFK's exile policy hard to understand; *Rockefeller Commission Tramps: Newsweek* 1.6.75; *NYT* 5.12.75, 3.8.75, 4.5.75; *NY Post* 2.6.75; *Miami Herald* 2.5.75, 2.6.75. 1.11.75; *U.S. News & World Report* 6.2.75; 3.9.75; CIA 449,448,436,452,451; *Dallas Morning News* 5.7.75; 5.2.75; *Dallas Times Herald* 2.13.75; FBI LAB Report 4.21.75 D-750415161 HO; Allen v DOD 41755 CIA 13 September 1974 Press Inq. Into Kennedy assassination. Tramps. Much deleted.

Rockefeller Commission General : *NYT* 6.10.75, 1.20.75, 12.30.74, 3.16.75, 6.3.75, 12.22.74, 1.5.75, 5.4.75, 3.2.75, 9.14.60, 1.14.75; *NY Post* 8.29.77-Rocky Blocked Probe; 4.28.75, 4.7.75; *Newsweek* 1.13.75, 6.23.75; *Miami Herald* 4.22.75 p8D, 3.21.76; *Facts On File*, 1967 p356; *Esquire* 5.9.75.

The Rockefeller Commission reported that "commencing in late 1969 the CIA's Operation CHAOS used many CIA agents to collect intelligence abroad on any foreign connections with American dissident groups. In order to have sufficient 'cover' for these agents, the operation recruited persons from domestic dissident groups, or recruited informants and instructed them to associate with such groups. On a number of occasions, information on [American dissidents] was reported by the recruits while they were *developing dissident credentials* in the United States..." [RR p24]

## **MANUEL OCCARBERRIO RODRIGUEZ**

10.18.1996 FBI in Puerto Rico unable to locate photo of Occarberrio. Sonia Acosta. *The Village Voice* 8.23.76; *Miami Herald* 4.9.63, 7.12.78 p5-B, 8.15.77, 1.20.77, 1.19.77; Ed Arthur *Glory No More*; *Prensa Latina* DeArmas Dis.; *NYT* 4.1.63, 9.14.62, 1.18.59; *Miami News* 4.13.77-Inclan; WCD 1085 c3; WCD 853; WC Decker Ex. # 5323; WCD 1107; WCD 778; INV 3-22; WCD 853; WCD 1085 c7; WCD 23; WCE 2811; FBI airtel 4.17.64, To Sullivan/From D.J. Brennan 5.8.64, 105-82555-4313, 62-109060-900, U.S. DOJ ltr. 5.28.64 Dallas Texas, LHM re: SNFE Chicago 5.28.64, 62-109060-900, 105-82555-NR 8.4.65, 105-82555-3852; USSS Co-2-34,030-902; CIA 88-27; Rodriguez other addresses: 2311 Nicholson # D and at 1208 Hudspeth Street.

## **JEAN LUIS ROMERO**

## HUNT AND THE ROMERO INCIDENT: MAY 1961

In 1974 the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities reported: "After the Cuban invasion failed, [HUNT] served as personal assistant to CIA Director Dulles. [HUNT'S] subsequent activities are not entirely known." According to HUNT, in May 1961 he and Allen Dulles worked on an inquiry commission regarding the Bay of Pigs whose members were appointed by President Kennedy, which was known as the Green Commission. On October 3, 1972, the Associated Press ran this article datelined Paris:

The newspaper *L'Aurore* published yesterday an account of a former French resident of Algeria who said that in 1961 he had been hired to kill President Kennedy, but had withdrawn from the assignment at the last moment. The newspaper said Jose Luis Romero, who now lives at an undisclosed place in South America, had signed a contract with a French book publisher for the story of his life. The article, written by Philippe Bernet and Camille Gilles, quoted Romero as saying the attempt on Kennedy's life was to have been made during the American president's visit to France to talk with President Charles DeGaulle. Romero said that in Algiers he had been offered \$460,000 through a man only identified as Mike who 'visibly worked for certain secret service of the United States.' He said after he got to Paris he got worried. He checked with the Secret Army Organization in Algiers and got orders to pull out of the deal.

On November 19, 1972, *The National Insider* ran the story from *L'Aurore*.

Romero, who was anti-Communist and anti-DeGaulle, allegedly thwarted the plot when he realized he was being set up as a patsy and that he was selected not only for his medical history (brain surgery following a land mine accident) and political revolutionary background which he believes the plotters would have used to convince the world he was a loner. The plot became known to Romero, he recounted, when a friend who was an American Embassy official and a high-ranking intelligence agent, set up a dinner meeting at which the friend, Mike, did not show up. Instead 'Two men entered and came up to my table. From their clothes I recognized them as Americans. They said they had come on behalf of my friend Mike. I realized something bigger must be up.' 'We must fake an attempt on General DeGaulle's life during Kennedy's visit to France,' one of them said. 'They offered me \$400,000 for the deal half of it immediately and the other half after Kennedy was dead.' He then outlined the details of the plot and its preparations involving conversion to Swiss citizenship, and auto and a money belt given to him by Mike who had materialized to meet him in Spain. ('I was amazed to see him there.') Then, according to Romero's account, he returned to Paris and took a taxi to the cafe Le Paris where a contact gave me a plan. I still possess it in its original written form, the plans of the assassination.' He described two options of location for which

the plans provided and the gun he was supposed to use. "A Remington .280 with an infrared scope. To get it, I was to wait near the Northern Railroad Station, where I would be handed the key to a public locker where the rifle was in a valise. (But) 'suddenly the brilliance of the scheme behind the scheme became apparent to me. The OAS would be blamed for the murder of Kennedy which would be masked as the result of a bungled attempt of DeGaulle, and the public would swallow it because DeGaulle had a history of near escapes from assassins. If I were captured and talked my confessions would be put down as the ravings of an insane man.' Romero said he then phoned his superior OAS officer in Algiers was told to drop everything. 'Let the American's murder each other if they want. This whole business may be blamed on us.' But because he was still involved by virtue of having accepted the money, Romero said he decided to go through the motions until he could escape the plotters who, he said, had him, 'followed in my every move.' When he went to pick up the rifle at the railway station, he 'went into the restroom and went out the other door as quickly as I could cross the room. I ran like mad for a hundred yards, then veered off in the direction of the docks. It would have been fatal for me to return to the hotel.' Romero said he fled to Italy, Switzerland, then the Congo and finally to Latin America where he used some of the money to buy a small ranch and where he still lives in seclusion. He reportedly claimed the evidence which documents his story - correspondence with Mike and a phony passport, a list of addresses and tenants of apartments from which he would have selected the shooting site, and the written assassination plan is in the possession of a lawyer in Geneva. 'I know my story has exceptional implications. It reveals that certain people were intent already in 1961 to murder Kennedy, using a revolutionary - me - as their patsy. Romero believes the same person or persons working closely with them who approached him about the assassination were possibly responsible for Kennedy's death later.'

This article appeared in British newspaper the *Guardian* on December 1, 1972:

A book has been recently published in France, by the respected journalist, Camille Gilles. It is called *\$400,000 Pour Abbatre Kennedy à Paris* and is published by Julliard. It tells of a former French legionary and Secret Army Organization operative called Jean Luis Romero. Impeccably documented, researched in France and South America, the book concludes that Jean Luis Romero is telling the truth when he claims that a CIA operative code-named 'Mike' offered him \$400,000 to assassinate Kennedy on his visit to de Gaulle in May 1961. From circumstantial evidence in the book, including descriptions, there seems little doubt that 'Mike' was HOWARD HUNT. [*The Guardian* 12.1.73 Martin Walker]

The fact that the story was first printed in a respected Parisian newspaper *L'Aurore* and was coauthored by Philippe Bernet and Camille Gilles is significant. Although this



researcher can find no traces of Camille Gilles, Philippe Bernet was the author of *Roger Wybot and the Battle for the DST* which was published in Paris by La Cite publishers in 1975. Wybot was a Gaullist resistance fighter who became head of the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) internal security service. Philippe Bernet was also the author of a book about Colonel Le Roy-Finville and the clandestine services which was published by La Cite in 1980. Julliard Press in Paris did exist and appeared to be a serious publishing firm. The story was carried by the Associated Press. Then Martin Walker of the *Guardian* decided that one of these men was HUNT. Then the story was picked up by *The National Insider*. As far as this researcher has ascertained Martin Walker was the only journalist to ever actually see *\$400,000 Pour Abattre Kennedy a Paris*. This researcher was unable to obtain a copy and does not believe the book was ever published. If it was published it would only have taken two months to get the book into print. On October 3, 1972, a possible contract with Julliard was being contemplated. On December 1, 1972, the book was already in print? Unlikely. What more likely happened was that publication of the book was canceled and the story was relegated to tabloid status at the behest of the CIA. There were numerous assassination plots against DeGaulle at this time.

#### ASSASSINATION PLOTS AGAINST DeGAULLE

The CIA reported on May 19, 1961: "Some extreme rightists believe that the only way that President DeGaulle can now be stopped from surrendering Algeria is to assassinate him...This attitude has reached fanatical proportions and those close to it believe that an assassination attempt against DeGaulle is certain to come in the near future...In May 1961 an attempt was made by two Secret Army Organization members to enlist United States Government (deleted) support in their operations against DeGaulle." [CIA F82-0184/1; *Allen v. DOD #09787*] A hired assassin, armed with a poison ring, was to shake DeGaulle's hand. On September 9, 1961, the Secret Army Organization Chief of Staff was arrested for perpetrating an assassination attempt against Prime Minister Charles DeGaulle. Two former Secret Army Organization officers were implicated in the conspiracy, which entailed planting ten kilograms of plastic explosive in some bushes, then detonating the explosives by remote control, just as Prime Minister Charles DeGaulle's limousine was going by. The detonating charge failed to trigger an explosion, and DeGaulle's automobile suffered only minor damages. Had the explosives detonated, he would have died.

#### KENNEDY WOULD BE IN PARIS

Kennedy was scheduled to visit Paris on May 31, 1961. Did HUNT fly to Paris shortly after the botched Bay of Pigs invasion? Was it he and BARKER who contacted Jean Luis Romero? HUNT had worked out of Paris before. Was Jim Noel, an associate of HUNT and CIA Station Chief in Madrid at this time, Mike? HUNT was supposed to be working at a desk job at the CIA around this time, but HUNT, a spook, could have turned up anywhere. After the Bay of Pigs HUNT was no longer involved in Cuban propaganda. The CIA stated that in "November 1961 HUNT was reassigned to the Deputy Director Plans /Covert Action Staff, and in January 1962, to the Office of the

Chief of the same Staff. In late 1961 HUNT wrote that he represented the CIA on the Interagency Committee on Cuba. It was alleged that in early May 1961 HUNT flew to Paris. There, he and BARKER contacted Romero. There is a gap in HUNT'S CIA career after the Bay of Pigs which was April 1961 to November 1961. The CIA has not released any of BARKER'S Operational Progress Reports for 1961. STURGIS testified that some time in 1961 BARKER contacted him on behalf of HUNT in regard to an assassination. It was likely that Romero told the truth and that the men involved were HUNT and BARKER. The Romero report was never adequately investigated.

#### TRACES ON ROMERO

The HSCA was informed by the CIA's Office of Security that "On the basis of information furnished regarding Jose Luis Romero, this office cannot locate any identifiable information on him." The CIA did locate files on Jose Romero, a G-2 Staff member. [DOS FOIA #751.11/9-961] HUNT was asked about Romero by Howard Liebengood of the SSCIA: "A former Legionnaire says that he was somehow approached in Majorca and given certain money to assassinate President Kennedy when he visited DeGaulle at Orly Airport and the names of BARKER and HUNT have both come up in that context." HUNT said he had no information on this. Romero was never shown a photo of HUNT or BARKER nor has he been heard from since this report was published. HEMMING stated:

Interview Romero. Show him a picture of HUNT. Bullshit. OAS was headquartered in Lisbon, not Paris. We dealt with OAS people. They were on the run.

*CIA-A Forgotten History-France/Algeria 1960's; Ramparts Magazine "544 Camp St., New Orleans" p. 47; The Fish Is Red-The Mystery of 544 Camp St.; Ft. Worth Star Tele 6.15.75; UPI Story 6.15.75; New Orleans States Item 10.5.60-Banister Gets All Credit on Jeep Find; DOS Incoming From Paris 9.12.61 Control 7342, DOS Incoming from Paris 9.14.61 Rptd. Algiers No. A-408, DOS Incoming 9.11.61 No 1362, 1356, 1348; San Fran Chronicle 10.3.72; Nashville Tennessean 10.3.72; CIA FOIA # F82-0184/1-9; Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 93rd Congress First Session-Watergate and Related Activities-Wash. DC 8.3,6,7; 9.24,25 1973 Book 9 p 3726: also known as the Watergate or "Ervin" Committee Hearings; Allen v. DOD 09787.*

#### RORKE

Withheld documents on Rorke included FBI 2-1499-89; FBI 2-1499-NR dated 4.10.63 3 enclosure Pages 1,2,3; FBI 100-434086-32 pages 22 & 23; FBI 105-96551-22; FBI 105-102448-72; Duplicate to Headquarters 97-4623 NR Serial after 173; FBI 97-4817-1 4 pages; FBI 2-1790-8, 11 Floyd Park Jr. San Antonio, Texas; FBI 2-1622-243; FBI 100-434086-24; FBI 97-4623-107 page 90; FBI 97-4623-180 -contains other withheld serials; FBI 97-4623-126; FBI 97-4623-166 enclosure Pages 1 - 5; FBI 97-4623-137 pages 2 - 5; FBI 97-4623- NR 12.24.63 entire document w/h; FBI 97-4623-171, 173; FBI

97-4623-NR 7.23.64; FBI San Antonio 9.3.64 mentioned Rorke: "The San Antonio Office of the FBI has received the following information regarding (Deleted) also known as (Deleted) from a (Deleted)." 2-1790-11; FBI 97-4623-30.

Documents about Rorke and Batista were highly deleted or withheld. [FBI 97-4623-107, 35]

Rorke told the FBI (Deleted). [FBI 97-3222-8 p.1,2; w/h in entirety FBI 97-4623-179 pages 5, 19]

The FBI: "(Deleted) [Shanley] said that today he interviewed (Deleted) both of whom are close associates of Rorke and were formerly affiliated with him. They expressed the opinion also that the raid is a fabrication by Rorke and that he is out of his mind. With respect for the motivation for Rorke fabricating this story (Deleted) pointed out that he knows Rorke is in financial distress at the present time. He observed that at the meeting in Washington today, Rorke introduced a young Cuban named Laureano Batista Falla and implied that this person participated on this raid. Batista Falla comes from a wealthy Cuban family and has a large personal allowance. (Deleted) expressed the opinion that Rorke, by creating favorable publicity for Batista Falla, hopes to ingratiate himself with Falla and obtain money from him." [FBI 97-4623-35 also FBI 97-4623-151 8.26.63 w/h]

Documents about Rorke and Batista were highly deleted or withheld. [FBI 97-4623-107, 35]

## **NORMAN ROTHMAN**

FBI Miami 87-8756 re: Normie Rothman; *Miami Herald* 3.13.58 -Rothman linked to Morolla who is linked to Mack Blaney Johnson who is linked to Browder and Ruby, 2.20.77, undated "Batista Hideaway Suit Filed"; UnIDied Court document SMS:jpr 54697 n-483; USDC ED N District Ill. 59CR374, 60CR348; Criminal Court Records Dade County State of Fla. v. Norman Rothman-Gambling House Case # 22942; FBI CG143-120, CG 87-11127 Miami FBI 143-14-21,37,41 including interviews about Rothman with Lanz, Varona (Varona dead *NYT* 10.31.92); Aleman FBI 97-3400-2 Branigan; Interview with Dr. Stang-dentist of Browder and Rothman, PG 87-5446.

## **RUBY**

Earl Ruby indirectly supplied the Welch Candy Company, which was owned by the head of the Birch Society, with premiums for their Sugar Daddy candies; FBI DET 44-563, FD-302 with Earl Ruby on 7.9.64 at Detroit, Michigan, L.M. Cooper; FBI 44-24016-1733; WCE 2978; WCD722; *NYT* 7.14.60 p2; 10.23.63 pL31, 9.14.61 p2I , 9.12.63 p26. 10.9.63 p3I, 10.8.63 p3I, 4.14.76, 11. 20. 63 - Wallace Turner; 1.15.76, 5.24.75 pL19, 3.14.75; *New York Post* 8.19.75, 4.15.76 , 1.14.76, 10.17.75, 1.18.71; *Chicago News* 4.1.77; *Miami Herald*, 12.24.75; 2.15.77, 12.19.75, 2.21.76, 12.18.75, 2.15.78, 4.29.78, 8.9.76, 8.11.76, 8.22, 23, 9, 8, 5, 2I, 10, 23, 76, 10.22.76, 9.19.76 p26A, 9.19.76, 10. 24.78, 2.26.77, 2.22.77, 3.16.77, 12.24.76, 5.9.78 pl7A, 8.12.76, 3. 1.77, 3. 5.77,

3.12.77, 3.3.77, 4.8.77, 3.2. 77, 10.23.78; *Newsweek* 6.30.75, 12. 29.75, 8.23.76; *Miami News* 2.14.77, August 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 1976, 3.29.7, 8.14.76, 2.26.77, 4.8.77; *Wash. Star* 7.23.75; *Life Magazine* 9.67 p42; Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce p439, 549, 548, 1074, 203,144,145; FBI CH 44-1639 CP-G, H: 62-109060-3978; DL-89-43 P12, 13: CG DL 100-10461 RPG; gJJP375; FBI 62-109060 - 868; FBI CG 62-6115 FD-302 with Harold E. McDermid 2.20.64 Chicago J.W. Roberts; *Chicago Tribune* 4.20.77; 2.2.75 pl; ZNS 8.3.76, 1.18.78 11.19.76; *Washington Post* 9.12.76 LI; 9 7.76, 8.22.76 pA7; *NY Mirror* 8.11.57 NY Confidential, Lee Mortimer; Investigation of Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce 10.7.50 testimony of Johnny Rosselli p373-407; HSCA Vol 10 p194]

## **PERRY RUSSO**

New Orleans UPI 8.24.70 Russo arrested; 62-109060-4797, 6740. For whatever it is worth, Perry Russo claimed: "I remember STURGIS being highlighted. I think Ferrie knew FRANK STURGIS. I saw Ferrie with a bunch of Cubans, Latin types over the years, and I don't know if STURGIS was among them. No one has showed me photographs of him." Perry Russo was sent photographs of STURGIS: "I don't remember him. I did hear STURGIS' name mentioned by Ferrie. Not FIORINI, STURGIS, like I knew a guy named STURGIS years before."

## **RYDER, DIAL**

*Dallas Times Herald* 11.28.63; FBI 89-43-414; FBI Interview with Henrietta Vargas 11.25.63 Dass DL 44-1639 Keutzer, Josephine Salinas 11.26.63 Farmers Branch Pinkston, Frances Hernandez 11.26.63 Pinkston; FBI DL 100-10461; Dewey Bradford CD 1063 DL 100-10461 p 86 4.7.64; FBI Interview with Mrs. Penn 12.263 Cedar Hill, Texas DL 89-43, FBI interview with Mrs. Adams 12.4.63 with Agent Carter; curtain rods 105-82555-260; FBI 9.8.64 Dallas DL 100-10461 Neeley Garland Slack; Slack WC Test by Liebler.

## **WINSTON SCOTT**

Winston Scott's secretary, Ann Goodpasture, wrote:

Winston Scott, who wrote this paragraph saying that OSWALD was of great interest during this period, is also the same man who signed all of the cables and dispatches attesting to the fact that the calls from the Cuban Embassy by OSWALD (and visits there) were not identified as OSWALD, or even reported by the Station Officers investigating Cuban activities (DAVID PHILLIPS), until after November 23, 1963. This material, and the briefing on it, was the basis for the Warren Commission Report. Thus Scott clearly contradicts himself and departs from the records in the files. There is an explanation perhaps, for this statement by Scott. He was a very proud and egotistical

man, and would have interpreted the Warren Commission statement on page 777 (that the Cuban Embassy connection was not discovered until after the assassination) as a criticism and dereliction of duty on the part of the Station. I think that Scott was disappointed that the Warren Commission did not make it appear that the Station had connected these calls with OSWALD before the assassination. Ann Goodpasture. [CIA h/w notes by A.G. 8.10.77; NARA 1993.07.21.19:46:41:210590]

## **CLAY SHAW**

62-109060-4628, 4928, 4608,4611, 6793,4607, 4657-Alton Ochsner; *True* 4.75; *Miami Herald-Anderson* 5.17.76; Clay Shaw Address book ARA document; J. Monroe Sullivan was with Shaw on November 22, 1963, in San Francisco. J. Monroe Sullivan had been the Executive Director of the San Francisco World Trade Center Authority in San Francisco since October 1961, prior to which time he had been employed as a lobbyist in Washington, D.C. since 1956. He was employed from 1956 to 1958 by the Committee of American Steamship Lines, and from 1958 to 1961 he was Vice President of the Pacific American Steamship Company. Before going to Washington, D.C., he had been employed by the Pacific American Steamship Association in San Francisco, and still earlier he had been an instructor at the University of San Francisco." [CIA 1337-1051 *Allen v. DOD* CIA 40312 115] M.D. Stevens of the SRS of the OS discovered file #280 207 on J. Monroe Sullivan.

## **SCHWEIKER**

"An INS inspector testified before the Committee that he interviewed OSWALD in a New Orleans jail cell shortly before his April 1, 1963, transfer out of New Orleans. Although the inspector is not quite certain whether OSWALD was using that particular name at that time, he is certain that OSWALD was claiming to be a Cuban alien and that he interviewed OSWALD to prove or disprove this status." [Book 5 page 91]

## **SCOTT AND ALLEN**

CIA 609-786, 920-922, 923-396E, 916-921, 610-263; *Northern Virginia Sun* 2.28.64. Schweiker: *U.S. News & World Report* 9.15.75; *Village Voice* 12.15.75; *Miami Herald* 5.14.76, 5.20.76, 6.22.76, 5.29.76, 8.17.76, 5.15.76, 9.9.75, 6.28.76, 7.28.76, 6.24.76; *NYT* 10.20.75, 6.25.76, 8.1.76; *New Republic* May, 1976 Tad Szulc; *St. Pete Times* 5.14.76; CIA 1159-432J; *Newsweek* 8.9.76; Perot-*NYT* 10.27.92.

## **RIMMA SHIRAVKOVA**

CIA 557-24, 436-174, 1295-482, 1110-407; DOS doc from Michell K. Stanley-Acting Dep. Dir. for Co-ordination to Calvin Tenny CIA undated; CIA 1110-407, 1295-482, 436-174, 557-24; DOS From: U.S. Emb Moscow Mitchell Stanley To: CIA Calvin Tenny 228; FBI 105-82555-5606.

The Soviets were interested in tourists as possible spies, at this time: A lengthy Top Secret study by the KGB in 1961 stated:

It has been established that the Intelligence organs of the USA are displaying special activity in the utilization of tourism, for the purpose of conducting subversive work against the USSR...In line with the preparation and dispatch of such agents, among the tourists the Americans also make extensive use of persons not directly connected with American intelligence organs...Candidates for missions to the USSR are selected carefully. They ordinarily possess knowledge of the Russian language, know the fundamentals of photography.

Citing the increase in foreign tourists in the Soviet Union from 35,000 in 1959, to over 50,000 in 1960, the document instructed the First Chief Directorate Legal Residency of the KGB abroad, "to utilize all its resources to expose among American tourists persons suspected of belonging to the enemy intelligence or counter-intelligence organs."

#### HT LINGUAL & RIMMA SHIRAKOVA

Counter-Intelligence records on Rimma Shirakova prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy consisted of this report:

3. Security Indices reflect that in January 1959 Rimma Shirakova, from Moscow, was in contact with on Martha E. Black at 934 South 4th Street, Springfield, Illinois. Black was apparently one of a tourist group in Russia in the summer of 1958 of which Shirakova was an Intourist Guide. (Deleted). Security Indices contain no reference to any Martha E. Black who would seem to be the individual referred to above.

4. Security Indices contain no reference to any Martha E. Black who would seem to be the individual referred to above. M.D. Stevens.

This information came from the CIA's HT LINGUAL program. On one document this is handwritten "From confidential OS informant!"

#### HT LINGUAL

The purpose of HT LINGUAL was to obtain intelligence and counter-intelligence from letters sent between the United States and the USSR. On November 21, 1955, ANGLETON recommended to Richard Helms that "we gain access to all mail traffic to and from the USSR." Typically, intercepted letters and envelopes would be photographed and then returned to the mails. Due to their sensitivity, the results of these intercepts were kept in a separate filing system.

In *Lee and Marina*, Priscilla Johnson wrote that Marina Oswald told her Rimma Shirakova visited Lee in Minsk in the autumn of 1961. Marina Oswald described

OSWALD as agitated by the visit, after which he confessed: "I was in love with her, I wanted to marry her." [Johnson, *Lee and Marina* p124] Was she also in love with him? Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "He had a crush on her. As far as I know it was one way." Marina Oswald told this researcher in 1994:

I did not know this, I don't know where she got that from. She claims that I know about that. I completely block it out. Even if it happened, it could be absolutely true, I do not recall that. It could be true but I simply do not recall right now.

Rimma Shirakova spoke Arabic and had worked with a high level delegation to the United Arab Republics. She had been asked to procure women for them but claimed she refused. [Norman Mailer, *Oswald's Tale*, p42]

### SHIRAKOVA - KIND HEARTED

A CIA report stated Shirakova had lent money to an unidentified tourist, who had run short of funds. [CIA 1295-482, 1302-478, 1110-407; WR p690] When the State Department received ANGLETON'S CSCI report concerning Shirakova it contacted Moscow and inquired if the Embassy could identify this tourist. The telex was answered by Mitchell K. Stanley, who was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. Mitchell K. Stanley entered on duty at the State Department in July 1950. In 1955 he joined the USIA as an intelligence research analyst. In 1965 Mitchell Stanley became Chief of the Intelligence Liaison Section. [State Dept. Bio. Reg. 1977] Mitchell Stanley reported the identification of the tourist "could not be made by the Embassy, Moscow, since the records maintained at the Embassy cover only the last two years...other records disclose the following cases arising at Moscow during that period." Mitchell Stanley listed payments made by the American Embassy Emergency Fund: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD (deceased) \$435.71 March 7, 1962..." According to the Warren Report: "On June 1, 1962, OSWALD signed a promissory note at the Embassy for a repatriation loan of \$435.71." This was a clerical error.

### SHIRAKOVA VISITS MME. TOUSSARD'S WAX WORKS MUSEUM

On September 8, 1966, CIA file 201-803914 was opened on Rimma Shirakova at the request of SB/CI/R. The signature of the requester and other information remained deleted. Shirakova visited England in June 1968. Her photograph was forwarded to FBI Headquarters by the American Embassy, London, Legal Attache, accompanied by a Secret report. [FBI 105-82555-5606] In Britain, Rimma Shirakova was in touch with a CIA source: "Source and Shirakova visited Mme. Toussard's Wax Works Museum where Shirakova had a visible reaction when seeing OSWALD display. Although this visit was entirely innocent on one source's part (deleted) Shirakova's reaction indicated suspicion that this was a provocation." Another document stated: "(Deleted) states that their source is emphatic that at no time has any sort of intelligence approach or direct questioning taken place, either by Shirakova or any other Russian. (Deleted) adds that it does look, however, if the SCD are building up quite a dossier on the man." [FBI 105-

82555-5606; KGB/SCD Connected Soviet Shirakova Memo to Chief SB Div. 6.19.68; CIA FOIA 525-126] The CIA reported that "During (deleted) visit in March 1966 she mentioned Subject to the (deleted) analyst assigned to (deleted) activities. The latter has now written a summary from (deleted) files on Subject."

### **SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH**

ltr. from Jack Weiss 4.24.78 to Mark Friedman; 62-109060-4534,4542,4634 Sullivan to Branigan; FBI NO 92-2713-1414 Marcello/Smith; FBI file search dated 2.20; Resume of SAS; CIA 1321-1039; Agreement between Caire and Smith 11.24.61; From Gary Sanders To Louis Ivon 1.13.68-Richard Rolfe; CIA 1085-418; To: File From: Fenner Sedgebeer 2.13.67 re: Smith.

### **SOMOZA BROTHERS**

NYT 9.30.56; 1.10.55 planning invasion of Costa Rica which was governed by Jose Figures, 1.20.55, 1.11.55.

### **SOVIET EMBASSY & CUBAN CONSULATE**

CIA 667-282A; 683-291; 9-5; 14-1C; 429-149; 95-36 838-359; 10-6; 8-4; 774-866; 538-801A; 89-33; 98-37; 305-700; 59-23; 119-51; 51; 116-50; 94-35; 92-34; 67-26 638-268; 229-91; 194-80; 503-210; Telex with attachments CIA to DOS 10.10.92 ICD03 ROUTINE 102012Z attach 2 & 5 w/h; CD 1216-stormed into office; CD 631 ltr. to Swiss Amb. U.S. Interests Section from Raul Roa Havana 6.9.64; FBI 105-82555-2448-Heitman; DL 89-43-15, 103, 104 ; FBI 62-109060 - 2877; 62-10909 *sic* 0 NR 4.23.64.

### **SSCIA**

Baker Report rel. 7.2.74; *Newsweek* 5.10.76, 12.1.75; NYT 9.25.75, 2.6.76, 5.8.75; St. George *Swank* 2.76.

### **CARL STANLEY**

Interview with Herman Mitchell 2.23.67 Louisville, Kentucky LS 105-620 Hutchison; Interview with Stanley 2.23.67 Louisville, LS 105-620 Hutchison; FBI 62,109060-4395, 4609 Branigan to Sullivan Memo; Action: None, 5129 Branigan to Sullivan, 4643 Branigan to Sullivan.

### **WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR**

William Houston Seymour was born December 1, 1937 or January 12, 1937 at Fort Benton, Montana. On January 10, 1968 the FBI ran a file check on William Houston Seymour. Serials 89-69-1797, 1809 page 2, 1839 page 2. On September 2, 1977, the CIA ran an INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REQUEST on William



Houston Seymour much of which was withheld from research. William Houston Seymour's address was listed as 1008 Simmons, Tucson, Arizona. A document that was attached to this request read: "Seymour, W.H. Wash-CIA-Int-28 Folder #1 p.14 60-749/16 Requested from DDP Records Center 'Will Follow' RI/Archives References 362070." The first traces on William Houston Seymour in the CIA'S highly illegible MAIN INDEX SEARCH RESPONSE: "\*\*\*\*Locator Data Order From IP/CFS January 1, 1959 01774066." The second trace read: "Seymour 201-0011838 (Deleted) 07732A01 June 55 Enclosure 1. \*\*\*Locator Data: Order from IP/CFS (Deleted) 07732 March 17, 1975, 06667012." The CIA discovered traces on a (FNU) Seymour in Trieste in 1949, which was unidentifiable with the Subject. The fourth trace "Seymour 201-007038 (Deleted) 60682A01 November 30, 1971. Locator Data: Order from IP/CFS 6C-52 (Deleted) December 14, 1971 02949487 Aperture Card Available See Aperture Card Attached. END OF REPLY - 4 records listed."

### **PAULINO SIERRA**

On January 26, 1968, Paulino Sierra filled out a CIA Biographic Data Employment Form. On February 23, 1968, Paulino Sierra was denied an ad hoc clearance on the basis of derogatory information. [Memo for Chicago Field Office From Thorne to Watkins 2.23.68] In January 1968 Paulino Sierra filled out a CIA Biographic Data sheet. The FBI stamped "Refer to Data Re: Eladio Del Valle Guitierrez which was sent your Agency dated June, 30 1965, p.1. Refer to Date Regarding: Plot to Assassinate Castro During October Holidays, 1965." [CIA 80T01357A Box 45 Folder 31 w/h]

### **VLADIMIR SLOBODA**

In **1965** the CIA prepared a report on Vladimir Sloboda, much of which was withheld. This report dealt with Vladimir Sloboda's knowledge of CIA personnel and a possible recruitment attempt by him. The document concluded: "It is not known whether Sloboda is affiliated with the Soviet Intelligence Services at this time. According to a December 19, 1962, Foreign Service Dispatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, (deleted)." [CIA Memo J.F. Meredith to Chief/FIOB 9.30.65]

### **RICHARD SNYDER**

On **July 14, 1949**, W.R. Cornelison, Acting Security Officer, Security Branch, Office of Policy Coordination, informed Robert Bannerman that a semi-covert personnel action was being instituted on Richard E. Snyder: "It should be noted from his Personal History Statement that he has several in-law relatives who are presently Italian citizens. It is not believed that these relatives are close enough to the Subject to create a security problem. Therefore, it is requested that you take into consideration the request for a waiver of foreign connections." Two documents about Snyder dated October 17, 1949, was withheld in their entirety [CIA JFK Box No. 46 Folder No.2]

On **April 1, 1959**, a Request For Approval of Liaison form was sent to Chief, Employee Activity Branch, PSD/OS through the Chief, Official Cover and Liaison/CCB/FI. The

name of the CIA employee who was in contact with Snyder at the time was withheld. His component was PPG/Staff. Richard E. Snyder commented: "I was in Washington at this time."

### COULD SNYDER HAVE KNOWN?

According to the *1970 Yale University Yearbook* Richard E. Snyder was the Embassy official in charge of U-2 trial matters. Richard E. Snyder: "I wasn't in charge of U-2 matters (laughs). There wasn't anyone in charge of U-2 matters in the Moscow Embassy. As the senior Consulate Officer in Moscow I attended the trial. I was the Embassy Officer in charge of the trial." OSWALD had told him he was going to give the Soviet Union information on radar. Why didn't Richard E. Snyder put two and two together? Richard E. Snyder explained,

I never heard of the U-2 when OSWALD came to the Embassy. I never heard about it until after Francis Gary Powers was shot-down. Where would the suspicion arise? How do you attach the U-2 to OSWALD? I had no knowledge OSWALD was a radar operator in Japan, at the time. I had no knowledge that they were running U-2 operations out of Japan over China until it came out in the press, long after the Francis Gary Powers trial. There was no link in my mind - OSWALD being a radar operator - which is not a very lofty position. Remember, it is very clear now, which wasn't so at the time, that OSWALD thought - and he was probably right - that he was speaking for Russian ears when he was talking to me. The Embassy had been penetrated - we all knew it at the Embassy. There was only one safe room and that was upstairs. It had been specially built. OSWALD was trying to impress the Soviets of his sincerity. He may declare this in his diary also. This was kind of a last chance, last ditch effort on his part, to get the Soviets to accept him. They had rejected him and said, 'We're not going to give you residence.' I didn't dwell on that point. It became clear later on, in reading his diary...I reported it back to Washington. I was in no position to evaluate whether the guy really knew anything or was bluffing. I had no way of evaluating if he knew anything about radar.

Richard E. Snyder was asked if OSWALD could have been a Soviet Agent:

I can't imagine any possible scenario in which the Soviets would go through this kind of charade to make an agent out of OSWALD. The complexity of the charade. Any serious intelligence organization would be out of their minds to trust OSWALD. He was a real flake. That's my own feeling about him. Certainly his attempted suicide marked him as emotionally unstable. The KGB had a considerable time to look at him in the hotel. They had his interviews with Priscilla Johnson. They must have had a pretty good line on the guy. [After he defected] his use as an agent would have been damaged because he was listed by every American

intelligence agency. To use a guy like that to assassinate the President would make no sense. This rules out any Soviet involvement.

The possibility that OSWALD was dispatched then activated to sabotage the summit was suggested to Richard E. Snyder. He commented,

This is really farfetched stuff, this is stoned stuff. It fits in with the whole conspiracy industry. There is no evidence. Imagination will do if you're writing stuff like this and making money.

## **FRANK STURGIS**

*FBI*: LHM 64-44828-4,9,A 1964, 1919 (WCD 561), NR 2.27.64, Miami (64-196)to-10.17.62 SAC, NR 199 12.17.63, NR 12.8.63, 2.27.64 NR, 462 4.1 (or 21).64 NR, 6.24.64 NR.; FBI arrest sheet, John Martino; 105-82555- 510, 308, 1505, 2350, 2526, 3103, 3103, 3231, 3328, 2704, 2993, 3644, 3787, 3827, 5730; O'Conner rep. 105-8342-1.25.64 (WCD 395), O'Conner-12.3.63, 4.4.64, O'Conner 3.24.64 26 pages; 44-24016-1036; 64-448287; 64-44828-NR 199 2.17.64; 64-4828-1919 O'Conner/Director 5.8.64 re: Martino; SAC Miami 163-515-4877-2.18.69; 163-24877-1-20; 62-109060-36,309,330, 650, 890, 1059,1067, 1079, 7548, 7562, 7790, 7756, 7794, 7795; Miami 2-192-669-7756; 52-76526-1; 47-552251; 2-2005-31X2, 2; 139-4089-146, 187, 413, 628, 545, 521, 689, 910, 1221, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1432, 1357, 2501; MM-139-328 6.28.72; MM 89-35-FPG;mn, 11.26.63 Sweet; Norfolk Teletype 7.7.72, 7.11.72; MM 87-8756; FOIA request # 75,831 Unsub: Meyer Harry Jacobson-Victim ITAR-Gambling 9.17.80; Miami 105-8342 3.21.23,24.64 O'Conner/Martino; MM 105-8342 on 3.13.64 Delray Beach O'Conner/Weyl; 11.2.68 Miami 2-192-669 Gibbons/ Gonzalez. *FBI Group 2 - HSCA release*: Miami FO 2-1499-138, 60,70,134-page deleted, NR 1.13.65, 135 pages deleted, NR 6.24.70; NR 4.25.63 w/h; 2-1499-28 w/h; 105-172694-2, 15 w/h, 19 page 2 w/h, 2-1 NR 1.11.77, 45, NR 12.10.58, NR 2.11.59, 14, unmarked Report 2.2.59, Miami re: FAS, 16, pages w/h, 29, pages w/h, 61 pages w/h, 62 pages w/h, 21 pages w/h, 34, 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 58, 54, NR 1.19.61, 1.11.61, 1.19.61, 93, 103 (?) NR 7.26.62; 99 pages 2 & 3 w/h, 102, Yeagley Memo unmarked 7.25.62, 7.23.62, 104, page w/h, 108, In the early 1960's Victor Reuther wrote: "AAG Walter Yeagley, who continues in charge of internal security matters, had always maximized the domestic Communist menace;" NR 100-3(?), NR 4.1.63; Hoover to AG Kennedy re: FAS 4.3.63, 129, page w/h, NR 6.15.64; NR 6.15.64-2 document N/R on this date, NR 6.12.64 pages w/h. W/h DOC LIST-101, 17, NR 1.20.61, 84, 93, 94, 113, NR 6.13.63, NR 7.29.63, NR 9.29.63, 115, NR 9.12.63, 18, 119, 121, 122, 126; 105-17269-19 DID 10.26.68/Treat as Yellow/ pages 3,6 w/h, 37, 27 2 pages w/h, 29 w/h, 30, 29 att. w/h; 31, 35 enclosure w/h; 105-172694-34; To Sullivan from Donahoe 12.22.61 109-584; 109-584-3960 pages w/h; FOIA request Geoffry Sullivan 255, 912 by Sherry Sullivan ARA document; Traces of FBI documents on Rorke FBI 97-4623-179 22 pages. Rorke & Fair Play for Cuba Committee. *CIA*: 277-105; 315-119; 321-123; 345-139; 545-806; 508-214; 504-211; 457-772; 211; 568-247A; 1351-1059-B-CIA; 448-175; 277-105; 315-119; 321-123; 345-139; 545-806; 508-214; 504-211; 457-772; 211; 568-247A 448-3833; 108-3283, 1964, 448-284; FBI 26-425217-36-Con. Ring Case; From S.B. Donahoe 109-584 1.5.62

Hoover notation. *Publications: Miami Herald* 12.19.59; 10.9.62; 12.15.77; 2.23.77 1.9.77; 7.14.77; 1.8.76; 12.14.75; 7.12.75; 1.21.74; 7.8.76; 6.17.8?; 12.2.77; 12.22.76; 4.28.63' 9.10.81; 8.5.76; 2.10.82; 12.26.80-Anderson; *New York Times*: 9.15.63; 3.11.61; 10.22.60; 9.27.60; 3.12.61; 4.29.63; 4.2.63, 4.27.63 10.27.59 4.3.63; *New York Daily News* 4.24.75, 4.22.75, 6.20.75, 6.19.75, 4.23.75, 4.21.75 4,25,75; UPI Dispatch 12.21.59; *I Was Castro's Prisoner*-John Martino-Devon Adair 1963; *Manion Forum* 9.8.63; *Birmingham Alabama Examiner* 12.12.63; *Nashville, Tenn. Banner* 12.4.63; *Memphis Tenn Press Scimitar* 1.30.64; *Glory No More*-Ed Arthur-Dakar Pub.; Castor Inter-Weisberg-Fensterfile; *The Bayo-Pawley Affair* by Robert K. Brown-Soldier-of-Fortune-1976; *New York Journal American* 12.28.63; *Newsweek* 6.14.48 (?); *Bohemia* 11.15.59 p73; *True* August 74; Watergate Exhibit No. 142; Dade County Medical Examiner Case No. 77-360; AP Dispatch 5.12.59; *High Times* interview with STURGIS; *Star* 9.7.76, 9.21.76; *Midnight Globe* 1.3.77, 7.5.77, 7.12.77; *Sun Reporter* 7.13.76; Anderson 4.16.74; *Parade* 4.12.64, 5.14.61; *NY Herald Tribune* 3.28.59; AP Dispatch 4.27.59, 7.3.59, 10.30.59; *Philadelphia Enquirer* 1.15.59; *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 3.29.63; *The Sun Sentinel and Ft. Lauderdale News* 6.25.72; *Miami News* 12.21.76, 12.13.80, 9.20.77; *World Telegram & Sun* 4.26.63; *Freedom Press*-11.21.62; *NY Post* 11.2.77; *Washington Post* 12.19.59, 1.9.77 4.12.75; *Tribune Review - Westmoreland* - 10.25, 26.77; Marriage Certificate FAS/JK Terrell Norfolk 11027 5.11.56; *Phil. Enq.* 1.15.59, 3.29.63, 8.21.62, 11.6.77; *Phil. Evening Bull.* 3.29.63, 5.17.76; AP 4.28.60, 7.30.62, 10.30.59 UPI 6.4.64; *El Miami Herald* 4.4.82; *Excelsior* 12.11.77; *Inquiry* 7.23.79. *Judicial*: Ltr. David Costa to Clyde Atkins 73-597-LR-CIA; USSS CO-2-34,030-453, 591, 944, 828; District Court of Appeal/3rd Dist./Fla. # 65-240 leafleting; Dade County Circuit Court 63L511; USDC Miami 76-206-PA Crim.; USDC Miami 73-597-Cr. Ca; USDC Miami 76-1252-CIU SMA; Criminal Court of Dade 71-2311; Gerstein Questions Mrs. Sturgis 7.12.73; Minority Staff Report Investigation of Advance Knowledge of Illegal Political Espionage; Certificate of Incorporation Hampton Roads Salvage 9.17.61 signed by Marcos Diaz Lanz, Pedro Diaz Lanz and FRANK STURGIS; WCD 395; WCE 2951; CE 1404; CE3056 (CD 561); WCD 662; WCE 2951; WCD 1020; *Allen v. DOD* CIA 19251 0807; FBI 2-1499 NR 8.2.62 FRANK FIORINI and New Orleans CRC; *Miami Herald* 12.19.61 Dom Bonafede Fantasma; possibly first page STURGIS 201-(deleted) "Note this dossier may not be complete. A listing of all material processed for this file may be obtained from (deleted)." CIA FOIA # 06736.

## "FRANK STURGIS" IN DALLAS NOVEMBER 21, 1963

As fate would have it, a man with the same name as FRANK STURGIS was arrested in Dallas on November 21, 1963. On November 3, 1977, HSCA Chief Robert Blakey received a report from "Geoffrey Alprin, former counsel, Washington, D.C., Metro Police Department, who said that after the arrest of STURGIS in 1972 break-in, Ronald Winter, Metro Police, told him that the Dallas Police Department said that FRANK A. STURGIS was arrested for vagrancy on **November 21, 1963**, in Dallas. Matter was checked out by fingerprints, but not same. Wilson [D.C. Police Chief Jerry Wilson] approved call to us. After failure to confirm identity - dropped. Check out." Geoffrey Alprin, a judge in Washington, D.C., was contacted in November, 1963. He stated: "I was the General Counsel of the Metro Police Department from 1970 to 1973. I called Bob Blakey. I knew

him previously. I made the connection between Watergate burglar STURGIS, and somebody who had been arrested in Dallas for vagrancy on **November 21, 1963**, in **June 1972**. I was told that the STURGIS who had been arrested in Dallas was not the same guy as one of Watergate burglars. Detective Winter told me. Winter, or somebody, checked out the name 'FRANK STURGIS' with the Dallas Police, and maybe I got to see the report that way. That would not be unusual." Journalist Bruce Hall reported: "The 'Frank Sturgis' that was arrested on **November 21, 1963**, was from Brownwood, Texas. On November 12, 1950, Sturgis moved to Mesquite and attended school there. Sturgis went to East Texas State University. His one other brush with the law occurred August 15, 1959, when he was in the County Jail for stealing 15 stereo tapes." [Dallas County Court # C69-1019B; HSCA 180-10113-10405] In the **Spring of 1973** a rumor that circulated in Washington, D.C., placed STURGIS in Dallas on **November 21, 1963**.

## **FRANK STURGIS**

Withheld documents on STURGIS included this CIA dispatch: "DIR 67125 September 9, 1963," also FBI 2-1499-NR 4.25.63; FBI 2-1499-28; FBI 2-1499-16 Investigative Period 11.14.58 to 1.21.59; FBI 2-1499-61, 63; FBI 2-1499 NR 191 1.19.61; FBI 2-1499 NR 183 1.11.61, NR 191 1.19.6; FBI 2-1499-108; Only words visible on document DECODED COPY; FBI 109-584-3960, 3986; FBI 2-1499-34; FBI 105-172694-29 10.31.68; FBI 105-172694-19, 35; FBI 139-4089-413; FBI 2-1499-134 8.25.64; FBI 2-1499 12.20.61 p83 w/h; FBI 105-172694-19 w/h; "Memorandum For The Record Information regarding (Deleted) is contained in a background investigation dated October 1955 concerning another individual." F-81-0351-D035; FBI 2-1499 NR 1.11.77; FBI 2-1499-21 page 2; FBI 2-1499 NR 1.13.65; FBI 2-1499-135; FBI 97-3244-257; FBI 97-3965-12 Christian Democratic Action; FBI 109-584-539 Anti Fidel Castro Activities; FBI 97-4073-3 Cuba Libre; FBI 105-75511-204 Cuban Relatiation Against Batista Adherents in the United States; (Caption deleted) FBI 105-80115-13; (Caption deleted) FBI 105-66995-62; FBI 65-63987-210-95; FBI 105-88521-75; FBI 105-102128-32; FBI 97-4474-98; FBI 2-1499 NR 6.24.70; FBI 2-1499-103 NR 7.26.62; FBI 2-1499-103NR 7.26.62; FBI 139-4089-72, 73; FBI 105-84265-27 Kidnaping, Conspiracy Juan Fernandez De Castro; FBI 62-9-29-375; Memo Hoover to Yeagley 10.7.66 (MDC); FBI 97-4110-85 (MDC) 3.3.64; FBI 97-4110-102 (Hamblett); FBI 97-4110 - 86, 72, 63; FBI Miami 97-4133-128 2.14.65; FBI 97-4623-180.

On January 20, 1961, the FBI generated a report that was File #2-41, subject, FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS - Neutrality Matters. This file was withheld.

Mary Vona gave birth to Carmela Frances Hulsey. Carmela Frances Hulsey committed suicide on February 9, 1971. [FBI 139-4089-861, 122, 911 w/h]

Portions of transcript of Rockefeller Commission interview with FRANK STURGIS on April 3, 1975, and April 4, 1975, were withheld for National Security reasons by withdrawing archivist KBH. [Withdrawal Sheet ID 04444 - 018000065 and 04443 - 018000065 Box # 4 and #5]

During an interview with Bureau representatives, STURGIS described himself as a captain in the Cuban Armed Forces and exhibited documents to this effect which he described as credentials. [FBI 2-149941] The titles and contents of two of these reports were withheld.

On June 9, 1959, (Deleted) Investigator, U.S. Customs Service, Miami, advised S.A. (Deleted) that his office had no pending investigation regarding subject and was in possession of no information not previously disseminated to the Miami Office." [FBI-2-1499-29 highly deleted - page 3 withheld]

The citizenship of STURGIS was restored on March 14, 1961. The INS in Miami did not appeal this determination. [FBI 2-1499-89 2 pages w/h]

FRANK STURGIS of Watergate fame was also connected with INTERPEN activities." [CIA FOIA 18658 SAG Memo w/h re: H 9.10.75]

On **July 3, 1962**, STURGIS claimed that 20 of his men had landed in Cuba "to support and extend anti-Castro uprisings in the Matanzas Province of Cuba." [FBI 2-14999-99 mostly w/h]

## **SUGGS/LEWIS**

FBI 62-109060-1294, 4344, 1489, 4535, NR 12.3.63-4525, 4522, 4554, 4539, 4527, 4526, 4447, 4518, 4515, 4891; *Counterplot* p37.; CIA 1361-500, 1357-506; *Times Picayune* undated article on David Lewis.; *Allen v DOD* 40306.

## **SUICIDE ATTEMPT**

CIA 714-310A, 524-221, 548-238.

## **WILLIAM SULLIVAN**

FBI 67-205182-701, 100-439612-241, 699, 697, 698, NO 89-69-323; 105-82555-N/R 9.22.64; Watergate Transcripts of White House tapes-"President: "Any further word on, on Sullivan?" *Christian Science Monitor* 11.18.77, *Boston Globe* 11.18.77, *Washington Star* 11.9.77, *Wash. Post* 11.10.77, ZNS Dispatch 1.23.78; *Who's Who in CIA* p504; *Atlantic Monthly* April 1975 Sanford Unger; The Bureau-William Sullivan-pp. 39-41, 191-193, 10,234-235; Hoodwink FBI 100-446533-9; FBI 62-80750-4026- On **October 30, 1962**, William C. Sullivan wrote a memorandum to D.J. Brennan, on "CIA/Anti-Castro Activities/IS - Cuba." The memorandum was withheld except for this sentence "The following was furnished to the Liaison Agent on October 29, 1962, on a strictly confidential basis" and a stamp that read: "One copy made regarding William Harvey for review FBI HQ by HSCA." Attorney William Kunstler stated that Sullivan was shot 15 minutes before sunrise at 243 feet with a scope-equipped sniper rifle. Daniels allegedly mistook Sullivan, who he said was attired in a black and white mackinaw and white turtleneck sweater, for the white tail of a deer. According to officials who examined the

body, however, Sullivan was wearing a black and red mackinaw. The only white item of clothing they found was a T-shirt entirely covered by outer garments. The autopsy report has the bullet traveling in a downward path through Sullivan's body until deflected upwards by vertebrae, whereas the killer said he shot upwards over the brow of a hill. [Seven Days 5.5.78] A pair of gloves was found near Sullivan's body. Daniels denied they were his and said he did not remove them from the corpse. Sullivan's hunting partners stated their appointment was for 9:00 a.m. - but Sullivan was killed at 6:30 a.m. [Public Eye 1979] After Sullivan's death, a HSCA investigator tried to enter his house and seize his papers. Sugar Hill New Hampshire Police Chief Gary Young explained: "He showed his credentials. He said he had subpoenas for all the records." Young declared himself caretaker of the house and ordered the investigator out.

## **STATE DEPARTMENT**

An undated note to Waterman: "I think Embassy should not take any action on case at this time. If you agree, please draft something for clearance through PT/F. GWM." [NARA 119-100004-10080]

## **EUGENE SUMNER**

WCD22 p1; WCD 4 p 811; FBI S.A. John P. McGuire/Savannah 105-801 12.2.63; Interview with Anthony Marcello, Ella Frabbiele 11.27.63 NO 44-2064 Jensen; FBI 44-24016-516, 531.

## **TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY PARKING LOT**

There had been a report of questionable activity in this area on November 21, 1963: At 4:10 p.m., while on route to a parking lot located west of the Texas School Book Depository, three Mexican-American textile workers observed two cars parked near the rear exit lane of the lot. They said one of the cars contained an older man, the other, a younger man. They "observed the older man open the trunk of his car and remove a rifle that one female worker noticed had a telescopic sight affixed thereto. She stated the older man gave the rifle to the younger man, who put it in the small car, then both got in and drove away..." One of these cars was a 1956 Buick. FBI DI-89-43/DL 141639 11.25.63 Keutzer, DL 89-43 Nat Pinkston 11.26.63, DL 100-10461 WGB;mja, 62-109060-944, DL 89-43 KRA/gm/cv invest of S.A. Kenneth Albert; ltr. to Alan Jules WEBERMAN from Thomas Conely 7.18.78.

## **TRAVEL TO U.S FROM USSR**

CIA 235-651, 276-104, 360-145, 410-167, 299-111, 334-133, 160-65, 834-375, 640-265, 1162-432M, 343, 1293-468.

## **TRAMP SHOT INVESTIGATION**

Affidavit of Marion S. Ramey, Chief, Records Service Section, FBI dated 3.20.78; FBI 62-109060-7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, 7128, 7129, 7131, 7127, 7130, 7126, 7132, 7133, 7134, 7135, 7138, 7136, 7137, 7140, 7145, 7150, 7154, 7161, 7158, 7169, 7191, 7190, 7184, 7187, 7192, NR 6.2.75 (Lab. Report), 7187, 7192, 7190, NR 46 6.2.75, NR 46 5.21.75, 7192, 7190, 7193, 7134, 7158 NR; Ltr. McCreight/*WEBERMAN* 8.1.78; 62-109060 NR 3.4.75, NR 6.16.75, NR 46, 5.21.75, NR 46 6.2.75, NR 46 6.2.75; Shaneyfeldt *Allen v DOD* 40339 146; *NYT* 5.24.68-Sprague; WC Testimony Will Fritz V4 p202-249, V15 p145-153, Affidavit V7p403-406.

## **RAPHAEL TRUJILLO**

*NYT* 6.1.61; death 6.1.61; CIA Memo For Rec Sub: Review of Dominican Operations during Period Immediately Prior to, During and Subsequent to Trujillo's Death 6.62 CWH.

## **USSS**

WCD 1245-no USSS men stay on scene; WCD 709 Martin; FBI 12.17.63 Dallas DL-1001046 Brookhart-int. Miller; 11.22.63 Dallas DL-10461 Ellington interview Franzen; Weitzman WC Testimony 4.1.64 Joe Ball 1, 48, 49; WC Testimony Smith 15, 17, 16, 19; WC Testimony Romack; unIDed CIA document-(CIA/TSD) furnished "security passes" to USSS.

## **USSR DOCUMENTS**

"MFR Subject (Deleted) The information provided to (Deleted) in Subject cases is in connection with an analysis of HARVEY OSWALD'S Soviet issued Documents. This fact was revealed by the requestor who asked that it be handled as very sensitive information. (Deleted) Case (Deleted) The contents of this envelope contains sensitive information and is not to be opened except by the following: (Deleted)." [CIA # 11526]

## **VESCO/NIXON**

*Miami Herald* 5.20.77, 6.3.77 - Vesco's office shot-up; 4.27.78-Vesco free to leave Costa-Rica, 6.3.77; *NYT* 9.13.76; 9.13.76 Vesco's former Private Investigator is murdered, 3.10.75 Peroff's story backed-up by Senate Study; *NY Post* 9.1.77; Testimony of Alwyn Eisenhower before Detroit Grand Jury; Hearings before the Permanent Sub-committee on Investigations-U.S.Senate-The Robert Vesco Investigation -meeting with Figures p108; *Wall Street Journal* 11.19.80, 10.8.81 -Vesco expelled from Bahamas.

## **VECIANA**

On January 10, 1962, G. Marvin Gentile, Chief, Investigation Division, asked the Assistant Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Operational Support) for an expedite FBI check concerning Veciana.



On January 19, 1962, Thomas Carroll J. Chief, CI/OA, generated a memo for the Deputy Director of Security, (Investigations and Support), Subject (Deleted) 256167. It contained the words "January 24, 1962, CI/OA advised RET." [Security Form dated January 4, 1962, JFK Box 46 Folder 15 1 page was previously withheld: Authority: National Security Act of 1947 CIA Act of 1949 As Amended also seven pages of Bio Data 7 pages].

## **EDWIN WALKER**

62-109060-1502; *Miami Herald* 3.18.77; *Ft. Wayne Ind. Journal Gaz.* 9.28.64; *Seattle Washington-Post Intelligencer* 9.28.64; *Cleveland Ohio Press and News* 9.28.64; CD 1124; CD1390; CO-2-34,030 1505; Interview with Scott Hansen 6.4.64 Dallas Robert M. Barrett; ltr. HEMMING to Walker 6.28.63; FBI 157-218-45, 47, 46, 44, 49; Memo Walsh to Fenton 7.26.77; FBI 62-117290-144 7.3.79 to Keuch.

Earl Goltz reported that President John F. Kennedy's Under Secretary Of State, Dallas resident George McGehee (born March 10, 1912), was mentioned in a letter written by OSWALD associate George DeMohrenschildt in 1961, in which he suggested the Soviets might be interested in the film of his Central American walking trip. George McGehee had an office in the Republic National Bank Building. McGehee was in Washington and Germany during the period OSWALD was in Dallas.

## **GEORGE WALLACE**

FBI Report dated 5.19.72 Milwaukee, Wisconsin; FBI Memo Gebhardt to McGowan 9.13.74-control of Bremer's apartment; FBI 139-4089 NR 7.20.73 HUNT-*Undercover*-p217; Testimony of HUNT before Senate Select Committee on Campaign Activities, July 1973; Deposition of HUNT in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* USDC-Miami; Deposition of AJ WEBERMAN in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* -Rubin questioned; *NYT* 6.21.73, 6.29.73; *Wash. Post* 6.21.63; *Christian Science Monitor* 11.25.75-Mrs. Wallace suspects assassination plot; Undied AP story-Wallace supports formation on HSCA; *NY Daily News* 8.1.74-Death Plot Alleged by Wallace; *American Opinion* 10.72-Birchers say Communists plotted to kill Wallace; Report of Bill Turner on Wallace Shooting 4.17.74; Report of Dennis Gall; *New York Post* 6.21.73-Woodward & Bernstein-Bare Another HUNT Target: Bremer's Flat; *Midlothian Mirror*-Barbara Walters interview with Wallace; Sy Hersh *The New Yorker* 12.14.92.Bremer, Artie #121-992 Md. Correctional Inst. 18601 Rosebury Road Hagerstown, Md. 21746

## **WARREN COMMISSION**

*Playboy* Ford CIA funds; *Newsweek* 3.1.76, 4.5.76; *Time* 3.8.7; *Who's Who*-Llyod Norton Cutler; Culter - *Washington Times* 3.1.84 A6, 3.12.90 A1D; *NYT* 9.14.60, 1.14.75, 10.13.74, 11.1.74, 10.30.74, 2.19.76, 2.5.76, 2.18.76., 6.4.63; *Miami Herald* 2.23.76, 1.19.78, 5.4.75-Vera Glasser, 2.29.76, 2.4.76, 2.21.76; *Wash. Post* 1.21.75, 2.26.67; *NY Post* 4.7.75; *Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States*; transcript of *Watergate Hearings Executive Session* pp. 3, 6,

7, 55, 56; FBI 62-109090-26; FBI Memo Rosen/Belmont 12.17.63 NR.12.20.63; USDC SDNY 65-Civ-3615-JC; CIA 924-924, 926-365, 1113-422, 1289-1019, 603-256; CIA prim. declass. 365, 270, 193, 303, 298, 302, 350, 399, 455; NY Daily News 1.19.78; *Phoenix Gazette* 2.26.64- Craig; Memo: Eisenberg 2.17.64.

*Belin*: CIA 1185-999; *NYT* 1.12.75; *National Review* 4.27.79; *Des Moines Register* 1.12.64. *Ford*: *NYT* 10.18.74, 2.18.76, 2.5.76, 2.19.76, 9.18.74,; *Miami Herald* 2.4.76. 2.21.76, 2.29.76, 5.4.75, 1.19.78; *Wash. Star* 2.18.76; Center for Strategic Studies GTU Lib Cong. Cat. # 65-13347; FBI 62-109090-NR 7.22.64. *Jaworski*: *Wash. Post* 2.18.67; *NYT* 8.24.64, 9.3.75 p73; Robert G. Story resume PR Carr 11.26.63; WC Testimony Nichols to Stern; FBI Houston 8.24.62 ltr. to LJ re: Kilgallen; *Village Voice* 1.31.74; *Esquire* Feb.-Brock Brower; *Dallas Morning News* 1.15.64. *Jenner*: *Chicago Daily News* 9.29.64; General Dynamics of Counsel Jenner 135 S. La Salle 312-641-6060. *McCloy*: *Wash. Post* 2.26.67; *Wall Street Journal* 2.23.78; USDC/SDNY 65 Civ 3615 11.29.65; *NYT* 7.20.27, 7.26.27, 1.16.28. *Rankin*: Ltr. Hoover to Rankin 1.10.64; WC Dulles/Warren; CIA 1022-403A; FBI Memo Rosen to Belmont 12.17.63 NR 12.2063; FBI 62-109090-73, NR 2.3.64; *Russell*: *Atlanta Journal* 9.28.64; *Atlanta Constitution* 1.22.71. *Liebler*: *NYT* 11.1.74; *Ely*: 10.30.75. *Pollak*: WC resume 7.28.64 *Willens*: WC resume; 62-109090-26-Vienna Youth Fest; Memo for Rec. 2.12.64 From Willens Re: Staff Meeting. *Coleman*: WC PC 8 Memo Rankin to Warren; *NYT* 1.14.75; Resume WR; FBI 62-109060-66. Member Council On Foreign Relations. *Ball*: HSCA memo Mike Ewing 12.18.78. *Spector*: FBI PH 139-115; Philly DA To Defend NIXON? AP Phil.; WC resume; FBI 62-109060-61. *Dulles*: *NYT* 11.23.74; *Chicago Tribune* 4.29.64; *Craft of Intelligence* -Dulles-p186-187.

## **WARREN COMMISSION MEXICO CITY**

CIA 648-825, 633-797, 649-826, 521-219C, 650-276, 654-275, 658-274, 280, 641-270, 270-276-275 Primary; WCD Rankin to Helms 4.21.64.

## **WATERGATE**

*Miami Herald* 2.14.67-"I Would Have Invaded Cuba," 1.26.78, 4.21.63-NIXON said unleash Cuban exiles; *Rolling Stone* 9.13.73-Hiss; *Newsweek* 3.29.76-Hiss/Typewriter, 12.2.74; *Time* 3.29.76; *Wash. Post* 10.8.76; *NYT* 11.27.75, 7.15.73-Caufield had expertise on Cuban exiles-part of NIXON'S NYPD security team since 1960, 1.10.73, 1.16.73, 1.14.73, 6.15.92; *Miami News* 8.28.72; *Harpers*-Mission Impossible-Martinez; *New York Post* 10.13.76, 10.8.76 Dean: NIXON Admitted Faking Hiss Typewriter; *Daily News* 6.13.75 NYPD & CIA do black bag jobs on NYC Cuban exiles.; *Miami News* 6.17.77 Castro Accused Of Plotting Raid On NIXON Home - HEMMING claims this was CIA provocation - Hinckle-*Deadly Secrets*-p350; FBI 139-4089-1684, 1013-Jose Aleman, 1684-stolen smoke detector; *Spencer Oliver v. CREEP* Civ. Action No. 1207; CIA *Allen v DOD* 41736 6.28.72 Ex. Dir. 6/28 D/Security 6/29 (deleted) 6/30/72 "I suppose this is (deleted) at work." Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre CIA FOIA # 2698-1; # 2146-75, 56, 57, 58,59. 60 -words "enclosure to 1429. 61, 62, 63" totally deleted; Other Watergate figures of interest to FBI: Manuel Rafael Giberga CIA FOIA # 783-2 -worked

for Julio Lobo - reference for CIA job Hale Boggs, No Agency traces on Reinaldo Quintero - Capt. in Cuban Air Force known as "Felipe" - CIA 377; CIA 377-10 name of individual FBI asked CIA to check-on deleted - possibly referred to in CIA 282-1 CIA translator recruited by deleted. Entered U.S. August 1971. Worked for McCORD associates; Memo for Record June 30, 1972: more on Giberga - Secretary General of La Cruz anti-communist organ. Left Cuba 1956 - involved in plot to kill Batista. Friend of Somoza, Smathers. La Crosse FBI # 105-36375 July 13, 1960 - Bio Sheet Cuban Naval Intelligence, worked in Cuban Treasury for Batista, Prio; MCCORD - Ralph Orlando True meets young ex-FBI agent responsible for Martha Mitchell's security at CREEP offices. MCCORD'S assistant - Mr. Houston CIA EOD 12.1.50; MCCORD , JAMES 10707 Burr Oak Dr San Antonio Texas 78230 210-342-0124; Withheld Watergate documents included: FBI 139-4089-647X pages 17, 18, 19 & 20 CIA; FBI 139-4089-82 (note) CIA.

On June 4, 1973, the CIA's Office of the Inspector General noted the existence of a "MFR from (Deleted). Subject: (Deleted) Knowledge of Those Connected With The Watergate Affair. Attach. List of names he had contact with in Watergate Affair. (Deleted) Gonzalez, HUNT, McCORD, BARKER, Martinez." [DCI 1973 File Review IG File #24 Tab 11]

## **A.J. WEBERMAN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION**

This researcher's great-grandfather, Moishe *WEBERMAN* came here from Hungary in 1870 and opened a Kosher delicatessen in Manhattan. His son, Herman *WEBERMAN* , was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. His son, Ezra *WEBERMAN* , was an attorney with offices at 51 Chambers Street in Manhattan. Ezra *WEBERMAN*'s brother, Danny Webb, was an actor and hosted a television program for children sponsored by Dr. Posner's shoes. Ezra *WEBERMAN* married Sara Feinstein and I was born on May 26, 1945, I grew up in Brooklyn and attended Public School. In 1962 I entered Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. I became an honor student. In 1964 I was arrested for having sold five marijuana cigarettes to a professional police informant. I faced a 20 year minimum mandatory sentence on the sale of marijuana charge and another 10 year minimum mandatory sentence for possession of marijuana, after the police vacuumed my pockets and found traces of pot. I was allowed to return, on \$25,000 bail, to Brooklyn. I graduated from the City College of New York in Manhattan with a B.A. in English.

In 1965 I worked in the *Cafe Wha?* in Greenwich Village where I met Jimmy Hendricks. In 1967 my wife and I moved to 6 Bleecker Street in the Bowery area of Manhattan. I lived there for 23 years. In the late 1960's I became leader of the *Yippies* (Youth International Party) and organized Marijuana Smoke-Ins, anti-war demonstrations and riots on a leadership level. This researcher was part of several "affinity groups" formed for the purpose of "trashing" certain symbols of repression such as the Department of Justice building. The *Yippies* continue to organize "Smoke-Ins" throughout the country to protest the unjust marijuana laws. [Yippie c/o Dana Beal 9 Bleecker St. NYC 10012]

*Rolling Stone Magazine* published a Press release from the Dylan Archives that stated there were hidden pictures superimposed on the cover of Bob Dylan's *John Wesley Harding* record album. Soon, every Bob Dylan fan was searching it for these photographs - that they had overlooked. I noticed that when I played certain unintelligible lines from Bob Dylan's record album backwards, they made sense. *Rolling Stone* also published this. Rock fans started playing albums backwards and the story was circulated that a *Beatles* album contained the line "Paul is dead, miss him, miss him," if you played it backwards. This researcher was banned from the pages of *Rolling Stone* after I ransacked their New York offices with a crew of *Yippies*. This researcher appeared on many national television interview shows, including Tom Snyder, Larry King and Martha Mitchell's talk show in D.C.

## **INVENTOR OF THE DYLAN DATA BASE**

In the early 1970's this data base compiler invented the science of "Dylanology." Dylanology involved the digitization of Bob Dylan's poetry to facilitate its analysis. This researcher created a Dylan Data Base, known as the Bob Dylan Word Concordance. PC's or MAC's were not yet invented so my wife and I went to New York University where we typed all of Dylan's work on punch cards. This was transferred to a large magnetic tape and a friend wrote a program that printed out every word in Dylan's poetry along with a line of context, in alphabetical order. I started the Dylan Archives to preserve and disseminate (bootleg) the work of Bob Dylan. I tried to radicalize Dylan, who was a heroin addict. I spent many hours with Bob Dylan, but our relationship ended after "the Dylan Liberation Front" threw a 30th Birthday Party for him outside his home. Articles about Dylanology appeared in *Glamour*, *Newsweek* and numerous other publications and this researcher was on the cover of the *Rolling Stone*.

This researcher is best known for having invented *garbology*, the science of spying on someone through their garbage. I am "that guy who went through Dylan's garbage." I did a cover story on garbology for *Esquire* magazine. I made appearances to promote the article. *Variety* claimed that one of my television appearances was so offensive the host had to black it out by going to a blank screen. This was untrue. None-the-less, my appearance on the *Merv Griffen Show* was canceled. Later I appeared on the television show *Real People* when I was detained for going through the garbage of former President RICHARD NIXON in front of his townhouse on the East Side of Manhattan.

In 1972 I became a *Zippie* (*Yippies* with zip) and led the anti-Nixon protests at the Republican Convention in Flamingo Park, Miami Beach, Florida. I was arrested there for Inciting to Riot. John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono financed my activities. I spent long periods of time with John and Yoko in their Bank Street apartment in Greenwich Village. Rarely did they have any clothes on. My other *Zippie/Yippie* associates included Tom Forcade, founder of *High Times* magazine, Irvin Dana Beal and American dissident Abbie Hoffman. The FBI investigated me on several occasions for Sedition and Insurrection and for crossing state lines with the intention of causing a riot.

My next book, *My Life In Garbology*, was published in 1979. That year I threw a tomato at former President RICHARD NIXON when he visited the Loeb Library in Manhattan. I hit a police officer and was charged with felonious assault. When the New York City Police Department found another tomato on my person I was charged with possession of a deadly weapon. The police kept me locked up until NIXON left town. I pleaded guilty to using loud and abusive language in public, and paid a \$25 fine. The bailiff remarked: "You don't look like one of our usual customers." My pistol permit was revoked but I still had my two Ithaca shotguns, an UZI semi-automatic submachine gun and a trusty old M-16. (I have long since disposed of my arsenal).

In the early 1980's I worked with the Jewish Defense Organization (not to be confused with the Jewish Defense *League*) in running operations against Nazis. On Sundays I went to a rifle range in Huntington, Long Island, and trained Jews, young and old, how to shoot. Spotlight commented: "The leading promotor of the theory that HUNT was one of the 'tramps' is A.J. WEBERMAN who maintains very close ties to the Jewish Defense League. WEBERMAN has also been closely associated with Mordechai Levi, a known agent provocateur of the Israeli's Mossad's propaganada and intelligence arm, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Levi was also active in the Jewish Defense League (JDL), created by militant Rabbi Meyer Kahane. In Chapter 8 we saw that Kahane was a CIA asset and protégé of Irving Lovestone who handled CIA-liaison with the Meyer Lansky-linked French Corsican and Sicilian Mafias. Lovestone's operation was directed out of JAMES J. ANGLETON'S Israeli desk at the CIA. It may very well be that the 'HUNT as a tramp' story being touted by WEBERMAN was indeed a CIA-Mossad concoction to further muddy the waters. What is interesting is that in 1975 - precisely at the same time when WEBERMAN was publishing and promoting a book that named HUNT as one of the tramps - a strange letter appeared, anonymously, in the mailbox of another (and more reliable) assassination researcher, Penn Jones Jr...That the WEBERMAN story of 'HUNT as a tramp' and the 'Dear Mr. HUNT' letter appeared at the same time are particularly intriguing in light of another matter we are about to consider [the ANGLETON memo re: HUNT in Dallas]. Both the 'HUNT as a tramp story' and the 'Dear Mr. HUNT' letter appear to be part and parcel of a CIA black propaganda operation run by none other than the Mossad's man at the CIA, JAMES ANGLETON." [M.C. Piper *Final Judgement* pages 198 to 199] obtained the garbage of the PLO's Observer Delegation to the United Nations and turned it over to the Mossad. I spent much of the 1980's living in Tel Aviv, Israel. I returned to the United States in 1987. In 1993 this data base compiler served as a *Frontline* researcher for the PBS documentary *Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald?* I worked with William Scott Malone, a reporter for *Frontline*.

## **ROBERT WEBSTER**

NYT 3.7.68, 6.15.59, 4.25.55, 5.30.54, 11.5.48, 6.12.57 (Rand Founded), 10.20.59; *Fortune* 11.63; OSS-Smith-University of California Press 1977-London-Bookbinder/OSS; *Wash. Post* 6.9.62 A7; USDC/SDNY 71-Civ-5631; USDC/SDNY 67 Civ 1629-Rand Dev; *FBI*: PG 105-5070; FBI 62-109060-89 11.23.63., Cleveland 1.21.64 (FO # 105-7674/Bufile 105-82555, 105-82555-12 2.7.64, 62-109060-NR-

11.27.63, Memo Belmont /Rosen 11.23.63. WC; Coleman/Slawson Memo on Foreign Conspiracy p73; WCE 915, 914, 960; CD 1490; Rand/USSS WCE 1053A; *DOS: Select Rep. Cases Inv Def to USSR*, Ex 12b (file294j) Snyder, Foreign Service Dispatch, 10.25.59 Freers; CIA: 762-329B, 860-379, 1161-432L, 1004-400, 599-252I; Rand possible WH/SOG target: CIA 2146 "We developed one roll of film for Mr. HUNT, of which we have copies showing some unidentifiable place, possibly Rand Corporation."

## **MITCH WERBELL**

*LA Free Press*-CIA TOP GUN-4 part series 2.6-12.76, 2. 20-26.76, 2.27-3.4. 76; *Spotlight* 6.30.80 by George Nicholas-Andrew St. George, 9.6.76, 6.26.78 Werbell/Singlaub; Mitch the Fifth- *Atlanta Gazette* 1.14.76; The Amazing New Country Caper-St.George -*Esquire*-Feb.75; *Soldier of Fortune Magazine* Winter 77; *Miami Herald* 8.30.76, 8.18.76, 9.1.76, 9.2.76, 9.3.76, 9.4.76, 7.7.75, 8.5.76, 8.31.76, 4.21.74 & 11.13.76-Mallin; *Daily World* August 17 NCLC Linked to Batista Advisor; *Time* Dispatch Habana 9.15.59 Mallin; USINS Miami Florida MIA 78/19.5 2.28.67; Case # 69-335 CrCf SD Fla. 2 ltrs. 12.15.69, 1.23.70; USDC SD FLA; Casey Ltr 67-105-Cr Tc; St. George, *L.A. Free Press* 2.76; *Atlanta Constitution* 1.22.76, 1.23.76; *Soldier-of-Fortune Winter* 1977; Affidavit for Search Warrant 2.20.76-Phil Zisk; *Miami News* 9.4.76, 8.31.76; USDC SD Fla.-Miami 75-C40-Cv; St. George *Esquire* 2.75; *Atlanta Gazette* 1.14.76; NTSB Accident ID # LAX 76-K UQ 42; FBI # 94-61173; FBI 66-14 Miami; FBI 88-387882; FBI 87-110456; FBI Miami 87-28830; CIA 12-1773-3, 164-4644, 72-2341] Mitch Werbell supplied information on Emilio Nunez Portuondo associates Jose Pedraza and Rolando Masferrer to the CIA.

## **WEYL/LASKY**

*NY Journal American* 12.28.63; AIM ltr. from Lasky undated; FBI Bufile 139-4089-2312 6. 18. 73, *Wash. Times* obit. 2.23.90, *Wash. Post* 6.8.86; *NYT* 2.2.88, 2.10.88; *Who's Who in America* 1984-1985 Yakovlev N. CIA Target USSR 1984 (84).

## **Mr. X**

CIA 422; 1183-435; 543-233A; 638-268; 47-544; 83-30; 52-22; 48-19; 490; 929-927A-K; 39-38; 51-18; 20; 31-7; 32-14; 45-17; 29-12; 27-10; 957-929AC (WCD 674); 621-259; 1088-969; 1060-970; 1059-966; 882-902; 948-927T; 876-897; 885-904; 927-926; 894-911; 1058-947s; 881-901; 952-927x; 942-927N; 943-927o; 953-927y; 941-927m; *Allen v CIA* 40411-contains CIA Routing Slip with date 4.5.67 Remarks: The attach. is being fow. to you FYI. Copies of the attach. have been fow. to FBI; USSS and (deleted) From (deleted)" Article about MR. X attached with numerous blanked-out pages.

## **PHOTOGRAPHS OF "X"**

The CIA claimed its transcriber mistakenly coupled the tapes of OSWALD with a photograph of a person who was not OSWALD. This researcher called him "X." The HSCA explained:

The committee had other reports that the CIA had obtained a picture of OSWALD that was taken during one of his visits to the Soviet and the Cuban Embassies. The CIA, however, denied that such a photograph had been obtained, and no pictures of OSWALD were discovered by the committee during its review of Agency files...The committee was unable to determine whether the CIA did in fact come into possession of a photograph of OSWALD taken during his visits to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City. The overwhelming weight of the evidence indicated that the initial conclusion of the Agency employees that the individual in the photograph was OSWALD, was the result of a careless mistake. [HSCA R p249]

X was photographed entering Soviet Embassy on October 1, 1963, [OSWALD called the Embassy on October 1, 1963] and October 4, 1963. X was photographed entering the Cuban Embassy on October 15, 1963. [CIA 83-30, 621-259, 935-927G, 876-897, 881-901, 935-927-G] OSWALD left Mexico City on October 2, 1963. The CIA later reported:

In its original October 9, 1963 report, Mexico City had said it had a photograph of an apparent American male leaving the Soviet Embassy on October 1, 1963, the day OSWALD phoned there. (Deleted.) Accordingly, we cabled the Navy Department on October 24, 1963, asking for a photograph of OSWALD from his Marine Corps days so we could compare photographs. We had not received this photograph by November 22, 1963, but in any event, it turned out the man photographed outside the Embassy was not OSWALD. As chance would have it, none of our (deleted) in Mexico City had ever taken an identifiable picture of LEE OSWALD.

On November 22, 1963, Winston Scott forwarded X's picture to CIA Headquarters. Ambassador Thomas Mann had a member of the Office of the Legal Attache fly to Dallas with another picture of X. [CIA 29-12] After Winston Scott had seen OSWALD on television that night, and he cabled CIA Headquarters and informed them X was not OSWALD. The FBI realized this; nonetheless, S.A. Bardwell Odum showed the photograph to Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963. When JACK RUBY assassinated OSWALD the next day, OSWALD'S distraught mother thought JACK RUBY was X. [CIA 20; CIA 31-7] Bardwell Odum related, "I showed her the picture on November 23, the next day RUBY shot OSWALD. She thought I had showed her a photograph of RUBY."

Next, X was suspected of being A. J. Hidell, the fictitious president of the nonexistent New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Finally, the CIA decided that X might be an assassin, and notified the United States Secret Service. [CIA 1640-449] In 1967 CIA Counsel General Lawrence Houston [died 8.17.95] wrote a letter to a judge in New Orleans explaining that, because of the investigation of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, the CIA had checked its files for a photograph of OSWALD in

Mexico City. All it found was that X, "to our knowledge, has not been identified." The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby, told Dan Rather in 1975: "To this day we still do not know who he is." [CIA 942-927N, 952-927X, 943-9270, 953-927Y, 408] In 1993 the CIA finally released seven out of nine uncropped photographs of X. A cover document stated: "There are eight photographs in this envelope. NB: This is a selection of photographs available of this unidentified individual." The CIA had a selection of photographs of this unknown man, yet none of OSWALD.

X was the Subject of a book published in 1975 and reprinted in 1992, *Appointment in Dallas*, by Hugh C. McDonald. Hugh C. McDonald claimed that retired CIA agent Herman Kimsey told him X was a professional hit man named "Saul." Herman Kimsey was a former Army Intelligence Officer. He explained in his resume: "From 1946 to 1953 my duties consisted of investigating crimes of a security nature; I was a member of a combat CIC team in Korea; Technical Laboratory Chief at the CIC Center and Technical Laboratory, and Chief of the CIC Far East Command." Herman Kimsey was an Agency staff employee from March 1953 to July 1962. He was Chief of the CIA Research and Analysis, Graphic Aids Reproduction Branch, Technical Services Division, for eight years. On April 20, 1961, Herman Kimsey received Top Secret approval. On May 22, 1961, Herman Kimsey received \$380,000 from Sheffield Edwards. Herman Kimsey examined the currency and determined it was sterile. In January 1962, the CIA presented Herman Kimsey with one of the largest individual Monetary Suggestion Awards ever given by that Agency. In March 1963, Herman Kimsey was doing business under the name *Security Associates Incorporated*, and by 1964 he was in partnership with Hugh C. McDonald.

On August 10, 1970, a memo was drafted titled "Herman E. Kimsey, Shenanigans CI/TRCO/GT, Stanton, C/CI/R&A, Mr. Donovan E. Pratt, Mr. Edward Katiski" stating "(Deleted) of Technical Services Division that Kimsey of BEVISION [Goleniewski] fame, a former Technical Services Division-nick tried to get her to analyze the handwriting of some homosexuals who were 'the real murderers of Martin Luther King.' Kimsey gives out that he is working to exonerate Ray for this peccadillo."

Herman Kimsey was the Associate Chief of International Intelligence for the Shickshinny Sovereign Military Order of Knights of Malta. The Knights of Malta were an offshoot of the Knights of St. John, who, like the Teutonic Knights, fought in the Crusades. The Knights of Malta became an ultra-conservative international group granted sovereignty by the Vatican. On December 27, 1946, ANGLETON received the Knights of Malta's *Croci Al Merito Seconda Classe*, the same day as Raymond Rocca. In the late 1960's, Herman Kimsey championed Goleniewski's claim to be the last of the Romanovs, and therefore the Czar. Herman Kimsey died from heart failure at age 55, on January 24, 1971. [Russell *The Man Who Knew Too Much* p798; FBI62-109060-7504; *NY Review of Books* 4.3.75 - Saul and Fensterwald; *Covert Action* Number 25 Winter 1986; *Wash. Star* 11.1.67; Gambino Memo re; McD 8.3.76; JG Brown Memo re: Kimsey 12.2.75; Kimsey Memo re: \$ 4.12.61; Kimsey Resume]



Herman Kimsey declared if Hugh C. McDonald told the story, he would deny it and his associate, Leonard Davidov, would have his notes and papers, if anything happened to him. The story in abbreviated form: "Saul" had been in Guatemala training for the Bay of Pigs with the Cuban Revolutionary Council, when the CIA hired him to kill President John F. Kennedy. Hugh C. McDonald tracked him down, at great personal risk, and obtained his confession. Hugh C. McDonald added the following "facts" to our knowledge of covert operations: Adlai Stevenson was killed by an air-propelled needle capsule; the suicide of Navy Secretary James Forrestal was instigated by the Russians through subliminal audio suggestion; the London and Hong Kong flues were caused by missiles in the jet stream filled with Russian viral "time release capsules," and *William* [sic] Bremer was hired by an Algerian terrorist group to shoot Governor Wallace. [McDonald, H. *Appt. In Dallas Zebra* 1975 NYC]

FBI Director Clarence Kelley ordered an in-depth study of this book by S.A. Gemberling. Robert Gemberling:

I remember making the review, and I recall he even had a copy of his National Academy Graduation Certificate, showing that he had attended the National Academy, which would indicate he was considered to be a pretty good law enforcement officer. But in reading the book one thing sticks out; when I came to Dallas in 1956 you couldn't buy a drink over the bar, you could only buy a drink in private clubs, and he talked about this guy named Saul who supposedly stayed in a hotel down near the assassination site. Saul went down to the hotel dining room in the evening and he ordered a vodka drink with his dinner. There was no private club in the hotel." The FBI reported: "Herman Kimsey was shown in various files as being (deleted). In 1965 he is shown as a former CIA employee associated with a Cleve Backster in the Academy of Scientific Interrogation, New York City, a polygraph operators firm.

Cleve Backster was associated with Christopher Bird of Mankind Research Unlimited and was a co-author of *The Secret Life of Plants*, which alleged that plants could think. Herman Kimsey was involved with the Forensic Science Institute, which investigators for Congressman Wright Patman (Dem.-TX.) determined was a Washington, D.C., hotel room. The FBI concluded:

Statements of thoughts and opinions of McDonald without any real facts to back such statements certainly raise questions as to the veracity of the text of this book...it would appear that McDonald obtained the character Troit mentioned in this book by having read about DeMohrenschildt...General Investigative Division recommends that no investigative attention be directed to McDonald's allegations. McDonald is a 62 year old retired investigator, who had a most adventurous career, and who, in retirement, is endeavoring to achieve additional recognition and financial gain.

The CIA's Office of Security examined this book:

Office of Security records do not support Mr. McDonald's claims to CIA employment, or involvement in clandestine operations. From 1955 to circa 1961 McDonald, as an independent contractor, assisted Technical Services Division, Authentication Division, DDP, in the development of Identikit. During the period of his contractual relationship, McDonald was a Senior Official in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office [he left in 1967] and by May 1969, had formed World Associates, Inc. Santa Monica, California. In June 1969 Central Cover Staff evidenced interest in McDonald under Project (deleted). Commencing in January 1970, Mr. McDonald initiated meetings with the Domestic Contacts Division, suggesting that his firm, soon to be involved internationally in bank security, could be used for intelligence procurement. The Office of Security files do not reflect the outcome of the Domestic Contacts Division and CCS interests.

## **ALFRED ZIGER**

Other Ziger associates were identified by first names only: Frederick, a Hungarian co-worker of OSWALD and Ziger at the radio factory, and Alfred, Anita Ziger's boyfriend, whom OSWALD described as a Hungarian, although he was a Cuban student at the University of Minsk. [CIA 624-823, 980-933] Researcher Peter Wronski reports reported the existence of two 'Alfreds,' one Hungarian, the other Cuban.

## **201 FILE**

*Nat'l Enq.* 4.26.77 CIA 1188-1000; CIA 1061-964 Soft/Hard file; CIA 597-252 G, 1-13, 1266-464, 1031-405, 1066-964E, 592-252B, 593-252C, 405, 595-252 E; Item 42 undated manuscript enclosure with CIA ltr. to John Shattuck 5.7.76; CIA 1250-1010A, 430-154A, 598-252H; 1134-993; Memo/ Slawson to Rankin/Willens/Redlich 6.4.64; CIA 15-523 GOLUB 201, 1187-436; FBI NO 100-16601 12.9.93 Keesler AFB.AAG - Assistant U.S. Attorney General. On 3.12.85 Harry E. Fitzwater, Chairman, CIA Information Review Committee, sent this researcher a letter that stated Clair E. George, DD/OPS determined that file 201-219782 should be withheld.

XX

## **WITHHELD DOCUMENTS ANGLETON**

[HSCA ANGLETON Deposition w/h but cited in *Cold Warrior* by Mangold; Ang. Rock. Comm. test. also w/h]

^Withheld documents on JAMES ANGLETON include NARA 178-10004-10115 From ANGLETON to Rockefeller Commission; NARA 180-10110-10087 HSCA interview with ANGLETON; NARA 180-10110-10088 Referred; NARA 180-10110-10089 HSCA interview with ANGLETON.

## **BANISTER**

On February 7, 1961, a withheld FBI investigation of Friends of Democratic Cuba culminated in an Letter Head Memorandum: "One copy of the enclosed Letter Head Memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office for information, in view of the statements attributed to (deleted) by (deleted) to the effect that (deleted). The enclosed Letter Head Memorandum is being classified Secret, as unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein could result in serious damages to the U.S., such as jeopardy of international relations, and endanger the effectiveness of a program of vital importance to national defense. No dissemination is to be made of the enclosed material except to CIA at Bureau level. Confidential Informant NO T-1 is (deleted). Interviews of (deleted) and Guy Banister were conducted by S.A. (deleted) and (deleted). This data is being made part of various individual Subject files of the New Orleans Office in connection with the investigation of various individuals in the '105' category. [Internal Security - Nationalistic Tendency] (Deleted.) Any additional pertinent data received by the New Orleans Office concerning Subject organization will be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to CIA. Bromwell." [FBI 105-187912-182]

## **CARLOS BRINGUIER**

BRINGUIER/Luce he was informed: "CARLOS BRINGUIER, a DRE leader, appeared before the Warren Commission. He provided information relative to his group's contact with OSWALD during the Summer of 1963." [FBI 62-109060-7654 EBF enclosure w/h]

BRINGUIER was in Dallas in 1963. A withheld CIA document "contains a detailed report about an intelligence source who normally reported on matters of intelligence interest concerning Cuba. This particular document became part of the OSWALD CIA file, apparently on the basis of several sentences indicating the source had met a well-known, anti-Castro émigré in Dallas, Texas. That individual was CARLOS BRINGUIER." [CIA 1323-1040-5.23.67]

## **CHRIST**

An FBI case was opened on the three men entitled, "Cuban Sabotage Efforts in the United States." [FBI 105-115667-172] Much of this document was withheld.

Either Thorton J. Anderson or Walter Szuminski was questioned about "so-called CIA assassination weapons." The outcome of the interview was withheld. [NARA 1993.08.11.17:55:17:870028]

Daniel L. Carswell, 14 Faton Place, Eastchester, New York regarding his knowledge of Joaquin Jack Ossorio." The next page of this document has also been withheld [Document 33 p2 & enc. Pg. 1]

Many documents about CHRIST were withheld, including several generated by HSCA investigator Dan Hardway. [NARA 1993.07.14.18:23:02:280620 and NARA 1993.07.14.18:40:24: 680620] Some are illegible. [CIA Job #80Fo1357A Box 35 Folder 8; NARA 1993.08.11.17.57:51:150028] Withheld documents included one dated September 20, 1960. [NARA 1993.08.11.18:10:13:370028]

## **CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT**

The FBI questioned Pedro Diaz Lanz and Victor Paneque. The reports of these interviews were withheld. [FBI 2-1877-26, 97-4133 NR 9.25.64, 9.23.63]

On August 19, 1963, the FBI generated an airtel and an LHM about the Christian Democratic Movement that was withheld except for the paragraph: "It is noted that the Cuban Revolutionary Council is a unity group of..."

Laureano Batista and the MRP. [FBI 97-4623-149 pages w/h]

## **BRUCE FREDERICK DAVIS**

Bruce Frederick Davis was polygraphed by Army Intelligence with such questions as, "Were you required to sign a statement of obligation to work for Eastern intelligence upon your return to the U.S.?" Bruce Frederick Davis answered, "No," and the polygraph showed no sign of deception. Bruce Frederick Davis was then asked a similar question, which was withheld by Army Intelligence. His answer to this question was also withheld, but we are told he displayed reactions indicative of deception.

## **DeBRUEYS**

Pena: [WCD 1539c; FBI SAC N.O. 105-1926-11.6.64; FBI 8.11.64 From Legat, Rome to Director withheld 1994]

WARREN DeBRUEYS prepared a report on October 3, 1963, which concerned Rudolph Richard Davis, most of which was withheld. [FBI 97-4110 10.3.63]

A message from the New Orleans FBI Field Office to the Director regarding the testimony of DeBRUEYS and Regis Kennedy is still mostly withheld. [NARA FBI 124-10031-10275; FBI 62-109060 1st. NR 5175 dated 5.8.67]

## **DEMOHRENSCHILDT**

1964 DeMohrenschildt claimed he worked for British Intelligence during World War II. The FBI cabled the London Legal Attache for corroboration. The results of this inquiry were withheld. [FBI 100-32965-243]

A withheld CIA document dated June 3, 1967, probably concerned the DeMohrenschildts: "The document is an operational dispatch from an Agency station abroad which relates in considerable detail the operational relationship between an Agency case officer and a foreign intelligence source. That source, during the course of activities, made a temporary acquaintance of an individual who testified before the Warren Commission. That witness repeated some of the text of his testimony without adding anything which was not already on the record. The release of this document would result in the identification and compromise of a Agency foreign intelligence source without adding any substance to the record of the Warren Commission testimony. That compromise would result in putting an individual in personal hazard and possibly causing some foreign relations difficulties between the U.S. Government and several other countries. Consequently, the cloak of Executive Order requires the classification of such information." [CIA 999-938, 1084-956-w/h, 989-934, 990-935, 987-397,842-887, 397-488]

A May 5, 1978 Memorandum about Oltmans, most of which was withheld. It read: "This is to provide a response to Mr. Keuch's March 24, 1978, request that the reported attorney of a (deleted) be contacted." [FBI 62-117290-764X4, FBI 62-109060-7894]

## **DCID 4/2**

Note the reference to recent informal inquiries, including some from the White House staff. The words, "using the definitions of **DCID 4/2**" were withheld until 1992. The letters DCID may stand for Director/Counter-Intelligence/Directive - ANGLETON. The CIA denied A.J. *WEBERMAN*'s request for the substance of **DCID 4/2**, which was CIA-originated. The CIA Information Review Committee is currently reviewing this decision. [CIA FOIA F93-1559]

## **GATLIN**

In March 1959, the FBI generated a document about Gatlin all of which was withheld with the exception of a paragraphed that described his "mental instability." [FBI 64-29230 NR 3.27.59 p.2; FBI 64-29230-NR 3.27.59 pgs. 4 & 5]

That month FBI S.A. Carlyle N. Reed and WARREN C. DeBRUEYS began to investigate Gatlin's connection to "Nicaraguan Revolutionary Activities." [FBI 64-29230 NR 150 6.26.59; FBI 64-29230 NR 6.19.59] Much of this investigation was withheld. Maurice Gatlin was the Subject of another Bureau investigation, the contents of which (16 pages) was withheld - including the caption of the document. By this time the FBI refused to interview Maurice Gatlin. [FBI 116-452043-6 - Charles M. Kokes]

Gatlin: [FBI PD 100-9377 12.13.57 Enc. Three news items from *Register Guard* 12.10.57 W.H. Williams SAC; FBI 64-29230-85 [FBI 64-29230-86 pg.12 w/h Paul G. Taylor; FBI 64-29230-87; FBI 116-452043-6 w/h; FBI 64-29230-77 pg 2 w/h]

Gatlin supplied to its source because he was considered to be a "crackpot and an unscrupulous person." [Report of S.A. Deleted 8.19.60 NO 97-73; FBI 97-4293-2 24 pages w/h]

Maurice Gatlin who is allegedly an officer in the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas." (2 pages w/h FBI 105-87912-182 p2-4)

Documents w/h FBI 64-29230-5 FBI Hq Airtel to WFO & New Orleans 5.26.53 per CIA; FBI 64-29230-NR Branigan to Belmont Memo 6.2.53; FBI 64-29230 NR Blind Memo date unknown Filed in Section 1; FBI 64-29230-NR Sent 3 dated 1.17.61; FBI 64-29230 NR New Orleans Airtel to FBI Hq. 1.13.61 pg3]

## **GARRISON**

The FBI (1995) withheld information on David F. Lewis, including information on David F. Lewis. Reports of television broadcasts of David F. Lewis were deleted. [FBI 62-109060-4527; *New Orleans Times Picayune* 2.67 p4]

There was a discussion around the whole Parish, that he had been seen in the Parish." CIA Office of Security traces on John Manchester were deleted and part of his HSCA testimony was withheld. [CIA FOIA #41232] [NO FBI 89-43-5737; FBI 62-109060-4504 2.20.67 teletype re: Lewis mostly w/h; NARA FBI 124-10249-10027]

## **WILLIAM GAUDET**

William Gaudet had been very outspoken and indiscreet in matters of a confidential nature. [FBI 64-23999-1 5.20.43; Documents w/h FBI 64-23999-4 and 5 not provided to HSCA - scoped]

On April 25, 1956 Gaudet was mentioned in a document that dealt with Teodoro Picado, a leader of the opposition against Jose Figueres of Costa Rica. Teodoro Picado had moved to the United States. [FBI 97-3236-24 pgs. 4 thru 8 w/h] [FBI 64-23999-9 2.8.68; FBI 64-23999-9 pg. 2 w/h and FBI 64-23999-10 pg. 4 w/h Gaudet's drinking and financial problems] In March 1968, the FBI throughly investigated Gaudet. [FBI 64-23999-10,11,

14 pages 1-2] William Gaudet stated that his last contact with the CIA was in 1969, although "the relationship has never been formally terminated." [FBI 64-23999-13 & 14 was mostly w/h]

In December 1960 the FBI received a report that alleged that *Latin American Report* had a pro-communist bias. [FBI 100-434918-1 cover page D, page 2 & 3, pages 6 - 9 w/h]

## **WILLIAM HARVEY**

"(Deleted) The attached letter (deleted) explains the above circumstances and places him on guard accordingly. Director's notation. What is record of Harvey while with us? The attached letter is unsatisfactory. I don't like its evasiveness. Please rewrite." [FBI 62-80750-945,952-w/h]

## **LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD**

LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD (born January 17, 1933) came from a group headed by Guy Gabalon called the Drive Against Communist Aggression. In 1961 Gabalon ran an anti-Castro office in Los Angeles. When he ran for Congress in 1964 Loran Hall was his campaign manager. When the CIA released HOWARD'S 201 File, rather than release the 201 File of JOHN LAWRENCE HOWARD, it released the 201 File of Lawrence Henry Howard (born November 3, 1913 in Bridgeport, Connecticut), who's 201 File was opened July 24, 1964, and indicated he was a Merchant Marine who held a Master's rating and was employed by the Bloomfield Steamship Company in Houston, Texas. Much of the information in this file was withheld. [CIA 201-756375]

When the CIA determined if Lawrence Henry Howard's 201 file should be closed, because he was an American citizen, it kept the file opened and cited "all others. (Deleted)."

When the CIA did an INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REPORT on HOWARD on July 24, 1975, it located one applicable reference dated November 10, 1959. The nature of this reference has been withheld.

^

## **MARITA LORENZ**

Note: Lorenz, who currently resides in New York City advised N.Y. Office during recent interview that she is personal acquaintance of Castro and other Cuban leaders. At the time, she furnished general information concerning the Cuban situation and Cuban Government personalities. New York disclosed plans for further interview. (Deleted) Much of this document was withheld. [FBI 105-83564- NR 1.4.60]

## **MARCELLO**

Joseph Albert Poretto (born March 21, 1906; died April 1983) was incarcerated in 1951 for refusing to testify before the Kefauver Senate Committee studying organized crime.

CARLOS MARCELLO was tried for that same offense. [FBI 62-9-33-411, 73-10184-11, 92-8100-1 1.15.65 - serials 2 and 3 w/h, arrest rec. #1799932]

The contents of Regis Kennedy's reports on MARCELLO were withheld. [FBI 92-2713-348 pB-D]

## **MARTINO**

On November 20, 1959, the FBI prepared a Letter Head Memorandum about MARTINO much of which was withheld. [FBI 64-44828-4] MARTINO was put on trial in December 1959. "I am a good man,"

On November 21, 1962, the FBI's liaison to the CIA, Sam J. Papich, prepared a Secret memorandum on MARTINO which was withheld.

Withheld documents on MARTINO included FBI 64-44828-3 Enclosure, FBI 64-44828-5 Enclosure; FBI 64-44828-8 Papich to Brennan 11.21.62 "Action: The above information is being directed to the attention of the Nationalities Intelligence Section, the Internal Security Section and the Special Investigative Division." FBI 64-44828-NR March 11, 1964, Papich to Brennan; FBI 105-172694-44 encl. pages 1,3, 4; FBI 105-172694-47; FBI 105-172694-49 pages E, F, 1A, 5-89; FBI File Numbers on MARTINO included 64-44828, 62-98784-87xp6.

## **MASFERRER**

In August 1959 the Bureau received information about an anti-Castro uprising sponsored by Rolando Masferrer. Most of this telex was withheld. [FBI 100-344127 NR 5.13.59, 26; FBI 109-584-305]

In January 1960 William Pawley, a former United States Ambassador, advised the CIA that he had been contacted by Arthur Patton, a Commissioner from Dade County, Miami, Florida. Patton stated that "one of his police officers had been offered \$200,000 to kidnap Rolando Masferrer. Police officer went to Patton for advise. Patton turned to Pawley who consulted CIA. (Deleted) Sutel specific facts and action taken." [FBI 105-84265-34, 36 p 1 page 2 w/h]

*The Miami Herald* reported in December 1960 that Rolando Masferrer had composed an army of 23 Americans and nearly 200 Cubans who were allegedly poised to invade Cuba. Rolando Masferrer's men were training at a base at No Name Key, Florida. The FBI reported: "Masferrer planned to use as staging area prior to moving men to island or country other than the U.S. prior to invasion of Cuba to avoid violation of U.S. laws. Reference is also made to Miami report of S.A. James D. Hayes, dated December 15, last, in this case, which among other things mentions arrest of vagrancy by Miami Police Department of 13 Masferrer supporters, including Kenneth Joseph Proctor, Alvin Carl Wentz, Nick John Neri, Welburn Vernon Gee, and Larry Lee Bice, Jr. It is noted therein Proctor stated this group intended leaving the U.S. unarmed, and proceed to an island



located in international waters, where they would be armed before proceeding to invade Cuba." [FBI 2-1622-60; FBI 2-1622 NR 128 NR 12.19.60 w/h; 2-1622-1st NR serial after serial 51 (LHM) Enc.]

Masferrer: [FBI 100-344127-26 - pages 11 to 14 w/h]

The Dallas Police Department "also found were two envelopes, one plain and the other being an air mail envelope, which probably have indented writing on them." [WCE 1403]

h. In the back of the book on a blank sheet  
is written what appears to be a list reading  
as follows:

"phone embassy  
"get bus tickets  
"eat

{ "watch Jai-lai game  
"buy silver bracelet  
" " record"

Below this appears an illegible notation, one  
word of which appears to be "sopa" (soup).

## MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

The HSCA: "It is of course possible that the CIA Memorandum dated **September 18, 1975**, is referring to State Department documents received by the CIA in **October 1960** and **November 1960** and that the earlier State Department communications had been received by the **CIA's Office of Security**. *The issue could not be resolved.*" This September 18, 1975, document has not been released.

CIA 3-526 Date None Pages 1 was withheld: "The document is an informal internal office note which records some details of an operational arrangement with a foreign intelligence source."

CIA 4-527 Date None Pages 6 was withheld: "The document is a draft message intended for senior officials which gives notice of some information recently received from a sensitive source." Scott Malone believed that these documents were not significant and dealt with OSWALD'S visit to Stockholm or Helsinki. An FOIA/JFK Acts request has been filed for them.

"This document consists of a summary of one Agency station's operational assignments effective the day following the assassination of President Kennedy." [CIA 24-534 November 12, 1963] Was this document misdated?

A CIA document that dealt with Kennedy, generated two days before the assassination: "The document is a discussion of operational tactics to be used in connection with liaison activities with a foreign intelligence service." [CIA 25-536]

"The document has no relationship to assassination activities or personalities that have been identified with the Kennedy assassination. The document is an informal note making mention of an activity taking place in 1957." [CIA 247-661, November 29, 1963]

Liaison information withheld in FBI documents Branigan to Sullivan 8.12.64 FBI 105-82555-4718; To Sullivan From Brennan 11.26.63

Note that some of the CIA documents A.J. *WEBERMAN* obtained from the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act and gave to the HSCA were withheld by the CIA. [HSCA 180-10095-102-62 also 63,64,51]

FBI Item D 121 on sheet TRANS REC'D and D 120 notes attached declass. JJP/rh 6.30.78

FBI (illeg.) 964 12.10.63 Dallas FBI-Drain just line " On this date (Deleted) Dallas, Texas, contacted S.A. Drain (Deleted) was inquiring as the the (Deleted) He stated that (Deleted) was referred to the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office. (Deleted) He stated he advised that the above was being furnished on confidential basis and that if he were ever asked concerning same he would have to deny that he made any such statements."

FBI 105-97459-210 8.8.63 Nationality Group Coverage, Cuba, From SAC New Orleans; 6910452 009080 pp 68 - 69.

The FBI sent Rankin a highly deleted memo on January 30, 1964 - 62-109090- NR 199 2.3.64.

The CIA released these cables warning other government agencies about OSWALD, with attached transmittal forms. The copy sent to the Passport Office was destroyed in an accident which occurred while it was being copied. The numerous versions exhibited certain minute differences. In one version, that was supposedly identical with the others, (possibly the one sent to the American Ambassador to Mexico), the CIA has deleted the contents of the document and its transmittal slip. The only information on the slip was "CS Copy," part of a sensitivity sticker, and a U.S. Government Printing Office form number, which was different from the form numbers on the other transmittal slips. [WCE 948 pp. 6, 11, 16]

**WILLIAM MORGAN**

On **March 27, 1959**, "CI/OA requested a search on William Morgan in connection with his contemplated use by the Cuban desk/Western Hemisphere for purposes of contact and debriefing." The results of this search were still withheld.

William Morgan renounced his American citizenship on **September 22, 1959**. On **September 30, 1959**, an Indices Search Request, covert, was run on William Morgan. The dates and nature of six of these documents are withheld.

On **December 7, 1959**, the CIA described Morgan as a "double agent for Fidel Castro." The CIA reported "There is a restricted (deleted) folder on the Subject of this 201 held under (deleted)."

## **RUTH PAINE**

Neither CIA Headquarters, nor the CIA's Office of Security traces on Ruth Paine have been released as of 1996, and she was mentioned only tangentially in the HSCA Report - "They never even called me. Someone called - to be sure where I was - if they wanted to call me."

Withheld documents on the Paines included USSS 179-10001-10034, 10036; FBI NARA 179-10001-10091, 10094, 10101, FBI 179-10002-10084, 10244, 10251; HSCA 180-10116-10150; HSCA 180-10112-10450. Sylvia Hoke's CIA Security File contained "Two sealed envelopes" were withheld as was "Information regarding father / 3rd Party / 3rd Agency Information Contained memo dated June 11, 1959, (3rd Agencies - OSI, U.S.A.F. + FBI)." [NARA CIA 1993.07.25.08:39:37:560310]

## **RUBY**

Information about James Breen was withheld from a document declassified in 1994. [NARA RIF 124-10099-10249] With his revolver, more than \$2000 in cash and no personal identification RUBY entered the Western Union office. Information on the origin of these Federal banknotes was withheld by the FBI. [FBI NY 65-17696 p5]

## **WRIGHT, RAYMOND**

The CIA found 2 Overt Traces on OSWALD which have been deleted from this Indices Search Request requested on OSWALD and Marina Oswald "Raymond Wright".

(3) "LEE HARVEY - 2 Overt."

[WC Vol 22, p. 35; WC Vol 26, p. 20; CIA 1249-1010]

0984390

In the United States, the NSA and the CIA have created a common agency, named Special Collection Service (SCS), whose activities are highly secret and whose role is to give to Americans, in all clandestinity, information on new means to overcome the difficulties encountered by interception operations caused by progress in encryption for protection of world communications. There was a Walter W. Romig at CIA who wrote a paper entitled "Simulation of assumed enemy effort to plot Minuteman silo positions. Different L. Oswald who signed Leftwing petition in 1955 along with Raymond Wright.

### SELECT NAMEBASE REFERENCES

PENNINGTON, LEE: Donner F. *The Age of Surveillance* 424;

WISNER, FRANK *Washington Post* 11/8/82 (A2) , 2.19.85 (A7) Yakovlev, N. *CIA Target USSR* 1984 (128-129) Yakovlev, N. *Washington Silhouettes* 1985 104-106;

SHOFFLER, CARL: Bray, H. *The Pillars of the Post* 1980 123-4;

KARAMESSINES: Richelson, J. *Foreign Intelligence Organizations*. Syrokomy, V. *International Terrorism and the CIA*. 1983 (236-237);

KELLY, CLARENCE: Herman, E. O'Sullivan, G. *The Terrorism Industry* 1989 p130;

MILBANK, JERIMIAH: Domhoff, G.W. *Who Rules America?* 1967 p89 Judis, J. *William F. Buckley* 1988 p121 190;

HADLEY, MORRIS: Domhoff, G.W. *The Higher Circles* 1971 (261);

WILCOTT, JAMES: CAIB #2/78 4-10 CAIB # 7/80 (23-4);

SIRAGUSA, CHARLES: Sterling C. *Octopus*. 1990 p79;

KING, J.C: Immerman, R. *CIA in Guatemala* 139-140 194;

PAWLEY WILLIAM D: Christic Institute Sheehan Affidavit 3/25/88 (17);

ROTHBLATT, HENRY: Meyerson, M. *Crime In The Suites*. 1973 169;

MALLIN, JAY: Livingstone, N. *The Cult of Counterterrorism* 1990 170, 198;

DAVIDSON, I IRVING: Domhoff, G.W. *Who Rules America?* 1967 (112);

COLEMAN, WILLIAM T: Council On Foreign Relations Annual Report 1988 (91);

DILWORTH J RICHARDSON Yakovlev, N. *Washington Silhouettes* 1985 (375);

CORDOVA CERNA, JUAN: NACLA Guatemala. 1974 (68);

BRADLEE, BENJAMIN C. Prados, J. *Keepers of the Keys*. 1991 504-5 *Wash. Post* 8.21.88 C2; LOVETT, ROBERT A: *Wash. Post* 5.8.86 (D6) Pyasyshev, B. *The Mil/Indust. Complex of the U.S.A.* Yakovlev N. *CIA Target USSR* p70;

BROE WILLIAM Uribe, A. *The Black Book of America in Chile* 41. 52, 86, 135, 153;

LASKY, VICTOR: *Who's Who in America* 1984-1985 Yakovlev N. *CIA Target USSR* 1984 (84);

MILLER HERBERT: J Jaworski *The Right and the Power* 1977 p276;

EARMAN, JOHN Simpson, C. *Blowback* 1988 (106 312);

PHILBRICK, HERBERT A.; Nikitin V. *The Ultra's in the U.S.A.* 1981 (96);

TACKWOOD, LOUIS E.CAIB # 31/89 35-8 *National Reporter F/88* (19); Tackwood, Louis 213-778-5702

CABOT JOHN MOORS; Yakovlev, N. *Washington Silhouettes* 181-2 Tarasov K. Zubenko V. *The CIA in Latin America* 1982 207;

DADDARIO, EMILE Q CAIB 25/86 (12, 14) *For. Intelligence Literary Scene* 8/85 (12);

WHITTEN, LES HUNTER CAIB # 21/84 (31) Halperin M *The Lawless State* 1975 p145 Powell, S. *Covert Cadre* 1987 p107 *Who's Who In America* 1984-85;

PRATT DONOVAN E: Epstein, Edward *Deception* 1989 (114) *Wash. Post* 1.22.83 (C10); GRADY, ROBERT E *Washington Times* 1.19.89 (A3) Grady J. William Assn Former Intell Officers Mem. Dir. 1983;

STANLEY, MITCHELL K State Dept Bio Reg. 1977;

McAFEE, WILLIAM State Dept Bio Reg. 1977;

HORTON, HERMAN S: State Dept Foreign Service List 4.64. p47; CROWLEY, JAMES State Dept Bio Reg. 1977;

DONAHUE, DONALD J CFR Membership Roster. 1985

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADDP - Assistant Deputy Director Plans.

AEDONER - Yuri Nosenko.

AELADLE - Golitsyn.

AEFOXTROT - Yuri Anatoliy Nosenko.

AEWILDFIRE - (?).

AEA-A FBI investigation - (?).

AEC - Atomic Energy Commission.

AIIC- (?)

AID - Agency for International Development.

aka - Also Known As.

*Allen v. DOD* - FOIA lawsuit filed by Mark Allen and James Lesar requesting copies of approximately 400,000 pages of documents given to the HSCA by Defense Department, FBI etc.

AMLASH - Rolando Cubela Secades.

AMWHIP - Agent who kept AMLASH in line.

ARA - Files from Lesar collection.

ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

AUSA - Assistant United States Attorney.

BNDD - Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

BRAC - Bureau for Suppression of Communism in Batista's Cuba.

BUFILE - FBI Headquarters file.

"Burn" - An informant is *burned* when the government agency he is working with deliberately reveals his identity to the person he is informing on.

CADC - Central Air Data Computer.

CAP - Civil Air Patrol.

CA/PA - (?).

CCB/FI - (?).

CCS/CCB - CIA Central Cover Staff and Commercial Cover Staff.

C.C.S. - Criminal Conspiracy Section, LAPD.

CDT - Central Daylight Time.

CI - Counter-Intelligence - An intelligence activity dedicated to undermining the effectiveness of hostile intelligence services.

C/CI - Chief, Counter-intelligence.

CFR - Council on Foreign Relations.

CIC - U.S. Army Counter-intelligence Corps.

CI/CC - (?).

CIDC - Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent.

CI/IC - (?).

CI/ICG - (?).

CI/LSN - CI liaison.

CI/OA - Counter-Intelligence, Operational Approval or Assessment.

CI/OG/SOV - (?).

CI/OPS - (?).

CI R & A - Counter-Intelligence Research and Analysis.

CI R&A/RS - (?).

CI/SI - (?).

CI/SIG - Counter-Intelligence, Special Investigations Group.

CIS - Cuban Intelligence Service.

COG - Cuban Operations Group.

COPS - Covert Operations Section.

COI - Coordinator of Information.

COINTELPRO - FBI dirty tricks program targeting New Left groups.

COMMO - Communications Clearance. (?)

CONFIDENTIAL - Lowest security classification.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality.

COPE - (?). Labor Political Action Committee.

COS - Chief Of Station.

*Coup D'Etat In America* [WEBERMAN /Canfield Third Press 1975].

CRC - Cuban Revolutionary Council.

CRS - (?).

CSA - (?).

CSCI - Clandestine Services Counter-Intelligence. Report by ANGLETON to other agencies.

CSI - (?).

CSR/CI/P/OP - (?).

CY - (?).

DCD C/S - DCD Chief, Security.

DCD - Domestic Contacts Division. All DCS (*Services*) references have been changed to DCD to facilitate data retrieval.

D/CI - Director, Central Intelligence.

DCID - (?).



DBF - CIA Date Base Fact.

DD/PTOS - (?).

DDP/ASST - (?).

DD/P - Deputy Director (Plans). In the 1970's Plans became Operations. To facilitate data retrieval this change was generally ignored.

DDP/FE - (?).

DDS - Deputy Director, Security.

DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEA/SOG - DEA Special Operations Group.

DGI - Direcorio General de Intellgencia - Castro's intelligence service.

DIA - Defense Intelligence Agency.

DID - Domestic Intelligence Division.

DIVISION D - Component originally devoted to obtaining codebooks that became assassination section.

Disinformation - Valid information deliberately combined with false information; thus the real information is discredited.

DL - FBI file from Dallas.

DOB - Date Of Birth.

DOD or DODS - Domestic Operations Division.

DOJ - Department of Justice.

DOS - Department of State.

ECA - Economic Cooperation Administration.

EDT - Eastern Daylight Time.

ELSUR - Electronic Surveillance.

EOD - Entered On Duty.

EYES ONLY - "No dissemination" security classification.

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration.

FAL - Belgian Rifle.

FARB - Foreign Agents Registration Board.

FBIS - Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

[FBI...] - Headquarters or Bufile number.

FCC - Free Cuba Committee of Washington, D.C.

FI/D/OPS - (?).

FIOB/SRS - (?).

Flap - CIA scandal.

FLUTTERED - Polygraphed.

[FNU] - First Name Unknown.

FOIA - Freedom of Information Act.

FOI/PA request. Request made under the Privacy Act which allows an individual to receive documents on himself or on anyone who gives him a written waiver of their privacy rights.

FOIA/# - A group of documents sent by government agency under FOIA.

FR Division - Foreign Resource Division.

FRD - Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front.

G-2 - Early name for Castro's intelligence service.

G-2 - U.S. Army Intelligence.

GAO - Government Accounting Office.

GID - General Investigative Division of the FBI.

GOC - Government of Cuba.

GRU - Soviet Military Intelligence.

GS followed by number. Government service grade.

G. & W. - Gulf and Western Conglomerate.

HOODWINK - FBI Operation to get Mafia upset with the Communist Party.

HSCA - House Select Committee on Assassinations.

HT LINGUAL - CIA mail opening program.

*Hunt v. WEBERMAN* - Libel lawsuit filed by E. HOWARD HUNT against author in 1976. Attorneys: Ron Lowe, Miami Beach, Marvin Miller, Virginia, David Micheals and Bruce Stahl of New York City. Micheals died of bone cancer after a short illness in 1986, and Stahl committed suicide in the mid-1980's.

IBEC - International Basic Economy Corporation.

ICA - International Cooperation Administration.

IFR - Instrument Flight Rules.

ID/3 - (?).

I.G. - Inspector General.

INCA - Information Council of the Americas. Ed Butler's group.

INR - Bureau of Intelligence and Research, DOS.

IP/AN, (Analysis Section) - (?)

IP/EDI - (?).

IP/FI - (?).

INS - Immigration and Naturalization Service.

INTERPOL - International Police Organization.

INTERTEL - International Intelligence Corporation.

IOD - International Organizations Division.

IRD - (?).

IS - Internal Security FBI Investigation.

JMWAVE - Miami CIA anti-Castro base station.

JPRS - Joint Press Reading Service.

KUBARK - William K. Harvey: "I believe that was the name for clandestine services. I may have been the general one for the CIA."

LA DIVISION - Latin American Division.

LA/OO G/CIOS - (?).

LAD Personnel Wheel - Leadership Analysis Division.

LAD Registry - (?).

LAPD - Los Angeles Police Department.

LEGAT - FBI Legal Attache

LHM - Letter Head Memorandum (FBI). Indicates a degree of interest in a particular Subject.

LNU - Last Name Unknown.

LNA - Last known address.

Mail Cover - During a mail cover, the FBI is supposed to note the return address on all correspondence going to a certain location. Often, in violation of regulations, the FBI would also open these letters, copy them, then reseal them.

MDC - Christian Democratic Movement. Anti-Castro group described as being neither Christian nor Democratic nor a movement.

MFR - Memorandum for Record.

MID - (?).

MIR - Artime and Bosch's anti-Castro group within Cuba.

MIRR - Artime & Bosch's anti-Castro group.

MKNAOMI - CIA poison program.

MKULTRA - CIA hallucinogenic drug program.

MOS - Military Occupational Specialty.

MP - Military Police.

MURKIN - Martin Luther King assassination FBI investigation.

NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NARA - National Archives Records Administration.

MHCHAOS - see Operation Chaos.

NR - Not Recorded. This is an FBI document that has not been serialized. Instead it was marked Not Recorded then dated.

NSA - National Security Administration. Intelligence agency devoted to cyptography and signals analysis.

NSA - National Student Association.

NSC - National Security Council. Composed of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and other Secretaries and Under Secretaries when appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Although not members of the NSC, the D/CI and the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman attend all NSC meetings as observers and advisors.

NSO - (?).

NSRP - National States Rights Party.

NTSB - National Transportation Safety Board.

NYPD - New York City Police Department.

*NYT - New York Times.*

OO - Abbreviation for Domestic Contacts Division.

OA - Operational Approval.

OAS - French secret army in Algeria.

OCR - Office of Central Reference.

OGC - Office of General Counsel.

OI - Other Identification.

OLC - CIA Office of Legal Counsel.

ONI - Office of Naval Intelligence.

"Operation" (noun) - Someone whose behavior is directed. e.g. "OSWALD was an operation."

OP - Operational.

OpA - Operational area.

OPC - Office of Policy Coordination.

OPS/RMD - (?).

OPS/OSG - (?).

ORR - (?).

OS - Office of Security.

OSI - Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

OS/ID - (?).

OS/SRS - Security Research Service.

OS SF - Security File.

OSO - Office of Special Operations. Precursor to Plans.

OSS - Office of Strategic Services.

OTS/APB - (?).

OVIR - Soviet Passport Office.

OWVL commo training - (?).

PA - (?)

PB 7 - Program Branch 7. Early CIA assassination section.

PB SUCCESS - The CIA overthrow of Arbenz of Guatemala.

PCI - FBI Potential Criminal Informant.

PHS form - Personal History Form.

PLANS - All references to the Operations Directorate have been changed to Plans to facilitate date retrieval.

POA - Provisional Operational Approval.

PSD - Personnel Security Division. (?)

PT/FEA - Passport (?) State.

PT/RCL (Lookout Files)(?) State.

PW - Political Warfare.

QJWIN - ZRRIFLE spotter.

R. & R. Sheet - Routing and Record Sheet.

RCD - Rockefeller Commission Document.

Rel.- Released.

REDSKIN - Operational briefing of travelers to USSR.

REDWOOD - Debriefing of travelers to USSR.

RI - Records Integration.

RI/AN - Records Integration / Analysis.

RID - Records Integration Division.

RID/MIS (?).

RI/FI (?).

RID/RI/AN - (?).

RID/AN-6 - (?).

RIS/MIS - (?).

RIS - Russian Intelligence Service.

"Rolled over" - Convinced to switch allegiance.

ROA - (?).

RR - Rockefeller Report.

RYBAT - (?).

S.A. - FBI Special Agent.

SAC - Special Agent in Charge of FBI Field Office.

S.A.G. - Security Analysis Group. Studied articles, books etc. looking for leaks.

SAM - Surface to Air Missile.

"Sammy" - Nosenko.

S4/SAS - (?).

SAS/CI - (?).

SAS/CI/CONTROL - (?).

SB Division - Soviet Bloc Division.

SB/CI/I - (?).

SBA - Small Business Administration.

SSCIA - Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities- The Church Committee.

SCD - Soviet (?).

SDI - Systems Development Incorporated.

SDS - Students for a Democratic Society.

SECRET - Intermediate security classification.

SE DIVISION - South East Asia Division (?).

SF # - Office of Security File Number.

Singleton - Agent who does not report to Case Officer.



SNFE - Second National Front of Escambray.

SOD/AB/OPS/3 - (?).

SOV - Soviet.

SOV/SAT OPS - (?).

SPS - Special Projects Staff.

SR Division - Soviet Russia Division.

SR/6 - (?).

6 Branch - (?).

SR/CA - Covert Action

SR/CE - Counter-Espionage

SR/CI - Soviet Reseach, Counter-Intelligence.

SR/CI/P - (?).

SR/CI/K/TR - (?).

SR/CI/IdI - (?).

SR/CI/RED - (?).

SR/PA - (?).

SR6/POS - (?).

SR6/B - (?).

SR6/Bio - Soviet Russia 6 Biographys.

SR 6 SVP - (?).

SR2 - (?).

SR41FE - (?).

SR/RISBIA - (?).

SR/RISB/P/WCB - (?).

SRS - OS Security Research Service.

SSD - followed by number (?).

SW - Secret Writing.

T & A cards - (?).

TASK FORCE W - Anti-Castro task force headed by William K. Harvey.

TASS - Soviet News Agency.

TDCS - (?).

TFW/PA-PROP - (?).

TOP SECRET - Highest security classification.

TSD - Technical Service Division.

TSD /P - (?). Plans, TSD? Sidney Gottlieb was AC/DD/P/TSD.

TSD/LSS - Liaison Service Section (?).

TWX - (?).

UnId - Unidentified.

UAW - United Automobile Workers Union.

UNAM - Autonomous University of Mexico City.

USDC SDF - United States District Court. Southern District Florida.

USIA - United States Information Agency.

USIB - U.S. Intelligence Board.

USSS - United States Secret Service.

UWF - United World Federalists.

VHF - Very High Frequency.

VOA - Voice of America.

WCD - Warren Commission Document.

WCE - Warren Commission Exhibit.

WE/3 - (?).

WED - Western Europe Division.

WIROGUE - ZRRIFLE assassin.

W.H. Division - Western Hemisphere Division.

WH/4/A - (?).

WH/4/Propaganda - PHILLIPS component.

WH/4/Registry - (?).

WH/4/CI - (?).

WH/6 - (?).

WH/C/OPS - (?).

WH/COG - Caribbean Operations Group.

WH/C/ME?/PN - (?).

WH/SOG - NIXON'S White House Special Operations Group.

WP - (?).

WR - Warren Report.

00WHOO - Warren Commission Volume and page number.

WRU - (?).

ZR/RIFLE - William Harvey's assassination program.

# NODULE X34

## DID NIXON RUN A DOMESTIC OPERATION PHOENIX?



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex34.pdf>

## FATAL “ACCIDENTS” DURING THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

Between 1968 and 1972 Operation Phoenix neutralized 81,740 National Liberation Front members, of whom 26,369 were killed. This was a large section taken out of the Viet Cong Infrastructure. The program was headed by William Colby, who would later become DCIA under Nixon. I believe Colby headed the Domestic Operation Phoenix Program during which key opponents of the Vietnam War were taken out. Colby himself died on mysterious circumstances but later on in the game. Since he was behind a lot of this I will include his accidental death here:

### THE “ACCIDENTAL” DEATH OF NIXON’S DCIA WILLIAM E. COLBY



On **May 6, 1996**, William Colby's body was pulled from the muddy waters of the Wicomico River in Maryland. 8 days earlier, investigators had found his capsized, half-submerged canoe 20 yards from where his body was found. On April 27, his wife, reported him missing. It is



alleged that earlier in the day he had phoned her, letting her know that he was going to go home, eat dinner, shower then head to bed. She said he never mentioned anything about going canoeing. The official explanation: He went out in his canoe, on a stormy night, on a rough river and without a lifejacket. There he had either a heart attack or stroke. His canoe tipped over, pushing him underwater where he then drowned. Colby was killed by the US government to prevent him from revealing the Operation Phoenix spilled over to the United States and a Domestic Operation Phoenix existed during the Nixon presidency, from January 20, 1969 to August 9, 1974, the day Nixon resigned. This program was a result of anticommunist elements with the intelligence community such as Colby who joined with Nixon in his determination to win the Vietnam War at any cost. When so many brave Americans are dying overseas what's a few civilian casualties at home, especially if these liberal comsymps were aiding and abetting America's enemy? Let us examine some of the fates that opponents of Nixon and the war met with during this period beginning with the incident that renewed my interest in this period in American history, the deaths of Senator Joe Biden's family.

### A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE “ACCIDENTAL” DEATH OF NEILIA BIDEN



The crash involving the Biden family station wagon and a tractor-trailer driven by Curtis C. Dunn, 43, of Kaolin, Pa., occurred on Monday afternoon, **December 18, 1972**. The tractor-trailer was heading toward Pennsylvania on Limestone Road when it broadsided the station wagon, sending it spinning for 150 feet, breaking the windshield and crushing in a rear door, while the truck itself skidded for 20 feet and landed on its side. Neilia Biden, 30, was at the wheel with their three young children – three-year-old Beau Biden, now the state’s Democratic attorney general, two-year-old Hunter Biden, now a lawyer in Washington, and 13-month-old Amy Biden. Neilia and Amy Biden died from the crash. Hunter Biden sustained head injuries. Beau Biden had a broken leg that kept him in the hospital beyond the start of the Senate’s new term, leading their broken-hearted father to decide to take his oath of office in the hospital chapel and to vacillate about whether he should be sworn in at all. A story headlined, “No Charges Due for Trucker in Biden Deaths,” in the *Evening Journal* read: “Chief deputy attorney general, Jerome Herlihy said there was no evidence that [Dunn] was speeding, drinking or driving a truck with faulty brakes. In addition, witnesses to the crash near Hockessin provided no basis for a prosecution.” Herlihy said Neilia Biden either accelerated or drifted through the intersection, and Dunn could not stop. The truck driver said she was not looking at him, her face turned away, and the state police thought she was distracted by one of the children in the back seat. Dunn died in 1999, but Philip A. Lafferty, the truck owner he drove for, still lives in Avondale, Pa. In a telephone interview, Lafferty recalled the state police impounding the tractor-trailer and the station wagon for the investigation for a couple of days and concluding that Dunn was not at fault.

The target was not Biden’s family but was Joe Biden who was about to enter the Senate as an anti-Vietnam war candidate. The rogue agents responsible for this may have mixed a hallucinogen or poison with a permeability agent and placed it on the steering wheel of Biden’s vehicle. The Washington Post’s Bob Woodward wrote that Watergate Burglar E. Howard Hunt told some of his former CIA associates “that he was ordered in December 1971, or January 1972, to assassinate journalist Jack Anderson.” Citing “reliable sources,” Woodward said the order came from “a senior official in the Nixon White House.” Hunt explored placing on the steering wheel of the victim’s car a drug that enters the body directly through the skin. Biden was in denial and stated, “I got elected when I was 29, and I got elected November the 7<sup>th</sup>. And on December 18 of that year, my wife and three kids were Christmas shopping for a Christmas tree. A tractor-trailer, a guy who allegedly – and I never pursued it – drank his lunch instead of eating his lunch, broadsided my family and killed my wife instantly, and killed my daughter instantly, and hospitalized my two sons, with what were thought to be at the time permanent, fundamental injuries.” This could very well have been an accident but there were a series of events during Nixon’s reign that indicated it was not.

[\[http://www.delawaregrapevine.com/12-07bidencrash.asp\]](http://www.delawaregrapevine.com/12-07bidencrash.asp)

## A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE "ACCIDENTAL" DEATH OF HALE BOGGS



Congressman Hale Boggs (born February 15, 1914) grew up in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. He was an attorney in New Orleans who was first elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1946. Congressman Hale Boggs had questioned James Forrestal about the need to create the CIA. On **April 5, 1971**, he made an impassioned speech to his fellow Representatives on the tyranny of intelligence agencies turning America into a police state: "The story began on April 5, 1971, when Boggs unexpectedly took the House floor during one-minute to declare that 'when the FBI taps telephones of the members of this body and the members of the

Senate, when the FBI stations agents on college campuses to infiltrate college organizations, when the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, then it is time - it is way past time, Mr. Speaker - that the present director no longer be the director.' Numerous prominent Members began volunteering suspicions they too had been spied on by the FBI, when in reality they were victims of Nixon's squad of Cuban exiles and rogue CIA Agents. According to an April 7, 1971, article in *Roll Call*, Senators George McGovern (SD), Harold Hughes, (Iowa), and Birch Bayh (Ind) - all liberal anti-war Democrats - all suspected they were being bugged by the FBI. Bayh actually found a device. Boggs did not produce irrefutable evidence that the FBI had been spying on Members, but he did build a persuasive case, citing among other things the Bayh incident and a claim that Senator Ralph Yarborough (Dem. -TX) and FBI critic, "found an electronic surveillance device in the intercom system in his desk." He also cited a case in which the neighbor of liberal Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.) discovered a broadcasting device underneath his car, which was always parked in front of Percy's house. Shortly thereafter, Percy's wife found two men working on the phone line outside Percy's house for what they said were 'safety purposes.' And Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ohio) another liberal, was informed of a bug in his office by a reporter." [*Roll Call* 8.10.92] Nixon's squad was at work.

Congressman Hale Boggs advised his colleagues that he had evidence that the FBI was tapped his telephones. The FBI may well have tapped his phone looking for his connections to organized crime. FBI document WFO-113 contained only one undeleted line: "Also on this date, Subject [CARLOS MARCELLO] placed a call to Congressman Hale Boggs, Democrat from Louisiana. (Deleted.) It is not known whether Subject actually talked to Boggs or not."

On October 16, 1972, Congressman Hale Boggs, Congressman Nick Begich, and an aide to Nick Begich, left Anchorage, Alaska, at 9:00 a.m. en route to Juneau, Alaska,

(575 miles) in a twin-engine Cessna 310. They were last heard from at 9:09 a.m. when Federal Aeronautics Administration officials received a visual flight plan, just as the plane was approaching the Chugach Mountain Range. The pilot gave the route as:

(1) Over the Chugach Mountain Range to Prince William Sound.

(2) Along the coast to Glacier National Monument.

(3) To Juneau, skirting the edge of the St. Elias Mountain Range. This route would have taken them over water for a very brief period. No one on the plane was heard from again. The pilot, Don E. Jonz, had 15,000 flying hours and a good reputation. He owned Pan Alaska Airways, from which the plane was chartered. The aircraft of Don E. Jonz was not equipped with a built-in emergency radio beacon; when asked by the Federal Aeronautics Administration whether he had "emergency gear and a locator beacon aboard," the pilot replied, "Affirmative." Don E. Jonz was required by Alaska State law to carry a hand-held locator beacon. The weather forecast that day predicted no significant changes from earlier forecasts.

More than 100 private and 40 military aircraft flew up and down the southern Alaska coast in search of the missing plane. Later, two jet reconnaissance planes, each equipped with cloud-piercing electronic equipment, intensified the emergency mission, accompanied by a total of 52 other aircraft. Air Force C130s stayed aloft throughout the search, electronically equipped to locate the emergency beacon of the Cessna aircraft. The Air Force brought out the SR-71, the successor to the U-2, to aerially photograph the landscape. There were 55 sightings of material thought to be wreckage, but none of it came from the plane. The NTSB called the mission "one of the most extensive searches in recent aviation history." After 3,600 hours of serial hunting, not a trace of the wreckage was ever found.

Even more mysterious was the fact that the C130s were unable to pick up any radio signals from the emergency equipment aboard the Cessna. Had the transmitter been destroyed even though it was specifically designed to survive a plane crash? After the crash, a hand-held emergency beacon was found in the cabin of another Pan Alaska aircraft; it was said to belong to Don E. Jonz. This seemed to explain the missing emergency radio signal. However, a witness who had seen the pilot, recalled that Don E. Jonz had an unidentified object in his briefcase the size and shape of an emergency locator. This locator was a different color than those sold at Anchorage Airport. Was it a bomb? The NTSB concluded it was "unable to determine the probable cause of the accident." [NTSB Report AAR-72-28]

The wife of Nick Begich stated: "It's a mystery. What did happen? How did it happen? My children wish there were answers." Jerry Patrick Hemming told this researcher: "The people who do this shit are independent contractors. They have nothing to do with the politics of anybody. If the plane got blown to shit over the water, they ain't gonna recover nothing."



Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission reported that "HUNT categorically denied...any participation or involvement whatever in the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, the disappearance of Congressman Hale Boggs or the shooting of Senator Stennis." [NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10090]

Bogg's involvement with the Mafia could have played a role in his death but a bomb aboard an aircraft doesn't sound like the criminal geniuses of organized crime, this sounds more like the Agency.

After Louisiana Congressman Hale Boggs' plane disappeared in Alaska a quiet but intense battle began that could shake the entire Democratic leadership in the House. Boggs was about to replace CARL Albert as House Whip. Albert's first two years as Speaker were distressing for many of his Democratic colleagues, who found his leadership weak and entirely too accommodating to the Administration's Viet Nam policies. A few liberal Congressmen wanted Boggs for the job. "I have been very keen for a contest over the speakership," said one Midwestern Democrat. "And I have been in favor of having Hale move up. This thing [Boggs' disappearance] has been a catastrophic blow. What it means is that we are apparently left without an alternative." A sampling taken since Boggs was declared missing indicated that Albert is now safe, and will win reelection.

## A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF WALTER REUTHER

The fatal plane crash of Walter Reuther, a liberal who was head of the United Automobile Workers union on **May 9, 1970**, also raised questions.

In 1933 Victor and Walter Reuther had lived and worked in the Soviet Union. They were favorably impressed with pre-Stalinist Marxist-Leninism. In 1937 Walter Reuther became the leader of a United Automobile Workers insurgent faction that included Communists. The FBI reported: "He ran for the Common Council in Detroit in the 1937 election on a Communist Party of the United States of America ticket." [FBI 61-9556-283, p8] In 1940 J. Edgar Hoover stated: "Walter Reuther was one of the Reuther brothers of the CIO, an avowed Communist, who was educated at the propaganda college in Moscow; was sent to this country eight or nine years ago, and was active in the Detroit area." It was suggested to the FBI by one of its informants that Walter Reuther's anti-communism was insincere, and merely a self-serving ruse in his quest for power. Walter Reuther was characterized as a Communist mole within the labor movement. The Communist Party of the United States of America had tried to recruit Walter Reuther, but was unsuccessful. In June 1963, Victor Lasky reported that Walter Reuther had urged United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy to curb the FBI's war on Communism. [NY Journal American 6.5.63]

## THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN 1948



In early April 1948, Walter Reuther received an unsigned letter threatening him with bodily harm from someone who claimed to be a communist. On April 20, 1948, (one week after labor leader Jorge Gaitan's death), someone fired a shotgun through the kitchen window of the Reuther home. Walter Reuther was almost killed. The FBI refused to investigate the case since there was no violation of federal law. To this day, it remains unsolved.

On May 24, 1949, an assassination attempt was made on Walter Reuther's brother, Victor Reuther. At 11:50 p.m. an unidentified assailant fired a shotgun blast through the window of Victor Reuther's home. A double barrel 12-gauge Stevens shotgun was found in the shrubbery outside the window. Again, Hoover refused to investigate. The Detroit Police Commissioner requested the FBI "investigate the shipment of 735 shotguns of the same make that apparently was used in the Victor Reuther shooting. These guns were shipped to 26 places." Assistant Director Nichols commented: "This would necessitate at least 735 individual interviews coupled with additional checking in those instances where the guns were transferred." Despite a \$200,000 reward offered by the United Automobile Workers, this case was also unsolved. *The New York Post*: "The methods of the would-be assassin who shot Walter Reuther more than a year ago, and the assailant of his brother Victor, are so similar as to suggest that both these cowardly attacks were the work of the same criminal..." The Justice Department believed that "press dispatches have indicated for some time past that the Reuthers actively fought the Communist element in the labor movement...and consequently incurred their enmity." Walter Reuther was part of the anti-Communist left, a democratic socialist who followed Norman Thomas. Other factions in the United Automobile Workers included a Communist Party-oriented faction and a conservative, anti-communist group, influenced

by the CIA's neo-conservative Jay Lovestone. In 1967 Jack Anderson reported that Lovestone "takes orders from Cord Meyer of the CIA."

In December 1957, Ralph Winstead, a detective employed by the United Automobile Workers who investigated the Walter Reuther shooting for eight years, vanished. Ralph Winstead's body, frozen and dressed in fisherman's clothing, was recovered a few days later from Lake St. Clair. The coroner ruled the death accidental.

## THE REUTHERS AND THE CIA

David Halberstam related the President Kennedy planned to replace John McCone as CIA Director with Jack Conway, Walter Reuther's chief political lobbyist. In 1966 Victor Reuther told Drew Pearson and *The Los Angeles Times* that many of the AFL/CIO's overseas operations were conduits for the CIA. Victor Reuther named CIA labor operatives and CIA-founded unions. He described AID and AIFLD as CIA conduits. This allegation angered former CIA Staffer Thomas Braden and he revealed that in 1967, that some time between 1950, and 1954, he gave the Reuther brothers \$50,000 of CIA funds. Braden was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on February 22, 1918. As World War II approached, he enlisted in the British Army. When the United States entered the war, he served in the OSS. He joined the CIA in 1950 as Special Assistant to Allen Dulles. In 1948 Braden married the former Joan Ridley, whom he met when she was on Nelson Rockefeller's staff.

Walter Reuther admitted having taken the money, and said that Braden had tried to recruit his brother Victor as a CIA agent: "Victor was contacted by Tom Braden at the U.S. Embassy in Paris and asked to become a CIA agent, using as a 'front' his position [with the CIO]." Braden stated: "Victor spent the money, mostly in West Germany, to bolster labor unions there. He tried undercover techniques to keep me from finding out how he spent it. But I had my own undercover techniques." Braden gave Walter Reuther the money in \$50 bills.

## ANALYSIS

Although funding non-communist labor unions was a common practice, had Walter Reuther misappropriated any of these funds, the CIA would have been able to get a handle on him. Victor Reuther wrote: "I was still in Paris when the transfer of the \$50 bills took place. The \$50,000 was obviously an attempt to silence us..."

## NIXON AND REUTHER

In 1960 NIXON called Walter Reuther "a labor leader-turned- radical politician." In 1962, Walter Reuther, a member of the Tractors for Freedom Committee, helped conduct negotiations to release the Bay of Pigs Brigade prisoners from Cuba. NIXON called this "submission to blackmail."

## THE FIRST PLANE CRASH

By 1964 any assassination attempt against the Reuthers would prove troublesome due to a bullet-proof car, and several bodyguards from the United Automobile Workers Union. In October 1964 the Reuther brothers had another brush with death as they flew to Washington. Victor Reuther explained: "A slight rain was falling as we circled for an 11:35 a.m. landing at Dulles Airport [in our leased Executive Jet Aviation, Inc. Lear Jet]. At 500 or 600 feet the copilot called, 'Runway in sight,' and the pilot went visual. The sky at this point was clear and the plane was allowed by the tower to continue its descent toward the runway. At that very instant, both pilots realized the aircraft was too low. As the pilot leveled, there was a jolt, the plane shuddered, and when the wheels touched there was a loud dragging and scraping sound, and then enormous sparks as the metal hit the concrete. The plane whipped from side to side, nearly capsizing, but the pilots held it to the runway until it had slowed sufficiently to allow them to maneuver it onto the soft surface of an open field. The engines and all electric power were cut off, and we were told to leave the plane at once. Suspecting a fuel leak and fearing a fire, the crew even cut off radio contact with the tower. We could see that we had struck a steel girder as we landed...it was later determined that this steel object was 'the inner marker antenna which is approximately 12 feet above the ground and 82 feet below the proper glide angle for an ILS approach.' The altimeter setting was reported to have been 29.96 inches. When the crew decided it was safe to resume radio contact with the tower, which had no idea where we were, a rescue car came out to retrieve us."

## THE SECOND PLANE CRASH

On May 9, 1970, Walter and May Reuther, Oskar Stronorov, William Wolfman, George Evans and Joseph Karrafa were killed when their Executive Jet Aviation M43EJ Lear Jet crashed at Emmet County Airport in Pellston, Michigan. Victor Reuther wrote: "Like others, I have been haunted continually by the question, 'Was the crash accidental?' There had been so many attempts on Walter's life. But from the intensive FAA investigation, the facts seem to say clearly that it was caused by human error, not neglect..." The FAA/NTSB found "no indication of sabotage." An examination of the reports by Barfield and Kollsman Instruments, on which the National Transportation Safety Board based their findings, told a different story.

## THE CAPTAIN'S ALTIMETER

The National Transportation Safety Board report stated that "while all systems were irreparably damaged [including the co-pilot's altimeter], information was nevertheless obtained from a few units. The captain's altimeter showed a reading of 1400 feet M.S.L. with an altimeter setting 29.75 inches..." This was similar to the altimeter reading uncovered after the crash of October 1964. The altimeter was sent to Barfield Instruments, and then to James W. Angus at Kollsman Instruments for examination. The Kollsman Instrument's report stated: "No identification was present to trace the specific instrument type and date of manufacture. The mechanism construction isolated the unit to one of three major types, each of which had numerous variations, none of which were TSO certified. All of these types were essentially military."

## ANALYSIS

Had an untraceable altimeter been substituted for the original? Had this altimeter been constructed and tested so that it would fail at a specific, critical time during the flight?

### WAS IT KNOWN THAT REUTHER WAS ON THIS JET?

The jet Walter Reuther was on had been initially assigned a ferry job from Columbus to Akron, Ohio. The plane refueled at Akron and went on to Detroit's City Airport, then on to Detroit's Metro Airport. According to Victor Reuther: "It was on the ground only 20 minutes, taxiing in and out before it loaded Walter and his party at 8:44 p.m. The Lear Company maintained that it was impossible for anyone but trusted officials of their firm to have known who was to use the plane..." Steven I. Schlossberg, who conducted the investigation of the crash for the United Automobile Workers, reported: "In view of the fact that almost no one outside of top officials of Executive Jet could have known the identity of the passengers and there was little, if any, chance for ground tampering of this airplane, it appears to me that further investigation on a private basis is unwarranted." David O. Norris, a private detective hired by Elizabeth Reuther Dickmeyer, youngest daughter of Walter Reuther, discovered evidence to the contrary: "Just hours after the crash a reporter from the *Detroit News* talked to the night dispatcher at Butler Aviation who said he knew that Walter Reuther was on the plane." Mrs. Dickmeyer stated that her father was going up to Black Lake almost every weekend, and that information would not have been hard to discern. Twenty minutes on the ground gave the saboteur enough time to change an altimeter. Aside from the fact it had no past, there were many other strange things about the captain's altimeter:

### THE TORN OUT THREADS

A report from the Barfield Instrument Corporation dated May 19, 1970, stated: "One of the set screws was out of the rocking shaft, allowing the calibration arm assembly to be loose in the shaft. There was an indentation adjacent to the missing set screw hole. The set *screw*, which was missing from the rocking shaft, was recovered from within the case. Inspection revealed charred aluminum in the brass screw threads. The rocking shaft screw hole was inspected and found to have the threads *torn out*."

A report from the Kollsman Instrument Company stated: "If the questionable calibration arm set *screws* were loose..."





## ANALYSIS

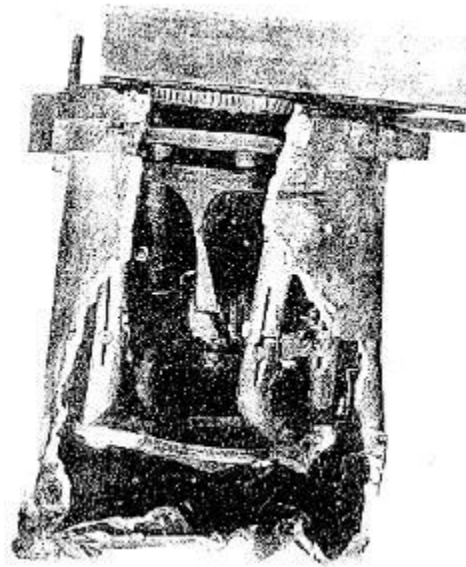
The screw had not fallen out due to worn out or damaged threads. Photographs of the set screw revealed normal threading. The screw hole shaft had its threads "torn," or drilled out. This was why it popped out. This was consistent with the indentation mark near the screw hole, that looked like a mark a left by a high speed drill bit that had drilled in the wrong area, then quickly withdrawn. The proper hole was located, and the threads were drilled out. The set screw was put back in place. The altimeter looked intact, even though it had been tampered with. As the rocking arm rotated, erroneous information would be transmitted to the dials from the altimeter's pressure capsule.

The Kollsman Instrument Report: "If the questionable calibration arm set screws were loose at the time of the approach under concern, the instrument would probably have indicated high by roughly 225 to 250 feet." This finding was based on a test during which the rocking shaft "calibration arm set screw was loosened. The unit was exposed to 10,000 ft. pressure altitude, then the return scale error readings were recorded."

This error was significant. Walter Reuther's jet had been cleared for an instrument landing and broke through scattered clouds at 400 feet. But it landed short of the airport, and crashed into 50-foot elm trees. The jet engines were immediately stopped by the branches. The momentum of the plane took it 269 feet farther, cutting through the trees; then it exploded into a ball of fire. The bodies were burned beyond recognition except for dental records. The crash occurred because the pilot thought he was flying higher than was indicated by the altimeter readings. Weather conditions that day were reported as "scattered clouds at 400 feet, measured ceiling 800 feet overcast, visibility seven miles, thunderstorms and light rain showers, wind at ten knots." The crew was experienced: Captain Evans with 7760 flight hours and his copilot, Karaffa, with 6533.

The loose set screw could not be explained. A Kollsman Instrument Report attempted to explain the indentation: "Examination of the shaft indicated physical damage adjacent to

the questionable screw hole in the shaft. Further microscopic examination leads to the belief that this was due to causes other than upset by staking, due to the lack of upset material adjacent to the depression, and hole shape. It was more likely caused by high heat and pressure of a part laying in contact. A staked depression would deform the adjacent holes and shaft as noted in Photo 45 which was purposely done on an equivalent shaft at room temperature." The altimeter, however, had only been partially opened by crash events and the rocking shaft in question was still shielded by the altimeter's case. It could not have been caused by "a part laying in contact."



The Barfield Report never addressed itself to where the drill mark came from, or how the threads had been torn out. The Kollsman Report speculated that the damaged threads, and loose screw, might have been caused by heat damage: "Examination of a similar rocking shaft exposed to 1100 degrees Fahrenheit, believed to be higher than that which the subject instrument was exposed to, showed that with a thread which is unabused, and with a properly tightened screw:

- a)the screw did not come out due to high temperature exposure:
- b)there is an aluminum deposit on the brass screw threads under load:
- c)the thread in the shaft tapped hole, Photo 39, is not damaged to the extent shown on Photos 24, 25, 26 and 27."

This ruled out heat damage as being responsible for the threads being torn out.



## THE BRIGHT SPOT

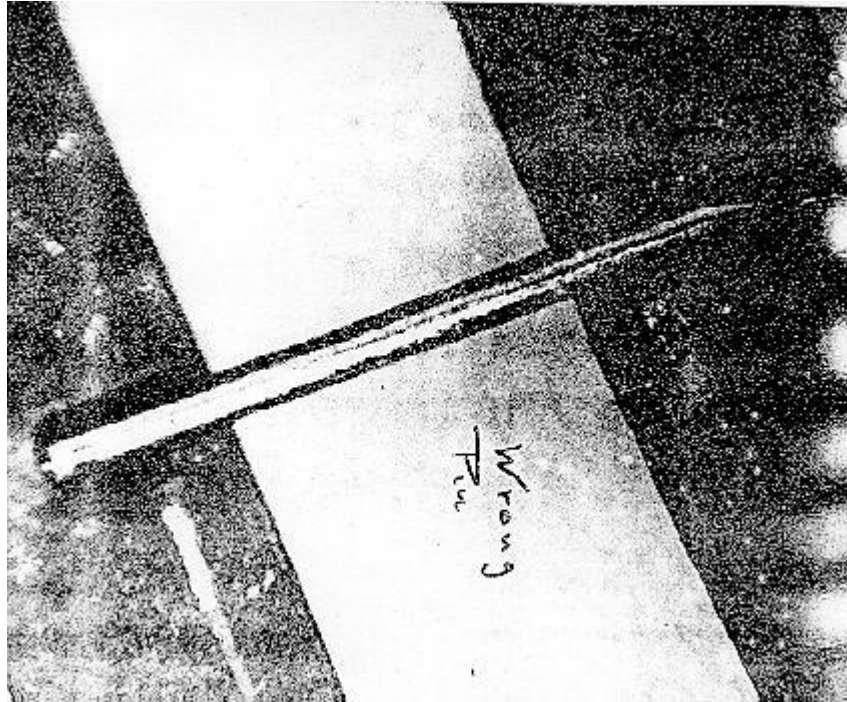
The investigators at Kollsman agreed with those at Barfield that the set screw was in place during the crash. The Kollsman Report stated: "Examination of the calibration arm, Photo 31, and 32, and the end of the questionable screw show discolorations whose shapes tend to confirm that this screw was in position at the time of exposure to high temperature. The questionable calibration arm set screw is reasoned to have been in position at the time the X-ray pictures were taken (analysis of the X-ray, Photo 10, and Photo 5 NTSB picture) and Photos 11 - 14 allow the conclusion that the questionable calibration arm set screw was in the shaft at the time the X-ray was taken and the *stains* on the calibration arm indicate that the arm position was reasonably correct." The Barfield Report, which was based on the primary examination of the unit, agreed: "One of the set screws was out of the rocking shaft, allowing the calibration arm assembly to be loose in the shaft. However, a *bright spot* on the arm in the area indicated (ref D) was in position in line with the set screw hole at the time the mechanism was removed from the case."

## ANALYSIS

No test was conducted to determine if the set screw, sitting in a drilled-out thread, would leave a similar mark; with the threads torn, it could not have left a bright spot or stain on the shaft, since there would have been a total absence of tension. Even if there were tension, the screw would have left traces of movement on the shaft. When recovered, the rocking shaft was bent, so the screw must have changed position. The screw was tightened prior to the drilling-out of its base threads, so that the screw left the proper mark on the shaft. The fact that the screw was still in place after the crash, and was in a virtually pristine condition, while the threads that surrounded it had been obliterated was, furthermore, never addressed. There were several other problems with the construction of this altimeter:

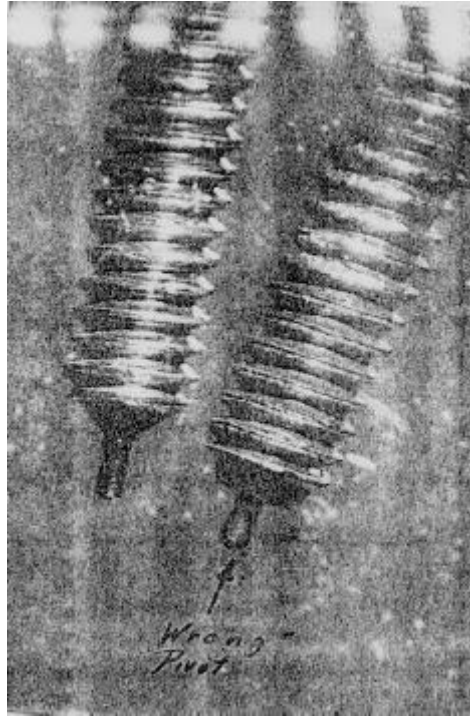
## THE INCORRECT PIVOTS AND MISSING JEWELS

According to a Kollsman Instrument report, the same rocking shaft that contained the missing set screw "has the improper pivot on the forward end." The Kollsman report stated: "One of the pivots which supports the rear of the rocking shaft was incorrect in that it is intended for a ring stone application only. If it was placed in the end of the shaft that did not have an end stone, it means that the improper jewel installation in the rocking shaft A was noted."



## ANALYSIS

The correct pivot was conical, the incorrect pivot was flat. The technician that placed the wrong pivot should have realized that the end stone had been "installed in an inverted position." On the opposite end of the same rocking shaft the end stone was missing and the ring jewel was pushed off center. The forward jewel for this shaft was damaged (oval recess) but not cracked. A drawing of this shaft and its jeweled bearings pointed out several areas of "possible interference" with the altimeter's accuracy as a result of these mismatches.



## THE LINK PIN

The link pin of the same rocking shaft was incorrect. "Pin installed was a P/N 371-80 (should be 1357-37)." The correct link pin ends were flat, while the incorrect one was tapered on one end. The Kollsman Report stated: "The link from shaft A to the capsule is the unit which had the improper link pin in the spring clip on the capsule."

## ANALYSIS

Any part that comes into contact with the altitude capsule itself is critical. The technician who assembled the altimeter had made too many mistakes in the same area, to have done so innocently.

The Kollsman report concluded: "Considerable reinspection of altimeters of same repair history is recommended to ensure that the altimeters in service are in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended standards regarding parts used, assembly techniques, and calibration/compensation." [Reuther, Victor *The Brothers Reuther* Houghton-Mifflin 1976; NYT 5.8.67, 5.11.1970; Kollsman and Barfield reports; NTSB records]

## VICTOR REUTHER

In April 1993, Victor Reuther received documentation of the preceding information. He stated: "I've had very strong suspicions from the day the accident occurred. I'm convinced there was tampering with the altimeter and, although the plane was on the

ground for only a short time, it was time enough. The full story was not told. When I wrote my book I had not seen these files. I relied on the then-General Counsel of the United Automobile Workers, Steve Schlossberg, who I know from later experience was not too eager to make the investigation terribly thorough...He was more interested in passing the reigns of power to the new president, Leonard Woodcock, and getting the Reuther years behind him, so I felt he was too quick to accept the findings...he is now in Washington as the official representative of the ILO [International Labor Organization]..."

## STEVEN SCHLOSSBERG

Schlossberg had made reference to a faulty altimeter in his report: "This possibility is discounted because there were two altimeters in this particular Lear Jet, but the instrumentation is still being checked." Schlossberg was sent a copy of this analysis and contacted. He stated that as he understood it, the cause of the crash was a faulty altimeter. He took the technicians' word there was no evidence of sabotage. Steve Schlossberg told this researcher: "It's not my field. The technical part of the report was like a foreign language to me. I was impressed with the honesty of the people who were doing this." He did not believe Walter Reuther's death was the result of a conspiracy, nor did he believe CIA had any motive to assassinate him. He elaborated: "Walter Reuther became a dove in the middle of the Hubert Humphrey - NIXON election. He was very much a hawk. A wonderful guy, but he was for the war. He was Johnson's biggest supporter. Walter finally opposed the war, but he never made it into a crusade. In the future he probably would have, he was a wonderful guy and it's too bad he didn't come around earlier. But when he did come around, it was great, and who knows what he would have developed into. Probably something wonderful."

HEMMING commented: "Sabotage of the altimeters would not do the job. Every instrument rated pilot sets the field elevation published on the front of the control tower when he takes off. You check if what the tower just gave you is correct. He'd know something was wrong. The fact it was a war surplus altimeter is strange. They don't put them in Lear Jets. Instrument Landing System, ILS, is a separate instrument you are viewing that had the cross-hairs. You're going up against an instrument pilot who's been through partial panel training, where you have a failure of half your critical instruments. You don't file with just one clue. There was also a radar altimeter."

## ANALYSIS

NIXON called Walter Reuther's death "a deep loss." With Walter Reuther dead, AFL-CIO President George Meany's hawkish views on the Vietnam war went unopposed. Of the Vietnam war, Walter Reuther had stated: "It has divided this nation. It is wasting our resources that we need at home and it is tarnishing our moral credentials in the world." Victor Reuther: "My brother came out against it and that opposition persisted through the Johnson years. Vietnam soured the relationship between Johnson and my brother." Victor Reuther now believes that sabotage was involved in his brother's death; however, he did not believe it was the CIA: "What I did not garner from the material you sent me was that it was the CIA...there are all kinds of wing groups, who could hire sophisticated

people; there was a history of right-wing attacks on us." It was explained to Victor Reuther that an intelligence agency was often involved in sabotage of a sophisticated nature. Victor Reuther wondered if organized crime or the Communist Party was involved. It was pointed out to Victor Reuther that no mafia figures had offered valid information on the plane crash. Victor Reuther conceded that this was true. He added that he believed the altimeter had been tampered with during the earlier plane crash, and that the two accidents were related.

## A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE "ACCIDENTAL" DEATH OF DOROTHY HUNT

### THEORY OF CRASH OF UNITED FLIGHT 533 DECEMBER 8, 1972

By November 1972 HUNT was blackmailing the White House for \$100,000. White House aide Fred LaRue gave Manuel Artime at least \$21,000 to distribute to the families of the Watergate burglars. HUNT could have implicated NIXON in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. But did HUNT have any evidence? Had HUNT entrusted it to his wife while he was in prison? NIXON may have believed DOROTHY HUNT possessed evidence that linked him to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As stated, DOROTHY HUNT was killed in the airplane crash of United Airlines Flight 533 on **December 8, 1972**, at Chicago's Midway Airport. UAL 533 was on its way from Washington, D.C., to Omaha, Nebraska, with an intermediate stop at Midway Airport. There were 55 people aboard, including five children and two infants. After Charles Colson became a born-again Christian, he stated: "I don't say this to many people because they think I am nuts. I think they killed DOROTHY HUNT. I really do..." HOWARD HUNT: "When I see these repetitive allusions to my wife's death as having somehow been caused by the CIA, I think that is really enough...if my wife had been the only one killed that would have been one thing...but 40 people..."

### ANALYSIS

A detailed analysis of the Aircraft Accident Report prepared by the National Transportation Safety Board on the crash indicated that the Boeing 737 crashed because of instrument sabotage that engendered pilot error. In its report, however, the NTSB attributed the cause of the crash only to pilot error. The report was unofficial. National Transportation Safety Board Chairman John Reed, "was not present and did not participate in the adoption of this report." The report went unsigned.

The National Transportation Safety Board Report blamed "the Captain's failure to exercise positive flight management during the execution of a non-precision approach, which culminated in a critical deterioration of airspeed in the stall regime..."

### THE FINAL DESCENT

At 2:26 p.m. the Captain ordered the crew of United Airlines Flight 533 to do a final descent check. At 2:27 p.m., United Air Lines Flight 533 was issued a missed-approach clearance by Midway Airport control tower: "United Flight 533, execute a missed approach..." Just as the sound of word "execute" began, the sound of the stickshaker, which was a device that sent vibrations through the cockpit several seconds before an aircraft was about to go into a stall, was heard on the tapes recovered from the cockpit voice recorder. Captain Whitehouse, the pilot of United Air Lines 533, age 44, had been employed by United Airlines for almost 20 years. He had accumulated a total of 18,000 hours flying time, of which 2,435 were in a Boeing 737.

## ANALYSIS

Every pilot was taught that when a stall occurs, he should point the aircraft's nose slightly downward by extending his flaps, then immediately accelerate the engines to increase thrust. HEMMING told this researcher: "When you get a stall you drop the nose. The last thing you do is add power because that will tend to raise your nose. Put you nose down first then add power, which lessens your rate of descent. Change the angle of attack of your wings which get more airflow going across the wings creating more lift. Then add power to kill the rate of descent. Your rate of descent has slackened off, but your nose is still pointing down." Most survivors reported that, just before the crash, contrary to being nose-down, the aircraft went into a very high angle of attack. HEMMING told this researcher: "Whitehouse realized he was going to crash and tried to drag his tail to cut down his speed." Some survivors believed that there was a rapid application of power before impact. An analysis of the cockpit voice recorder tapes found by the General Electric Research Corporation did not conclusively show this power increase.

The cockpit voice recorder revealed that when the stickshaker went off at *what was thought to be 1000 feet* because of altimeter readings, Captain Whitehouse ordered the Second Officer to release the flaps to point the airplane's nose downward and get out of the stall. The Second Officer acknowledged the Captain's last command by saying: "Flaps 15." The Second Officer then said "I'm sorry." The National Transportation Safety Board stated that when faced with a stall, the Captain had decided to reconfigure the aircraft by extending the flight flaps because, within two seconds of the onset of the stickshaker, he asked for "more flaps." The National Transportation Safety Board stated that following this order, there was a sound indicative of flap lever movement. The National Transportation Safety Board concluded that it was Captain Whitehouse's error - failing to realize the flaps were already extended to 30 degrees and ordering the additional 15-degree extension while making a non-precision landing - that caused the crash. The National Transportation Safety Board: "The 15 degrees was added to the 30 degrees of extension that was accidentally there, so the aircraft continued to stall." Eight seconds after the Second Officer said: "I'm sorry," United Air Lines Flight 533 crashed into several houses located near Midway Airport. Forty passengers and three crew members were killed. Two persons on the ground received fatal injuries. The aircraft itself was largely destroyed by the impact and subsequent fire. Ground damage "precluded any determination of the pre-impact integrity of the control system." If this

was so, how did the National Transportation Safety Board arrive at it's figure of the 30 degrees of extension that was "accidentally" there.

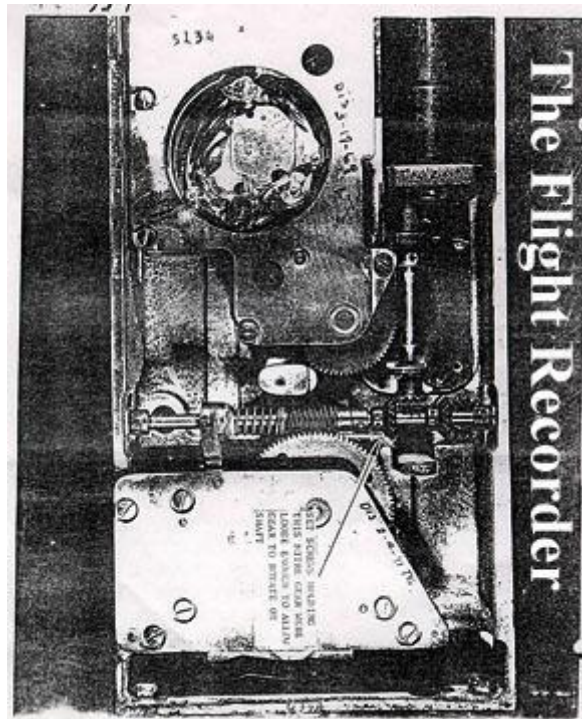
HEMMING told this researcher: "For the pilot to say 'flaps' then '15 degrees' - they ain't supposed to be at 15 degrees that quickly. It's deadly for those flaps to come up in a hurry when you are executing a missed approach. You'll sink. You got a stickshaker and ask for more flaps - that's the last thing you do. You're gonna start milking them flaps up. You're at that altitude and you have a stall, you've got to execute a missed approach. Nose down, full power. He's telling you what it says on the instrument. You run that fucker to 15 degrees below 500 feet you're going to die. He said he was sorry."

## ANALYSIS

There was confusion in the cockpit during crash. The cause of this confusion would have become apparent had the flight recorder functioned properly.

## THE DISABLED FLIGHT RECORDER

Eighty-two minutes after takeoff (approximately 14 minutes before the accident), the Fairchild Flight Data Recorder stopped functioning: "Flight recorder examination showed that a mitre gear (part of the drive gear assembly) had slipped on its shaft, causing the recorder to stop functioning." The cockpit voice recorder, which was recovered from the wreckage, revealed that when the flight recorder went off, a light went on in the cockpit and Captain Whitehouse asked: "Recorder go off?" The second officer: "Yeah." Captain Whitehouse: "See what's wrong, will ya...sounds to me like a circuit breaker...yeah, I just meant, I thought you'd better check everything..." The cockpit voice recorder revealed the Second Officer activated the circuit breaker that fused the power going to the flight recorder and reported: "It tests...I think its okay. I think its working...it says 'Off' but the signal, the encode light comes on and it shows, indicating taping. Christ, I can't even find the circuit breaker for this (deleted) flight recorder...I don't know, I get a reaction when I pull the AC, no reaction when you pull the DC though, you want me to call maintenance?" Captain Whitehead ordered the Second Officer to immediately call it in.



The recorder was installed on the day of the accident, and had last been overhauled on November 11, 1972, only two months before it malfunctioned. The Flight Recorder Group of the National Transportation Safety Board found: "No evidence of recorder malfunction in any of the parameters as determined by examining previous flights contained on this foil medium."

#### ANALYSIS

The mitre gear slipped because a saboteur had loosened its set screw. (The Kollsman Instrument Report asked: "if the questionable calibration arm set screws were loose...") HEMMING told this researcher: "That was very unusual. The thing is wired into the aircraft's electrical system and has its own backup battery. A power failure doesn't shut it down. I doubt if it was coincidental. How many wrecks do you have in the history of the NTSB where you could recover the flight recorder but it didn't work?"

#### THE TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. ANGUS BEFORE THE NTSB

Q. Will you state your full name.

A. James W. Angus.

Q. And what is your address?

A. 57 Westervelt Avenue, Baldwin, New York.



Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am staff engineer with Kollsman Instruments Company.

Q. Will you tell us how long you have been employed by Kollsman Instruments?

A. I have been employed with Kollsman since 1942 with the exception of a short period of a year and a half.

Q. Would you briefly describe your background and training and experience with Kollsman leading to your current position?

A. I have a bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. At Kollsman I have held assorted positions, starting as a tool inspector, becoming an experimental machinist and experimental technician, a designer, and finally an engineer.

Q. Would you describe your duties and responsibilities in your present position?

A. My primary duties are to develop pressure sensitive equipment. I also assist in giving technical assistance in areas where it is requested under special occasion.

#### SENIOR HEARING OFFICER HENDRICKS

Exhibit 9-G is identified as a report of an examination of altimeters and air data computers recovered from the Boeing 737, United Airlines Flight 553. Exhibit 9-C-1 is photographs altimeters and air data computers recovered from flight 553. Exhibit 9E, excerpts from Boeing 737 instruction manual regarding the pilot static system.

Q. Mr. Angus, I would like for you to start by describing the altimetry system that is install in Boeing 737, and you may use Exhibit 9E for referral. I would like you to point out those components furnished by Kollsman.

A. Our involvement with the 757 air data computer and the servo-automatic computers for this particular aircraft. The central air data computer is a device which accepts inputs of static pressure, total pressure, temperature and electrical power. We sense the pressure functions and by means of servo systems, compute associated outputs that are used in various positions around the airplane. The sensors, sender portion of the air data computer ,consist essentially of mechanisms somewhat similar to what is contained in altimeters and airspeed indicators. That is, capsules which are responsive to the particular air pressures being supplied. And this particular information is converted into angular motion which ultimately becomes part of a synchotel system and combined with a servo, it positions all of the necessary output devices in accordance with program established by the specification for the air data computer, the output devices are in the forms of syncros, potentiometers, decoders, and reliability signals. Included with the air data computer is a monitor system for each loop. This monitor determines that the servo system is properly following up each of the sensed values. If,

as in the case of the altimeter, the servo system were to get out of track by as much as 100 feet, it would automatically disconnect the system. The way it does this, it cuts off the reliability signals that are sent to each of the using devices. So that any device in the airplane receives not only data from the air data computer, but it receives a validity signal which indicates whether or not the information should be used. The functions that are sent out are sent to indicators on the panel, auto-pilot, the flight recorder, the cabin pressurization system, and the transponder for reporting altitude. The altimeters are what are sometimes referred to as servo pneumatic altimeters. These altimeters have two modes of operation which are selectable by the pilot. In the standby mode of operation, the instrument will operate as a normal pressure sensitive device in accordance with the requirements of FAA/T on C10 Beacon. If it is elected, the indicator may also operate as a servo-repeater from the altitude data transmitted by the central air data computer. In order to operate in this mode, the pilot must actuate a switch knob on the face of the altimeter, which puts it in corrected mode of operation. In this mode of operation, the overall accuracy is improved from approximately 1/2 a percent system to about 2/10 of a percent accuracy.

Q. The corrected mode would be the normal side of the operation?

A. I believe the way the airline uses the term, the corrected mode is the normal side of operation.

Q. And I am sorry if I missed it, but there are two such systems in the aircraft?

A. Yes, there are two completely different independent systems. There is a central air data computer for the captain's side with his own indicator, and there is a central air data computer for the first officer's side that he has his own independent altimeter. As I understand it there are independent static systems supplying each of these units.

Q. Where does Kollsman interface with Boeing in this system?

A. In each case there is a Boeing specification which determines what the inputs are that you receive and what specification level these inputs would be provided to. In the case of pressure, they give us certain -- we have to provide certain cords on the devices that will tie up the lines in the aircraft, electrical connectors -- it is pretty much standardized, what pins are used for each function.

Q. I believed you mentioned the monitor tripout. Can you describe the monitor tripout as it effects the altimeter. Does this go into the standby mode when the CADAC trips out?

A. The air data computer will supply precise altitude information to the altimeter. If, for some reason, the altitude module in the air data computer determines that the information is unreliable, it will automatically cut off the reliability signal going to the altimeter.

Q. Is there any other protection in the event of a legitimate signal which is erroneous coming from the central air data computer?

A. The altimeter also contains its servo-monitor. There are two basic modes of servo detection in the altimeter. First would be if the servo system in the altimeter does not track that output of the air data computer. If there is a 50 foot disagreement between the altimeter and the air data computer, the altimeter will automatically revert to standby operation. That will be operating as a straight TSO altimeter. At the time this occurs, there is a flag on the dial which indicates it goes from the corrected mode to the standby mode.

Q. You said this occurs with a 50 foot –

A. Fifty foot separation, that is correct.

Now, in addition to this, we have what is known as a limiting device. People are always concerned and rightly so, for some reason that the servo might run away. If, for example, servo in the air data computer were to run away, we would provide a limited device in the altimeter and at certain pre-selected levels after the altimeter has responded to the corrected mode. It will then be limited in total correction capabilities at the point the monitor will cut the altimeter off, even though the air data computer might want to drive further.

Q. What kind of error would this generate maximum?

A. The error is a variable error with altitude, so that you can take care of increased tolerances at high altitude. At sea level this error would amount to approximately 350 feet.

Q. At what phase of the investigation into the accident of United 533 did your participation start?

A. We started when the instruments had been recovered and they were returned to United at San Francisco. We joined the committee at the United overhaul base and participated with them.

Q. You participated in the examination of both altimeters and the central air data computer, is that correct?

A. That is right, two data computers and two altimeters.

Q. And you prepared Exhibit 9-C to describe the extent of your participation and findings, is that correct.

A. That is correct.

Q. I would like you to refer to refer to Exhibit 9-C-1, answering the following, if you would please. Could you use the photographs and describe the general condition of the Captain's altimeter when it was first received by you?

A. I might mention before we go ahead that is all of these findings, the committee was present, and in general, I don't know of an area that doesn't exist, the committee in general agreed with the findings. These are not single person findings.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. The altimeter suffered primarily what appeared to be fire damage. There was some small indication of impact damage, but the primary source of the difficulty here was that the exterior of the case of the altimeter, which has an enamel paint which is baked on at the time of manufacture, this paint was actually burned off in many areas. With this burning off of the paint, all of the pressure seals in the instrument were no longer active. The covered glass was cracked and it appeared to be intact, which gave us the impression that this was a thermostress problem, rather than breakage due to impact shock. The rear connector on the instrument was contaminated with a fire material which more than likely was the mating connector on the electrical harness supplied in the airplane. This material had to actually be dug out. It was quite solid. Then the electrical connector was cleaned off. We observed the instrument. We shook it lightly; it didn't have any particular noisiness inside which might indicate broken parts rolling around. We felt the instrument was capable of further testing.

Q. May I refer you to photograph 1-1 in your exhibit, please.

A. Yes, I am looking at that.

Q. The indicated dial is set 30.035 thereabout. Have you any reason to believe this setting had been changed since impact?

A. Yes. It is my understanding after the instruments had been recovered at the accident site, and as I understand it, notes were taken and photographs were taken of the instrument as mounted on the panel, that subsequently the barrel knob was rotated to see if the pointers were still operable and the particular setting that you see there is the setting that happened to be left on the instrument at the time that it was received in the United Shop.

Q. Could you briefly describe for me the functional test unit was subjected to?

A. This altimeter was placed in a ball jar. The reason for that was that we could not pipe pressure into the altimeter and maintain a reading due to the leakage from the various seals.

Without making any further adjustments to the altimeter, we connected this bell jar, which is a sealed chamber that you can look through and observe the altimeter inside of

it, connected this chamber to a barometer and programmed pressure into the chamber, and each specific instance we brought the altimeter to an indicated value in 200 foot stops, going from 0 to 2000 feet.

At each time that we reached stabilization, we measured the pressure within the chamber by means of the barometer that was attached to it. We then computed, based upon the indicated values, pressure values, and the setting, we computed that the indicator had, in its present state, had an average error of approximately 150 feet in the minus direction.

Q. In which?

A. In the minus direction. We then took the same altimeter and just rotated the barrel knob to the 29-92 position, which is the standard position for performing tests on an instrument of this type, and then programmed corrected pressures into the instrument. And putting corrected pressures into the instrument, we then read the instrument error. Now, the instrument error in this case averages out to approximately minus 120 foot value. The reason for the disagreement in this particular case between the first test and the second test -- excuse me. Am I getting ahead? Do you want the reason now?

Q. Yes, go right ahead.

A. The reason we felt the disagreement existed was because due to the high temperature exposure of the unit, the operation of the fundamental mechanism was not as smooth as it would be in normal conditions. And operating somewhat erratically, you would not be perfectly sure exactly where the first level was when we were setting the pointer on the instrument. The second case, you program in a very specific pressure, vibrate the instrument, and then take a reading when it settled out. So using a control standard that is much more precise in the second case, the results tend to be more meaningful.

Q. And the error was still in the same direction?

A. Same direction, but much more repeatable all the way up. Used the same 2000 foot altitude test span and 200 foot increment.

Q. Okay, do you have any explanation as to how the low effect offset may have occurred?

A. Yes. The subsequent examination of the instrument after taking the case off revealed that the instrument internally, where the mechanism is located, had reached temperatures approaching 360 degrees Fahrenheit.

We have since taken an equivalent instrument of the servo pneumatic variety and subject that instrument to a basic calibration. The instrument was seasoned overnight in the normal operation that you season these instruments to, which is to expose it to plus

70 degrees. The next morning it was rechecked again and the instrument was a stable instrument. We had to ascertain this fact first.

Then we placed the instrument in an oven. Now I am saying in an oven because you are essentially placing it in air which is heated to a specific temperature level, but it is not a high circulation factor. It is something -- there is a gentle fan in there that just keeps the air moving at a slow pace. This particular instrument was placed there, kept there for one hour at 360 degrees -- excuse me, let me go back.

In the test condition, we did not expose it to 360 degrees because that happens to be coincident with the melting temperatures of the solders used in the instrument, so for the purpose of the second instrument, to keep the data valid, we operated this at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. No, under these conditions, after aligning the instrument to return to room temperature, we retested it and we have an average minimum error of 85 to 90 feet. Now that does not appear in the report because we just finished the test Monday. I received the data by phone on Tuesday. We will give you a supplement on that.

Q. Do the results of the pressure testing this particular altimeter in this manner, reflect operation in the servo mode as well as the stand-by?

A. No. When we were finished testing the instrument as noted previously, using control pressure inputs, that was as far as we went on the testing in San Francisco. At that point we concentrated our testing on some of the central air data computer testing. We subsequently resumed testing on this back at Elmhurst in our plant with the team present.

After verifying our initial data, we took the instrument out of the case, we found that all of the electrical components had been exposed to very high temperatures, capacitors had exploded, solder had melted. But the basic pressure mechanism was intact. So we could not operate the instrument in servo mode. We tried in California but we just blew fuses. At that point we just stopped, we didn't want to damage it.

Q. Can you describe the condition of the first officer's altimeter one as described by you?

A. The first officer's altimeter was in very poor condition as received. This instrument was subjected to extensive fire and impact damage. The fire damage present was at a level that actually melted the aluminum away, which means it was in the temperature band of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit. The base of the instrument was split open, and a goodly portion of it was missing. The rear mechanism in the instrument, which is the pressure sensing section, was also missing. The front end, the cover glass, and flange assembly, was missing. The display elements were still on the face of the instrument. Essentially all that we could say was present was a mechanism body with associated burned-out electrical components and the display portion of the instrument.

Q. Would you refer, please, to photograph 2-1 in Exhibit 9-C-1. Is this a photograph of the first officers altimeter?

A. Yes, that is a photograph taken at United as it was received.

Q. Can you explain the significance of the dial reading or apparent pointer positions and also the reading on the baro set on the altimeter as found?

A. The pointer positions are what are referred to in the trade as uncoordinated. The relative position of the pointers cannot exist based upon the normal reading that is present in the instrument. The baro set was approximately 30,685.

Q. Was there any indication on the dial of the instrument such as impact markings?

A. No.

Q. Anything to give you a clue as to what the altimeter may have been reading on impact.

A. No. We have very carefully examined the dial components under a binocular type microscope using lights and we could not find any signs that could be attributed to an impact mark.

Q. Would you briefly describe the significance of the photos that you have labeled 2-6, 2-7, and 2-8 in establishing the uncoordinated positions of the pointers?

A. Yes. While we were at United, United made available to the team a recently serviced altimeter in their possession of the same type. We very carefully measured reference points on each pointer of the first officers unit and then positioned the corresponding point on the sample altimeter to that value, and then photographed, the purpose being when you look at the photograph of the good instrument and the photograph of this instrument which had been damaged in the accident, it become readily apparent the pointers are discoordinated.

Q. The primary central air data computer, can you describe the coefficient of that component when you received it?

A. The air data computer received what we would consider a moderate amount of impact damage. By that I mean the cases were dented in several areas on each unit. The front face of the computer was also damaged rather significantly, and there was fire damage around various areas. Let me just check which ones -- the captain's, first the captains computer unit was not severely damaged, but the first officers unit was very badly burned to the point where even the knobs could not be rotated.

Q. Were the units, the internal portions, in operable condition?

A. Yes, they were operable.

Q. Could you describe for us, please, the tests to which these units were subjected?

A. Testing accomplished on the air data computers consisted, first, of isolating all of the output devices to obtain position data at the point of power cutoff to the computer. This was followed by a check of the altitude sensor by disconnecting it electrically from the computer, and running it strictly on a pressure function to determine the operability of the sensor, and again, there are means in there to determine the point at which power was cut off.

At this point we got both computers - we had the sensors and everything reconnected. We programmed standard pressures into the computer and measured the output of the --- find the sink rows. This was to determine if the signals going to the altimeter were within specification requirements.

In the case of the first officer's air data computer, it read approximately 3 ½ degrees low. This is roughly 45 to 50 feet. The captain's altimeter was well within spec, in general it was within approximately 7 feet. We then checked the correlation of the encoder, which is used by the transponder. This is checked by comparing the point at which you transition from one code value to the next as compared to the altitude data being transmitted to the indicator in the panel. This was in general less than one degree on both units, which is within 14 feet.

And individually we tried --- we worked the servo unit up to air data computer and ran them through the same range, 2,000 feet. The altimeter connected to the captain's air data computer generally responded to less than 10 feet. First officer's was between minus 30 feet and 50 feet. Following this, we ran what we call a coast test of the servo. This test was to determine if the computer was being driven as it would be in the case of a descent and power was cut off, would the computer continue to move, thereby destroying the validity of the original set of data we took off the output devices. This test was run at top rates of descent, 1,000 feet per minute and 2,500 feet per minute. In the case of the captain's altimeter, so-called coast effect was less than 7/10. The first officer's altimeter approximately two feet. We considered this gave the original output devices reasonable values that we could accept.

Subsequent to this we performed a monitor check. This took special test equipment and this was done back in New York. What we did in this case was we isolated the modules for the air data computer and used jump cables, so that electrically they were connected even though they were set aside on some special test boxes. This allows us to, with the computer and the particular modules concerned, tied together, we can inactivate the servo, but still have power applied, and determine whether then monitors were still operating. The monitors on the both the first officer's and the captain's operated properly. This and some subsequent testing also verified not only did the monitors operate, but at the time that the monitor operates, the encoder output was cutoff automatically.



At one point in time the subject came up, were the sensors capable of performing when submitted to assorted acceleration factors, as you might have when the aircraft might pull some G's if you made a sharp pull up.

We made some special test pictures and adapted the altitude modules to a centrifuge. Units were tested individually for this. We subjected them from zero to one, back to zero; from zero to four G's, back to zero; then up to ten G's and back to zero. This was done at an altitude level of approximately 500 feet. The first officer's altitude module from the air data computer at 10 G's, the output varied 3 ½ degrees, which would be equivalent to 100 feet. The captain's module was within two degrees at 10 G's, which would put it at approximately 50 to 60 feet. There is no requirement for the 10 G's. The test was performed in any case. In further testing of the units, we became aware that when the overall air data computers were fired up for a short period of time, the reliability signal coming from the airspeed modules was in the unreliable state and then after approximately 30 seconds to a minute, reliability signal would come back on, indicating a valid state. This was an unusual condition so we decided to pull the airspeed sensor modules off and check them. This was the captain's incidentally, in case I didn't mention that. When we opened the airspeed sensor, we found there was a gear disengagement at the output stage on this particular sensor. The sensor has subsequently --- gear has been reengaged and everything operated normally.

We were concerned because when we looked at his particular sensor, the gearing is protected with stops, what we call stops in terms of functions, high and low; and also side stops so that the gears can't disengage by moving axis. All stops were in place. That particular sensor, we checked all the records, dates back to 1967.

We subsequently, as I mentioned, re-engaged the gears properly and then we took the sensor to our test laboratory and performed a shock test in the direction that was indicated as if this disengagement occurred due to shock. We felt that it would probably come in the fore and aft direction of the airplane so we checked it in that direction and levelwise what we did, we said we were not going to try to break it, the normal shock test for a unit of this type would be to expose it to 15 G's for approximately 11 millisecond pulse. In this case we first tested it at 20 G's, then we tested it at 25 G's. The instrument stayed in the sink and there was no disengagement. We stopped at this point because we felt that there may be further testing required for some other functions and it would not be conducive to break the instrument to prove one point.

The air data computers were made ready again and at the request of United, we ran what we called some computer step function tests. These tests consisted of programming pressure changes into the sensor and measuring the time that it would take the output of the air data computer to become stable at the secondary pressure. This was done for values of a thousand foot step function, 500 foot stop function, 200 feet and 100 feet. In the case of the captain's 1,000 foot function, the response of the overall system, -- this is, the air data computer, it was 5 seconds. When you get down to 100 feet, you are talking 3 or 2 ½ seconds. Subsequently we took the computers back up and in order to determine the operation of the monitors, we ran the air data

computers at high velocity, and velocity chosen was that value at which point the servo would just indicate at the edge of the monitor trip. We're talking roughly 100 feet. The captain's air data computer would run at 21,400 feet per minute and the first officer's approximately 18,000 feet per minute. Now, that essentially completed the testing that was done on the air data computers.

Q. Thank you Mr. Angus. I may have misunderstood something, but I would like to refer you to page 10 in Exhibit 9-C. This test concerns the position evaluation of the sink rows with relation to the output of the central air data computer. I think I heard testimony, but you spoke of figures of 45 to 50 feet for the first officer's and 7 feet for the captain's primary unit. I would like clarification of what the 45 to 50 feet and the 7 feet are in reference to.

A. Those values don't appear on page 18. The values you are referring to come about on page 21, which is the programming correct pressure into the unit and measuring the output finding sink roll. The data on page 18 is the reading in the "as received" stats of each output module.

Q. Could you explain the page 18 figures for me again sir? I am specifically interested in trying to correlate the position of the sink rows in the "as received" condition to the known pressure altitude.

A. The sink rows that is used to drive the altimeter on the flight panel were read out, using an angle position indicator. Captain's read out, converted to feet, read out 652 feet; first officer's read out 558 feet. Now this difference here corresponds to 54 feet, but there would be some small difference depending upon the time sequence of power off, small differences in calibration, things of this nature.

Q. What barometric pressure would these figures refer to, sir?

A. These just refer to the "as received" state. They don't refer to any barometric pressure. They are measured against what we all call standard altitude. Standard altitude sometimes referred to by pilots at times as QNH altitude. This would be in the case of the altimeter, altimeter set for 29.92 power setting. If you wanted to convert these QNH values, it would be necessary to add the appropriate offset that would correspond to the local baro setting.

Q. How does the pilot produce the QNH baro set into the system?

A. He introduces it to the air data computer. He uses this in terms of his altimeter. When he program the baro setting into the altimeter it automatically puts the baro setting in whether he be using it in standby or servo mode of operation. It puts in an additive factor, adds so many feet to the display.

Q. So in order to correlate the "as received" position of the sink rows in the central air data computer to a given elevation on a given day, we would have to apply the QNH correction, is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Have you done that for these figures?

A. The difference between the standard altitude and the pressure setting, as we were notified, 30.035 comes out to 120 feet. At 120 feet, each of these values, that would be the indicated value being presented to the crew at the time of power cut off.

Q. And knowing the elevation of the impact site is about 620 feet above mean sea level, that represents an error of about 150 feet, 100 feet. Is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Thank you. The encoders verified were correlated with the sink positions?

A. That is correct. The photo transmission point is always at the 50 feet point. The captain had a 652 foot value so that was into the next code bit, which was 700 feet.

Q. Now I would like to refer you to page 27 in this. Again it may be misunderstanding on my part, but I thought that I heard you say that the acceleration test showed an error of approximately 100 feet. And on page 27 I see a statement that all three positions maximum deviation of model sensed was one degree or 27 feet, for acceleration from zero to 10 G's.

A. When we do a test that is not a standard test for that particular equipment, we always try, particularly in the case of an accident, equipment, we always try to get an equivalent item. So in this particular case we took a sensor that was in stock and first ran the test through on the sensor. That particular sensor was within one degree on all the tests. The data for the two sensors involved is contained on the next page, and that data contains the difference values that I quoted previously.

Q. Were there any other significant findings in the evaluation of the units other than those already discussed?

A. On point we did, on the air data computers we did check the friction level of this and the friction level was down on the order of 2 feet. I think it was two feet on one and seven feet on the other one. We have checked the captain's altimeter for lead effect on the captain's, and he is coming out very close to what we consider nominal.

Q. And Mr. Angus, I can't find it right now, but in the report there is a reference to white flaking material in the static report of one of the central air data computers. Could you amplify that a little for me?

A. Angus: Yes. After we had resumed testing this equipment in Elmhurst, when we were running the monitor test, as I previously mentioned, we had to remove the altitude modules from the Central Air Data Computer so we could run a jumper cable. So it would be possible to interrupt the servo motor pilot. When we separated the module, I am not sure which one it is, that was the first officers unit. When we took the first officer's altitude module off the computer chassis. There was a white, flaky, material over the connecting port as used to connect the module into the plumbing with the central air data computer that goes to the connection tubes. There was a small deposit, probably two or three cubic millimeters, of very flaky material. We had noted back at United in San Francisco that one of the static lines had some water in it which looked to be like it might be water that had accumulated because of fire. The water wasn't clean.

Q. Was there any analysis of the white, flaky, material?

A. We, that white flaky material was placed in a sealed box and it is available to the Board if they want to spectrograph it. Now the general assumption on the flaky material is this is contained on a stainless steel pressure port which fits into an anodized aluminum. It was just felt his loose -- all the people called in with reasonable chemical background indicated it was more likely an aluminum oxide.

CHAIRMAN BURGESS: What?

THE WITNESS: An aluminum oxide.

MR. STREET: I have no questions.

MR. LAYNOR: I wasn't through.

CHAIRMAN BURGESS: I am sorry, Mr. Laynor is still continuing.

MR. STREET: I am sorry.  
(Discussion off the record)

BY MR. LAYNOR

Q. Mr. Angus, I believe in your testimony you commented to the fact that to your knowledge of these systems are connected to two completely independent static systems. It is true then that both static systems will have to be effected in a similar manner to cause essentially the same error in the system?

A. It would appear that way due to the fact they have this more than tolerance difference in the particular outputs of the computers.

Q. Are the static systems, again to your knowledge, you could refer to exhibit 9-E, were the static systems which feed the central air data computer common in any way to the captain to the captain or first officers air speed indicators?

A. First of all, you are talking, "as received" correct?

Q. Yes, sir. First of all, as I understand it, the central air data computer themselves transmit no information to the air speed indicators in the cockpit. Is this true?

A. This is correct.

Q. And the airspeed indicators?

A. The pitot input -- the panel requirements for pilot pressure come off separate pitot tubes according to this diagram. In other words, there is a pilot tube that supplies the captain's panel, a pilot supply for the first officer's panel, pilot for each air data computer independently.

Q. How about static systems, sir?

A. It would appear to be the same way for the static except in the case of static there, they cross over -- in other words, there is a right and a left pitot static tube tied together to provide what is called a balanced pitot static. I think in this case there were dual statics for each side, thus providing a line for the indicator separate.

Q. Okay. I realize that the static system installation is not in your area of responsibility, but can you discuss possible reasons why the static system errors -- although of a magnitude reflected in the sink row telepositions in the central or data computers, could have occurred? Can you offer any rational explanation as to why the central air data computers could have been reading in the direction they were?

A. I am afraid I will have to pass that at the moment.

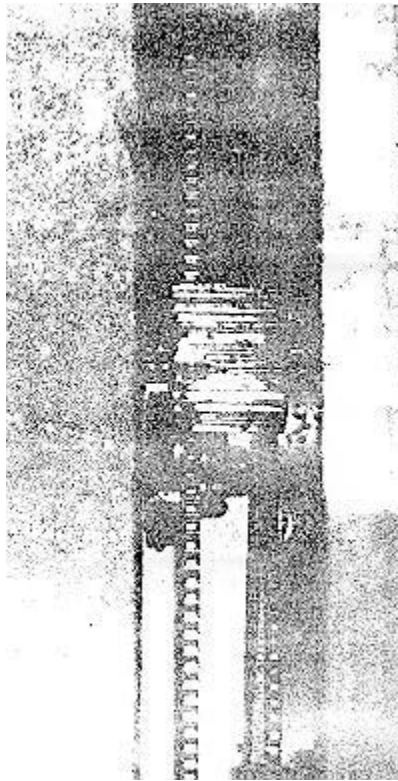
## THE TWO DISABLED ALTIMETERS

James Angus testified that he found contaminant: "The rear connector on the instrument was contaminated with a fire material which more than likely was the mating connector on the electrical harness supplied in the airplane. This material had to actually be dug out." He found flaky material: "There was a white, flaky, material over the connecting port as used to connect the module into the plumbing with the central air data computer that goes to the connection tubes. There was a small deposit, probably two or three cubic millimeters, of very flaky material." No spectrograph was run on the flaky material and there was no scientific evidence indicating that it was aluminum oxide.

HEMMING told this researcher: "When you land a big bird, you have got to know your precise altitude." At the time of the missed approach, the altitude of United Air Lines

Flight 533 was thought by the First Officer to be approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. When the National Transportation Safety Board interviewed witnesses to the crash, however, it discovered that the aircraft descended from the cloud base at an estimated altitude of only 400 feet, heading in a northwesterly direction. Shortly thereafter it veered to the right, as the pilot began to execute the missed approach, and was on a northerly heading when the crash occurred. By this time, more altitude had been lost.

No meaningful altitude indications were obtained from either of the altimeters. Captain Whitehouse's altimeter was virtually intact, but "because of heat damage to the internal components, no assessment could be made of the pre-impact accuracy..." When Captain Whitehouse's altimeter was disassembled at the Kollsman Instrument Corporation, technicians observed and photographed foreign matter in its gears. Below photograph, titled "Captain's Altimeter - Gear with contaminant in teeth." Angus never mentioned this.



#### THE DISENGAGED AIRSPEED INDICATOR

The Captain's airspeed indicator had also been tampered with. When it was tested, it remained at the high end of the airspeed system. The technicians from Kollsman Instruments reported: "The condition was isolated to a gear and a sector (non-linear) which had become disengaged. This allowed the output shaft to assume a high airspeed position regardless of the input airspeed value." When the technicians from

Kollsman Instruments discovered this problem, they were, according to Angus, "concerned because when we looked at this particular sensor, the gearing is protected with stops, what we call end stops in terms of functions, high and low; and also side stops so the gears can't disengage by moving axle. All stops were in place. That particular sensor, we checked the records back to 1967."

## THE CENTRAL AIR DATA COMPUTER

The National Transportation Safety Board also discovered common errors in two independent systems that "could have been transmitted from the Central Air Data Computer units to the altimeter of the First Officer." This static error may have been caused by the contaminant that was found in the altitude modules of the Central Air Data Computer. HEMMING told this researcher: "The Central Air Data Computer tells you if you've sprung a leak somewhere, or if something is contaminating your system etc. A little computer tells you right away, 'turn on your de-icer' various procedures. It's a warning system that tells you not to believe your gauges."

## THE PREMATURE POWER FAILURE

The Central Air Data Computers were recovered and both units were capable of normal operation, but their fine altitude synchros showed an altitude higher than crash site's. Electronic measurement of the #1 fine altitude synchro in Captain's Central Air Data Computer altitude module showed a phase angle that corresponded to 772 feet above sea level. A similar measurement of the First Officer's #1 fine altitude synchro corresponded to 718 feet. The technicians at Kollsman Instruments checked the fine altitude synchro #2, and got similar readings. They checked the Coarse Synchro #2, the Cabin Pressure Potentiometer, and the TAT/EPRIL and obtained identical readings. This was odd, since when electrical power was removed for any reason, the altitude synchros did not move, but remained in their position at the moment of power removal. This indicated that the power going to the Central Air Data Computer was cut off at an altitude higher than that of the crash site, before the plane crashed, instead of on impact with the ground. Nonetheless, the NTSB concluded: "The static system errors reflected in the Central Air Data Computer readings at impact do not have a bearing on the events at Midway."

## ANALYSIS

Even if we accepted the statement of the National Transportation Safety Board that pilot error was responsible for the crash, all the aforementioned malfunctions could have contributed to pilot error. The strongest evidence of sabotage was that the flight recorder had gone off 14 minutes before the accident, so the National Transportation Safety Board claimed it had very little to work with when it conducted its investigation. To compensate for this, it extrapolated flight path data from the traces registered by the flight in the Automated Radar Terminal Service (ART-III) at O'Hare International Airport, which had been tracking Flight 533. The National Transportation Safety Board, however, admitted that data obtained in this manner was far from precise, precluding an

accurate determination of the nature and tempo of the events during the 61 seconds before impact.

## SHERMAN SKOLNICK

Researcher Sherman Skolnick was the first to point out that Flight 533 was sabotaged. Skolnick, however, added charges that Captain Whitehouse had been poisoned, and that Midway Control Tower, the Serrelli Mob and El Paso Natural Gas were in some way involved. Skolnick, who is Jewish, is an advisor to the crypto-Nazi organization, Liberty Lobby, which published *Spotlight*. Andrew St. George and Mark Lane were also connected with Liberty Lobby. HEMMING told this researcher: "A.J. just because they don't like Jews you're prejudiced against them. Just because they gassed a few million, you're getting all upset."

## ANALYSIS: INSTRUMENT SABOTAGE

The technology involved in loosening the set screw on the flight recorder, just enough so that the instrument would stop functioning 15 minutes or so before landing, indicated that this was a professional job. Someone had also manually disengaged the gears on Captain Whitehouse's airspeed indicator, and had rewired the plane's electrical system so that it would stop functioning prior to landing. In 1993 the final report of the National Transportation Safety Board on United Air Lines Flight 533's crash was still available to researchers, but the National Transportation Safety Board had routinely destroyed documents it was based on, since they were over 15 years old. The report mentioned the Central Air Data Computer readings, and the disabled flight recorder was noted in the cockpit voice recordings transcription; no mention, however, was made of the contaminant or the premature power cutoff.

## NIXON

Minutes after the crash, 50 FBI agents rushed to the scene, conducting interviews and seizing evidence. John Reed, the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, protested the actions of the FBI after the House Government Activities Subcommittee had pressured him to do so. In a letter to Acting FBI Director William D. Ruckelshaus, John Reed wrote that "for the first time in the memory of our staff" the FBI had interviewed witnesses and listened to control tower tapes before investigators for the National Transportation Safety Board did. William Ruckelshaus responded that the agents were investigating a Crime Aboard Aircraft, and were within the law, although he did admit that more than 50 agents were on the scene. [FBI 149-10024-12]

NIXON contemplated using the FBI to obtain documents he desired. White House/Special Operations Group member Jack Caufield said Charles Colson told him the Brookings Institution possessed papers needed by the Administration, and that the FBI had adopted a policy of coming to the scene of any suspicious fires in Washington, D.C. Jack Caufield believed Charles Colson had hinted that he should start a fire at the Brookings Institute enabling the FBI to make its appearance and steal the desired



documents. [*Wash. Post* 11.22.74; Jack Anderson 8.9.74] G. Gordon Liddy reported: "The operation that we planned was to purchase several used fire engines from the market where they are available, have them painted and declared in the colors of the Washington, D.C., Fire Department, to have our Cuban assets dressed in the fireman's uniforms and attending the engines, to have a penetration which would then, during the period of time there would be no one there - so no one would be hurt - start a fire in the Brookings Institution. The first engines to respond would be ours. It would be our people who would enter, and in the guise of putting out the fire, they would take whatever it was that Mr. Colson wanted out of the Brookings Institution. [HUNT] came to me with this task from his principal, who was Mr. Colson."

One day after the crash of United Air Lines Flight 533, NIXON appointed Egil Krogh Under Secretary of Transportation. Egil Krogh controlled the parent agency of the National Transportation Safety Board, the Federal Aeronautics Administration. Ten days later, NIXON appointed Alexander P. Butterfield as the head of the Federal Aeronautics Administration.

BARKER stated that the death of Dorothy Hunt caused HUNT to give up blackmailing the White House and plead guilty. This benefited NIXON. John Dean discussed Mrs. HUNT'S death with NIXON:

Dean: Mrs. HUNT was the savviest woman in the world. She had the whole picture together before her death.

NIXON: Great sadness.

NIXON considered granting HUNT clemency if he were convicted in the Watergate affair: "I, uh, question of clemency...HUNT is a simple case. I mean, uh, after all, the man's wife is dead, was killed." When the FBI examined Dorothy Hunt's remains, it found \$10,000. HUNT denied this was hush money, and he claimed it was going to be used to purchase a franchise for a Holiday Inn. The FBI investigated HUNT'S claim, and discovered that it was not normal for such a fee to be paid in cash and that such a fee would have had to be paid at the main office in Memphis, Tennessee.

## A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE "NATURAL" DEATH OF J. EDGAR HOOVER



In October 1971 John Ehrlichman presented Nixon with a memo written by J. Gordon Liddy that concluded that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover should resign. Nixon believed that Hoover was unable to adequately cope with the violent anti-war movement that was sweeping the country because Hoover was unwilling to conduct warrantless searches. Hoover died on the evening of **May 1, 1972**, at his home in Washington, D.C. His housekeeper discovered his body alongside his bed at 9:00 a.m. The Justice Department said he died of natural causes. No

autopsy was performed. J. Edgar Hoover, age 77, allegedly succumbed to high blood pressure; he had been suffering from a heart ailment for some time. In November 1973 Mark C. Frazier interviewed Watergate burglar Felipe De Diego. Frazier tricked Felipe De Diego into obliquely acknowledging having burglarized the home of J. Edgar Hoover. [Harvard Crimson 11.10.73] "Two burglaries took place at Hoover's Washington home. The first was in the winter of 1972 to retrieve documents that might be used for blackmail against the White House. "After the first burglary," according to Diego, "a second burglary was carried out; this time, whether by design or misunderstanding, a poison, [of the] thyon phosphate genre, was placed in Hoover's personal toilet articles. Hoover died shortly after that."



There is no such poison as "thyon phosphate" as it was probably spelled phonetically. There is an organophosphorus compound containing the elements phosphorus and carbon, whose physiological effects include inhabitation of acetylcholinesterase, which is vital for nervous system functioning. The pesticides malathion and parathion and virtually all nerve agents are organophosphorus compounds. Most exposure victims experience bradycardia (slowed and weakened heart rate) but pulse rate may be increased initially and tachycardia (The heart normally beats at a rate of about 60 to 100 beats per minute at rest. A rate faster than 100 beats a minute in an adult is called tachycardia) is more common in very severe poisoning. Parathion is rapidly absorbed through the skin and may cause systemic poisoning. In January 1976, 79 persons in Jamaica were acutely poisoned by the organophosphorus insecticide parathion. Seventeen died. It was ironic that J. Edgar Hoover, who was known for planting bugs, might have been assassinated with a bug killer.

Researcher Tony Summers reported that in 1988 STURGIS said that Felipe De Diego told him about a break-in at the home of J. Edgar Hoover immediately after his death: "Felipe told me about it. I suspected the CIA was behind it. I told him, 'I guess our friends probably wanted to go over there and see what kind of documents Hoover had stashed away.'" When Tony Summers asked STURGIS if he had been involved, he said: "I'm not saying 'yes' to my involvement. Let me say 'no' to that. It opens up a can of worms." [Summers *Secret Life J. Edgar Hoover* p416] The FBI reported: "Subject BERNARD L. BARKER'S bank account showed large sum of money in his account in May 1972 amounting to \$89,000. BARKER withdrew money in cash." [139-4089-311] The White House/Special Operations Group was interested in the death of J. Edgar Hoover. STURGIS, BARKER, Humberto Lopez and Pablo Fernandez attacked demonstrators at his funeral. Humberto Lopez told the FBI that he was "secretary of the Authentico Party headed by Carlos Prio Socarras...He stated that the Authentico Party's office is located next to the office of BERNARD BARKER Associates. He advised that he has been on speaking terms with BERNARD BARKER for several years. He stated that, upon the death of John Edgar Hoover and upon learning that Mr. Hoover would lie in state on May 3, 1972, BARKER asked him as a representative of the Authentico Party to be his guest and go to Washington, D.C. to pay respects to the Director. Lopez stated he thought this was an excellent idea, as he was a great admirer of Mr. Hoover, and accepted the invitation. He stated that while in Washington, D.C.,

there was a brief melee with a hippie group who were engaged by the Miami contingent, but that no arrests were made although there was some press coverage to the incident... The following individuals stayed at the motel with him: Pablo Fernandez, Angel Ferrer, Reinaldo Pico, and FRANK FIORINI. The others he believed stayed in an older hotel which was located relatively close, namely BARKER, Martinez, V. Gonzalez, H. Gonzalez, and De Diego. Lopez explained that other than his work with the Authentico Party he does not consider himself an activist, and other than his slight relationship with BARKER, he was never closely associated with any other individual in this group. He advised that, while he believed BARKER paid the fare and lodging, he was given his ticket by Rolando Martinez, and that his hotel room which was single was also paid for by Martinez. He believed that his airline ticket and hotel registration was under the name Manuel Garcia. Relative to his background, he stated he was employed in the Ministry of Government under Dr. Grau in Cuba. In August 1960 he sought asylum in the Embassy of Brazil and stayed there until March 1, 1961, when he received asylum in Venezuela and was at the Embassy in Venezuela until he entered the United States on September 10, 1962, and was assigned INS # 11261938." [FBI 139-4089-34, 6.30.72]

#### NIXON AND HOOVER

NIXON:...I told you that bizarre story that Edgar Hoover refused to investigate because Louis Marks, Mark's daughter was married to that son-of-a-bitch Ellsberg. (May 8, 1973)The problem we've got with some of this in the Ellsberg stuff, you see, Edgar Hoover wouldn't do the job because (Patricia) Marks, his closest friends daughter, was married to Ellsberg and wouldn't do it, and that's why some of that crap was done in the White House. (April 29, 1973).

FRANK STURGIS and BERNARD BARKER, and other members of the Watergate group, attended J. Edgar Hoover's funeral. They said they were there to beat up any leftists who attempted to disrupt the service. The new NIXON tapes reveal that NIXON hated Hoover. What was his motivation in having his crew there if he hated Hoover? Kalpana Srinivasan of *The Associated Press* reported:

George Washington University Professor of forensic science James Starrs was granted access to the District of Columbia medical examiner's records to reinvestigate how Hoover died. No autopsy was performed. Starrs said nothing in Hoover's medical history would suggest he was a candidate for a heart attack. Without an autopsy, other causes of death are still open, he said. "Everything thus far indicates there was nothing of sufficient medical history to write this off as a heart attack," Starrs said. Hoover's death was the subject of a panel at the American Academy of Forensic Science meeting on February 13, 1998 in San Francisco, California. "The main suggestion was that it was part of the Watergate scene in the 1970s," Starrs said. [Seattle Times January 19, 1998]

#### A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE "ACCIDENTAL" DEATH OF MURRAY CHOTINER



Murray Chotiner was the political public relations man for Earl Warren during his gubernatorial campaign in California. Murray Chotiner had been associated with NIXON since 1946. When NIXON became the Vice Presidential nominee of the Republican Party in 1952, Murray Chotiner served as his campaign manager. In September 1953 Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Eisenhower. In 1966

Murray Chotiner was called before Senator John McClellan's committee investigating organized crime. Congressional investigator Robert F. Kennedy questioned Chotiner about his client, crime syndicate member Marco Reginelli, and demanded a list of Murray Chotiner's other clients. Dan Moldea reported that Murray Chotiner, and his brother Jack, handled 249 cases of mob figures arrested or indicted between 1949 and 1952. [Moldea, *Hoffa Wars*, Paddington Press, 1978]

In 1968 syndicate member Mickey Cohen, who was serving Federal prison time, said that Murray Chotiner had solicited campaign contributions from him on behalf of NIXON. Meyer Harris Cohen (A.K.A. "Mickey" Cohen), the son of Jewish immigrants, grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where he started in the rackets. In 1940 Mickey Cohen moved to Los Angeles and worked with Jack Dragna and Meyer Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel. When Siegel was murdered by Meyer Lansky's hitmen in 1947, Mickey Cohen took over for him. California crime lord Jack Dragna became uncomfortable with Cohen, and numerous attempts were made on the life of Mickey Cohen. Meyer Lansky finally arranged for a truce between Dragna and Cohen.

In 1970 Murray Chotiner became NIXON'S Special Counsel; and in 1971, as a private attorney, he helped Teamster Union boss James Hoffa secure a Presidential pardon. Murray Chotiner was contacted by his friend, I. Irving Davidson, regarding this matter. [FBI FOIA Req. #72,182 approx. 500 pp.; HSCA OCR 11.2.78 Brady]

Ehrlichman: Vesco...was going around hot-shotting, saying that the White House was behind me and so on, and I had to say that he was to get no special favors or consideration. Just after he got out of jail, he was using Mitchell's name and my name and everybody's name - I've just met him. I don't know him. But his people have been brought into my office... Murry Chotiner's been working for him.

NIXON: What the hell's he doing for him?

Ehrlichman: He (Chotiner) comes in. He tried to see me and I wouldn't see him. My assistant (Tod R. Hullin) talked to him and he had a deal. Vesco would fix us up in South America. He'd act as an operative down there and he'd do this and that if we got him off the criminal prosecution. And then there's an element of blackmail, that the worst isn't yet out and that its going to hurt the administration if they tell all they know, and this, that and the other thing. (March 16, 1973)

Prior to his testimony at the Watergate hearings, Chotiner broke his leg in an automobile accident and was taken to Bethesda Hospital in Maryland where he mysteriously died of an alleged embolism. The *New York Times* reported, that on **January 24, 1974**, Murray Chotiner's automobile collided with a Government-owned truck driven by Charles Mickens. Murray Chotiner died of a blood clot a week later, January 30, 1974, while still hospitalized for the automobile accident. [NYT 1.31.74] Inducing an embolism is a favored method of murder by hospital employees.